



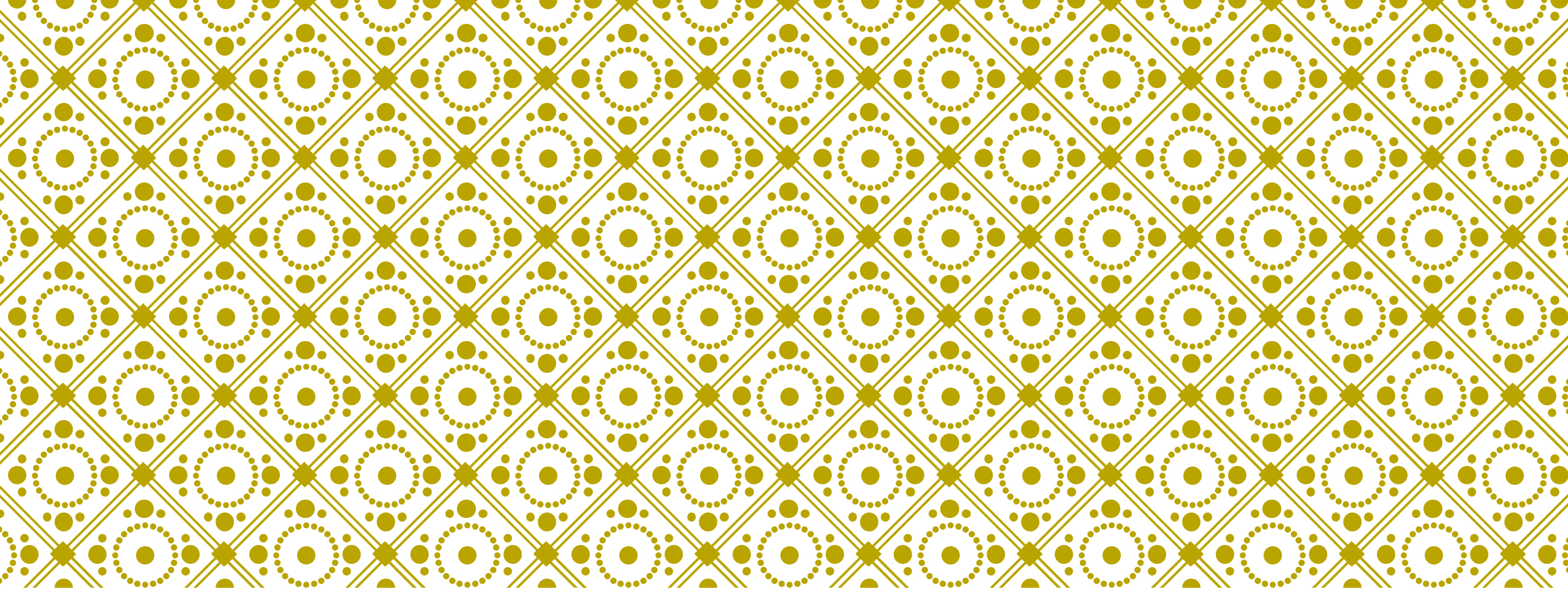
CIENCIA ABIERTA EN INVESTIGACIÓN E INNOVACIÓN RESPONSABLES

24-26 OCTUBRE 2023

Isabel Bernal
Servicios de Ciencia abierta y
DIGITAL.CSIC
Unidad de Recursos de Información
Científica para la Investigación
CSIC

CONTENIDOS

- ❖ DEFINICIÓN Y COMPONENTES DE INVESTIGACIÓN E INNOVACIÓN RESPONSABLES (RRI)
- ❖ CIENCIA ABIERTA, ÉTICA E INTEGRIDAD EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN
- ❖ ACCESO ABIERTO Y RRI
- ❖ DATOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN, PRINCIPIOS Y RRI
- ❖ CIENCIA ABIERTA, AGENDA 2030 Y PARTICIPACIÓN SOCIAL
- ❖ PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL Y RRI
- ❖ INNOVACIÓN ABIERTA
- ❖ CIENCIA ABIERTA, RRI Y PROPUESTAS PARA UN NUEVO SISTEMA DE EVALUACIÓN
- ❖ BUENAS PRÁCTICAS Y REQUERIMIENTOS EN CSIC Y AGENCIAS FINANCIADORAS



DEFINICIÓN Y COMPONENTES

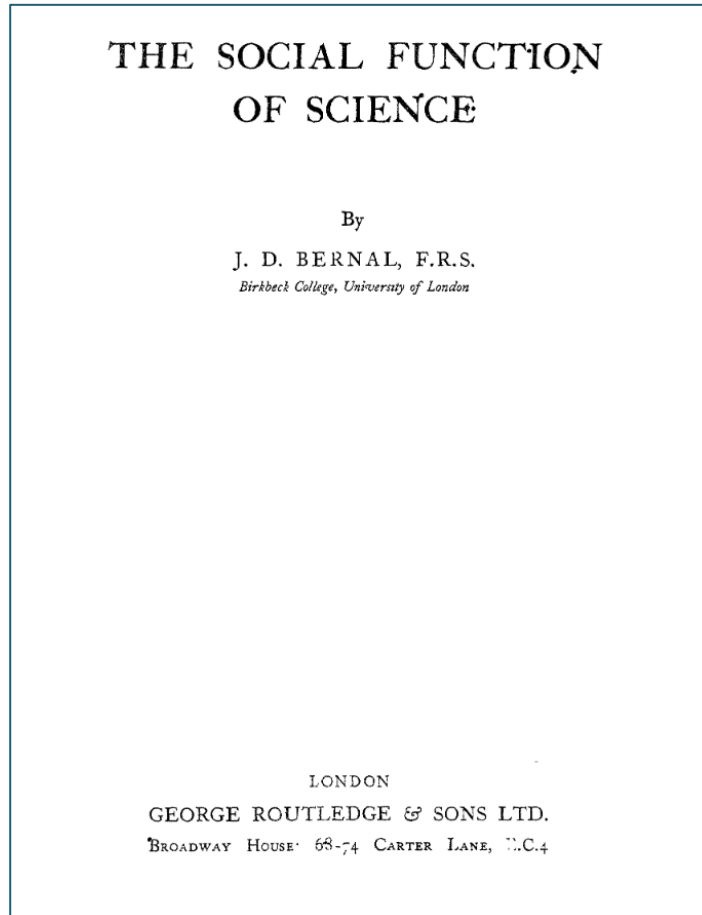




Investigación e innovación responsables

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5T1E6SYA56s>

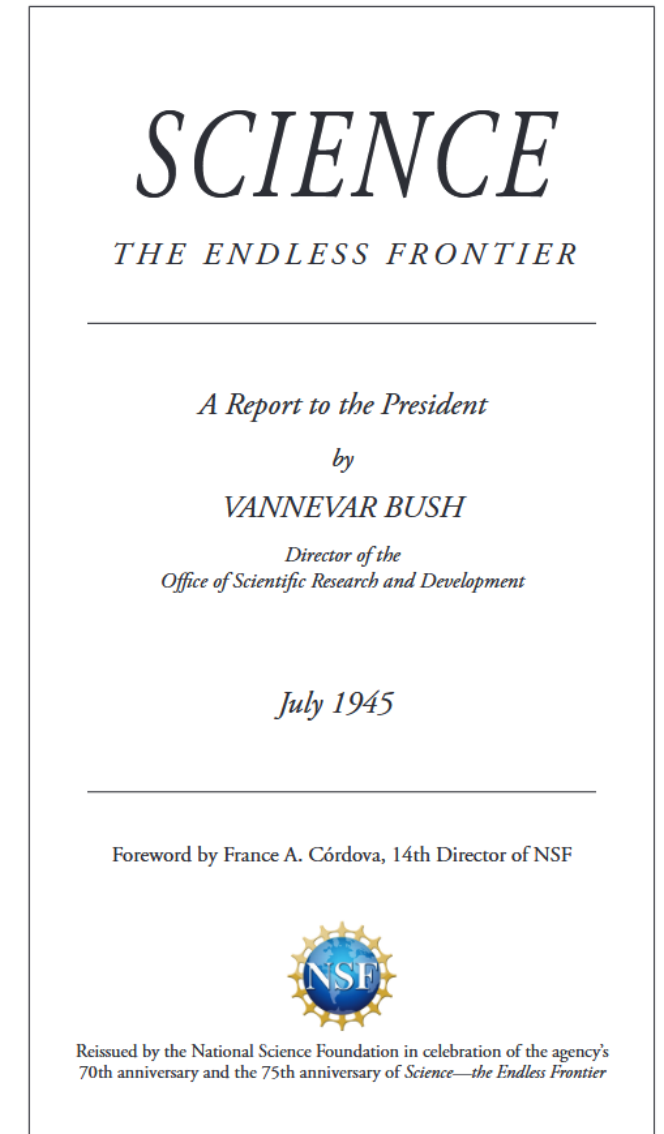
¿ES RRI UN CONCEPTO NUEVO?



El químico e historiador John D. Bernal jugó un papel pionero en los intentos de medir los esfuerzos en I+D a nivel nacional en el Reino Unido. Uno de los ejes que atraviesan esta obra de 1939, hoy clásica, es el problema de la utilidad del conocimiento o las “aplicaciones útiles de la ciencia”

[The Social Function of Science](#)

“El progreso científico es una clave esencial de nuestra seguridad como nación, para mejorar nuestra salud, tener puestos de trabajo de mayor calidad, elevar el nivel de vida y progresar culturalmente”



También conocido como el Informe de Vannevar Bush (1945), es el punto de partida para las discusiones sobre la definición de la agenda de la política de ciencia y tecnología norteamericana tras la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Endless Frontier https://www.nsf.gov/about/history/EndlessFrontier_w.pdf

Change	Examples of risks	Examples of opportunities/solutions
Hyper-competition and accelerated pace of research process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distortions on the research process Decreased quality of the research process Decreased reproducibility of scientific data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More rapid research outputs Accelerated innovation New forms of co-operation/co-competition
Structural shrinking of public research funds in a context of increasing costs of research activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased quality of the research process Delocalisation of the experiments Decreased reproducibility of scientific data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased efficiency of research organisations New forms of co-operation/competition among research actors More creative/effective forms of funding
Task diversification and decreasing time devoted to scientific work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased quality of the research process Allocation of key tasks to less skilled staff members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More effective organisational solutions within research organisations Increased specialisation among research organisations
Increasing staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased job instability Decreased salaries Increased career interruptions Increased gender inequality Decreasing access of young researchers to permanent positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating of the structure of scientific careers Stronger connections between private and public sector New hybrid career paths
Staff segmentation and polarization on the basis of age and contractual status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overexploitation and overtraining of young researchers Decline in teaching quality Weakening of researchers' identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More advanced interdisciplinary forms of scientific work Updating of the structure of scientific career
Increasing researchers' mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased gender equality Decreased quality of life of young researchers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased circulation of knowledge and skills More flexible work-life balance and welfare solutions for researchers
Impacts of ICTs and open data on scientific practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased control over the quality of scientific products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More rapid research outputs Accelerated innovation New forms of co-operation/competition Increased efficiency of research organisations
Increasing individualisation of scientific careers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distortion in the use of publications due to the "publish or perish" syndrome (e.g., production of redundant or irrelevant publications) Increased diffusion of malpractices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated use of solutions based on open access and open data More effective cross-institutional forms of cooperation
Increasing pressure on research assessment systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased quality of peer reviewing Inappropriate use of quantitative indicators and rankings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of more advanced forms of research quality assessment Updating quality assessment system solutions based on open access and open data
Governance shift towards broader entrepreneurial models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased relevance of fundamental research Increasing adoption of research strategies aimed at short-term marketable products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly diversified and more effective governance solutions Accelerated innovation New forms of co-operation/co-competition
Increasing openness of research institutions toward external actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work overload for researchers Decreased quality of the research process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated innovation New forms of co-operation/competition Democratization of the research process and science governance

(Source: FIT4RRR Project)

CAMBIOS, RIESGOS Y SOLUCIONES EN EL SISTEMA ACTUAL DE INVESTIGACIÓN

- ❖ **Hyper-competition and accelerated pace of research process**
- ❖ **Structural shrinking of public research funds in a context of increasing costs of research activities**
- ❖ **Task diversification and decreasing time devoted to scientific work**
- ❖ **Increasing staffing**
- ❖ **Staff segmentation and polarization on the basis of age and contractual status**
- ❖ **Increasing researchers' mobility**
- ❖ **Impacts of ICTs and open data on scientific practices**
- ❖ **Increasing individualisation of scientific careers**
- ❖ **Increasing pressure on research assessment systems**
- ❖ **Governance shift towards broader entrepreneurial models**
- ❖ **Increasing openness of research institutions toward external actors**

UN MARCO PARA LA RRI

Table 1. Lines of questioning on responsible innovation.

Product questions	Process questions	Purpose questions
How will the risks and benefits be distributed?	How should standards be drawn up and applied?	Why are researchers doing it?
What other impacts can we anticipate?	How should risks and benefits be defined and measured?	Are these motivations transparent and in the public interest?
How might these change in the future?	Who is in control?	Who will benefit?
What don't we know about?	Who is taking part?	What are they going to gain?
What might we never know about?	Who will take responsibility if things go wrong?	What are the alternatives?
	How do we know we are right?	



La innovación responsable significa cuidar del futuro mediante la **gestión colectiva de la ciencia** y la innovación en el presente.

Las dimensiones que componen el marco de la innovación responsable tienen su origen en una serie de **preguntas que han surgido como importantes dentro de los debates públicos sobre nuevas áreas de la ciencia y la tecnología.**

Son preguntas que los grupos de ciudadanos suelen plantear a los científicos, o que les gustaría que los científicos se plantearan a sí mismos.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2013.05.008>

El marco para responder estas preguntas se define a través de **4 dimensiones de la innovación responsable:**

- Anticipación
- Reflexividad
- Inclusión
- Capacidad de respuesta

LAS 4 DIMENSIONES DE LA INNOVACIÓN RESPONSABLE

Table 2
Four dimensions of responsible innovation.

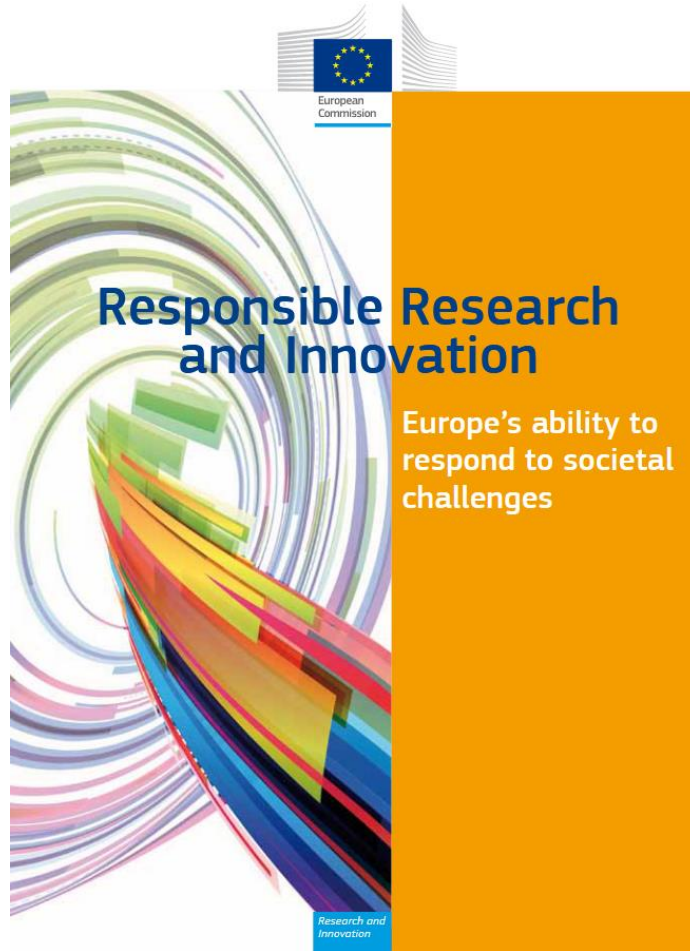
Dimension	Indicative techniques and approaches	Factors affecting implementation
Anticipation	Foresight Technology assessment Horizon scanning Scenarios Vision assessment Socio-literary techniques	Engaging with existing imaginaries Participation rather than prediction Plausibility Investment in scenario-building Scientific autonomy and reluctance to anticipate
Reflexivity	Multidisciplinary collaboration and training Embedded social scientists and ethicists in laboratories Ethical technology assessment Codes of conduct Moratoriums	Rethinking moral division of labour Enlarging or redefining role responsibilities Reflexive capacity among scientists and within institutions Connections made between research practice and governance
Inclusion	Consensus conferences Citizens' juries and panels Focus groups Science shops Deliberative mapping Deliberative polling Lay membership of expert bodies User-centred design Open innovation	Questionable legitimacy of deliberative exercises Need for clarity about purposes of and motivation for dialogue Deliberation on framing assumptions Ability to consider power imbalances Ability to interrogate the social and ethical stakes associated with new science and technology Quality of dialogue as a learning exercise
Responsiveness	Constitution of grand challenges and thematic research programmes Regulation Standards Open access and other mechanisms of transparency Niche management ^a Value-sensitive design Moratoriums Stage-gates ^b Alternative intellectual property regimes	Strategic policies and technology 'roadmaps' Science-policy culture Institutional structure Prevailing policy discourses Institutional cultures Institutional leadership Openness and transparency Intellectual property regimes Technological standards

Developing a
framework for
responsible innovation

^a Schot and Geels (2008).

^b See below and Macnaghten and Owen (2011) for an example of this.

LA PERSPECTIVA DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA



Responsible research and innovation (2012)

2001 (**6 Programa Marco**): se puso en marcha el Plan de Acción "**Ciencia y Sociedad**" para establecer una estrategia común que permitiera **mejorar la conexión entre la ciencia y los ciudadanos europeos**.

2007 (**7 Programa Marco**): "Ciencia y Sociedad" se convirtió en "**Ciencia en Sociedad (SES)**"

Desde 2010, el objetivo ha sido desarrollar un concepto que responda a las **aspiraciones y ambiciones de los ciudadanos europeos**: un marco para la **Investigación y la Innovación Responsables (RRI)**.

ROME DECLARATION ON RESPONSIBLE RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN EUROPE (2014)



21 November 2014

Rome Declaration on Responsible Research and Innovation in Europe

Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) is the on-going process of aligning research and innovation to the values, needs and expectations of society.

Decisions in research and innovation must consider the principles on which the European Union is founded, i.e. the respect of human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and the respect of human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities.

RRI requires that all stakeholders including civil society are responsive to each other and take shared responsibility for the processes and outcomes of research and innovation. This means working together in: science education; the definition of research agendas; the conduct of research; the access to research results; and the application of new knowledge in society- in full respect of gender equality, the gender dimension in research and ethics considerations¹.

More than a decade of research and pilot activities on the interplay between science and society points to three main findings. First, we cannot achieve technology acceptance by way of good marketing only. Second, diversity in research and innovation as well as the gender perspective is vital for enhancing creativity and improving scientific quality. And third, early and continuous engagement of all stakeholders is essential for sustainable, desirable and acceptable innovation. Hence, excellence today is about more than ground-breaking discoveries – it includes openness, responsibility and the co-production of knowledge.

The benefits of Responsible Research and Innovation go beyond alignment with society: it ensures that research and innovation deliver on the promise of smart, inclusive and sustainable solutions to our societal challenges; it engages new perspectives, new innovators and new talent from across our diverse European society, allowing to identify solutions which would otherwise go unnoticed; it builds trust between citizens, and public and private institutions in supporting research and innovation; and it reassures society about embracing innovative products and services; it assesses the risks and the way these risks should be managed.

European regions and countries are already engaged in this approach. Societal demands for ambitious environmental policies led to creative social and technological innovations such as fuel efficient vehicles, solar devices or mobility and recycling solutions based on sharing.

Therefore, we, the participants and organisers of the conference "Science, Innovation and Society: achieving Responsible Research and Innovation" held in Rome on 19-21 November 2014 under the auspices of the Italian Presidency, consider it as our collective duty to further promote Responsible Research and Innovation in an integrated way.

We call on European Institutions, EU Member States and their R&I Funding and Performing Organisations, business and civil society to make Responsible Research and Innovation a central objective across all relevant policies and activities, including in shaping the European Research Area and the Innovation Union.

The present declaration builds on the 2009 Lund Declaration, which called for an emphasis on societal challenges, and on the 2013 Vilnius Declaration, which underlined that a resilient partnership with all relevant actors is required if research is to serve society.

We believe the conditions are now right for responsible research and innovation to underpin European research and innovation endeavour and therefore call on all stakeholders to work together for inclusive and sustainable solutions to our societal challenges.

¹ A description of the six dimensions of RRI can be found on http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/responsible-research-and-innovation-leaflet_en.pdf

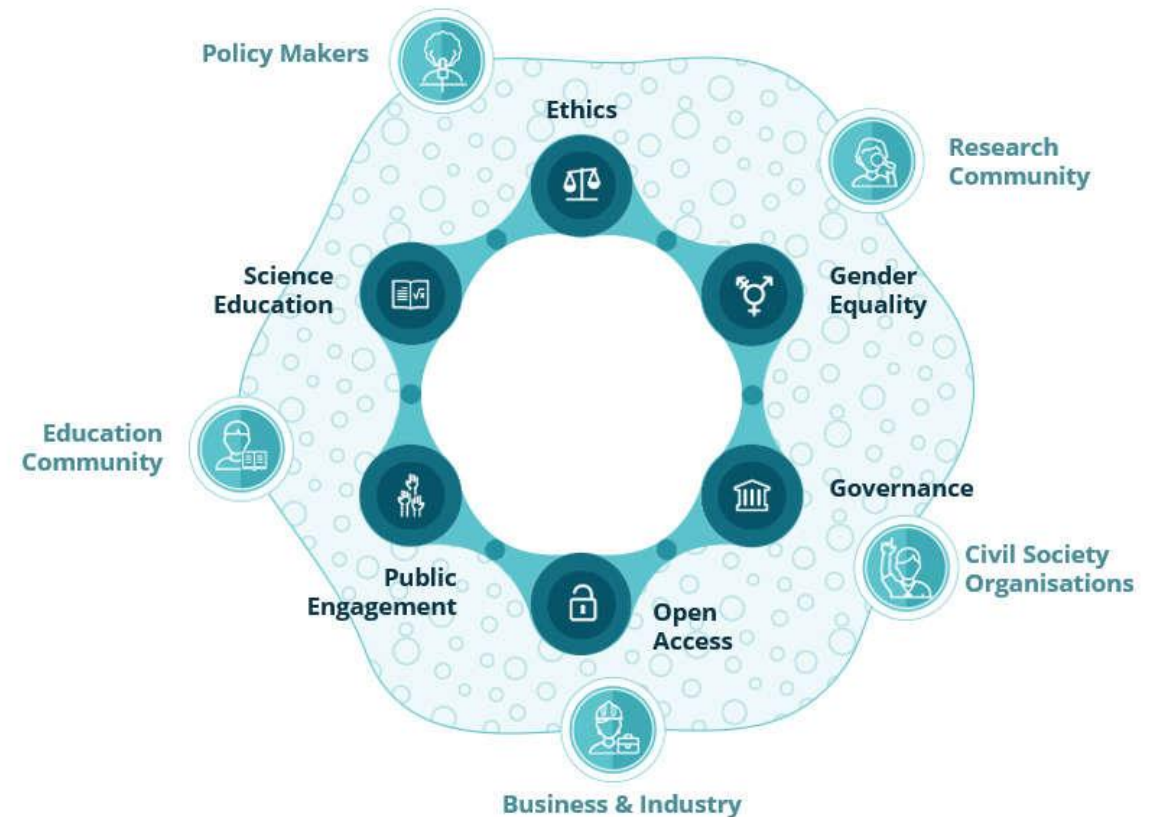
We call on public and private **Research and Innovation Performing Organisations** to:

Implement **institutional changes** that foster RRI by:

- **Reviewing their own procedures and practices** in order to identify possible RRI barriers and opportunities at organisation level;
- **Creating experimental spaces to engage civil society** actors in the research process as sources of knowledge and partners in innovation;
- **Developing and implementing strategies and guidelines** for the acknowledgment and promotion of RRI;
- **Adapting curricula and developing trainings** to foster awareness, know-how, expertise and competence of RRI;
- **Including RRI criteria in the evaluation and assessment** of research staff.

PILARES DE LA RRI

- **Public engagement** is about engaging a broad range of societal actors in the research process, including researchers, industry, policy-makers and civil-society actors.
- **Open access** is about making research and innovation activities more transparent and easily accessible to the public, e.g. through open data and free access to publications.
- **Science education** is about increasing society's general science literacy, e.g. by boosting children's interest in science and technology, and by equipping civil society actors with the necessary skills to more actively take part in the research process.
- **Gender** is about promoting women's participation as researchers and integrating a gender dimension into research content.
- **Ethics** is about fostering research activities of high societal relevance that comply to the highest ethical standards.
- **Governance**: Governance refers to practices that an organisation has in place in order to foster and promote responsible research and innovation.



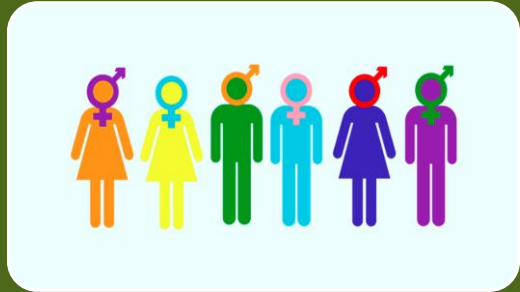
LAS 6 CLAVES DE RRI EN LA AGENDA EUROPEA

Participación pública



- Compromiso de todos los agentes de la sociedad - investigadores, industria, políticos y la sociedad civil, y su participación en el proceso de investigación e innovación
- <https://rri-tools.eu/public-engagement>

Dimensión de género



- Igualdad de género. Las instituciones de investigación, en particular su gestión de recursos humanos necesitan ser modernizados.
- <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/toolkits/gear>
- [Case Studies « Plotina - Promoting gender balance and inclusion in research, innovation and training](#)
- <https://rri-tools.eu/gender-equality>
- Sección Igualdad en intranet web CSIC

Educación científica



- Mejorar el proceso educativo actual para equipar a los futuros investigadores y otros actores con los conocimientos necesarios y herramientas para participar plenamente y tomar responsabilidad en la investigación y la innovación. Necesidad urgente de impulsar el interés de niños y jóvenes en matemáticas, ciencia y tecnología
- People Like Me <https://www.wisecampaign.org.uk/ten-steps-framework/>
- El CSIC en la Escuela
- <https://findingada.com/resources/resources-for-schools/posters/>

LAS 6 CLAVES DE RRI EN LA AGENDA EUROPEA



Acceso abierto

- Hacer que las actividades de investigación e innovación sean más transparentes y fácilmente accesibles al público, p.e. a través de datos abiertos y acceso gratuito a publicaciones.
- Actividades, buenas prácticas y servicios en DIGITAL.CSIC
- Recomendaciones por una ciencia reproducible



Ética

- Haz el "pensamiento" correcto y hazlo bien. Para poder responder adecuadamente a los desafíos sociales, la investigación y la innovación deben respetar los derechos fundamentales y los más altos estándares éticos. Más allá de los aspectos legales obligatorios, esto tiene como objetivo garantizar una mayor relevancia social y aceptabilidad de la investigación y la innovación.
- Ética en la investigación CSIC



Gobernanza

- La gobernanza se refiere a las prácticas que una organización tiene implementadas para fomentar y promover la investigación y la innovación responsables. Por ejemplo, contar con procedimientos internos transparentes y reflexivos; promover la gobernanza participativa; fomentar ejercicios de participación de las partes interesadas
- <https://www.consider-project.eu/guidelines/links-and-resources>
- <http://res-agera.eu/rri-resources/>

EL PESO DEL ASPECTO ÉTICO EN RRI

La ciencia y la tecnología pueden dar lugar a riesgos y dilemas éticos

RRI busca **situar la actividad científica y tecnológica en un entorno abierto para anticiparse** a potenciales consecuencias e involucrar a la sociedad

La RRI es un **enfoque integrador** que garantiza la colaboración de los agentes sociales durante todo el proceso de investigación e innovación, con el fin de **reforzar la capacidad de Europa para responder a los retos sociales.**

RRI es el enfoque de la Unión Europea para la buena gobernanza en investigación e innovación.

Enfoque transversal cuyo objetivo es hacer que la investigación sea más integradora, participativa y éticamente responsable.

La RRI implica que los agentes sociales (investigadores, ciudadanos, responsables políticos, empresas, organizaciones del tercer sector, etc.) colaboren durante todo el proceso de investigación e innovación

En la investigación sanitaria en particular, la RRI significa situar las expectativas de los pacientes y la sociedad en el centro de los programas de investigación.



EJEMPLOS DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS CON ALTO IMPACTO SOCIAL QUE NO ANTICIPARON NI PREVIERON LOS RIESGOS

Twelve late lessons

Based on the case studies of Volume 1 of *Late lessons from early warnings* (EEA, 2001), twelve key lessons for better decision-making were drawn:

- 1 Acknowledge and respond to ignorance, as well as uncertainty and risk, in technology appraisal and public policymaking
- 2 Provide adequate long-term environmental and health monitoring and research into early warnings
- 3 Identify and work to reduce 'blind spots' and gaps in scientific knowledge
- 4 Identify and reduce interdisciplinary obstacles to learning
- 5 Ensure that real world conditions are adequately accounted for in regulatory appraisal
- 6 Systematically scrutinise the claimed justifications and benefits alongside the potential risks
- 7 Evaluate a range of alternative options for meeting needs alongside the option under appraisal, and promote more robust, diverse and adaptable technologies so as to minimise the costs of surprises and maximise the benefits of innovation
- 8 Ensure use of 'lay' and local knowledge, as well as relevant specialist expertise in the appraisal

Late lessons from early warnings: science, precaution, innovation — European Environment Agency (europa.eu)

Part A Lessons from health hazards

2	The precautionary principle and false alarms – lessons learned	12
	<i>Steffen Foss Hansen and Joel A. Tickner</i>	
3	Lead in petrol 'makes the mind give way'	13
	<i>Herbert Needleman and David Gee</i>	
4	Too much to swallow: PCE contamination of mains water	14
	<i>David Ozonoff</i>	
5	Minamata disease: a challenge for democracy and justice	15
	<i>Takashi Yorifuji, Toshihide Tsuda and Masazumi Harada</i>	
6	Beryllium's 'public relations problem'	16
	<i>David Michaels and Celeste Monforton</i>	
7	Tobacco industry manipulation of research	17
	<i>Lisa A. Bero</i>	
8	Vinyl chloride: a saga of secrecy	18
	<i>Morando Soffritti, Jennifer Beth Sass, Barry Castleman and David Gee</i>	
9	The pesticide DBCP and male infertility	19
	<i>Eula Bingham and Celeste Monforton</i>	
10	Bisphenol A: contested science, divergent safety evaluations	20
	<i>Andreas Gies and Ana M. Soto</i>	
11	DDT: fifty years since <i>Silent Spring</i>	21
	<i>Henk Bouwman, Riana Bornman, Henk van den Berg and Henrik Kylin</i>	

account of the assumptions and values of different social groups

the regulatory independence of interested parties while retaining an inclusive approach to information and opinion

and reduce institutional obstacles to learning and action

analysis by analysis' by acting to reduce potential harm when there are reasonable grounds for concern

2001, *Late lessons from early warnings: the precautionary principle 1986–2000*, Environmental issues report 2, European Environment Agency.

GENDERACTION.EU



Comisión Europea

español ES Búsqueda

Inicio > Zona de prensa > Las mujeres siguen estando infrarrepresentadas en la investigación y la innovación

Lenguas disponibles: español

Comunicado de prensa | 24 de noviembre de 2021 | Bruselas

La brecha de género en la educación está disminuyendo, pero las mujeres siguen estando infrarrepresentadas en la investigación y la innovación

Contenido de la página

Arriba

PDF apto para impresión

Contactos para los medios de comunicación

El número de alumnas y tituladas de los niveles de grado, máster y doctorado ha aumentado de forma constante en los últimos años. Sin embargo, las mujeres siguen estando infrarrepresentadas en las carreras relacionadas con la investigación y la innovación. Estas son algunas de las principales conclusiones del informe «[She Figures 2021](#)» de la Comisión Europea, que desde 2003 supervisa el nivel de progreso hacia la igualdad de género en la investigación y la innovación en la Unión Europea y fuera de ella.

- Desde 2012, 3 prioridades :
equilibrio de género en toma de decisiones
equilibrio de género en equipos de investigación
dimension de género en investigación e innovación

- Acción 5 en la nueva ERA:
igualdad de género e inclusividad ([Declaración de Lubliana 2021](#))

- Proyectos centrados en **Gender Equality Plans:**
AGRIGEP (2023-2025)
EQUAL4EUROPE (2020-2023)
MINDtheGEPs (2021-2024)

CIENCIA ABIERTA Y RRI: SIMILITUDES, DIFERENCIAS

CIENCIA ABIERTA



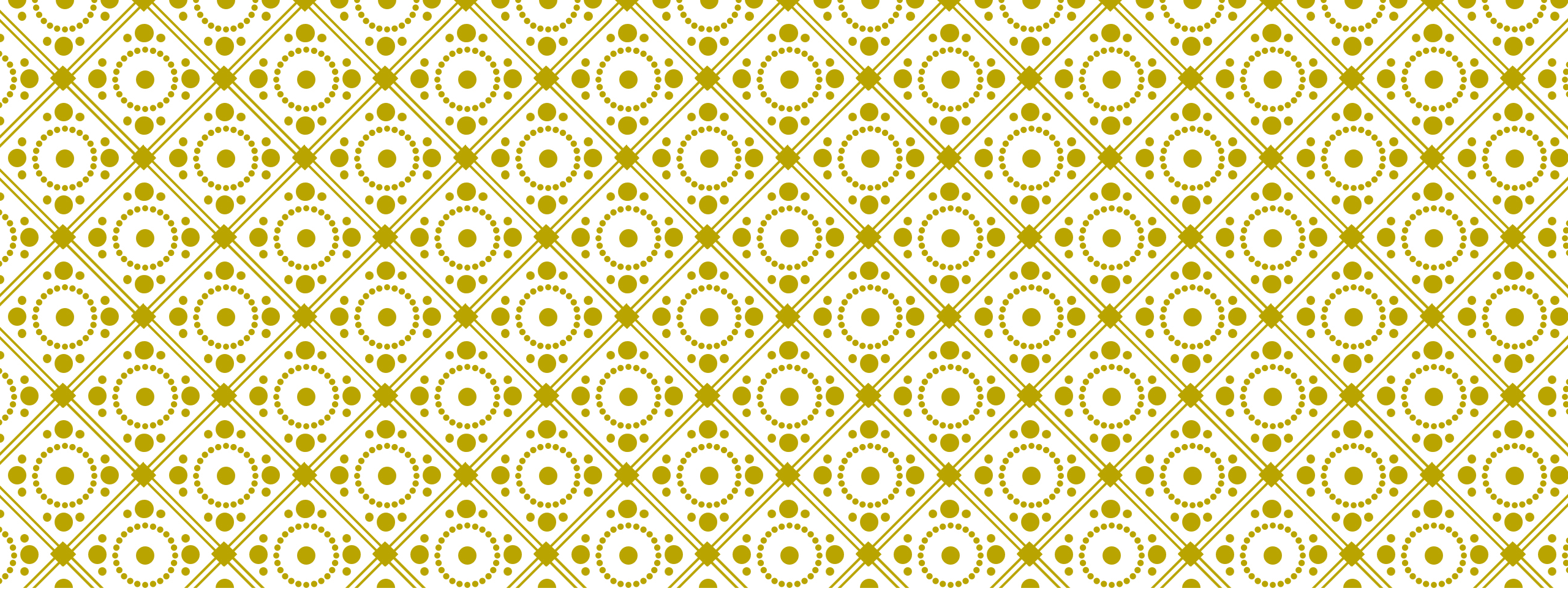
RRI



EN LA PRÁCTICA, BARRERAS A RRI: ANÁLISIS DE FIT4RRI

- Resistencia al cambio
- Aversión al riesgo
- Protección de la libertad académica
- Self-referentiality de los actores RRI
- Corto plazo vs plazos medios-largos
- Especialización de los investigadores
- Sistemas de valores
- Falta de formación
- Estereotipos
- Falta de cultura colaborativa
- Visiones divergentes sobre los beneficios sociales
- Conflictos entre culturas locales/nacionales/internacionales
- Marco legal y regulatorio inadecuados, salvo excepciones en algunos países de la UE
- Dificultad a la hora de definir responsabilidades y ejecución de procesos

- Excelencia científica vs RRI
- Presión por publicar
- RRI como obstáculo al crecimiento y generación de beneficios económicos
- Desconfianza hacia organismos científicos/RRI
- Falta de incentivos materiales
- Ausencia de reconocimiento científico
- Falta de incentivos a otros stakeholders (Sociedad civil)
- Beneficios pocos claros de RRI
- Inseguridad en torno al concepto de RRI, sus procesos e impactos
- Falta de recursos
- Falta de canales de comunicación
- Los retos de gestionar la participación pública y de integrarla con los procesos de elaboración de políticas
- Burocratización adicional para las organizaciones de investigación



**CIENCIA ABIERTA, ÉTICA E
INTEGRIDAD EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN** |

How Rich Donors Like Epstein (and Others) Undermine Science

MIT's Media Lab, Harvard, Stanford, hospitals—they all take money from donors. Whether it's to truly help the world or merely burnish a reputation, the money nevertheless bends the arc of the innovation universe.



How Rich Donors Like Epstein (and Others) Undermine Science | WIRED

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

Essay

How to Make More Published Research True

John P. A. Ioannidis^{1,2,3,4}

¹ Meta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), Stanford University, Stanford, California, United States of America, ² Department of Medicine, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford, California, United States of America, ³ Department of Health Research and Policy, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, United States of America, ⁴ Department of Statistics, Stanford University School of Humanities and Sciences, Stanford, California, United States of America

The achievements of scientific research are amazing. Science has grown from the occupation of a few dilettanti into a vibrant global industry with more than 15,000,000 people authoring more than 25,000,000 scientific papers in 1996–2011 alone [1]. However, true and readily applicable major discoveries are far fewer. Many new proposed associations and/or effects are false or grossly exaggerated [2,3], and translation of knowledge into useful applications is often slow and potentially inefficient [4]. Given the abundance of data, research on research (i.e., meta-research) can derive empirical estimates of the prevalence of risk factors for high false-positive rates (underpowered studies; small effect sizes; low pre-study odds; flexibility in designs, definitions, outcomes, analyses; biases and conflicts of interest; haphazard patterns; and lack of collaboration) [3]. Currently, an estimated 85% of research resources are wasted [5].

Effective Interventions

We need effective interventions to improve the credibility and efficiency of scientific investigation. Some risk factors for false results are immutable, like small effect sizes, but others are modifiable. We must diminish biases, conflicts of interest, and fragmentation of efforts in favor of unbiased, transparent, collaborative research with greater standardization. However, we should also consider the possibility that interventions aimed at improving scientific efficiency may cause collateral

Summary Points

- Currently, many published research findings are false or exaggerated, and an estimated 85% of research resources are wasted.
- To make more published research true, practices that have improved credibility and efficiency in specific fields may be transplanted to others which would benefit from them—possibilities include the adoption of large-scale collaborative research; replication culture; registration; sharing; reproducibility practices; better statistical methods; standardization of definitions and analyses; more appropriate (usually more stringent) statistical thresholds; and improvement in study design standards, peer review, reporting and dissemination of research, and training of the scientific workforce.
- Selection of interventions to improve research practices requires rigorous examination and experimental testing whenever feasible.
- Optimal interventions need to understand and harness the motives of various stakeholders who operate in scientific research and who differ on the extent to which they are interested in promoting publishable, fundable, translatable, or profitable results.
- Modifications need to be made in the reward system for science, affecting the exchange rates for currencies (e.g., publications and grants) and purchased academic goods (e.g., promotion and other academic or administrative power) and introducing currencies that are better aligned with translatable and reproducible research.

analysis plan; the error rate would decrease to zero simply because no research would ever be done. Thus, whatever solutions are proposed should be pragmatic, applicable, and ideally, amenable to reliable testing of their performance. Currently, major decisions about how research is done may too often be based on highly imaginative or evidence-based [3–15]. For example, there is evidence that grant

reviewers typically have only modest CVs and most of the top influential scientists don't review grant applications and don't get funded by government funds, even in the United States [6], which arguably has the strongest scientific impact at the moment than any other country (e.g., in cumulative citations). Non-meritocratic practices, including nepotism, sexism, and unwarranted conservatism, are probably widespread [7]. Allegiance and confirmation biases are



Scientists rise up against statistical significance

Valentin Amrhein, Sander Greenland, Blake McShane and more than 800 signatories call for an end to hyped claims and the dismissal of possibly crucial effects.

Valentin Amrhein | Sander Greenland & Blake McShane

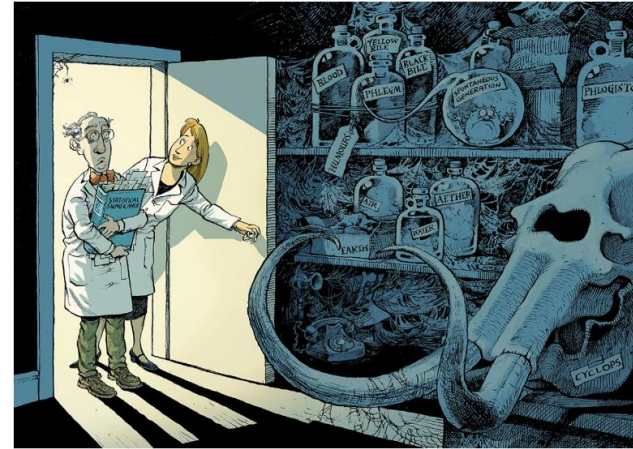
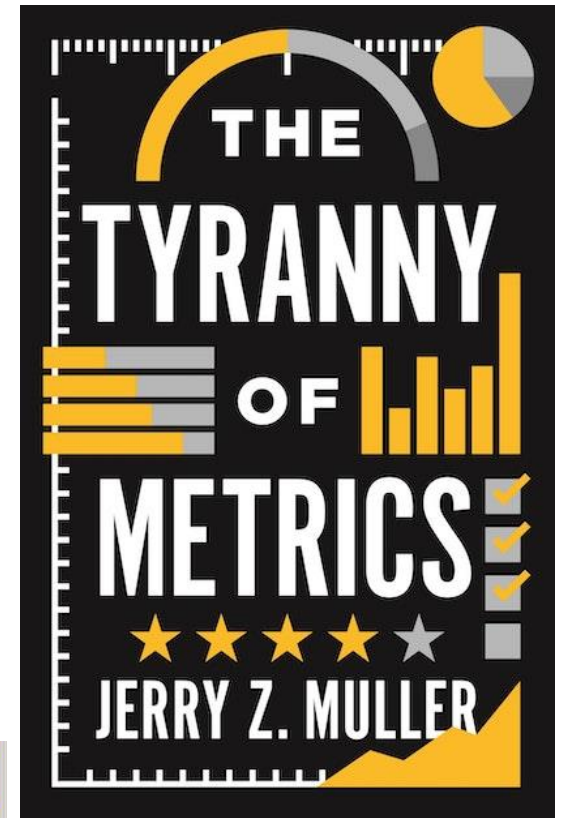
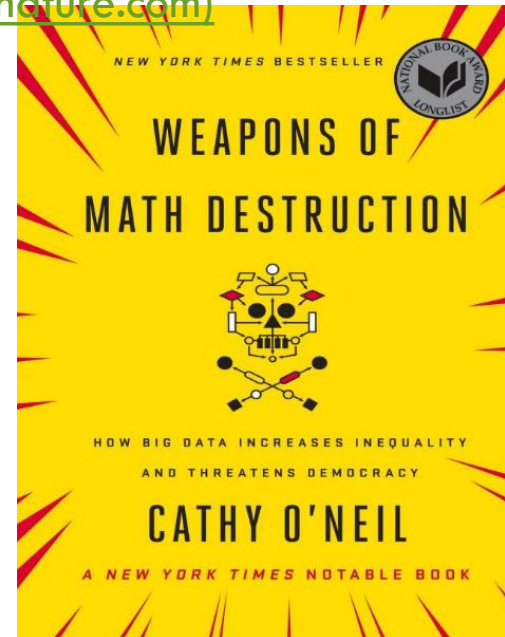


Illustration by David Parkes

Scientists rise up against statistical significance (nature.com)



The Tyranny of Metrics | Princeton University Press

Weapons Of Math Destruction : Cathy O'Neil : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001747>

Box 1. Some Research Practices that May Help Increase the Proportion of True Research Findings






- Large-scale collaborative research
- Adoption of replication culture
- Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)
- Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)
- Reproducibility practices
- Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors
- More appropriate statistical methods
- Standardization of definitions and analyses
- More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or “successes”
- Improvement of study design standards
- Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research
- Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy

**PRÁCTICAS
DIRECTAMENTE
RELACIONADAS
CON LA CIENCIA
ABIERTA**

THE HONG KONG PRINCIPLES FOR ASSESSING RESEARCHERS: FOSTERING RESEARCH INTEGRITY (2019)

- Principle 1: Assess **responsible research** practices
- Principle 2: Value **complete reporting**
- Principle 3: Reward the **practice of open science** (open research)
- Principle 4: Acknowledge a **broad range of research activities**
- Principle 5: Recognize **essential other tasks like peer review and mentoring**

ALGUNAS BUENAS PRÁCTICAS DE EJECUCIÓN DE LOS PRINCIPIOS

PRINCIPLE	IMPLEMENTATION EXAMPLES
1 Assess responsible research practices.	 <p>The NIH recommends Experimental Design Assistant (EDA) developed by N3CRs. This 10-module on-line tool helps researchers prepare the design and analysis requested for grant applications.</p>
2 Value complete reporting.	 <p>Wellcome Trust's Open Research (WOR) editorial policies require authors to use reporting guidelines for protocols (e.g., SPIRIT) and completed studies (e.g., ARRIVE). The Universidade Federal de Ciências da Saúde de Porto Alegre (UFCSPA, Brazil, has a formal course on reporting guidelines that students can complete as formal credit towards their degree.</p>
3 Reward the practice of open science.	 <p>The University of Cambridge has introduced 'data champions'. Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands, is implementing this as a career assessment criterion. The Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore, implemented an Open Access policy in 2011. At NTU's faculty of medicine, random audits are conducted to ensure adherence.</p>
4 Acknowledge a broad range of research activities.	 <p>The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research is in its third call for replication studies. PLOS Biology and eLife have meta-research sections in their respective journals.</p>
5 Recognize essential other tasks such as peer reviewing and mentoring.	 <p>The University of Glasgow's academic promotion criteria rewards researchers for participation in peer review and other related activities (e.g., journal editorship).</p>

The full HKP article can be accessed at <https://osf.io/m9abx>. Individuals and/or academic institutions and other groups can endorse the HKP at https://www.wcrif.org/guidance/hong_kong_principles.

INTEGRIDAD CIENTÍFICA. PRINCIPIOS Y VALORES

Los principios y valores que entraña la integridad científica deben informar **todas las etapas de la investigación**, las distintas facetas o dimensiones de la actividad científica y garantizar las buenas prácticas



- **Concepción**
- **Propuesta/planteamiento**
- **Ejecución de la investigación**
- **Gestión de los datos**
- **Comunicación y difusión de resultados**
- **Supervisión de la formación de científicos**
- **Evaluación de la investigación**
- **Interacción científica entre investigadores**

[Integridad y ética en la investigación. Buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos en el ciclo de vida de un proyecto | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

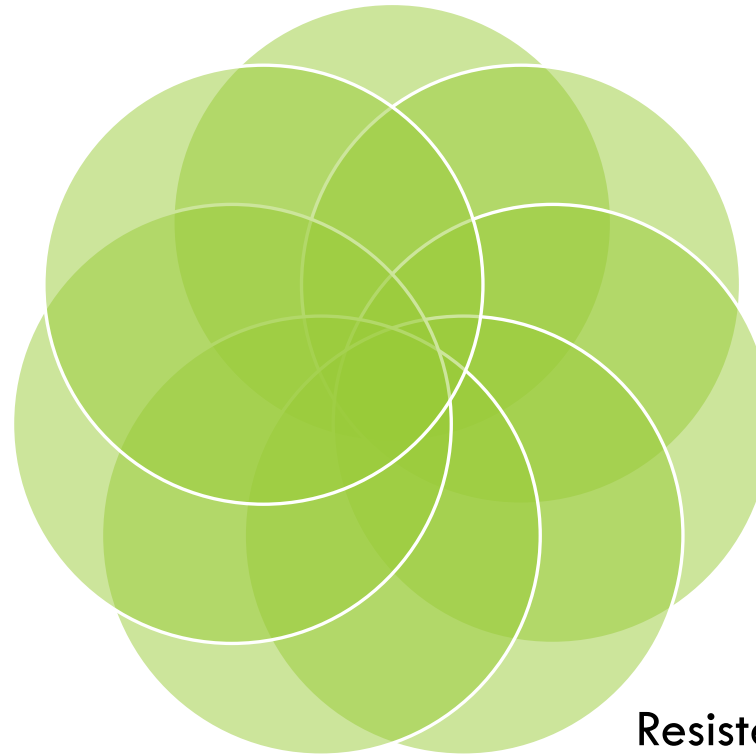
MALAS PRÁCTICAS

Apropiación o
denegación indebida
de autoría

Manipulación del
análisis estadístico de
los datos

Omisión de
declaración de
conflictos de intereses
o fuentes de
financiación

Exclusión de datos
“desviados” o
negativos sin
mencionarlo
expresamente



Registro y
conservación
inadecuada de
datos, materiales u
otra información
esencial

Abuso y negligencia en
el ejercicio del
liderazgo

Resistencia y negativa a
compartir datos, códigos y
materiales conforme a lo
especificado en las políticas
institucionales o prácticas del
campo de que se trate

ESTÁNDARES ÉTICOS EN COMUNICACIÓN CIENTÍFICA: EL RECORRIDO DE COPE DESDE 2010

2017



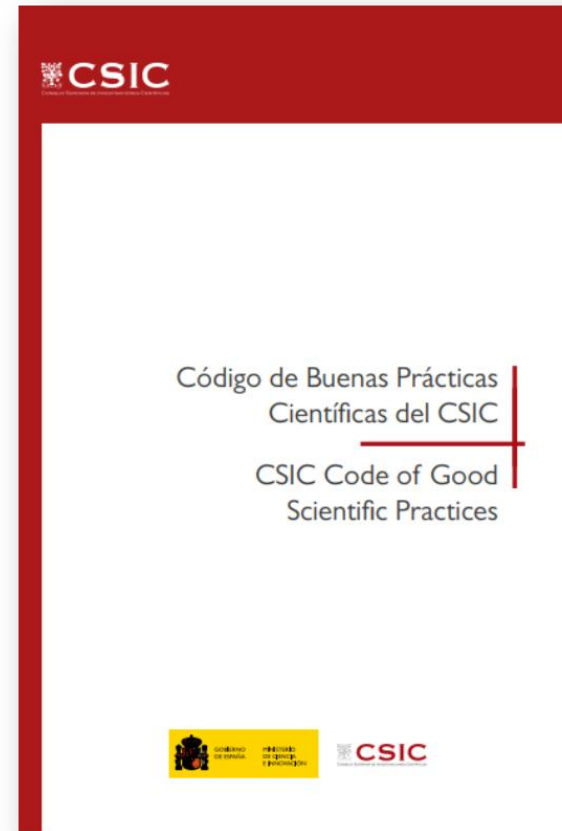
The Core Practices were developed in 2017, replacing the Code of Conduct. They are applicable to all involved in publishing scholarly literature: editors and their journals, publishers, and institutions. **The Core Practices should be considered alongside specific national and international codes of conduct for research and are not intended to replace these.**

Journals and publishers should have robust and well described, publicly documented practices in all of the following areas for their journals

[Core practices | COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics](https://publicationethics.org/guidance/Flowcharts)

<https://publicationethics.org/guidance/Flowcharts>

CÓDIGOS DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS CIENTÍFICAS

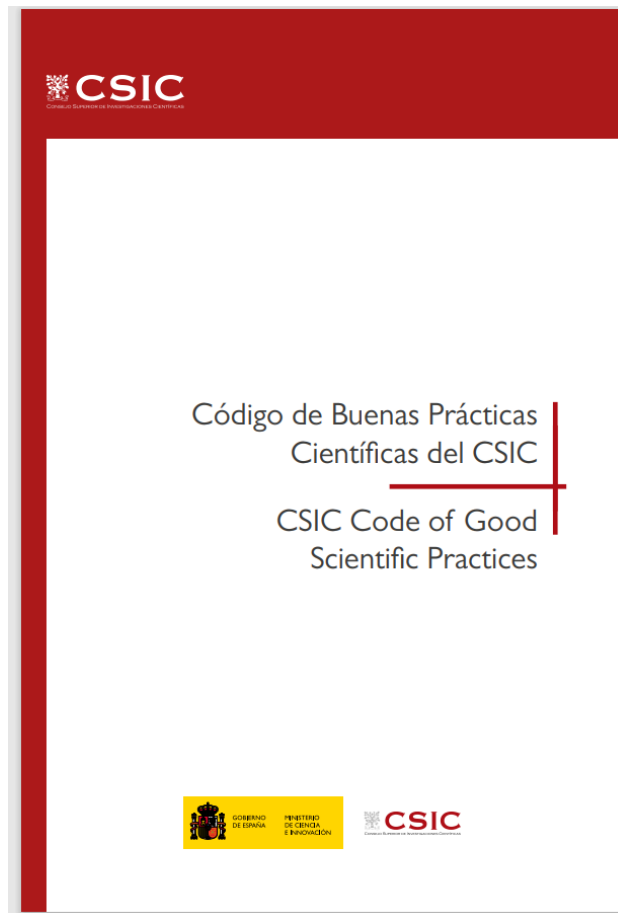


El nuevo Código desarrolla los aspectos del trabajo científico, entre los que destacan los que atañen a la investigación con seres humanos, con animales y a la seguridad y la salud de los investigadores y del resto de la sociedad, así como la protección del medio ambiente. El documento también aborda las tareas de comunicación de la ciencia desempeñadas por los investigadores.

CÓDIGO DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS CIENTÍFICAS CSIC: INFOGRAFÍA



CÓDIGO DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS CIENTÍFICAS EN EL CSIC: REFERENCIAS A CIENCIA ABIERTA



La investigación debe realizarse conforme a **protocolos de trabajo bien proyectados y definidos, que puedan ser analizados e interpretados por cualquier investigador** del campo científico en cuestión.

En la investigación científica, **los datos de experimentos y observaciones, así como los materiales y equipos utilizados, son la base de los resultados** y de las eventuales publicaciones o patentes. Por esta razón, **es necesario que sean comprensibles los fundamentos de su diseño e interpretación y, siempre que resulte viable, puedan reproducirse los experimentos.** Ello implica que **los protocolos experimentales y los datos originales sean conservados por el investigador, el grupo de investigación y la Institución, durante un período de tiempo que no debería ser inferior a diez años, pero que puede variar, de acuerdo a la disciplina de que se trate.**

La institución y el personal investigador deberán **garantizar la conservación y adecuada gestión de todo el conocimiento y materiales generados** en los procesos de investigación, incluso los no publicados, asegurando su protección y el acceso adecuado a los mismos durante un periodo de tiempo razonable

El personal investigador tiene el deber moral de publicar los resultados de su investigación y las interpretaciones de estos de manera abierta, transparente, honesta, y con precisión y exactitud, sin excluir aquellos resultados insospechados o negativos que no estuvieran en línea con las hipótesis formuladas

El CSIC promueve y apoya la publicación en acceso abierto y la accesibilidad a su producción científica en repositorios y, en particular, en el institucional

MANDATO CSIC DE ACCESO ABIERTO DESDE 1 ABRIL 2019

Publicaciones revisadas por pares

- **Publicaciones que han pasado revisión por pares**
- **Depósito de metadatos no más tarde de aceptación editorial en DIGITAL.CSIC**
- **Depósito de textos completos en acceso abierto en DIGITAL.CSIC tan pronto como sea posible**
- **No impone ningún periodo máximo de embargo a los textos completos**

Datos de investigación asociados a publicaciones

- **Depósito de metadatos de los datos de investigación en DIGITAL.CSIC no más tarde de la aceptación de publicaciones asociadas**
- **Depósito de los ficheros de los datos de investigación en DIGITAL.CSIC**
- **Acceso abierto a los datos tan pronto como sea posible (hay algunas excepciones)**
- **Descripción en línea con Principios FAIR**
- **Licencia estándar (ej. Creative Commons, Open Data Commons)**

TIPOS DE ARTÍCULOS EN DIGITAL.CSIC: ¿CUÁLES ESTÁN AFECTADOS POR EL MANDATO CSIC?



ARTÍCULOS DE
REVISIÓN



ARTÍCULOS DE
INVESTIGACIÓN



ARTÍCULOS DE
DATOS



ARTÍCULOS DE
SOFTWARE



ARTÍCULOS DE
PERIÓDICO

DATOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN DIGITAL.CSIC: ¿CUÁLES AFECTADOS POR MANDATO CSIC?



DATASETS ASOCIADOS A PUBLICACIONES A PARTIR DE 2019



DATASETS QUE NO SON PÚBLICOS POR MOTIVOS DE CONFIDENCIALIDAD/COPYRIGHT/SEGURIDAD: ITEMS DE METADATOS QUE NO COMPROMETAN SU CARÁCTER DE EXCEPCIONALIDAD



DATASETS DINÁMICOS GENERADOS AUTOMÁTICAMENTE, SIN RELACIÓN CON PUBLICACIONES



CONJUNTOS DE DATOS GENERADOS EN EL MARCO DE UN PROYECTO EUROPEO (pe CONVOCATORIAS HORIZONTE EUROPA O INICIATIVA DE INTEGRACIÓN EOSC) o NACIONAL (pe convocatoria del Plan Estatal)



CONJUNTO DE DATASETS QUE EN SÍ FORMAN EL ÚNICO RESULTADO DE UN PROYECTO (p.e colección de videos/imágenes)

En aquellas casuísticas no obligatorias se recomienda igualmente su registro en [DIGITAL.CSIC](https://digital.csic.es) para mantener, curar y preservar el acervo de datos de investigación del CSIC (excepciones big data)

PORTAL MONITOR DEL MANDATO CSIC DE ACCESO ABIERTO



INTRODUCCIÓN



Esta web tiene como objetivo analizar periódicamente el grado de cumplimiento del **Mandato institucional de acceso abierto del CSIC** que entró en vigor el 1 de abril de 2019.

Este mandato institucional se inscribe en los llamados “mandatos por la ruta verde” ya que elige el repositorio DIGITAL.CSIC como canal de apertura de los resultados de investigación de su comunidad investigadora.

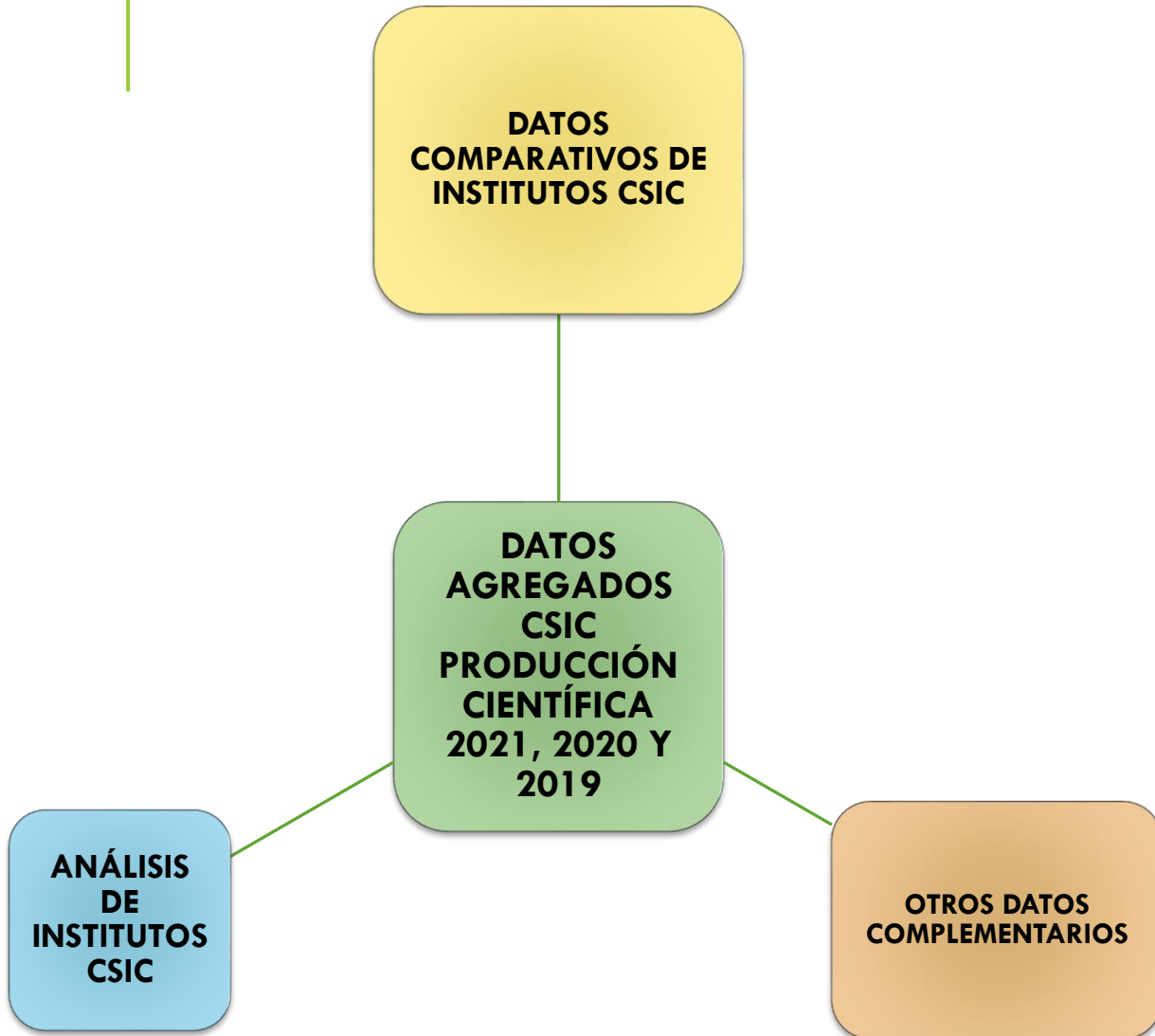
El mandato afecta a un amplio abanico de tipologías de resultados de investigación. Por una parte, el CSIC dispone que sean hechas públicas y de manera permanente en DIGITAL.CSIC las referencias bibliográficas (metadatos) de todas las publicaciones revisadas por pares (artículos, capítulos de libros, libros, comunicaciones de congresos) desde el momento de su aceptación editorial y que sus textos completos estén disponibles gratuitamente en DIGITAL.CSIC tan pronto como permitan las editoriales.

Por otra parte, dispone que las referencias bibliográficas (metadatos) de los datasets asociados a artículos de revistas sean hechas públicas de manera permanente en DIGITAL.CSIC desde el momento de la aceptación editorial de los artículos asociados y que tales datasets estén en acceso abierto en DIGITAL.CSIC siempre y cuando no se den legítimas razones de confidencialidad, propiedad intelectual y/o seguridad.

Esperamos que esta web sea un instrumento útil y transparente para hacer seguimiento del grado de cumplimiento del mandato institucional a nivel de institutos CSIC y como base para estudios analíticos de diversa naturaleza.

[DIGITAL.CSIC: monitor del Mandato de Acceso abierto del CSIC - Home](#)

¿QUÉ REFLEJA EL MONITOR?



La versión actual recoge los datos extraídos en el verano 2022 que hacen referencia a la producción científica CSIC del 2021. Muestra también datos de ediciones pasadas (para producción 2020 y 2019)

La monitorización se basa en la extracción masiva de datos realizada por la Oficina Técnica de DIGITAL.CSIC. Como fuentes primarias de datos se usa tanto la propia infraestructura de DIGITAL.CSIC (incluida la Pasarela conCIENCIA > DIGITAL.CSIC) como conCIENCIA, plataforma base para la realización de los ejercicios de productividad científica institucional (PCO).

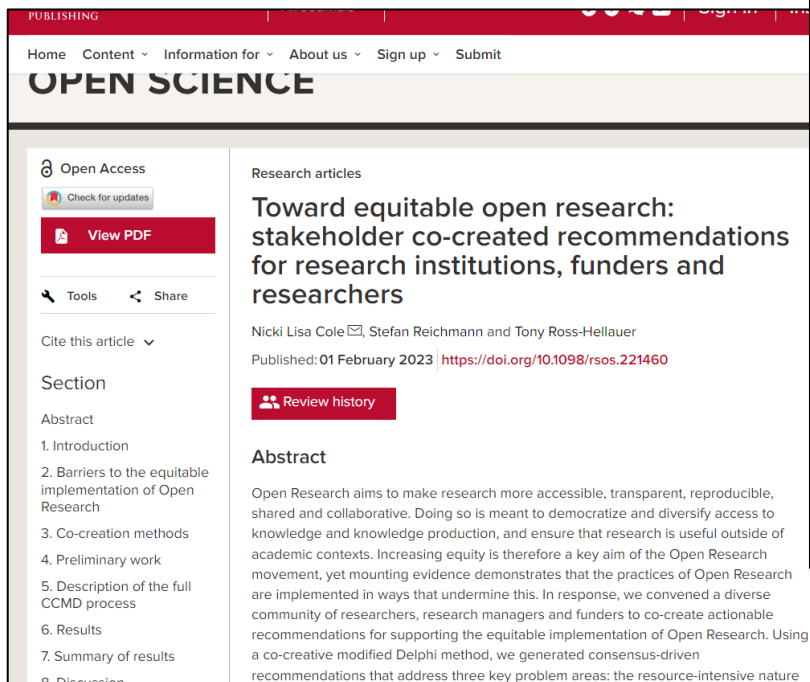
Nueva edición del Monitor en marcha, para su publicación a fines de noviembre. Analizará el nivel de cumplimiento del mandato con respecto a la producción científica CSIC de 2022

Y EL PROBLEMA DE LA GOBERNANZA Y EQUIDAD: EL SISTEMA ACTUAL ESTÁ DOMINADO POR VARIOS GRUPOS EDITORIALES CON ÁNIMO DE LUCRO



CIENCIA ABIERTA Y UN SISTEMA SOSTENIBLE, INCLUSIVO Y JUSTO

Proyecto ON-MERRIT



The screenshot shows the article 'Toward equitable open research: stakeholder co-created recommendations for research institutions, funders and researchers' by Nicki Lisa Cole, Stefan Reichmann, and Tony Ross-Hellauer. The article is published in the 'Open Access' section of the Royal Society Open Science journal. The page includes a 'View PDF' button, a 'Check for updates' button, and a 'Review history' button. The abstract discusses the challenges of implementing open research and the need for equitable, inclusive, and sustainable practices.

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

The UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science is the first international standard setting instrument on open science.

Last update: 21 September 2023

Open science is a set of principles and practices that aim to make scientific research from all fields accessible to everyone for the benefits of scientists and society as a whole. Open science is about making sure not only that scientific knowledge is accessible but also that the production of that knowledge itself is inclusive, equitable and sustainable.

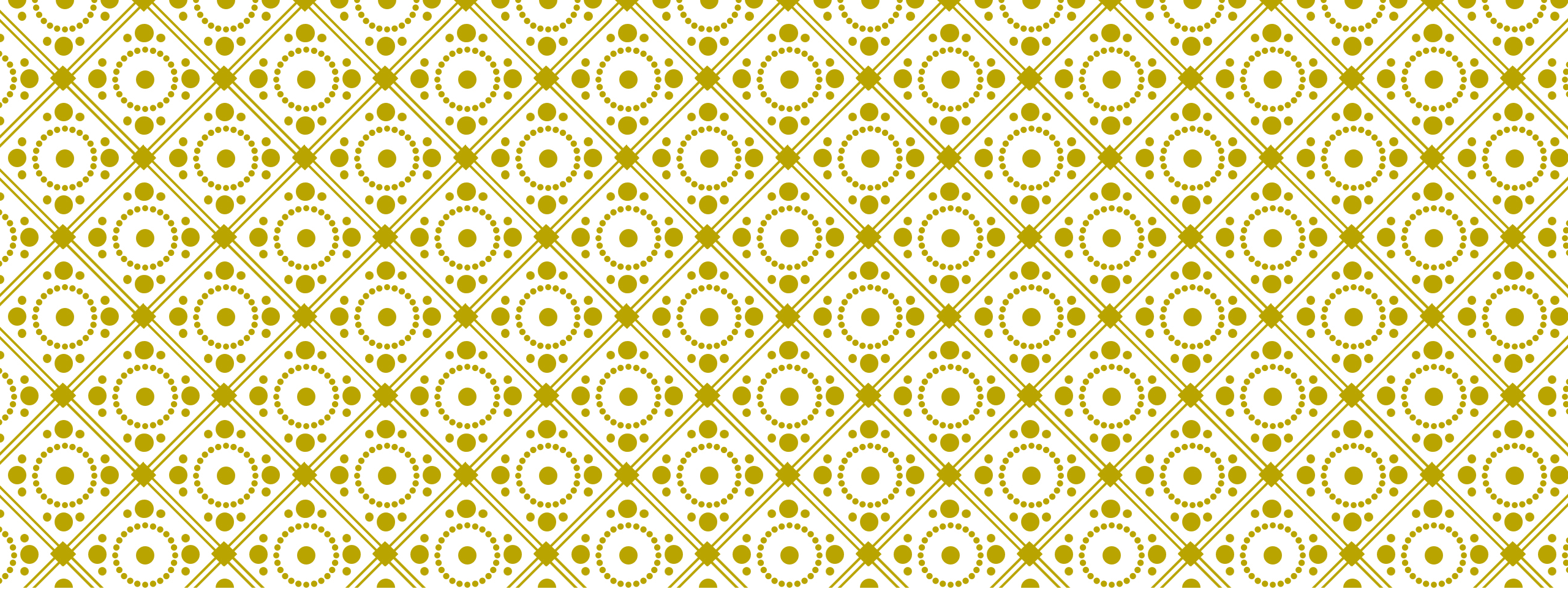
UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science | UNESCO



The screenshot shows a blog post from COAR (Confederation of Open Access Repositories) titled 'Persistent Identifiers: Addressing the challenges of global adoption'. The post discusses the importance of PIDs in the scholarly ecosystem and the challenges of global adoption. It mentions that PIDs provide long-lasting references to digital resources and that COAR is working to address the challenges of global adoption. The post also mentions that PIDs promote efficient citation and discovery of scholarly resources.

Persistent Identifiers: Addressing the challenges of global adoption – COAR (coar-repositories.org)

Toward equitable open research: stakeholder co-created recommendations for research institutions, funders and researchers | Royal Society Open Science (royalsocietypublishing.org)



ACCESO ABIERTO Y RRI



EUROPEAN CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESEARCH INTEGRITY:

2.7 PUBLICATION, DISSEMINATION, AND AUTHORSHIP

- Authors formally agree on the sequence of authorship, **acknowledging that authorship itself is based on: (1) a significant contribution** to the design of the research, relevant data collection, its analysis, and/ or interpretation; (2) **drafting and/or critical reviewing** the publication; (3) **approval of the final publication**; and (4) **agreeing to be responsible** for the content of the publication, unless specified otherwise in the publication.
- Authors include an 'Author Contribution Statement' in the final publication, where possible, to describe each author's responsibilities and contributions.
- Authors acknowledge important work and contributions of those who do not meet the criteria for authorship, including collaborators, assistants, and funders who have enabled the research.
- Authors disclose any financial and non- financial conflicts of interest as well as sources of support for the research or the publication.
- Authors and publishers promptly issue corrections or retract publications, if necessary, the retraction processes are clear and the reasons stated, and authors are given credit for issuing

Authors, research institutions, publishers, funders, and the research community acknowledge that negative results can be as relevant as positive findings for publication and dissemination.

Authors are accurate and honest in their communication to colleagues, policymakers, and society at large.

Authors are transparent in their communication, outreach, and public engagement about assumptions and values influencing their research as well as the robustness of the evidence, including remaining uncertainties and knowledge gaps.

Authors adhere to the same criteria as those detailed above whether they publish in a subscription journal, an open access journal, or in any other publication form, including preprint servers.

ACCESO ABIERTO EN PROCESOS EDITORIALES

Acceso y transparencia: requisitos en torno a datos, métodos, protocolos, materiales, código..

Ejemplos:

[Data Sharing Policy](#)

[Biostatistics](#)

Preprints: primicia, crédito, feedback

[ResearchSquare](#)

[eLife](#)

Informes de registros:

revisión por pares antes de la recogida de datos, aceptación editorial en principio para publicación de resultados (incluso si negativos)

Evaluación transparente: historial de revisiones

[Open Research Europe](#)

UN EJEMPLO DE DECLARACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL DE DERECHOS Y PRINCIPIOS EN LA TRANSFORMACIÓN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN CIENTÍFICA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • MERCED • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
Assembly of the Academic Senate, University of California

13 April 2018

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES TO TRANSFORM SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

To align our institutional policies and practices toward the goal of replacing subscription-based publishing with open access (OA), we propose that the University of California assert the following rights and principles when negotiating with publishers during journal license renewals:

1. **No copyright transfers.** Our authors shall be allowed to retain copyright in their work and grant a Creative Commons Attribution license of their choosing.
2. **No restrictions on preprints.** Our authors shall have the right to submit for publication work they have previously made available as preprints.
3. **No waivers of OA Policy.** Publishers shall not require our authors to provide waivers of our Institutional OA Policy as a condition for publishing our work.
4. **No delays to sharing.** Publishers shall make work by our authors immediately available for harvest or via automatic deposit into our Institutional OA repository or another public archive.
5. **No limitations on author reuse.** Our authors shall have the right to reuse figures, tables, data, and text from their published work without permission or payment.
6. **No impediments to rights reversion.** Publishers shall provide a simple process for our authors to regain copyright in their previously published work.
7. **No curtailment of copyright exceptions.** Licenses shall not restrict, and should instead expressly protect, the rights of authors, institutions, and the public to reuse excerpts of published work consistent with legal exceptions and limitations on copyright such as fair use.
8. **No barriers to data availability.** Our authors shall have the right to make all of their data, figures, and other supporting materials from their published work publicly available.
9. **No constraints on content mining.** Publishers shall make licensed materials open, accessible, and machine-readable for text and data mining by our researchers, at no additional cost and under terms that allow retention and reuse of results.
10. **No closed metadata.** Publishers shall make bibliographic records, usage metrics, and citation data for our authors freely available, easy to parse, and machine-readable.
11. **No free labor.** Publishers shall provide our Institution with data on peer review and editorial contributions by our authors in support of journals, and such contributions shall be taken into account when determining the cost of our subscriptions or OA fees for our authors.
12. **No long-term subscriptions.** Publishers shall provide our Institution with plans and timelines for transitioning their subscription journals to OA.
13. **No permanent paywalls.** Our Institution shall receive perpetual access for previously licensed content and back files shall be made freely available once a journal transitions to OA.
14. **No double payments.** Publishers shall provide our Institution with data on hybrid OA payments from our authors and such payments shall reduce the cost of our subscriptions.
15. **No hidden profits.** Publishers shall use transparent pricing for the services they provide our authors when levying article processing charges and other fees associated with publishing.
16. **No deals without OA offsets.** Our Institution shall only enter into publishing agreements that include offsets for OA publishing by our authors.
17. **No new paywalls for our work.** Work by our authors shall be made OA on the publisher's website as part of subscription terms for new journals.
18. **No non-disclosure agreements.** Publisher agreements with our Institution shall be transparent and shall not contain terms that prevent the sharing of their contents.

UCOLASC Declaration of Rights and Principles to Transform Scholarly Communication

Estos 18 principios respaldan la misión de la Universidad de California de servir al bien público al "proporcionar beneficios sociales a largo plazo mediante la transmisión de conocimientos avanzados, el descubrimiento de nuevos conocimientos y el funcionamiento como un depósito activo de conocimientos organizados".

EL PROBLEMA DE LAS AUTORÍAS Y CONTRIBUCIONES, Y EL RECONOCIMIENTO DE ROLES Y MÉRITOS

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Novel genes and sex differences in COVID-19 severity

Raquel Cruz, Silvia Diz-de Almeida, Miguel López de Heredia, Inés Quintela, Francisco C. Ceballos, Guillermo Pita, José M Lorenzo-Salazar, Rafaela González-Montelongo, Manuela Gago-Domínguez, Marta Sevilla Porras, Jair Antonio Tenorio Castaño, Julian Nevado, Jose María Aguado, Carlos Aguilar, Sergio Aguilera-Albesa, Virginia Almadana, Berta Almoguera, Nuria Alvarez, Álvaro Andreu-Bernabeu, Eunáte Arana-Arri, Celso Arango, María J Arranz, María-Jesus Artiga, Raúl C Baptista-Rosas, María Barreda-Sánchez, Moncef Belhassen-García, Joao F Bezerra, Marcos A C Bezerra, Lucía Boix-Palop, María Brion, Ramón Brugada, Matilde Bustos, Enrique J Calderón, Cristina Carbonell, Luis Castano, Jose E Castelao, Rosa Conde-Vicente, M Lourdes Cordero-Lorenzana, Jose L Cortes-Sanchez, Marta Corton, M Teresa Darnaude, Alba De Martino-Rodríguez, Victor del Campo-Pérez, Aranzazu Diaz de Bustamante, Elena Domínguez-Garrido, Andre D Luchessi, Rocío Eiros, Gladys Mercedes Estigarribia Sanabria, María Carmen Fariñas, Uxía Fernández-Robelo, Amanda Fernández-Rodríguez, Tania Fernández-Villa, Belén Gil-Fournier, Javier Gómez-Arrue, Beatriz González Álvarez, Fernan Gonzalez Bernaldo de Quirós, Javier González-Peñas, Juan F Gutiérrez-Bautista, María José Herrero, Antonio Herrero-Gonzalez, María A Jimenez-Sousa, María Claudia Lattig, Anabel Liger Borja, Rosario Lopez-Rodriguez, Esther Mancebo, Caridad Martín-López, Vicente Martín, Oscar Martinez-Nieto, Iciar Martinez-Lopez, Michel F Martinez-Resendez, Angel Martinez-Perez, Juliana F Mazzeu, Eleuterio Merayo Macías, Pablo Minguez, Victor Moreno Cuerda, Vivian N Silbiger, Silviene F Oliveira, Eva Ortega-Paino, Mara Parellada, Estela Paz-Artal, Ney P C Santos, Patricia Pérez-Matute, Patricia Perez, M Elena Pérez-Tomás, Teresa Perucho, Mel Lina Pinsach-Abuin, Ericka N Pompa-Mera, Gloria L Porras-Hurtado, Aurora Pujol, Soraya Ramiro León, Salvador Resino, Marianne R Fernandes, Emilio Rodríguez-Ruiz, Fernando Rodríguez-Artalejo, José A Rodríguez-García, Francisco Ruiz Cabello, Javier Ruiz-Hornillos, Pablo Ryan, José Manuel Soria, Juan Carlos Souto, Eduardo Tamayo, Alvaro Tamayo-Velasco, Juan Carlos Taracido-Fernandez, Alejandro Teper, Lillian Torres-Tobar, Miguel Urioste, Juan Valencia-Ramos, Zuleima Yáñez, Ruth Zarate, Tomoko Nakanishi, Sara Pigazzini, Frauke Degenhardt, Guillaume Butler-Laporte, Douglas Maya-Miles, Luis Bujanda, Youssef Bouysran, Adriana Palom, David Ellinghaus, Manuel Martínez-Bueno, Selina Rolker, Sara Amitrano, Luisa Roade, Francesca Fava, Christoph D Spinner, Daniele Prati, David Bernardo, Federico Garcia, Gilles Darcis, Israel Fernández-Cadenas, Jan Cato Holter, Jesus M Banales, Robert Frithiof, Stefano Duga, Rosanna Asselta, Alexandre C Pereira, Manuel Romero-Gómez, Beatriz Nafra-Jiménez, Johannes R Hov, Isabelle Migeotte, Alessandra Renieri, Anna M Planas, Kerstin U Ludwig, María Buti, Souad Rahmouni, Marta E Alarcón-Riquelme, Eva C Schulte, Andre Franke, Tom H Karlsen, Luca Valenti, Hugo Zeberg, Brent Richards, Andrea Ganna, Mercè Boada, Itziar de Rojas, Agustín Ruiz,



CRedit (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) is high-level taxonomy, including 14 roles, that can be used to represent the roles typically played by contributors to scientific scholarly output. The roles describe each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output.

14 Contributor Roles

Conceptualization
Data curation
Formal Analysis
Funding acquisition
Investigation
Methodology
Project administration

Resources
Software
Supervision
Validation
Visualization
Writing - original draft
Writing - review & editing

DIGITAL.CSIC
USA EL
VOCABULARIO
DATA CITE



- [contributorType](#)
 - [ContactPerson](#)
 - [DataCollector](#)
 - [DataCurator](#)
 - [DataManager](#)
 - [Distributor](#)
 - [Editor](#)
 - [HostingInstitution](#)
 - [Producer](#)
 - [ProjectLeader](#)
 - [ProjectManager](#)
 - [ProjectMember](#)
 - [RegistrationAgency](#)
 - [RegistrationAuthority](#)
 - [RelatedPerson](#)
 - [Researcher](#)
 - [ResearchGroup](#)
 - [RightsHolder](#)
 - [Sponsor](#)
 - [Supervisor](#)
 - [WorkPackageLeader](#)
 - [Other](#)

EDITORES DEPREDADORES: ¿CUÁL ES EL PROBLEMA?

Predatory Journals List 2023

June 8, 2023 | Predatory Publishing, Think, Check, Submit.



The **Predatory Journals List** for 2023 is an invaluable resource for the scientific community, providing up-to-date information about journals that engage in unethical publishing practices. As the list is continually updated, it serves as a crucial tool for researchers, academics, and scholars seeking reliable journals to publish their work.

Predatory journals are publications that prioritize profit over academic integrity. They exploit the open-access publishing model, charging exorbitant fees without providing the necessary quality control or peer review. These journals often make false promises, claiming to be reputable and indexed in legitimate databases, but they lack the rigorous editorial standards and ethical guidelines expected of credible scientific publications.

The **Predatory Journals List** aids researchers in avoiding these deceptive journals by providing detailed information and analysis. It includes journals that have been identified as predatory based on several factors, such as lack of transparency, inadequate peer review processes, misleading metrics, and unethical publishing practices. This list is continually updated to assess potential predatory journals.

The information provided in the **Predatory Journals List** can help researchers identify red flags and make informed decisions about where to submit their manuscripts. It includes details such as the journal's name and website. Researchers can cross-reference this list to ensure that the journals they are considering are legitimate, reputable, and committed to upholding scientific integrity.

The importance of the **Predatory Journals List** cannot be overstated. It serves as a powerful resource for researchers worldwide, protecting them from falling victim to predatory publishers. By avoiding these unscrupulous journals, researchers can maintain the credibility of their work, contribute to the advancement of their respective fields, and uphold the integrity of the scientific community as a whole.

<https://predatoryreports.org/the-list>

Una definición de 2019:

“Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”

Otra definición (Predatory Journals List):

Predatory journals are publications that prioritize profit over academic integrity. They exploit the open-access publishing model, charging exorbitant fees without providing the necessary quality control or peer review. These journals often make false promises, claiming to be reputable and indexed in legitimate databases, but they lack the rigorous editorial standards and ethical guidelines expected of credible scientific publications.

16,000 journals now listed on Cabells' Predatory Reports database

UN PROBLEMA GLOBAL

COMMENT

ENERGY Germany's ambitious low-carbon transition plan is misfiring **p.26**

HISTORY A biography of James Conant, a key figure in the atomic-bomb project **p.28**

PHYSICS Tests that could uncover the quantum side of gravity **p.31**



OBITUARY Maryam Mirzakhani, mathematician and Fields Medal winner **p.32**



Stop this waste of people, animals and money

Predatory journals have shoddy reporting and include papers from wealthy nations, find David Moher, Larissa Shamseer, Kelly Cobey and colleagues.

Predatory journals are easy to please. They seem to accept papers with little regard for quality, at a fraction of the cost charged by mainstream open-access journals. These supposedly scholarly publishing entities are murky operations, making money by collecting fees while failing to deliver on their claims of being open access and failing to provide services such as peer review and archiving.

Despite abundant evidence that the bar is low, not much is known about who publishes in this shady realm, and what the papers are like. Common wisdom assumes that the hazard of predatory publishing is

restricted mainly to the developing world. In one famous sting, a journalist for *Science* sent a purposely flawed paper to 140 presumed predatory titles (and to a roughly equal number of other open-access titles), pretending to be a biologist based in African capital cities¹. At least two earlier, smaller surveys found that most authors were in India or elsewhere in Asia^{2,3}. A campaign to warn scholars about predatory journals has concentrated its efforts in Africa, China, India, the Middle East and Russia. Frequent, aggressive solicitations from predatory publishers are generally considered merely a nuisance for scientists from rich countries, not a threat to scholarly integrity.

Our evidence disputes this view. We spent 12 months rigorously characterizing nearly 2,000 biomedical articles from more than 200 journals thought likely to be predatory. More than half of the corresponding authors hailed from high- and upper-middle-income countries as defined by the World Bank.

Of the 17% of sampled articles that reported a funding source, the most frequently named funder was the US National Institutes of Health (NIH). The United States produced more articles in our sample than all other countries save India. Harvard University (with 9 articles) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the University of Texas (with ▶

7 SEPTEMBER 2017 | VOL 549 | NATURE | 23
© 2017 Macmillan Publishers Limited. All rights reserved.

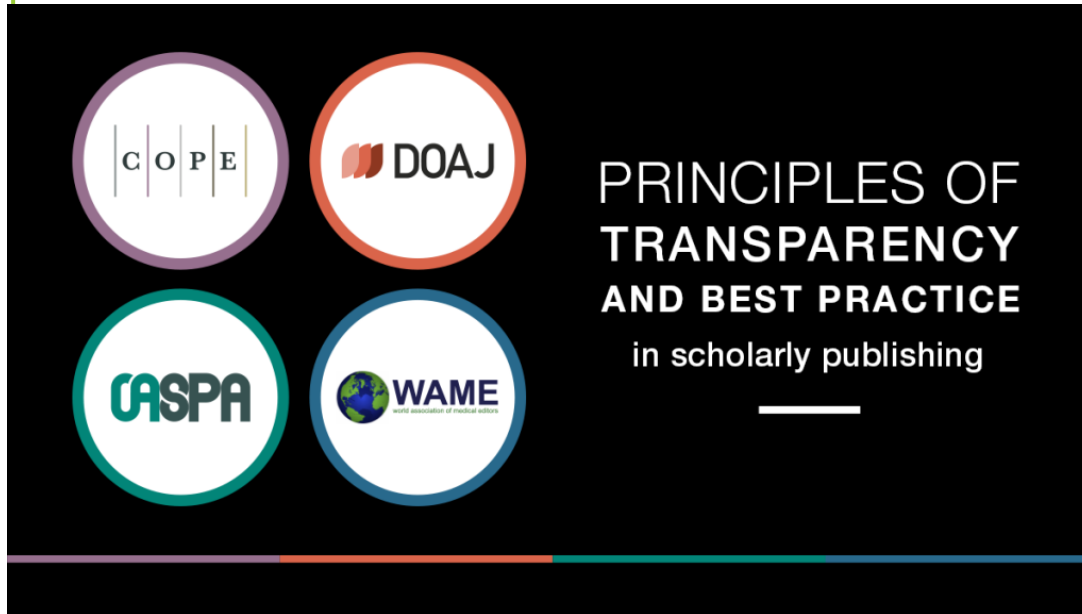
A campaign to warn scholars about predatory journals has concentrated its efforts in Africa, China, India, the Middle East and Russia. (...) Our evidence disputes this view. We spent 12 months rigorously characterizing nearly 2,000 biomedical articles from more than 200 journals thought likely to be predatory. More than half of the corresponding authors hailed from high- and upper-middle-income countries as defined by the World Bank. Of the 17% of sampled articles that reported a funding source, the most frequently named funder was the US National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Our research group has identified 13 characteristics of predatory journals:

- low article-processing fees (less than US\$150);
- spelling and grammar errors on the website;
- an overly broad scope;
- language that targets authors rather than readers;
- promises of rapid publication;
- and a lack of information about retraction policies, manuscript handling or digital preservation.
- Manuscript submissions by e-mail and the inclusion of distorted images are also common

Moher, D., Shamseer, L., Cobey, K. *et al.* Stop this waste of people, animals and money. *Nature* **549**, 23–25 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1038/549023a>

CRITERIOS DOAJ PARA IDENTIFICAR REVISTAS DEPREDADORAS



Transparency & best practice – DOAJ

Última revisión en 2022

JOURNAL CONTENT

JOURNAL PRACTICES

ORGANISATION

BUSINESS PRACTICES

1. Digital preservation	The journal content must be continuously deposited in one of these archives: <ul style="list-style-type: none">any archiving agency included in Keepers RegistryInternet ArchivePubMed Central
2. Persistent article identifiers	Articles must use persistent article identifiers. DOI, AR or Handle are the most commonly used. All persistent links must resolve correctly.
3. Metadata supply to DOAJ	Article metadata must be uploaded to DOAJ regularly.
4. License type	The journal must permit the use of a Creative Commons license that allows the creation of derivative products <ul style="list-style-type: none">CC BYCC BY-SACC BY-NCCC BY-NC-SA
5. License information in articles	Creative Commons licensing information must be displayed in all full-text article formats.
6. Copyright and publishing rights	Authors must retain unrestricted copyright and all publishing rights when publishing under any license permitted by the journal.
7. Self-archiving policy	Authors must be permitted to deposit all versions of their paper in an institutional or subject repository. <ul style="list-style-type: none">PreprintAuthor's Accepted ManuscriptPublished article (Version of Record) An embargo may not be applied.

The DOAJ Seal is awarded to journals that demonstrate best practice in open access publishing. Around 10% of journals indexed in DOAJ have been awarded the Seal.

MÁS RECURSOS DE INTERÉS

HOME

BEALL'S LIST OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHERS STANDALONE JOURNALS VANITY PRESS CONTACT OTHER

Search for publishers (name or URL)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of the journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the [Standalone Journals](#) list.

All journals published by a predatory publisher are potentially predatory unless stated otherwise.

Original list

GO TO UPDATE

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers
- The 5th Publisher
- ABC Journals
- A M Publishers
- Abhinav
- Academe Research Journals
- Academia Publishing
- Academia Research

Useful pages

[List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ](#)

[DOAJ: Journals added and removed](#)

[Nonrecommended medical periodicals](#)

[Retraction Watch](#)

[Flaky Academic Journals Blog](#)

[List of scholarly publishing stings](#)

Conferences

[Questionable conferences \[archive\]](#)

[How to avoid predatory conferences](#)

[Flaky Academic Conferences Blog](#)

Evaluating journals

ADVICE AND BEST PRACTICE USING THE DOAJ

Some journals say they are indexed in DOAJ but they are not

BY DOAJ (DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS)

28/08/2014

Some journal web sites state that the journal is indexed DOAJ when it is not. Often, the home page carries the DOAJ logo along with logos from other indexing services. Even though we write to these journals, there is no guarantee that they will remove our logo.

Some journals say they are indexed in DOAJ but they are not – DOAJ News Service

Journal Evaluation Rubric

Criterion	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)
Step 1: Journal evaluation			
Web search for the journal	The journal is within the top 5 entries on the first page of search results and there are no scam alert postings.	The journal is on the first page of search results but not within the top 5 entries and there are no scam alert postings.	The journal is not on the first page of search results or there is at least one scam alert post about the journal.
Journal name	The journal name cannot be confused with another journal.	The journal being evaluated has a name similar to another journal but is able to be distinguished between the two.	The journal being evaluated is unable to be distinguished from another with a similar name.
Editorial board	The editorial board is listed with their full names and institutional affiliation.	The editorial board is listed with their full names only (no affiliation).	There is no editorial board listed.
Review process	The journal states whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has a review policy listed.	The journal states whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has no review policy listed.	The journal does not state whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has no review policy listed.
Conflicts of interest	The journal thoroughly and clearly states a conflicts of interest policy, including how it will handle potential conflicts of interest of editors, authors, and reviewers.	The journal states a conflicts of interest policy, but the description of how conflicts will be handled is unclear.	The journal does not state a conflicts of interest policy.
Journal website	The journal website is competently designed and functional. (examples: no broken links, easy navigation, no missing information)	The journal website is adequately designed with passable functionality. (examples: adequate navigation, few broken links, some missing information)	The journal is poorly designed and is not functional. (examples: broken links, poor navigation, missing information)
Revenue sources	The journal clearly states its business model. This includes any revenue sources, like author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support.	The journal's business model lacks clarity when stating its revenue sources, like author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support.	The journal does not state its business model.
Journal archive	The journal website contains an archive of its past issues with links to full text articles.	The journal website contains an archive but it may be incomplete or does not contain links to full text articles.	The journal does not have an archive of its past issues.
Publishing schedule	The journal clearly states how often its issues will be published each year and this agrees with the archive.	The journal does not state how often its issues will be published but it can be determined from the archive.	The journal does not state how often its issues will be published each year and it cannot be determined from the archive.
Author fees	The journal clearly states the amount of money an author will pay to have each article published.	The journal states that an author fee is required but does not note how much it is.	The journal does not state whether or not there are any author fees.
Copyright information	The journal clearly describes its copyright and licensing information on the journal's Web site, and licensing terms are indicated on the published articles (HTML/PDF).		Copyright and licensing information is not found on the journal's Web site and on any published articles.
Journal index	The journal is indexed in more than one subject database. (examples: ERIC, Google Scholar, Web of Science, PsycINFO)	The journal is indexed in one subject database. (example: ERIC)	The journal is not indexed in a subject database.
Access to journal articles	The journal provides full text access to all published articles.	The journal provides full text access to some published articles.	The journal does not provide full text access to any published articles.
Number of articles published	The journal has published more than 10 articles.	The journal has published between 6 and 10 articles.	The journal has published 5 or fewer articles.
Step 2: Publisher evaluation			
Web search for the publisher	The publisher is within the top 5 entries on the first page of search results and there are no scam alert postings.	The publisher is on the first page of search results but not within the top 5 entries and there are no scam alert postings.	The publisher is not on the first page of search results or there is at least one scam alert posting.
Publisher information	Information about the ownership/management of the journal and contact information about the publisher is clearly identified.	Information about the ownership/management of the journal or contact information about the publisher is clearly identified.	Information about the ownership/management of the journal and contact information about the publisher is not available.

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) has guided some of this content, from their Best Practices site: <http://doaj.org/bestpractices>

Beall's List – of Potential Predatory Journals and Publishers (bealllist.net)

Journal Evaluation Tool (imu.edu)

¿CÓMO DISTINGUIR LAS REVISTAS DEPREDADORAS DE LAS DEMÁS?

Spanish

¿Cómo se puede estar seguro de que la revista que está considerando es la adecuada para su investigación?

Books & Chapters Journals

! PIENSE

¿Está enviando su investigación a una revista confiable?

¿Es esta la revista indicada para su trabajo?

- Cada vez más investigaciones se publican a nivel mundial
- Nuevas revistas académicas/científicas son creadas cada semana
- También han aumentado las noticias sobre malas prácticas y engaños de las editoriales
- Puede ser desafiante encontrar guías que estén actualizadas cuando se trata de elegir dónde publicar

✓ REVISE

Utilice esta lista para controlar si la revista que ha elegido es confiable.

¿Usted o sus colegas conocen a la revista?

- ¿Ha leído antes algún artículo de esa revista?
- ¿Es fácil encontrar los últimos artículos de la revista?

¿Puede identificar y contactar fácilmente a la editorial?

- ¿Se encuentra el nombre de la editorial claramente consignado en la página web de la revista?

You can now read Think. Check. Submit. in the languages listed below.

If you'd like to help us get the message out more widely, and can translate Think. Check. Submit. into your own language, do get in touch with us, either by **email** or via **Twitter**.

- [Albanian >](#)
- [Arabic >](#)
- [Azerbaijani >](#)
- [Basque >](#)
- [Bengali >](#)
- [Bosnian >](#)
- [Bulgarian >](#)
- [Catalan >](#)
- [Croatian >](#)
- [Chinese \(Simplified\) >](#)
- [Chinese \(Traditional\) >](#)
- [Czech >](#)
- [Danish >](#)
- [Fijian >](#)

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/journals/spanish/>

<https://app.lib.uliege.be/compass-to-publish/>

LIÈGE université Library

Test a journal

Predatory journals and publishers ▾

Methodology

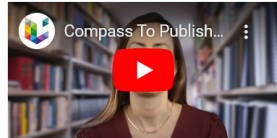
Abc

Compass to Publish

Are you suspicious of a journal's authenticity? Is it a predatory journal?

These are legitimate questions if you're invited to submit a paper that:

- promises your rapid publication;
- has procedures and/or policies that look suspicious;
- is outside of your area(s) of expertise.



Compass to Publish

helps you determine the degree of authenticity of open access journals requiring or hiding article processing charges (APCs) using a criteria-based evaluation

REVISTAS SECUESTRADAS

The Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker

Welcome to the [Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker](#).

Hijacked journals mimic legitimate journals by adopting their [titles, ISSNs, and other metadata](#). Usually, hijacked journals mirror legitimate journals without permission from the original journal; at rare times, however, publishers will buy rights to a legitimate journal but continue the publication under considerably less stringent publishing protocols and without clearly noting to the reader the change in ownership or publication standards (sometimes known as “cloned” journals). Scholars can be duped into publishing in hijacked journals – many of which require fees – by offers of fast publication and indexing in databases such as Scopus; being indexed in such databases is viewed by many universities and governments as a mark of legitimacy.

Tracking these journals is no mean feat but knowing which journals may have been hijacked is vital to the world of publishing integrity. [Anna Abalkina](#) became involved in the process when she and her colleagues, investigating allegations of plagiarism, came across several titles including the [Journal of Talent Development and Excellence](#), which drastically increased its indexing of papers in Scopus in 2020, and [Waffen-und Kostümkunde](#), a journal which cited a paper on psychology absolutely unrelated to the weapons and costume specialization of the journal. Abalkina then began analyzing these journal archives and found overlaps with other apparently hijacked journals, devoting huge swaths of time locating and cross-checking the validity of journals suspected of hijacking or of being hijacked.

Hijacked journals mimic legitimate journals by adopting their [titles, ISSNs, and other metadata](#). Usually, hijacked journals mirror legitimate journals without permission from the original journal

[The Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker – Retraction Watch](#)

B!SON



How it works API About

B!SON helps you to find a suitable Open Access journal for your publication by leveraging semantic and bibliometric methods. Simply enter the details of your manuscript below or [fetch the details of a paper via its DOI or arXiv ID](#). It is not necessary to provide all fields. The journal information is provided by the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). We cannot guarantee the correctness and details (like costs) should be checked on the journal homepage before submitting.

Title

Abstract

References ?

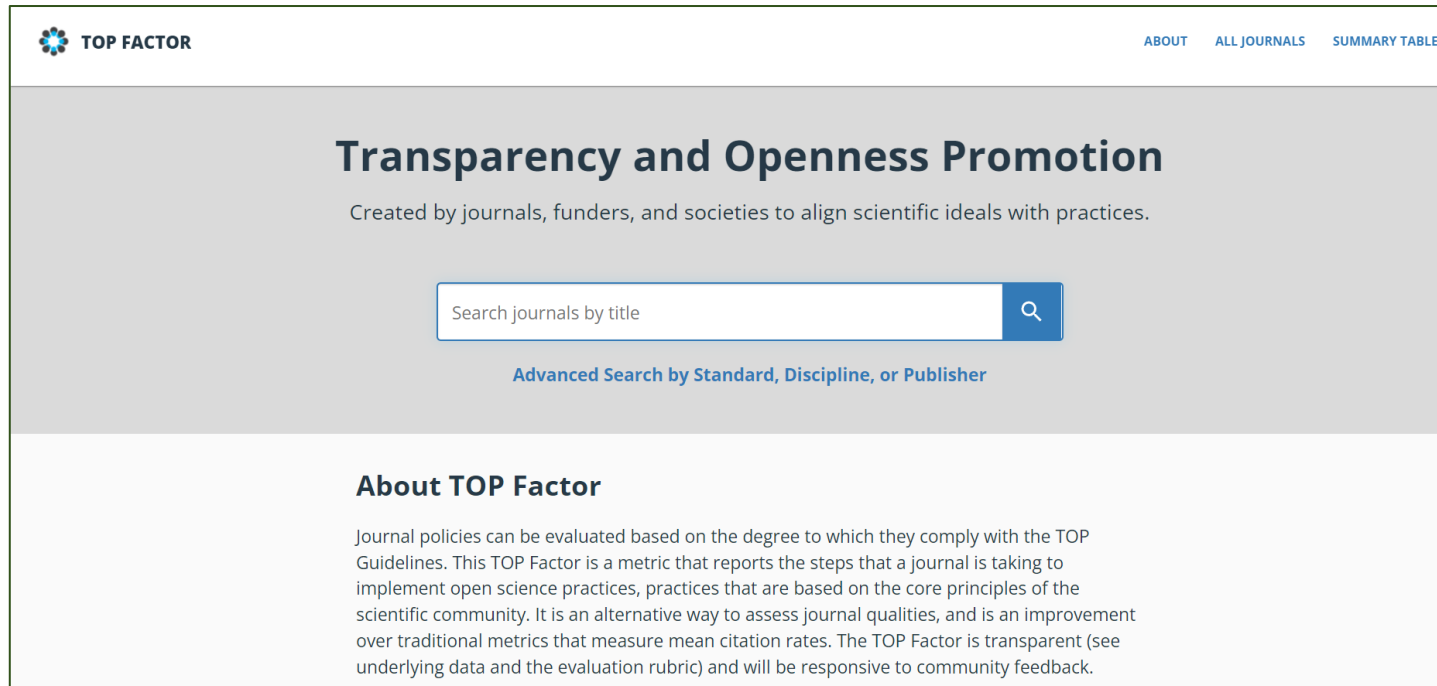
Search

Clear

- It includes only quality-assured open access journals.
- It provides publisher-independent recommendations.
- The algorithm on which the recommendations are based is transparently documented.
- It is built exclusively on open data sources that are continuously updated ([DOAJ](#), [COCI/OpenCitations](#), [Journal Checker Tool/cOAlition S](#)).
- It does not collect usage data.
- It is developed open source and without any commercial focus.
- It is operated by large, scientific information infrastructure institutions ([TIB](#) and [SLUB Dresden](#)).

[B!SON - the Open-Access journal recommender \(tib.eu\)](#)

TOP FACTOR: REVISTAS EN EL RANKING DE PROMOCIÓN DE TRANSPARENCIA Y APERTURA



The screenshot shows the homepage of the TOP FACTOR website. At the top left is the logo, a blue flower-like icon followed by the text "TOP FACTOR". At the top right are three navigation links: "ABOUT", "ALL JOURNALS", and "SUMMARY TABLE". The main heading is "Transparency and Openness Promotion" in a large, bold, dark blue font. Below it is a subtitle: "Created by journals, funders, and societies to align scientific ideals with practices." In the center is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search journals by title" and a blue search button with a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar is a link: "Advanced Search by Standard, Discipline, or Publisher". The bottom section is titled "About TOP Factor" and contains a paragraph of text explaining the metric.

TOP FACTOR ABOUT ALL JOURNALS SUMMARY TABLE

Transparency and Openness Promotion

Created by journals, funders, and societies to align scientific ideals with practices.

Search journals by title

[Advanced Search by Standard, Discipline, or Publisher](#)

About TOP Factor

Journal policies can be evaluated based on the degree to which they comply with the TOP Guidelines. This TOP Factor is a metric that reports the steps that a journal is taking to implement open science practices, practices that are based on the core principles of the scientific community. It is an alternative way to assess journal qualities, and is an improvement over traditional metrics that measure mean citation rates. The TOP Factor is transparent (see underlying data and the evaluation rubric) and will be responsive to community feedback.

The Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines ([PDF](#) and [HTML](#)) include eight modular standards, each with three levels of increasing stringency. Journals select which of the eight transparency standards they wish to implement and select a level of implementation for each. These features provide flexibility for adoption depending on disciplinary variation, but simultaneously establish community standards.

Standards: Data Citation | Data, Materials, and Code Transparency | Design and Analysis | Preregistration | Replication

Levels: Disclose, Require, or Verify

<https://www.topfactor.org/>

REPOSITORIOS DE PREPRINTS: ATENCIÓN A SUS POLÍTICAS, TÉRMINOS Y CONDICIONES DE USO, ASOCIACIÓN CON PROVEEDORES COMERCIALES

Directory of Open Access Preprint Repositories

Home **Repositories** ▾ Functions Disciplines Integrated Services Feedback FAQ

Repositories: Functions

[Suggest a new repository](#)

General Properties **By Function** Support for Open Science

Name	Bibliographic	Commenting/Annotation	Communications	Data/Code	Endorsement	Publication	Indexing/Search	Metrics	Peer Review	Plagiarism	Preservation	Researcher ID	Rev. Follow-up	Text Mining	Writing/Formatting
AAS Open Research	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Advance (Sage preprint)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
AfricArxiv	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
AgEcon Search	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
AgriRxiv	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
AMRC Open Research	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
APSA Preprints	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Arabixiv	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
ARPHA Preprints	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
ART-Dok	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
arXiv	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Authorea	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Beilstein Archive	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗

¿Qué repositorios de preprints también soportan las funcionalidades de compartir datos y código? ¿Cuáles permiten comentarios/anotaciones? Consultar [Directory of Open Access Preprint Repositories: Repositories: Functions \(coar-repositories.org\)](https://coar-repositories.org/)

INFORMES DE REGISTROS

Los registros pasan por revisión por pares y se publican antes de escribir el paper final

Classic publishing



Registered reports



[Rewarding best practice with Registered Reports | Wellcome Open Research Blog](#)

LOS INFORMES DE REGISTROS

If you can answer these TEN questions you will have built the engine of a Stage 1 Registered Report

- 1) What is the main question being addressed in your study?
 - Why is it important that we answer this question? What's the big picture?
- 2) Describe the key independent and dependent variable(s), specifying how they will be measured.
 - Ensure that they are defined precisely
- 3) What are your hypotheses?
 - Ensure that your predictions are defined precisely in terms of the specific IVs and DVs
 - Listing them as Hypothesis 1, Hypothesis 2 etc (with corresponding H0 in each case, as appropriate) is recommended
- 4) How many and which conditions will participants/samples be assigned to?
 - Where applicable be sure to include details of randomisation, blinding and counterbalancing. Make it clear whether the design is within-subjects, between-subjects, mixed, or other.
- 5) How many observations will be collected and what rule will you use to terminate data collection?
 - Ensure that your stopping rule takes into account any data exclusions.
 - If adopting null hypothesis significance testing, what power will your study achieve? What effect size will you target and why? Remember that you are choosing the smallest effect size of theoretical or applied interest, or the smallest you can feasibly detect. For an actual RR you can use pilot data to help motivate this estimate, but you shouldn't rely on pilot data alone because it is vulnerable to bias.
 - If adopting Bayesian sampling methods, what is your prior? And what is your criterion Bayes factor for asserting relative support of H0 or H1, or your maximum resource limit?
- 6) What are your study inclusion criteria?
 - How will participants/samples be recruited/included and under what specific rules?
- 7) What are your data exclusion criteria?
 - State rules for excluding data both at the level of samples/participants (within groups) and at the level of raw data (within samples/participants), e.g. conditions involving data quality, completeness and outliers.
 - Remember to be comprehensive: exclusion criteria are very difficult to change after data collection has commenced because doing so risks introducing bias. Think about previous experiments you have done and all the reasons you have ever thrown out a data set or data point.
- 8) What positive controls or quality checks will confirm that the obtained results are able to provide a fair test of the stated hypothesis?
 - **WHAT'S THIS?** A positive control tests the existence of phenomena that would confirm that the IV, DV or instrumentation was used correctly and is therefore capable of testing the main study predictions. One of the most famous positive control experiments was the use of the [Galileo spacecraft to test for the existence of life on Earth](#). If the instrumentation on the probe couldn't detect life on Earth (i.e. had the positive control failed), then it would not be reasonable to use to the probe to test the hypothesis that life existed on other planets.
 - Not all experimental designs have suitable positive controls. Where a positive control isn't possible, think of what quality checks or verifications you would build into your design **before results are known** to convince a skeptic that you had conducted the experiment to a sufficient standard (e.g. noise within certain limits etc.). Make sure these are independent of your main hypothesis tests.
 - Where a positive control (e.g. manipulation check) or quality check (e.g. lack of floor or ceiling effects in data) requires a statistical test, ensure that the test is adequately powered or sampled.

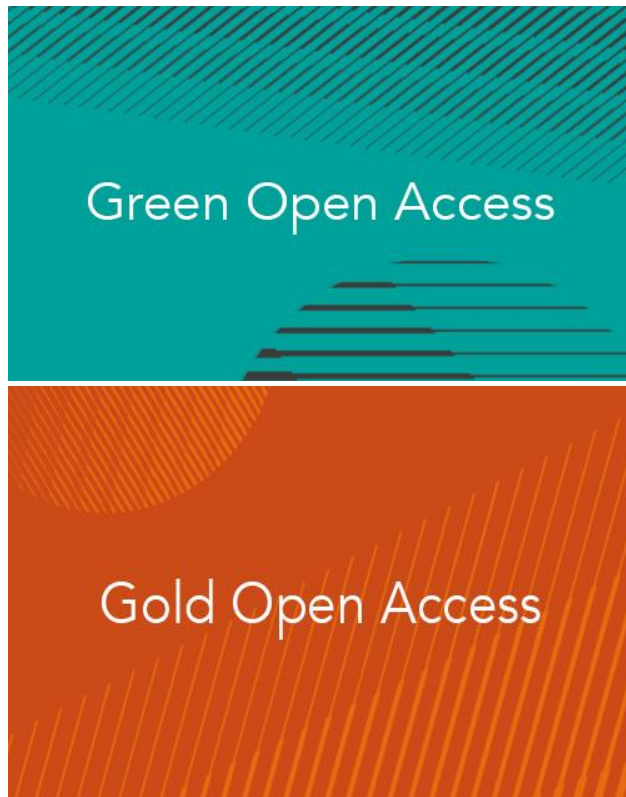
Son artículos revisados por pares que presentan investigaciones cualitativas o cuantitativas empíricas (estudios novedosos, estudios de replicación, metaanálisis, análisis de conjuntos de datos existentes), que describen una metodología propuesta y un análisis que se registra previamente antes de la recopilación de datos.

The screenshot shows the OSF Registries interface for a registered report titled "Aging and Social Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic". The page is divided into several sections: Overview, Files, Wiki, Components, Links, Analytics, and Comments. The main content area is titled "Study Information" and contains a list of hypotheses. The "Design Plan" section is also visible. On the right side, there is a sidebar with "Contributors" (Jennifer Tehan Stanley), "Description", "Registration type" (OSF Preregistration), "Date registered" (April 27, 2020), "Date created" (April 27, 2020), "Associated project" (osf.io/5k7zy), "Internet Archive link", "Category" (Project), "Registration DOI" (10.17605/OSF.IO/YNBM3), "Subjects" (Psychology, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology), and "License" (No license).

Informe con hipótesis y metodología <https://osf.io/ynbm3>
Artículo de investigación resultante <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.587911/full>

TU CAPÍTULO/LIBRO EN ACCESO ABIERTO

RUTA VERDE (REPOSITORIOS) Y
DORADA (PUBLICACIÓN): [EJEMPLO CUP](#)



[Publishers of OA books - Open Access Directory \(simmons.edu\)](#)

[Programa de Apoyo a la Publicación en Acceso Abierto para autores CSIC | Red de Bibliotecas y Archivos del CSIC](#)

COMUNICADO DEL CONSEJO EUROPEO (MAYO 2023)

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

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

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



If we really believe in open science, we need to make sure that researchers can make their findings available and re-usable and that high-quality scientific articles are openly accessible to anyone that needs to read them. This should be particularly the case for research that benefits from public funding: what has been paid by all should be accessible to all.

— Mats Persson, Swedish Minister for Education, Ministry of Education and Research

The hazards of scholarly publishing

Scientific articles and other forms of scholarly publishing continue to be the primary means of disseminating research results and scientific findings. However, far from every article is available to other researchers or other interested readers. The costs of paywalls to access and publish articles are becoming unsustainable and the publication channels for researchers are frequently in the hands of private companies, which often control the intellectual property of the articles. The peer review of articles is essential to assure the quality control of the articles, but this process comes with challenges such as increased numbers of submissions and reviewers' fatigue. There is also an issue with predatory and questionable publishing practices.

In its conclusions, the Council calls on the Commission and the member states to support policies towards a scholarly publishing model that is not-for-profit, open access and multi-format, with no costs for authors or readers. Some Member States have introduced secondary publication rights into their national copyright legislation, enabling open access to scholarly publications which involve public funds. The Council encourages national open access policies and guidelines to make scholarly publications immediately openly accessible under open licences. The conclusions acknowledge positive developments in terms of monitoring progress, like within the framework of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), and suggest including open science monitoring in the European Research Area monitoring mechanism. The Council conclusions also encourage Member States to support the pilot programme Open Research Europe (to create a large-scale open access research publishing service), the use of open-source software and standards, to recognise and reward peer review activities in the assessment of researchers as well as to support the training of researchers on peer-review skills and on intellectual property rights.

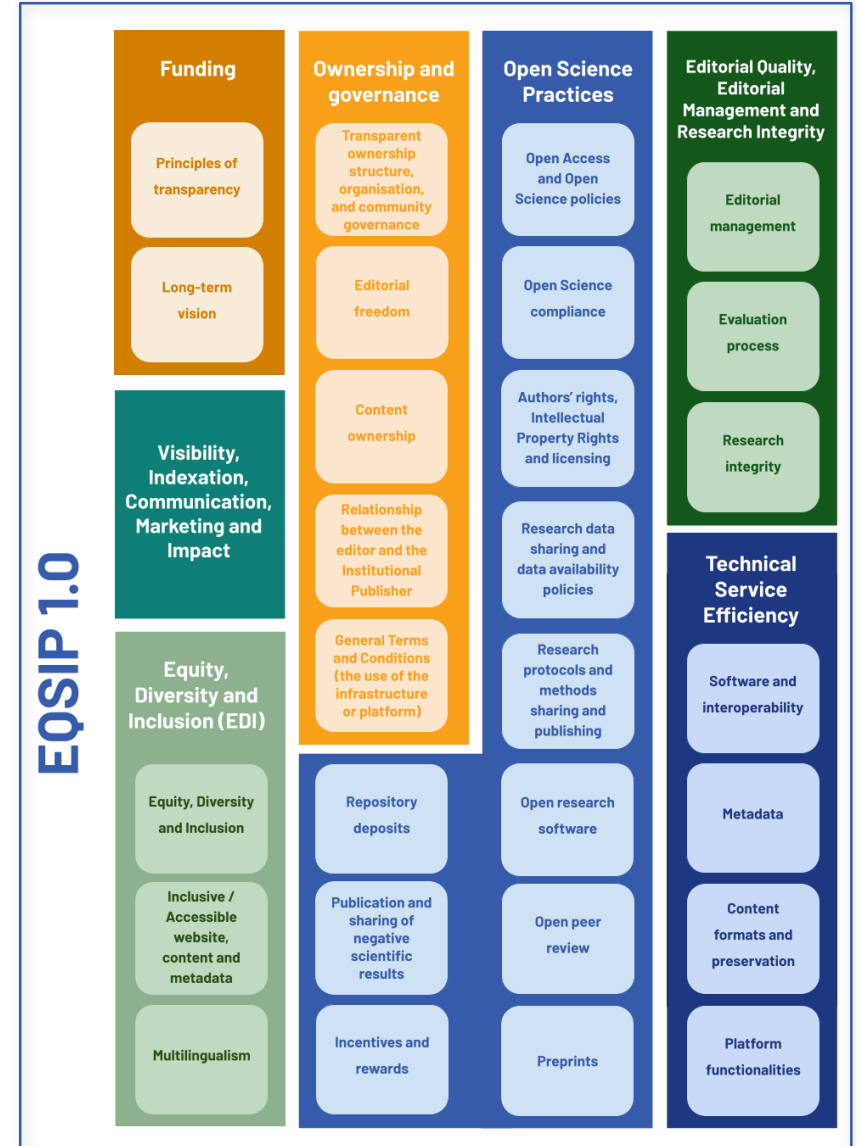
The **costs of paywalls to access and publish** articles are becoming unsustainable and the publication channels for researchers are frequently in the hands of **private companies**, which often control the intellectual property of the articles. **The peer review of articles is essential to assure the quality control of the articles, but this process comes with challenges** such as increased numbers of submissions and reviewers' fatigue. There is **also an issue with predatory and questionable publishing practices.**

In its conclusions, the Council calls on the Commission and the member states to **support policies towards a scholarly publishing model that is not-for-profit, open access and multi-format, with no costs for authors or readers.**

EMPUJE AL ACCESO ABIERTO DIAMANTE

The analysis matrix includes the following categories, which will also be the core components of EQSIP:

- **Funding:** description of the funding model, OA business model, transparency in listing all funding sources, etc.
- **Ownership and governance:** legal ownership, mission, and governance.
- **Open science practices:** OA policy, copyright and licensing, open peer review, data availability, new approaches to research assessment, etc.
- **Editorial quality, editorial management, and research integrity.**
- **Technical service efficiency:** technical strength, interoperability - metadata, ISSN, PIDs, machine readability, and accessible journal website.
- **Visibility, including indexation, communication, marketing and impact.**
- **Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI):** multilingualism, gender equity.



The Extensible Quality Standard for Institutional Publishing (EQSIP)

UNA INICIATIVA DIAMANTE EN DIGITAL.CSIC

nature

Explore content ▾ About the journal ▾ Publish with us ▾ Subscribe

[nature](#) > [correspondence](#) > article

CORRESPONDENCE | 25 July 2023

No-pay publishing: use institutional repositories

[Isabel Bernal](#) & [Pandelis Perakakis](#) 



The European Council's recommended open, equitable and sustainable scholarly publishing system, free to readers and authors, has been dismissed as unsustainable and too costly (see [Nature https://doi.org/kjwj;2023](https://doi.org/kjwj;2023)). However, institutional repositories run by research institutions offer an inexpensive and sustainable route to realizing this aspiration.

Such non-profit repositories are ubiquitous and capable of hosting 'diamond' open-access academic journals, which are free to publish and to read. In Spain, for example, the journal *Psicológica* is owned by the Spanish Society for Experimental Psychology and published on DIGITAL.CSIC, the institutional repository of the Spanish National Research Council (see go.nature.com/3jxaw9z).

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-02315-z>



The screenshot shows the article page on the DIGITAL.CSIC website. The title is "Attentional differences between gaze and arrows processing: where vs what are eyes looking at". The page includes a search bar, a download button (178 downloads), a Google Scholar check button, and an Altmetric badge. The abstract is visible, starting with "A gaze is a complex stimulus that provides valuable social information during human interactions. It shares the ability to orient attention with other nonsocial stimuli, such as arrows, but, still, gaze generates unique effects. A clear example was found using a spatial interference task (Marotta et al, 2018). Participants had to identify the direction—left or right—indicated by arrows or eyes located either on the right or left side. Arrows, like other nonsocial stimuli, elicited a standard congruency effect, with faster responses to congruent location-direction trials than to incongruent ones. In contrast, gaze produced a reversed effect with faster responses to incongruent than to congruent trials. Socio-cognitive components of gaze processing could underlie this dissociation. Similar to a joint attention episode in everyday life, gaze would direct attention to a potentially relevant item. In congruent trials (i.e. left-located eyes looking to the left), gaze would orient attention outward, causing a slower response compared to incongruent trials where gaze would look to the central fixation point. With this study, we aimed at better understanding the underlying mechanisms of the reversed congruency effect of gaze by modifying the task—adding a bicolor frame—and its instructions. One group of 25 adults performed the task by identifying stimuli direction, as in previous studies. Another group had to identify the color to which stimuli were directed. We expected to find analogous congruency effects for arrows and gaze in the latter group since both stimuli would direct attention to color and hold at this location, preventing gaze from seeking a potential attentional target during congruent trials. Although we found a reduced gaze effect, overall results were similar in both groups so the manipulation of instructions did not have the anticipated effect. The limitations of the study and the need for further investigations were discussed."

Version del editor: <https://doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/15274>

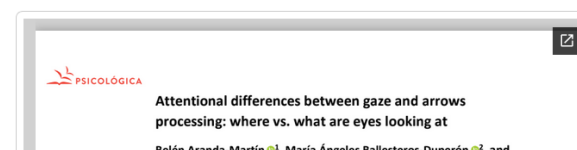
URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10261/274318>

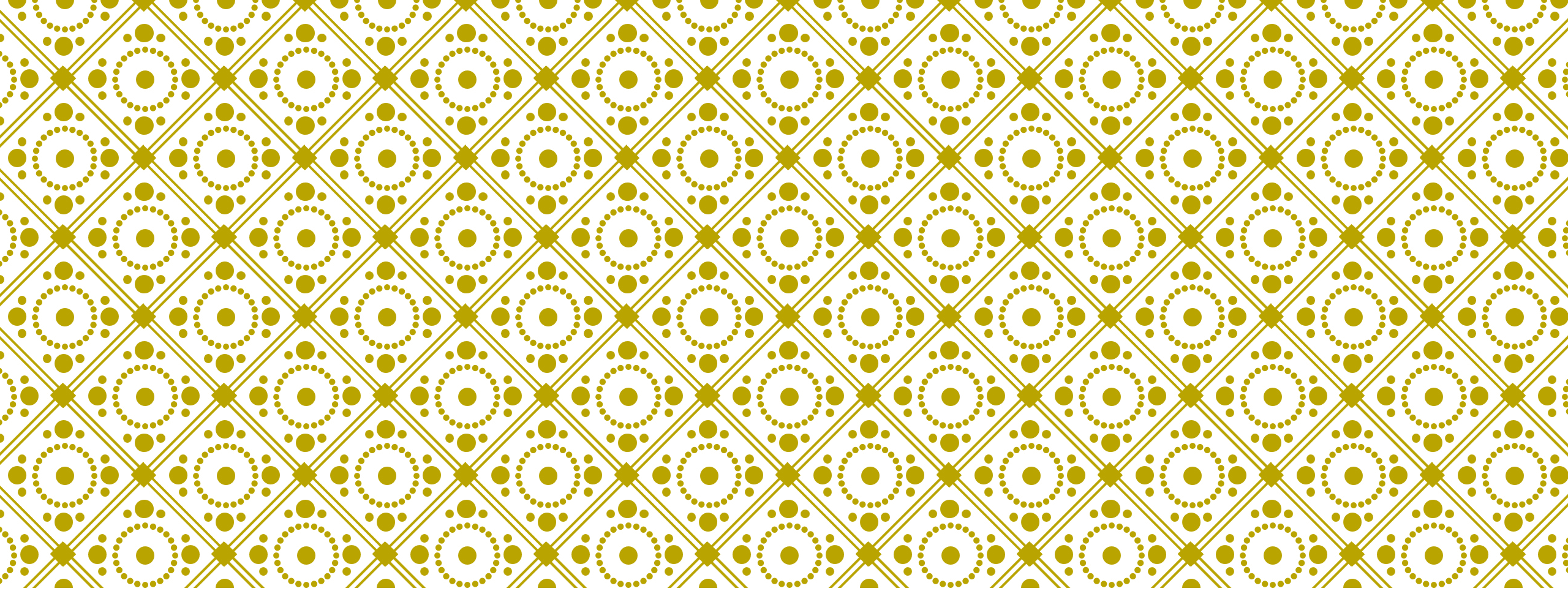
DOI: [10.20350/digitalCSIC/15274](https://doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/15274)

Aparece en las colecciones: [Psicológica Journal](#)

Revisiones relacionadas: [Ver revisión de Dalmaso, Mario](#), [Ver revisión de Xiangyong, Yuan](#), [Ver revisión de Dalmaso, Mario](#)

<https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/274318>





DATOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN, PRINCIPIOS Y RRI



LUND DECLARATION ON MAXIMISING THE BENEFITS OF RESEARCH DATA (2023)

Lund Declaration on Maximising the Benefits of Research Data

Access to reusable high-quality research data is crucial for strengthening and advancing knowledge and determines how efficiently and effectively new challenges and emerging crises can be tackled by the research community. This has been underlined by the COVID19-pandemic, as well as by recent disasters such as the devastating earthquakes in Turkey and Syria, and the unlawful Russian war of aggression in Ukraine. Each of these crises, in the wake of a robust international response, has underlined the importance of Open Science. It is vital to strengthen Open Science practices in the research process and data infrastructures, securing the ability of an effective and rapid response to future crises and creating increased societal benefit from research data also during non-crisis times.

Europe has made substantial investments in research, including developing and maintaining common Research Infrastructures (RIs) in a broad range of research fields and e-infrastructures. In December 2022, the European Union (EU) Competitiveness Council acknowledged that RIs constitute a fundamental pillar of the research and innovation (R&I) system in Europe and that they also contribute to goals that reach beyond advancing scientific knowledge, such as those outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

RIs have an important role to play as major producers of research data and leaders in data-driven science. They have a strong international dimension benefiting from sharing experiences and exchanging good practices. RIs need to ensure that research data are shared and curated in ways that enable usage across disciplines and in sustainable settings, thereby allowing research, academia, industry, and society to take full benefit of the investments that are made into RIs. When research data are *reusable*, notably managed in accordance with the

Access to reusable high-quality research data is crucial for strengthening and advancing knowledge and determines how efficiently and effectively new challenges and emerging crises can be tackled by the research community. This has been underlined by the COVID19-pandemic, as well as by recent disasters such as the devastating earthquakes in Turkey and Syria, and the unlawful Russian war of aggression in Ukraine. **Each of these crises, in the wake of a robust international response, has underlined the importance of Open Science.**

When research data are reusable, notably managed in accordance with the **FAIR principles (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable), and as far as possible open** (acknowledging that not all data can be open), they have greater potential to advance R&I and contribute to **addressing societal challenges** through new knowledge.

EUROPEAN CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESEARCH

INTEGRITY

2.5 Data Practices and Management

Researchers, research institutions, and organisations ensure appropriate stewardship, curation, and preservation of all data, metadata, protocols, code, software, and other research materials for a reasonable and clearly stated period.

Researchers, research institutions, and organisations ensure that access to data is as open as possible, as closed as necessary, and where appropriate in line with the FAIR Principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) for data management.

Researchers, research institutions, and organisations are transparent about how to access and gain permission to use data, metadata, protocols, code, software, and other research materials.

Researchers inform research participants about how their data will be used, reused, accessed, stored, and deleted, in compliance with GDPR.

Researchers, research institutions, and organisations acknowledge data, metadata, protocols, code, software, and other research materials as legitimate and citable products of research.

Researchers, research institutions, and organisations ensure that any contracts or agreements relating to research results include equitable and fair provisions for the management of their use, ownership, and protection under intellectual property rights

- **Findable**

- unique and persistent IDs
- rich metadata
- metadata specify the data ID
- Registered, indexed, easy to find



- **Accessible**

- retrieved by ID, read and accessed via standardised protocols
- open, free communications protocol
- Protocol allows for authentication
- metadata are accessible even if data are no longer available

- **Interoperable**

- Use standardised, documented, and accessible semantic descriptions
- vocabularies follow FAIR principles
- Qualified references

- **Reusable**

- Plurality of relevant attributes
- there are clear conditions for data usage
- detailed provenance information
- Meet domain-relevant standards

<https://datascience.codata.org/articles/10.5334/dsj-2020-041/>

<https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples>

2016

PARA QUE LOS DATOS SEAN FAIR DEBEN CUMPLIRSE DETERMINADOS REQUISITOS TÉCNICOS Y ORGANIZATIVOS EN LOS REPOSITORIOS QUE LOS ALOJAN

¿CUÁNTO SABES SOBRE LOS PRINCIPIOS FAIR?



Your first step towards your FAIR data(set)

Do you work with data? Are you looking to make it future-proof? The **FAIR Principles** can help you.

These principles stand for the Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability and Reusability of data(sets). Applying these principles to your data(set) will help others to find, cite and reuse your data more easily.

FAIR-Aware helps you assess your knowledge of the FAIR Principles, and better understand how making your data(set) FAIR can increase the potential value and impact of your data.

The tool is discipline-agnostic, making it relevant to any scientific field. You can use this tool at any point during your research before depositing your **data(set)** in a data repository. It is also good to keep in mind that many FAIR-related decisions can already be made in the research planning phase, so you may want to use FAIR-Aware early on to help you make those decisions. Also, if you are a trainer, you can use FAIR-Aware to assess the knowledge of FAIR of your course participants.

The self-assessment consists of 10 questions with additional guidance texts to help you become more aware of what you can do to make your data(set) as FAIR as possible. The assessment will take between 10-30 minutes, after which you will receive an overview of your awareness level and additional tips on how you can further improve your FAIR skills.

If you would like to use FAIR-Aware in your own training, you can find instructions on the trainer functionality here [🔗](#)

You can contact the FAIR-Aware development team for any questions or comments via e-mail. [✉](#)

<https://fairaware.dans.knaw.nl/>

LOS PRINCIPIOS TRUST PARA REPOSITARIOS DE DATOS

2020

SCIENTIFIC DATA

Check for updates

OPEN

The TRUST Principles for digital repositories

COMMENT

Dawei Lin¹, Jonathan Crabtree², Ingrid Dillo³, Robert R. Downs⁴, Rorie Edmunds⁵, David Giaretta⁶, Marisa De Giusti⁷, Hervé L'Hours⁸, Wim Hugo⁹, Reyna Jenkyns¹⁰, Varsha Khodiyar¹¹, Maryann E. Martone¹², Mustapha Mokrane¹³, Vivek Navale¹³, Jonathan Petters¹⁴, Barbara Sierman¹⁵, Dina V. Sokolova¹⁶, Martina Stockhause¹⁷ & John Westbrook¹⁸

As information and communication technology has become pervasive in our society, we are increasingly dependent on both digital data and repositories that provide access to and enable the use of such resources. Repositories must earn the trust of the communities they intend to serve and demonstrate that they are reliable and capable of appropriately managing the data they hold.

Transparency

To be transparent about specific repository services and data holdings that are verifiable by publicly accessible evidence

Responsibility

To be responsible for ensuring the authenticity and integrity of data holdings and for the reliability and persistence of its service

User Focus

To ensure that the data management norms and expectations of target user communities are met

Sustainability

To sustain services and preserve data holdings for the long-term

Technology

To provide infrastructure and capabilities to support secure, persistent, and reliable services

Figure 1

OTROS PUNTOS DE VISTA: LOS PRINCIPIOS CARE Y POSIBLES CHECKLISTS

2018

CARE Principles



<p>Collective Benefit</p> <p>C1 For inclusive development and innovation</p> <p>C2 For improved governance and citizen engagement</p> <p>C3 For equitable outcomes</p>	<p>Authority to Control</p> <p>A1 Recognizing rights and interests</p> <p>A2 Data for governance</p> <p>A3 Governance of data</p>
<p>Responsibility</p> <p>R1 for positive relationships</p> <p>R2 for expanding capability and capacity</p> <p>R3 for indigenous languages and worldviews</p>	<p>Ethics</p> <p>E1 For minimizing harm and maximizing benefit</p> <p>E2 For justice</p> <p>E3 For future use</p>

<https://www.gida-global.org/care>



Practice 'CARE' in data collection	Engage 'CARE' in data stewardship	Implement 'CARE' in data community	Use 'FAIR' with 'CARE' in data applications
Define cultural metadata	Use appropriate governance models	Indigenous ethics inform access	Fairness, Accountability, Transparency
Record provenance in metadata	Make data 'FAIR'	Use tools for transparency, integrity and provenance	Assess equity

ÉTICA DE LOS DATOS

Rama de la ética que fija criterios respecto a las **prácticas adecuadas** en la generación de los datos, recopilación, selección, análisis, almacenamiento y uso de los datos, incluida su compartición.

La ética debe estar presente en todas las etapas del ciclo de vida y gestión de los datos (generación, captura –investigación con la participación de personas, animales, OMG, agentes biológicos, etc.-, procesamiento, análisis, almacenamiento, transmisión..)

Algunas cuestiones clave a considerar:

- ✓ Propiedad de los datos: ¿quién es el/la dueño/a - titular de los datos?
- ✓ Tipo de dato y normativa aplicable al contenido del mismo. Categorías especiales de datos personales
- ✓ Datos anónimos, anonimizados, seudonimizados o codificados

[María Luisa Salas, Integridad y ética en la investigación. Buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos en el ciclo de vida de un proyecto | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

BUENAS PRÁCTICAS EN LA GESTIÓN DE DATOS EN EL CICLO DE VIDA DE UN PROYECTO

- ❑ Anticipar los problemas éticos
- ❑ Justificación científica del trabajo consistente, asegurando que no tiene un impacto negativo y contribuye al bien público
- ❑ Utilizar métodos –incluidos estadísticos- idóneos y de calidad teniendo para el diseño experimental y el análisis e interpretación de los datos
- ❑ Almacenamiento y custodia de datos sólida
- ❑ Fase de análisis: extraer el máximo valor transformando los datos en información. Describir los modelos y técnicas de análisis con precisión

[María Luisa Salas, Integridad y ética en la investigación. Buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos en el ciclo de vida de un proyecto | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

Key Concept	How It Relates to Responsible Conduct of Research
Data Ownership	This pertains to who has the legal rights to the data and who retains the data after the project is completed, including the PI's right to transfer data between institutions.
Data Collection	This pertains to collecting project data in a consistent, systematic manner (i.e., reliability) and establishing an ongoing system for evaluating and recording changes to the project protocol (i.e., validity).
Data Storage	This concerns the amount of data that should be stored -- enough so that project results can be reconstructed.
Data Protection	This relates to protecting written and electronic data from physical damage and protecting data integrity, including damage from tampering or theft.
Data Retention	This refers to the length of time one needs to keep the project data according to the sponsor's or funder's guidelines. It also includes secure destruction of data.
Data Analysis	This pertains to how raw data are chosen, evaluated, and interpreted into meaningful and significant conclusions that other researchers and the public can understand and use.
Data Sharing	This concerns how project data and research results are disseminated to other researchers and the general public, and when data should not be shared.
Data Reporting	This pertains to the publication of conclusive findings, both positive and negative, after the project is completed.

(Steneck, 2004)

[Guidelines for Responsible Data Management in Scientific Research](#)

- Todos los aspectos de la gestión de datos deben ser acordados por el grupo de investigación del proyecto en fase preliminar
- Deben estar presentes en el Plan de Gestión de Datos
- Esta gestión está estrechamente vinculada con la investigación responsable

5 ASPECTOS EN LA GESTIÓN DE DATOS EN DIGITAL.CSIC

1. Descripción (los metadatos sirven para explicar el dataset y su contexto y promover su uso. También se usan ficheros suplementarios con diccionarios, libro de códigos, README..). **ESENCIAL PARA QUE TUS DATOS SEAN FAIR**

2. Gestión de ficheros:

-Cómo llamarlos: buenas prácticas

-Cómo organizarlos en la carga: sucesión lógica de ficheros

-Formatos: abiertos, propietarios, de la comunidad

-Dimensiones: puede llegarse a varios GB por fichero pero en tal caso comunicarlo al equipo de DIGITAL.CSIC: [Solicitud de depósito de datos de investigación con ficheros pesados en DIGITAL.CSIC | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

3. Licencia de uso: es muy importante para evitar usos indebidos (licencias CC, OpenData Commons)

4. Acceso: abierto (es permanente), embargado (temporal), cerrado (puede mutar a embargado o abierto)

5. Asignación de DOI (equipo de DIGITAL.CSIC)

NUEVAS PLANTILLAS PARA DESCRIBIR DATASETS Y SOFTWARE EN DIGITAL.CSIC



Datasets: plantilla normalizada para la descripción de registros en DIGITAL.CSIC

Oficina Técnica de DIGITAL.CSIC
04/03/2022

La descripción recomendada para datos de investigación debe ser en inglés si es posible e incluye los siguientes aspectos:

- Contexto, descripción del proyecto y propósito de la investigación, metodología utilizada
- Naturaleza de los datos, historia de los datos, contenido y estructura, terminología, software, fecha de creación y fechas de modificación, versiones, responsables y participantes
- Formatos de ficheros, estructura y nomenclatura de los ficheros
- Aspectos legales, políticas de acceso y seguridad

El mandato institucional de acceso abierto explícitamente solicita que las descripciones de los conjuntos de datos de investigación depositados en DIGITAL.CSIC cumplan con los Principios FAIR, por lo que se recomiendan descripciones detalladas de los datos de investigación, y no solo registros bibliográficos mínimos.

Los Principios FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) enfatizan la importancia de los metadatos y de los registros bibliográficos detallados de los distintos tipos de resultados de investigación. El uso de los metadatos recomendados, además de los que son obligatorios, contribuyen enormemente a cumplir mejor con los Principios FAIR.

La descripción de los datos debe ser lo suficientemente completa como para poder responder las siguientes preguntas, si no, su utilidad para otros investigadores es relativa:

- ¿Quiénes han producido los datos?
- ¿Es el título lo suficientemente específico?
- ¿Por qué han sido creados los datos?
- ¿Qué limitaciones tienen los datos (por ejemplo, datos confidenciales han sido eliminados)?
- ¿Cómo deben interpretarse los datos?
- ¿Hay lagunas en los datos o dan una visión completa del tema estudiado?
- ¿Qué procesos han generado los datos?
- ¿Qué miden los datos en las columnas de las ficheros?
- ¿Qué software es necesario para poder leer los datos?
- ¿Cómo deben citarse los datos?
- ¿Pueden reutilizarse los datos? ¿Qué licencia de uso tienen asignada?
- ¿Existen más versiones de los datos? ¿Dónde?
- ¿Se han definido los términos técnicos y acrónimos a los que hacen referencia los datos?
- ¿Se han cualificado los parámetros geográficos y cronológicos de los datos?
- ¿Las palabras clave son suficientemente específicas a los datos? ¿Se basan en algún tesoro?
- ¿Cómo se llama el proyecto de investigación en que se encuadran los datos?
- ¿Quién ha financiado la producción y la gestión de los datos?

Además, la política de datos de DIGITAL.CSIC recomienda a sus autores la [generación de un fichero txt README.txt](#) con más información. Se recomienda ver [Buenas prácticas](#) y [política de datos de investigación de DIGITAL.CSIC](#) antes de describir y depositar un conjunto de datos en el repositorio.

[Datasets: plantilla normalizada para la descripción de registros en Digital \(csic.es\)](#)



Software: plantilla normalizada para la descripción de registros en DIGITAL.CSIC

Oficina Técnica de DIGITAL.CSIC
04/03/2022

La descripción recomendada para software debe ser en inglés y debe incluir los siguientes aspectos para facilitar su uso ahora y en el futuro:

- Título del software y autoría
- Citación según estándares internacionales
- Versionado
- Documentación técnica de apoyo para su apertura, ejecución, uso y reutilización
- Licencia de uso
- Fecha de creación y fechas de modificación
- Relación con otros recursos (otros software/código, aplicaciones, publicaciones, datos de investigación etc)

Además, la política de datos de DIGITAL.CSIC recomienda a sus autores la [generación de un fichero txt README.txt](#) con más información.

Se recomienda ver [Buenas prácticas](#) y [política de datos de investigación de DIGITAL.CSIC](#) antes de describir y depositar un conjunto de datos en el repositorio.

Los Principios FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) enfatizan la importancia de los metadatos y de los registros bibliográficos detallados de los distintos tipos de resultados de investigación. El uso de los metadatos recomendados, además de los que son obligatorios, contribuyen enormemente a cumplir mejor con los Principios FAIR.

Obligatorio: metadato que hay que añadir para alcanzar una calidad mínima en la descripción del recurso y para el correcto funcionamiento del repositorio.

Recomendado: metadato que suele aparecer en el recurso y que es recomendable incluir en el registro bibliográfico.

AUTORES

DESCRIPTOR	METADATO DUBLIN CORE	CUALIFICADOR	CARÁCTER
AUTOR	dc.contributor	Author	Obligatorio

Nombres de los autores del software.

Deben citarse en campos independientes todos los autores en el orden en que aparecen. En la generación y gestión de datos científicos pueden estar involucrados distintos tipos de autores y todos deben ser reconocidos en el registro, por ejemplo: creador de los datos, analista de los datos, gestor de los datos, gestor del proyecto de datos, supervisor de los datos etcétera.

Se recomienda hacer una búsqueda previa para comprobar si un autor ya ha sido introducido en el índice de autores para citarlo de la misma manera y evitar duplicidades

[Software DC plantilla.pdf \(csic.es\)](#)



**CUESTIONES
PARA LOS
CREADORES
DE DATOS
PARA QUE
SUS DATOS
SEAN FAIR**

METADATOS Y PRINCIPIOS FAIR: USO DE LOS METADATOS ESPECÍFICOS PARA DATASETS

Título: Wide-angle deep seismic reflection profile (IBERSEIS Wide-Angle Transect)

Palabras clave: Field
Seismic:Active:MCS
DigitalSeg
SEGY
Seismic:Reflection
SeismicSource_Explosive

Fecha de publicación: 5-nov-2019

Editor: DIGITAL.CSIC

Citación: Palomeras, I., Simancas, J. F., Ayarza, P., González Lodeiro, F., Pérez-Estaín, A., Azor, A., and Carbonell, R., 2003; "Wide-angle deep seismic reflection profile (IBERSEIS Wide-Angle Transect) [Dataset]"; DIGITAL.CSIC; <http://dx.doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/9018>

Resumen: The IBERSEIS wide-angle seismic reflection dataset consists of two NE-SW oriented transects acquired in the SW of the Iberian Massif. They crossed three major geological zones (South Portuguese Zone, Ossa-Morena Zone, and Central Iberian Zone), with their tectonic contacts and the Pyrite Belt being of greatest interest. The velocity models obtained by forward modeling show a complex crust, especially in the middle crust. The velocity models are the most detailed ones that have been produced in the area and contain a large amount of new features that are relevant to the understanding of the composition of the crust and upper mantle beneath the zone.

Descripción: The wide-angle seismic reflection data set consists of two transects. Transect A coincides with the trace of the IBERSEIS deep seismic reflection profile and transect B is located farther to the SE. The explosive charge was located in a single 20 cm diameter, 50–60-m deep shothole. Explosive shots with charge sizes of 1000, 750 and 500 kg, were distributed along the transect, with the largest charges located at the edges of the profile. 650 digital seismic recorders (590 Texans and 60 3-component Reflexks) from IRS (Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology) instrument pool where used. These instruments where placed along the 300-km transect A at a 400-m station spacing. For transect B, a denser trace spacing was used. To achieve this, shots were fired twice. The stations were firstly placed at 300–400 m spacing along transect B. Once the shots were fired, the stations were moved 150–200 m toward the north along the profile. All shots were then fired a second time, resulting in shot records with a 150–200 m trace spacing.

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10261/193986>

DOI: [10.20350/digitalCSIC/9018](https://doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/9018)

Referencias: Ehsan, S. A. (2014). Seismic characterization of the Central Iberian Zone from the surface to the upper mantle. PhD Thesis
Carbonell, R., Levander, A., and Kind, R. (2013). The Mohorovičić discontinuity beneath the continental crust: An overview of seismic constraints. *Tectonophysics* 609, 353-376.
Brown, D., Zhang, X., Palomera, I., Simancas, F., Carbonell, R., Juhin, C., and Salisbury, M. (2012). Petrophysical analysis of a mid-crustal reflector in the IBERSEIS profile, SW Spain. *Tectonophysics*, vol. 550-553, pp. 35-46.
Marín Pérez Poyatos, D., Carbonell, R., Palomeras, I., Simancas, J. F., Ayarza, P., Marín, D., Azor, A., Jabaloy, A., González Cuadra, P., Tejero, R., Marín Parra, L.M., Matas, J., González Lodeiro, F., Pérez-Estaín, A., García Lobón, J. L., and Mansilla, L. (2012). Imaging the crustal structure of the Central Iberian Zone (Variscan Belt): The ALCUDIA deep seismic reflection transect. *Tectonics*, vol. 31, TC3017.
Palomeras, I., Carbonell, R., Ayarza, P., Fernández, M., Simancas, J.F., Marín Pérez Poyatos, D., González Lodeiro, F., and Pérez-Estaín, A. (2011). Geophysical model of the lithosphere across the Variscan Belt of SW-Iberia: Multidisciplinary assessment. *Tectonophysics* 508, 42-51.
Ayarza, P., Palomeras, I., Carbonell, R., Afonso, J.C., and Simancas, F. (2010). Physics of the Earth and Planetary Interiors 181, 88-102.
Palomeras, I., Carbonell, R., Flecha, I., Simancas, F., Ayarza, P., Matas, J., González-Lodeiro, F., and Pérez-Estaín, A.

- ✓ Citación del dataset
- ✓ Identificadores persistentes del dataset y otros relacionados (ORCID, DOIs de agencias financiadoras, términos controlados..)
- ✓ Vocabularios controlados
- ✓ Licencia de uso (en formato URL)
- ✓ Formato
- ✓ Requerimientos de software
- ✓ Cobertura temporal/geográfica
- ✓ Enlace con referencias (datasets/publicaciones/otros trabajos)
- ✓ Enlace con software para su uso/análisis/replicabilidad
- ✓ Rol de cada investigador en la creación de los datos
- ✓ Readme text y cuantos ficheros complementarios sean necesarios
- ✓ Ficheros de dataset en formato abierto/más usado por la disciplina académica

<https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/193986>

MÁS CONSIDERACIONES EN DIGITAL.CSIC

Deposita y publica en DIGITAL.CSIC datos de investigación que aportan información relevante de los resultados de una investigación

Selecciona conjuntos de datos limpios, bien organizados y estructurados, bien descritos, con ficheros bien denominados y sin virus

Un dataset en DIGITALCSIC puede componerse de varios ficheros de datos. Cada dataset recibe un DOI que identifica a todos los ficheros.

La descripción (metadatos, ficheros suplementarios) del dataset puede actualizarse (completarse/corregirse) a posteriori.

Elige un título que describe claramente al dataset pero no le pongas el mismo título que a la publicación asociada

Una vez depositado en DIGITAL.CSIC un dataset no se elimina (solo en casos excepcionales)

Si produces una versión ulterior de un dataset es recomendable depositar en DIGITAL.CSIC un nuevo dataset, explicitando la nueva versión.

No se elimina la versión anterior, sino que se establecen relaciones entre las versiones.

Cada versión tiene su propio DOI

DATASET CON GRANULARIDAD DE METADATOS Y FICHEROS COMPLEMENTARIOS

Refman EndNote Bibtex RefWorks Excel CSV PDF DataCite Send via email Export

Título: Estudio Social sobre la Pandemia del COVID-19 (ESPACOV)

Otros títulos: Espacov-IESA

Autor: Serrano del Rosal, Rafael Biedma Velázquez, Lourdes Domínguez Álvarez, Juan Antonio García Rodríguez, M. Isabel Lafuente, Regina Sotomayor, Rafaela Trujillo Carmona, Manuel CVN; Rinken, Sebastián

Palabras clave: Pandemia de COVID-19
Confinamiento
Intervenciones no sanitarias
Opinión pública
Impacto social
Impacto económico
COVID-19 pandemic
Lockdown
Non-pharmaceutical interventions
Public opinion
Social impact
Economic impact

Fecha de publicación: 14-may-2020

Editor: DIGITAL.CSIC

Citación: Serrano-del-Rosal, R.; Biedma-Velázquez, L.; Domínguez, J.-A.; García-Rodríguez, I.; Lafuente, R.; Sotomayor, R.; Trujillo, M.; Rinken, S. (2020). "Estudio Social sobre la Pandemia del COVID-19 (ESPACOV)", data file (v1), 2020. DIGITAL.CSIC. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/12517>

Resumen: [ES] ESPACOV examina las opiniones de la ciudadanía española con respecto a la crisis multifacética originada por la pandemia COVID-19, centrándose principalmente en evaluaciones de intervenciones no sanitarias reales y potenciales. El cuestionario también incluye elementos sobre la experiencia de confinamiento como tal, el grado de preocupación con respecto a la posibilidad de infección, así como el impacto social y económico de esta crisis. La encuesta se realizó en la cuarta semana del confinamiento generalizado impuesto el 14 de marzo de 2020 por el gobierno español. Se aplicaron dos procedimientos de muestreo consecutivamente: 1º. Envío aleatorio de invitaciones por SMS a teléfonos móviles en volúmenes proporcionales a los rangos de prefijos asignados por el

FAIRReva
evaluator, validator & advisor

Page view(s)
2.721
checked on 22-oct-2022

Download(s)
2.542
checked on 22-oct-2022

Google Scholar™
Check

Altmetric

Ficheros en este ítem:

Fichero	Descripción	Tamaño	Formato	
espacov_IESA.csv		487,25 kB	CSV	Visualizar/Abrir
espacov_IESA.sav		289,54 kB	SAV	Visualizar/Abrir
espacov_libro de codigos_ES.pdf		552,47 kB	Adobe PDF	 Visualizar/Abrir
espacov_codebook_ENG.pdf		670,58 kB	Adobe PDF	 Visualizar/Abrir
espacov_README_eng.pdf		595,29 kB	Adobe PDF	 Visualizar/Abrir
espacov_README_ES.pdf		542,71 kB	Adobe PDF	 Visualizar/Abrir

[Estudio Social sobre la Pandemia del COVID-19 \(ESPACOV\) | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

¿PARA QUÉ SIRVE EL FICHERO README?

Es una guía de usuario más detallada sobre un dataset para que otros investigadores puedan interpretar, comprender y reutilizar sus datos

Componentes mínimos recomendados:

- Título del conjunto de datos
- DOI del conjunto de datos
- Información de contacto
- Métodos
- Resumen de datos y archivos
- Información específica de datos
- Condiciones de reutilización

Buena práctica para conjuntos de datos complejos es hacer un README genérico y además uno específico para cada carpeta con datos

The screenshot shows a dataset page on the DIGITAL.CSIC platform. The page includes a navigation bar with 'Producción CSIC', 'Pasarela', 'Estadísticas', and 'Contacto'. A search bar is present with 'DIGITAL.CSIC' and a search icon. The main content area displays the following information:

- Título:** Dataset for the paper "Martín, Alba; Giráldez, F. Javier; Montero, O.; Andrés, S. 2022. Dietary administration of L-carnitine during the fattening period of early feed restricted lambs modifies liver transcriptomic and plasma metabolomic profiles. *Animal Feed Science and Technology*"
- Autor:** Andrés, Sonia ; Giráldez, Francisco Javier ; Martín, Alba
- Palabras clave:** Nutritional programming, Feed restriction, Feed efficiency, L-carnitine, Lamb, Liver, Transcriptomes
- Fecha de publicación:** ene-2022
- Editor:** DIGITAL.CSIC
- Citación:** Andrés, Sonia; Giráldez, Francisco Javier; Martín, Alba; 2022; Dataset for the paper "Martín, Alba; Giráldez, F. Javier; Montero, O.; Andrés, S. 2022. Dietary administration of L-carnitine during the fattening period of early feed restricted lambs modifies liver transcriptomic and plasma metabolomic profiles. *Animal Feed Science and Technology* [Dataset]; DIGITAL.CSIC; <https://doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/14498>
- Resumen:** [Purpose] The present study was designed to identify both differentially expressed (DE) genes in the liver tissues of fattening Merino lambs and differences in metabolites accumulated in plasma, thus trying to identify modified metabolic pathways as a consequence of dietary L-carnitine administration during the fattening period of early feed restricted lambs. [Methods] Twenty-two male Merino lambs, all of them milk restricted during the suckling period, were assigned to 2 different groups (n=11 per dietary treatment). The first group (CARN, carnitine group) were fed a completed pelleted diet ad libitum formulated with 3 g of L-carnitine/kg diet, and the control group (CTRL) received the same

On the right side of the page, there are several utility buttons:

- FAIReva** evaluator, validator & advisor
- Page view(s)**: 256 (checked on 22-oct-2022)
- Download(s)**: 30 (checked on 22-oct-2022)
- Google Scholar™ Check**
- Altmetric** (with a question mark icon)

[Dataset for the paper "Martín, Alba; Giráldez, F. Javier; Montero, O.; Andrés, S. 2022. Dietary administration of L-carnitine during the fattening period of early feed restricted lambs modifies liver transcriptomic and plasma metabolomic profiles. *Animal Feed Science and Technology*" | DIGITAL.CSIC](https://doi.org/10.20350/digitalCSIC/14498)

PLANTILLA README DE DIGITAL.CSIC: SE RECOMIENDA RELLENARLA Y ADJUNTARLA COMO FICHERO SUPLEMENTARIO AL DATASET

RECOMMENDED README FILE FOR DIGITAL.CSIC DATASETS

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Title of Dataset:
2. Authors:
3. Date of data collection:
4. Date of data publication on repository:
5. Geographic location of data collection <latitude, longitude, or city/region, Country, continent as appropriate>:
6. Information about funding sources that supported the collection of the data (including research project reference/acronym):
7. Recommended citation for this dataset:

SHARING/ACCESS/CONTEXT INFORMATION

1. Usage Licenses/restrictions placed on the data (please indicate if different data files have different usage license):
2. Links to publications/other research outputs that cite the data:
3. Links to publications/other research outputs that use the data:
4. Links to other publicly accessible locations of the data:
5. Links/relationships to ancillary data sets:
6. Was data derived from another source? If so, please add link where such work is located:

DATA & FILE OVERVIEW

1. File List:
2. Relationship between files, if important:
3. Additional related data collected that was not included in the current data package:
4. Are there multiple versions of the dataset? If so, please indicate where they are located:

METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

1. Description of methods used for collection/generation of data:
2. Methods for processing the data:
3. Instrument- or software-specific information needed to interpret/reproduce the data, please indicate their location:
4. Standards and calibration information, if appropriate:
5. Environmental/experimental conditions:
6. Describe any quality-assurance procedures performed on the data:
7. People involved with sample collection, processing, analysis and/or submission, please specify using CREDIT roles <https://casrai.org/credit/>:
8. Author contact information:

DATA-SPECIFIC INFORMATION:

1. Number of variables:
2. Number of cases/rows:
3. Variable List:
4. Missing data codes:
5. Specialized formats or other abbreviations used:
6. Dictionaries/codebooks used:
7. Controlled vocabularies/ontologies used:

Ejemplos:

<https://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/279877/5/README.txt>
<https://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/253073/88/Readme.txt>
<https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/281119>

[Fichero Readme recomendado para conjuntos de datos en DIGITAL.CSIC | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

RECAPITULANDO: A LA HORA DE DESCRIBIR UN DATASET EN DIGITAL.CSIC...



En metadatos:

Citación del dataset

Identificadores persistentes del dataset y otros relacionados (ORCID, DOIs de agencias financiadoras, términos controlados..)

Descriptores controlados

Rol de cada investigador al crear datos

En metadatos:

Licencia de uso (URL)

Formato de ficheros

Requerimientos de software

Cobertura temporal/geográfica



En metadatos

Enlace a referencias (datasets/publicaciones/otros)

Enlace a software para su uso/análisis/replicabilidad

En ficheros

README text, ficheros complementarios (codebook, data dictionary...)

Ficheros en formato abierto/más usado por la comunidad científica



“REPLICATION DATA” ASOCIADOS A PUBLICACIONES

The screenshot shows the DataverseNO interface for a dataset titled "Replication Data for: Subject Placement in the History of Latin". The dataset is associated with the publication "Danckaert, Lieven, 2017, 'Replication Data for: Subject Placement in the History of Latin', https://doi.org/10.18710/160074, DataverseNO, V1". The page includes a description of the dataset, a list of files (Code_Subject_Placement_in_the_History_of_Latin_SPHL.txt, Dataset_Subject_Placement_in_the_History_of_Latin_SPHL.txt, and README_Subject_Placement_in_the_History_of_Latin_SPHL.txt), and a search bar for the dataset's contents.

- Metadatos descriptivos necesarios para que otros investigadores descubran el conjunto de datos
- Lista de códigos, scripts, documentos y archivos de datos que se necesitan para hacer la replicación;
- Fichero con las variables necesarias para la replicación de los resultados publicados;
- Formatos de archivo preferidos en su disciplina
- Eliminar la información confidencial de sus conjuntos de datos
- Comandos de programa, código o script para análisis (si es necesario);
- Fichero “readme”
- Texto completo de texto/pdf del artículo
- Lista de enlaces a software (o depositar el software real utilizado para replicar los datos),
- Libro de códigos (codebook)
- Bibliografías de publicaciones relacionadas con los datos.

[Replication Data for: Subject Placement in the History of Latin - TROLLing \(dataverse.no\)](https://dataverse.no/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.18710/160074)

MÉTODOS Y PROTOCOLOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN ASOCIADOS A DATASETS/PUBLICACIONES

Un **protocolo de investigación** describe los objetivos, diseño, metodología y consideraciones tomadas en cuenta para la implementación y organización de una investigación o experimento científico. Incluye el diseño de los procedimientos a ser utilizados para la observación, análisis e interpretación de los resultados.

El objetivo es **documentar y comunicar sus métodos de investigación de forma inequívoca**, para que otros **investigadores puedan reproducir fácilmente sus procedimientos exactos**

Experimental design and protocols for conducting pilot studies to assess the implementation of genomic methods into fisheries research surveys | DIGITAL.CSIC

The screenshot shows the DIGITAL.CSIC website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Producción CSIC', 'Pasarela', 'Estadísticas', and 'Contacto'. A search bar contains 'DIGITAL.CSIC'. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads 'DIGITAL.CSIC / Recursos Naturales / Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas (IIM) / (IIM) Informes y documentos de trabajo'. The main content area displays the document title 'Experimental design and protocols for conducting pilot studies to assess the implementation of genomic methods into fisheries research surveys' by Casas Castaño, Laura, Cujum, Beatriz, Eschbach, Erik, Piferret, Francesc, Sabido-Rey, Fran. The document is 50 pages long, published in July 2022, and is part of the FishGenome - Deliverable 2.1 series. The abstract describes the protocols used for collecting biological and environmental samples, isolating DNA, and performing laboratory work for genomic analysis. The document is available as a PDF file (2.48 MB) under the filename 'FishGenome-02.1_01.Experimental design and protocols for pilot studies.pdf'. The website also features various utility buttons such as 'Page View(s)', 'Download(s)', and 'Google Scholar Check'.

Polo-like kinase acts as a molecular timer that safeguards the asymmetric fate of spindle microtubule-organizing centers | DIGITAL.CSIC

Polo-like kinase acts as a molecular timer that safeguards the asymmetric fate of spindle microtubule-organizing centers | eLife (elifesciences.org)

GUÍAS PARA PREPARAR LOS PROTOCOLOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN: POR EJEMPLO

Randomized Controlled Trials
– CONSORT
<http://www.consort-statement.org/>

Systematic Reviews and
Meta-Analyses – PRISMA

Research using Animals –
ARRIVE

the MDAR checklist: minimum
set of requirements in
transparent reporting and is
adaptable to any discipline
within the Life Sciences
<https://osf.io/bj3mu>

HAY MÁS DE 500 GUÍAS DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS EN PROTOCOLOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

equator network Enhancing the **QUALity** and **Transparency Of** health Research

Home About us Library Toolkits Courses & events News Blog Librarian Network Contact

Home > Library > Reporting guideline

Search for reporting guidelines

Browse for reporting guidelines by selecting one or more of these drop-downs:

Study type: Please select... and Clinical area: Please select... and Section of report: Please select...

Or search with free text: Search Reporting Guideline

Start again | Help

Displaying 536 reporting guidelines found.

Most recently added records are displayed first.

- Bayesian Analysis Reporting Guidelines
- Reporting guideline for overviews of reviews of healthcare interventions: development of the PRIOR statement
- The DoCTRINE Guidelines: Defined Criteria To Report INnovations in Education
- Development of guidelines to reduce, handle and report missing data in palliative care trials: A multi-stakeholder modified nominal group technique
- The RIPI-f (Reporting Integrity of Psychological Interventions delivered face-to-face) checklist was developed to guide reporting of treatment integrity in face-to-face psychological interventions

Reporting guidelines for main study types

Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P
Diagnostic/prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE	
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE	Extensions
Economic evaluations	CHEERS	

Translations

Some reporting guidelines are also available in languages other than English. Find out more in our [Translations section](#).

We have also translated some of our website pages into other languages:
[EQUATOR resources in Spanish](#)
[EQUATOR resources in Portuguese](#)

FAIRsharing.org search through all content

STANDARDS DATABASES POLICIES COLLECTIONS ORGANISATIONS ADD CONTENT STATS

Search

Search the FAIRsharing records using advanced filtering

Record Type: reporting guideline

Query string: Ecology

Displaying 1 to 10 of 10.

MIReAD

Minimum Information for Reusable Arthropod Abundance Data

The Minimum Information for Reusable Arthropod Abundance Data (MIReAD) is a minimum information standard for reporting arthropod abundance data through time. Dev broad stakeholder collaboration, it balances sufficiency for reuse with the practicality of preparing the data for submission. It is designed to optimize data (re)usability from

Agroecology, Parasitology, Biodiversity, FAIR, Arthropods (one more tag)

Related Standards: 1
Implementing Databases: 1
Embarking Policies: 1

MINSEQ

Minimal Information about a high throughput SEQuencing Experiment

[FAIRsharing](#) | [Search](#)

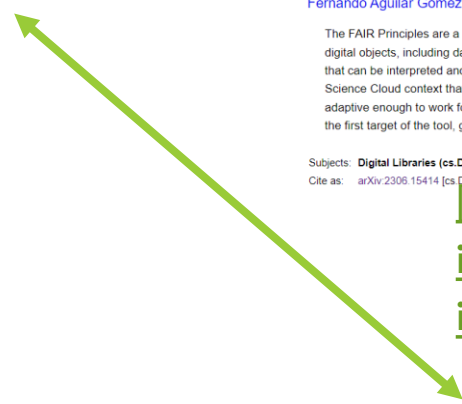
<https://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/>



PRINCIPIOS FAIR

Una herramienta integrada con DIGITAL.CSIC para medir la alineación de datasets con recomendaciones FAIR

<https://fair.csic.es/es>



Cornell University We are hiring

arXiv > cs > arXiv:2306.15414

Computer Science > Digital Libraries

[Submitted on 27 Jun 2023]

FAIR EVA: Bringing institutional multidisciplinary repositories into the FAIR picture

Fernando Aguilar Gómez, Isabel Bernal

The FAIR Principles are a set of good practices to improve the reproducibility and quality of data in an Open Science context. Different sets of indicators have been proposed to evaluate digital objects, including datasets that are usually stored in repositories or data portals. However, indicators like those proposed by the Research Data Alliance are provided from a high level that can be interpreted and they are not always realistic to particular environments like multidisciplinary repositories. This paper describes FAIR EVA, a new tool developed within the Science Cloud context that is oriented to particular data management systems like open repositories, which can be customized to a specific case in a scalable and automatic environment adaptive enough to work for different environments, repository software and disciplines, taking into account the flexibility of the FAIR Principles. As an example, we present DIGITAL, the first target of the tool, gathering the particular needs of a multidisciplinary institution as well as its institutional repository.

Subjects: Digital Libraries (cs.DL)
Cite as: arXiv:2306.15414 [cs.DL]

[2306.15414] FAIR EVA: Bringing institutional multidisciplinary repositories into the FAIR picture (arxiv.org)

DIGITAL.CSIC CIENCIA ABIERTA

Inicio Acerca de Evaluaciones Documentación Técnica Contacto Idioma

FAIR EVA

evaluator, validator & advisor

DOI or Handle PID

FAIR EVA es un servicio web que mide el grado de alineación de los objetos digitales (principalmente datos de investigación) disponibles en el repositorio institucional DIGITAL.CSIC con los Principios FAIR. Se basa en los RDA FAIR Data Maturity Indicators y presta especial atención a características de repositorios institucionales.

Descargo de responsabilidad:
Los resultados de los tests están basados en datos y código preliminar que continúa en desarrollo

EJEMPLO DE CÓMO SE MIDE UN INDICADOR RDA ESPECÍFICO EN FAIR EVA PARA DIGITAL.CSIC



INDICADOR RDA	DEFINICIÓN Y DESCRIPCIÓN DEL INDICADOR	IMPLEMENTACIÓN TÉCNICA: ¿QUÉ SE MIRA EN DIGITAL.CSIC PARA HACER EL CÁLCULO?	FEEDBACK PRÁCTICO PARA EL USUARIO
RDA-F1-01M	<p>Los metadatos están identificados por un identificador persistente</p> <p>Este indicador está vinculado al siguiente principio: F1 a los (meta) datos se les asigna un identificador globalmente único y eternamente persistente. Este indicador evalúa si los metadatos se identifican o no mediante un identificador persistente. Un identificador persistente asegura que los metadatos se puedan encontrar con el tiempo y reduce el riesgo de enlaces rotos.</p>	<p>Busca en una lista predefinida de posibles términos de metadatos (dc.identifier.uri y dc.identifier.doi) para identificar en los metadatos si hay alguna información disponible.</p>	<p>Todos los items depositados en DIGITAL.CSIC reciben un handle por defecto que se graba en el metadato dc.identifier.uri. DIGITAL.CSIC también asigna DOIs a los datasets que se depositan y que no tienen ya un DOI. Si tu dataset no ha recibido un DOI ponte en contacto con la Oficina Técnica de DIGITAL.CSIC (digital.csic@bib.csic.es).</p>

EJEMPLO DE CÓMO SE MIDE UN INDICADOR RDA ESPECÍFICO EN FAIR EVA PARA DIGITAL.CSIC



INDICADOR RDA	DEFINICIÓN Y DESCRIPCIÓN DEL INDICADOR	IMPLEMENTACIÓN TÉCNICA: ¿QUÉ SE MIRA EN DIGITAL.CSIC PARA HACER EL CÁLCULO?	FEEDBACK PRÁCTICO PARA EL USUARIO
RDA-I3-01M	<p>Los metadatos incluyen referencias a otros metadatos. Este indicador está vinculado al siguiente principio: I3: Los (meta) datos incluyen referencias calificadas a otros (meta) datos. El indicador trata sobre la forma en que los metadatos se conectan con otros metadatos, por ejemplo, a través de enlaces a información sobre organizaciones, personas, lugares, proyectos o períodos de tiempo que están relacionados con el objeto digital que describen los metadatos.</p>	<p>Comprueba metadatos como relación o colaborador. Comprueba ORCID y descripciones regulares de proyectos.</p>	<p>Es una buena práctica dotar de contexto al objeto digital añadiendo los siguientes metadatos: ORCID (dc.contributor.orcid), agencias financiadoras (dc.contributor.funder), proyecto/s al que pertenece (dc.relation), otros trabajos relacionados (dc.relation.isreferencedby, dc.relation.isbasedon, dc.relation.ispartof...). Las plantillas de DIGITAL.CSIC indican su uso correcto.</p>

¿QUÉ SIGNIFICA “TRUSTED REPOSITORIES” EN HORIZONTE EUROPA?

UN REPOSITORIO ES DE CONFIANZA SI.....:

1) está certificado:

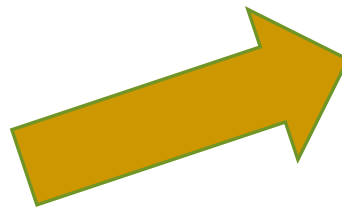
-CoreTrustSeal (CTS): se basa en Data Seal of Approval (DSA) y World Data System (WDS).

-Nestor Seal: se basa en DIN 31644

-ISO 16363

2) en el caso de repositorios disciplinares, si es comúnmente utilizado y respaldado por una comunidad de investigación apropiada y reconocido internacionalmente

3) para repositorios institucionales o generalistas, o repositorios que no entran en las categorías anteriores, si cumplen ciertos requisitos más detallados.



asignación de identificadores persistentes (DOI, handle..)

integridad datos

derechos de acceso

licencias de uso

preservación

ROTTERDAM DILEMMA GAME



Desarrollado por la Universidad Erasmo de Rotterdam

Juego compuesto de dilemas relacionados con una variedad de cuestiones de integridad de la investigación.

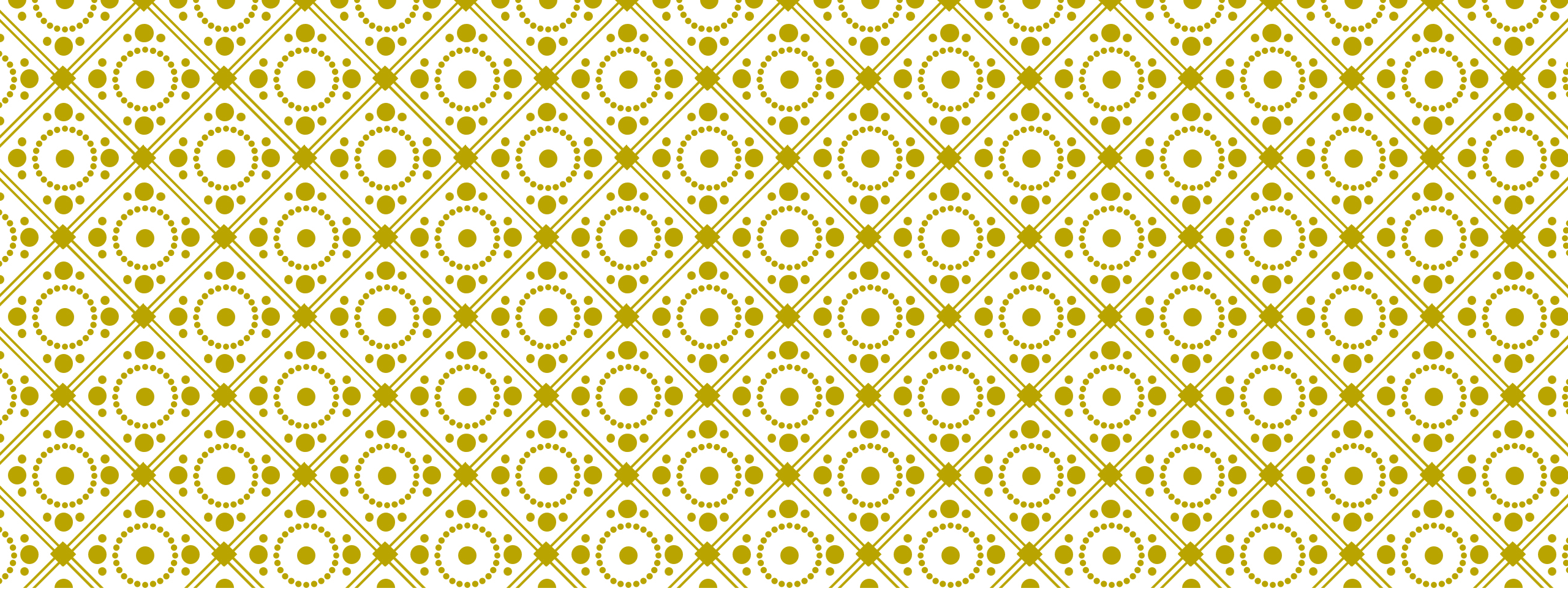
Los dilemas se basan en casos reales, son reconocibles y relevantes para quienes participan en las actividades de investigación.

Para uso de investigadores, coordinadores, supervisores, administradores, revisores y todos aquellos que participan en la investigación a diferentes niveles.

[Premio del Consejo Europeo a la mejor práctica para promocionar la integridad científica \(2021\)](#)

Versión juego de cartas: [2020-12-original-dilemma-card-game \(eur.nl\)](#)

Versión app [2020-06-privacy-statement-dilemma-game-app-1 \(eur.nl\)](#)



CIENCIA ABIERTA, AGENDA 2030 Y PARTICIPACIÓN SOCIAL

RETOS SOCIALES Y CIENCIA ABIERTA

OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE



Producido en colaboración con TROLLBACK + COMPANY | TheGlobalScale@trollback.com | +1.212.529.1010
Para cualquier duda sobre la utilización, por favor comuníquese con: dpicampa@un.org

European Commission Priorities

European Green Deal

Economy that works for people

Europe fit for the digital age

European way of life

Stronger Europe in the world

European Democracy

https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024_es

AGENDA2030 EN REPOSITARIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y AGREGADORES

Título:  **IPCC-WGI AR6 Interactive Atlas Dataset: CORDEX Africa (AFR)**


Autor: CSIC-UC - Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA)

Palabras clave: IPCC
Working Group I
Sixth Assessment Report
Interactive Atlas
Emissions Scenarios
Historical
rcp85
rcp26
rcp45
ssp126
ssp585
ssp245
ssp370
Global Climate Projections Experiments
CMIP5
CMIP6
Regional Climate Projections Experiments
CORDEX
Key variables
Extreme Indices
Climatic Impact-Drivers

Fecha de publicación: 8-ago-2023

Editor: CSIC-UC - Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA)


Citación: Instituto de Física de Cantabria (IFCA). 2022. IPCC-WGI AR6 Interactive Atlas Dataset: Version 2 final. <https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/332680>



Page view(s)
256
checked on 16-oct-2023


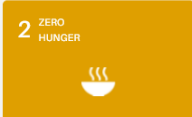


Download(s)
403
checked on 16-oct-2023

Google Scholar™
Check

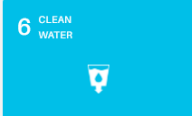


 Altmetric

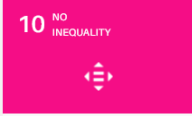

<https://digital.csic.es/handle/10261/332680>

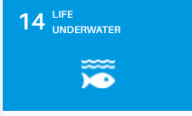
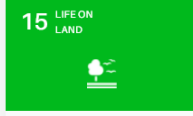

Resumen: The IPCC WG1 Interactive Atlas is an online tool that provides interactive visualizations and geospatial data related to the physical scientific basis of climate change. This platform allows users to explore and visualize geographical information interactively and dynamically. It presents data using maps, charts, and other visualizations, enabling users to understand complex information spatially and temporally. The interactive Atlas includes climate data for relevant variables, key climate indicators, and trends, all derived from climate model simulations.

Search Deposit Link Data sources

<https://explore.openaire.eu/sdgs>



Published July 1, 2022 | Version 2022.07

Dataset Open

7K VIEWS **4K** DOWNLOADS

Show more details

Versions

Version 2023.10 10.5281/zenodo.8397907	Oct 1, 2023
Version 2023.07 10.5281/zenodo.8107038	Jul 1, 2023
Version 2023.04 10.5281/zenodo.7819403	Apr 1, 2023
Version 2023.01 10.5281/zenodo.7540165	Jan 1, 2023
Version 2022.10 10.5281/zenodo.7136826	Oct 1, 2022
Version 2022.07 10.5281/zenodo.6831287	Jul 1, 2022

View all 9 versions

Cite all versions? You can cite all versions by using the DOI 10.5281/zenodo.5550237. This DOI represents all versions, and will always resolve to the latest one. Read more

<https://zenodo.org/records/6831287>

OSDG Community Dataset (OSDG-CD)

OSDG: UNDP ICPSD SDG AI Lab; PPMI

The **OSDG Community Dataset (OSDG-CD)** is a public dataset of thousands of text excerpts, which were validated by approximately 1,000 **OSDG Community Platform (OSDG-CP)** citizen scientists from over 110 countries, with respect to the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

Dataset Information

In support of the global effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), OSDG is realising a series of SDG-labelled text datasets. The **OSDG Community Dataset (OSDG-CD)** is the direct result of the work of more than 1,000 volunteers from over 110 countries who have contributed to our understanding of SDGs via the **OSDG Community Platform (OSDG-CP)**. The dataset contains tens of thousands of text excerpts (henceforth: texts) which were validated by the Community volunteers with respect to SDGs. The data can be used to derive insights into the nature of SDGs using either ontology-based or machine learning approaches.

The file contains **32,451 text excerpts** and a total of **217,147 assigned labels**.

Source Data

The dataset consists of paragraph-length text excerpts derived from publicly available documents, including reports, policy documents and publication abstracts. A significant number of documents (more than 3,000) originate from UI-related sources such as **SDG-Pathfinder** and **SDG Library**. These sources often contain documents that already have SDG labels associated with them. Each text is comprised of 3 to 6 sentences and is about 90 words on average.

Methodology

All the texts are evaluated by volunteers on the OSDG-CP. The platform is an ambitious attempt to bring together researchers, subject-matter experts and SDG advocates from all around the world to create a large and accurate source of textual information on the SDGs. The Community volunteers use the platform to participate in labelling exercises where they validate each text's relevance to SDGs based on their background knowledge.

In each exercise, the volunteer is shown a text together with an SDG label associated with it – this usually comes from the source – and asked to either accept or reject the suggested label.

There are 3 types of exercises:

1. All volunteers start with the mandatory introductory exercise that consists of 10 pre-selected texts. Each volunteer must complete this exercise before they can access 2 other exercise types. Upon completion, the volunteer reviews the exercise by comparing their answers with the answers of the rest of the Community using aggregated statistics we provide, i.e., the share of those who accepted and rejected the suggested SDG label for each of the 10 texts. This helps the volunteer to get a feel for the platform.
2. **SDG-specific exercises** where the volunteer validates texts with respect to a single SDG, e.g., SDG 1 No Poverty.
3. All SDGs exercise where the volunteer validates a random sequence of texts where each text can have any SDG as its associated label.

AVANCES Y BARRERAS A LA PARTICIPACIÓN SOCIAL

BARRIERS TO ENGAGEMENT



Lack of relevance

Citizens and third sector actors may perceive an engagement process as not relevant to their own interests, concerns, and goals.



Lack of impact

Citizens and third sector actors may refrain from accepting an invitation for engagement when they expect the process to have little or no impact in terms of policy or societal effects.



Lack of trust and critical views of others

Citizens and third sector actors may refrain from engagement when they distrust the agendas of sponsor(s) and organizer(s) of the engagement process or have negative views of other participants.



Lack of knowledge and skills

Citizens and third sector actors may refrain from engagement when they fear they lack the necessary knowledge and skills to engage in research or in research and innovation policy.



Lack of time and financial resources

Citizens and third sector actors may refrain from engagement when they fear they lack the necessary time and financial resources to engage.



Lack of legitimacy

Citizens and third sector actors may refrain from engagement when they have doubts about the legitimacy of the engagement process or their own involvement.

[Engage2020 – YouTube](#)

[Resources Archives - \(euroscitizen.eu\)](#)

<http://www.proso-project.eu/prososupporttool/>

CATÁLOGO INTERACTIVO DE PRÁCTICAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN INCLUSIVA

ActionCatalogue – methods

Herramienta de apoyo en la toma de decisiones destinada a investigadores, responsables políticos y otras personas que deseen realizar investigaciones inclusivas, encontrar el método más adecuado para las necesidades específicas de sus proyectos.

The screenshot displays the 'ActionCatalogue' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'ActionCatalogue', 'Methods', 'Contact', and 'About'. Below the navigation bar, there is a search filter section with a 'Search/Filter' label and a 'Clear filters' button. A search input field is present with the placeholder text 'Search for text...'. To the left of the main content area, there are three filter sections, each with a star icon:

- Objective of application of the method**
 - Policy formulation
 - Programme development
 - Project definition
 - Research activity
 - Political empowerment of people
- Level of stakeholder/public involvement, i.e. objective of public participation through the method's application**
 - Dialogue
 - Consulting
 - Involving
 - Collaborating
 - Empowering
 - Direct decision
- Geographical scope of application**
 - International
 - EU
 - National
 - Regional
 - Local

The main content area features a large, colorful circular diagram representing various research methods. The methods are arranged in a circular pattern and include: Knowledge, Needs Ques, Demand Dtc, Community B, Charney, Needs Surve, Science The, Participate, Multi Cite, Mediation, Citizen Sci, Participate, Deliberate, Consensus W, Group Intra, Stakeholder, Future Work, Citizen Jur, Participate, Depth Meth, Caravan, Science View, Consensus Q, Research Ag, Distribute, Citizen com, Science Dis, Group Delph, Enrich by C, Future Part, Citizens M, Citizen Vis, World Vis, Demos card, Action Res, Participate, Open Space, Interviews, Future Scan, Redesign, Perspective, Deliberate, Focus Group, Q methods, World Cafe, Scenario Vis, Challenge P, Citizens A, Deliberate, E-conference, Reflexive I, Citizen sum, Civic dial, Crowd Visa, Snap Demos, Deliberate, Research P, Science Caf, Serious Gam, User commit.

ITINERARIOS CICERÓN DEL CSIC

El CSIC lanza el programa Cicerón para mostrar la investigación de sus laboratorios al servicio de la sociedad

El CSIC quiere mostrar la ciencia que desarrolla en sus laboratorios para hacerla llegar a los gestores políticos, las empresas, los periodistas y otros agentes sociales, para potenciar la contribución de la ciencia y la innovación en la resolución de desafíos alineados con el objetivo europeo de Autonomía Estratégica, concretamente con los cuatros pilares establecidos en dicho objetivo: salud, digital, alimentos y energía.

[El CSIC lanza el programa Cicerón para mostrar la investigación de sus laboratorios al servicio de la sociedad | Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas](#)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G9nsgYgYQlg&list=PL1RYaFqQfNGTZG0rpRKjMJAXQRgaP_-nR&index=1&pp=iAQB

EL PORTAL EUCITIZEN.SCIENCE, UN PUNTO DE PARTIDA PARA INICIAR UN PROYECTO DE CIENCIA CIUDADANA

Search...

Proyectos Recursos Formación Organizaciones Plataformas Usuarios y usuarias Nuestra selección estrella

Ordenar por añadidos más recientes País Estado Etiqueta Nivel de dificultad Temática Tarea participativa

FleboCollect
Featured
Agriculture & Veterinary science
Flebotomias Leishmaniasis
FleboCollect is a citizen science project for educational and scientific purposes.
The FleboCollect science dissemination project is structured through a didactic sequence aimed at disseminating the consequences of the alteration ...

EcoVoce
Featured
Romania Ecology & Environment
environmental monitoring
Mining regions such as the Apuseni Mountains include complex environmental problems arising from their long-term overexploitation. Adequate methodologies and tools are needed to identify environmental risks and develop networks of ...

Slovene partisan monuments on Geopedia
Featured
Slovenia Education antifašcizem
monuments in Slovenia ...
Partisan memorial is a general term for memorial plaques, obelisks, monuments, statues and similar objects erected after World War II to commemorate fallen partisans and hostages shot. They appear at ...

Report the species
Featured
Slovenia Biology
Ecology & Environment biology
species identification ...
The Report a Species portal is designed for anyone eager to take an active part in exploring and preserving nature. We encourage you to document your observations of certain selected ...

Search...

Proyectos Recursos Formación Organizaciones Plataformas Usuarios y usuarias Nuestra selección estrella

Ordenar por añadidos más recientes Cualquier idioma Cualquier temática Categoría Público

Borrar la búsqueda actual y los filtros

Communication in Citizen Science: A practical guide to communication and ...
Featured
English Text: Report Communication
communication
Citizen science is a vast field. It covers the spectrum of research approaches and offers different methods for engaging volunteers with research in a variety of ways. Common to every ...

A methodological approach to co-design citizen science communication strategies directed ...
Featured
English Text: Scientific Publication
Co-creation Communication Co-creation
Co-Design ...
Citizen Science (CS) can help change the paradigm of science communication. To test this, 38 ongoing CS projects from Italy, Portugal and Spain have been selected by the H2020 NEWSERA ...

Citizen science and participatory science communication: an empirically informed discussion ...
Featured
English Text: Scientific Publication
Co-creation Communication
science communication and dissemination
Citizen Science is believed to contribute significantly to the democratisation of science, engaging non-scientists in scientific research. Participatory approaches to science communication share the same ...

NEWSERA Policy Brief: Citizen science as the new paradigm for ...
Featured
English Text: Policy Brief Best practices
Communication ...
science communication and dissemination
NEWSERA aims to show the virtues of CS as an inclusive, broad and powerful science communication mechanism that increases trust in science communication and, in turn, in science overall, while ...

<https://eu-citizen.science/projects?keywords=&orderby=&country=&status=&hasTag=&difficultyLevel=&topic=&participationTa>
sk=

<https://eu-citizen.science/resources?keywords=&orderby=&inLanguage=&theme=&category=&audience=>

INDICADORES DE IMPACTO PARA PROYECTOS DE CIENCIA CIUDADANA



[Impact assessment guidance](#) [MICS platform](#)

MICS input features

On this page you will find every question that forms the [MICS platform](#) impact assessment; complete with answer options, as well as help and information text. We have also included the source(s) of the question, and how they were originally worded.

Click the links below to jump to any of the five domains.

[GENERAL](#)

[SOCIETY](#)

[GOVERNANCE](#)

[THE ECONOMY](#)

[SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY](#)

[THE ENVIRONMENT](#)

La plataforma utiliza un conjunto de 200 preguntas con respuestas predefinidas entre las que los usuarios pueden elegir y proporciona enlaces a recursos útiles (por ejemplo, Guías y recomendaciones de ECSA), así como recomendaciones para ayudar a aumentar el impacto de los proyectos.

[User stories \(mics.tools\)](#)

LOS PROYECTOS DE CIENCIA CIUDADANA SON PROYECTOS DE DATOS

Society

#	Question text and answer options	Help and information	Source of question and original wording
1 (101)	<p>In which phases of the project do participants play a role?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background research • Identifying a research question • Grant proposal writing • Project initiation • Definition of project activities • Design and development of technology and equipment for the project • Collecting data • Analysing data • Monitoring in ways other than collecting data • Passive participation (for example, contributing computer resources or social media information which is harvested by the project) • Recruiting or engaging other participants • Training other participants • Sharing of outputs (including publications and arranging project events) • Assessment of project impacts • Acting on the results of the project • Closure or handover of the project • None of the above • I don't know 	<p><i>Help:</i> Projects use many words to describe the people who take part in their activities: citizen scientists, volunteers, stakeholders, amateurs, community members, human sensors.</p> <p>In MICS we just use the word participants.</p>	<p>Kieslinger et al. 2017: In which project phases are citizens involved? [Are citizen scientists recognized in publications and if so,] can they participate in the dissemination of results?</p> <p>ECSA Characteristics: The roles of the participants can include, for example: identifying a research question, collecting or analysing data to support or refute a hypothesis; monitoring environmental or health conditions for management or policy outcomes; and creation of generic data within a domain to support a wide range of research questions (e.g. digitising art collections, observations or mapping).</p> <p>Degree of engagement. Active engagement that requires citizens' cognitive attention during participation in the research process is favoured over limited interaction. It is also preferable to engage citizens in several phases of the research process. Minimal participation, for example volunteers sharing computing resources or social media habits without actively engaging in the research itself, or downloading an app that automatically collects data for scientific purposes, could still be considered as citizen science under certain conditions. Examples include when a project actively aligns with the 10 principles, or supports the production of scientific results that would not have been possible without the informed decision of volunteers to contribute.</p> <p>Haywood and Besley 2014: How early are citizen participants consulted in the process and what stage/s of the research process are citizen participants included in? What roles do citizen participants have in the process compared to project leaders? (e.g. is there a division of labor?, are citizens included in analysis and interpretation of results?)</p> <p>Butterfoss 2006: [measures of community participation] role in the coalition or its activities</p> <p>Khodyakov et al. (2013): Question: Please think about the extent to which the community partners</p>

Project Metadata Model

A Project is an organized effort carefully designed to achieve a particular goal. In the context of PPSR Core; projects leverage public collection of observations for research. As a coordinated cluster of citizen science activities it is the main organizing unit.

The **Project Metadata Model (PMM)** is a metadata model that describes projects. Project level metadata provides the organizing framework and context for data collection and tasks associated with a project and allows projects to be discovered and accessed by locations, time periods, themes, suitability, etc. It also enables project owners to explain to the world what their project is aiming to achieve and to encourage people to participate in it. It includes metadata which describes the context and purpose of activities. Key items include:

- Title and description of the project
- Ownership and contact information
- Temporal range of the project
- Spatial range of the project
- Partners and collaborators
- Funding, sponsorship and program alignment of the project
- Public participation and engagement information
- Links to other associated sites and resources
- Graphical elements associated with the project

Dataset Metadata Model

A Dataset is a collection of data gathered by a project using a single sampling protocol (data collection method). Projects may have 1 or more datasets. In the context of PPSR Core, datasets represent the observations collected by the community of contributors.

The **Dataset Metadata Model (DMM)** is a metadata model that describes a collection of observations. Dataset level metadata provides context for a collection of observational records and expresses information associated with and common to all records within a dataset. The dataset metadata enables datasets to be discovered and accessed by a range of factors which assist users, especially 3rd party users, in making informed decisions about the suitability of a dataset for their particular usage requirements. It helps researchers understand a group of observations:

- Title and description of the dataset
- Graphical elements associated with the dataset
- Method/survey protocol used
- Temporal range of the dataset
- Licence and ownership of the dataset
- Quality assurance methods applied to the dataset (pre, during and post recording)
- Data access methods
- Constraints and biases affecting the usage of the data
- Data management plan

BUENAS PRÁCTICAS: LOS DATOS GENERADOS SE DIFUNDEN EN WEB DEL PROYECTO Y SE DEPOSITAN Y PRESERVAN EN UN REPOSITORIO



10 year trend of levels of organochlorine pollutants in Antarctic seabirds 2003/04

Australian Antarctic Data Centre

Metadata Usage stats Metrics

Dataset type
This dataset that contains primary occurrence data for species.

Descripción
Metadata record for data from ASAC Project 2357 See the link below for public details on this project. — Public Summary from Project —
Contaminants like PCBs and DDE have hardly been used Antarctica. Hence, this is an excellent place to monitor global background levels of these organochlorines. In this project concentrations in penguins and petrels will be compared to 10 years ago, which will show time trends of global background contamination levels.
Data set description
From several birds from Hop Island, Rauer Islands near Davis, samples were collected from preen oil (oil that birds excrete to preen their feathers. This preen oil was then analysed for organochlorine pollutants like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), hexachlorobenzene (HCB), DDE and dieldrin. The species under investigation were the Adelle penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) and the Southern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). The samples were collected from adult breeding birds, and stored in -20 degrees C as soon as possible. The analysis was done with relatively standard but very optimised methods, using a gas-chromatograph and mass-selective detection.
Data sheets:
The data are available in excel-sheets, located at Alterra, The Netherlands (the affiliation of the PI Nico van den Brink). Data are available on PCB153 (polychlorinated biphenyl congener numbered 153), hexachlorobenzene (HCB), DDE (a metabolite of the pesticide DDT), and dieldrin (an insecticide).
The metadata are in 4 sheets (in meta data 2357.xls):
1. 'Concentrations fulmars'
2. 'Morphometric data fulmars'
3. 'Concentrations Adelles'
4. 'Morphometric data Adelles'

Occurrence dataset

690 registros

Acceso a los datos

- Visualizar registros
- Descargar estadísticas de uso
- Avísame cuando haya nuevos registros
- Avísame de nuevas anotaciones

Citaciones

<https://doi.org/10.4225/15/574bbca366f61>
33 citations for these data

Licence

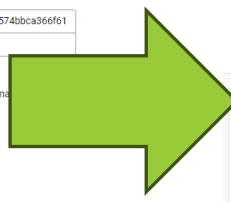
Creative Commons Attribution (Internacional)

Temporal scope

2003-12-16 - 2004-01-18

Sitio Web

Visite el sitio web del recurso



Home About LOGIN

OCCURRENCE

10 year trend of levels of organochlorine pollutants in Antarctic seabirds 2003/04

Latest version published by Australian Antarctic Data Centre on 24 January 2019

Download the latest version of this resource data as a Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A) or the resource metadata as EML or RTF:

Data as a DwC-A file	download 690 records in English (20 KB) - Update frequency: unknown	GBIF UUID: a5e2a5e4-c8c7-47f5-9f8a-1b7716dc3cd2
Metadata as an EML file	download in English (12 KB)	Publication date: 24 January 2019
Metadata as an RTF file	download in English (12 KB)	Published by: Australian Antarctic Data Centre
		License: CC-BY 4.0
		How to cite

Description

Data Records

Versions

How to cite

Rights

GBIF Registration

Description

Metadata record for data from ASAC Project 2357 See the link below for public details on this project. — Public Summary from Project —
Contaminants like PCBs and DDE have hardly been used Antarctica. Hence, this is an excellent place to monitor global background levels of these organochlorines. In this project concentrations in penguins and petrels will be compared to 10 years ago, which will show time trends of global background contamination levels. Data set description From several birds from Hop Island, Rauer Islands near Davis, samples were collected from preen oil (oil that birds excrete to preen their feathers. This preen oil was then analysed for organochlorine pollutants like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), hexachlorobenzene (HCB), DDE and dieldrin. The species under investigation were the Adelle penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) and the Southern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). The samples were collected from adult breeding birds, and stored in -20 degrees C as soon as possible. The analysis was done with relatively standard but very optimised methods, using a gas-chromatograph and mass-selective detection.

[10 year trend of levels of organochlorine pollutants in Antarctic seabirds 2003/04 \(ala.org.au\)](https://ala.org.au)

[10 year trend of levels of organochlorine pollutants in Antarctic seabirds 2003/04 \(aad.gov.au\)](https://aad.gov.au)

CIENCIA CIUDADANA EN EL CSIC

Oltra et al (2022) *Breve guía de ciencia ciudadana del CSIC*

Entendemos por ciencia ciudadana aquellas actividades científicas que buscan generar nuevo conocimiento a través de la colaboración del personal científico y la ciudadanía que participa de manera voluntaria (en el sentido de consciente e intencionada) en diferentes etapas del proceso científico y que puede tener (o no) habilidades y/o conocimientos previos sobre el objeto de estudio.

Mosquito Alert

Estudio y gestión de vectores de enfermedades como el dengue o la malaria.

Minka

Ejemplo de observatorio de ciencia ciudadana para albergar proyectos que trabajen en los ODS.

BIOMARATÓN

Bioblitz para la toma masiva de muestras de la biodiversidad de las playas catalanas.

Apadrina una roca

Protección y gestión del patrimonio geológico.

Melanogaster, Catch the fly!

Análisis de las adaptaciones evolutivas a través del estudio de la mosca de la fruta.

Observadores del Mar

Plataforma ciudadana para la observación y conservación del medio marino.

XPLORE HEALTH



XploreHealth

Inicio / Living Lab Salud / Proyectos / Proyectos anteriores / XploreHealth



Promovemos la salud y acercamos la investigación biomédica a la educación

Xplore Health es un programa educativo europeo para **promover la salud** facilitando la toma de decisiones basadas en el **razonamiento científico**, impulsado por IrsiCaixa y la Obra Social "la Caixa", con el apoyo de la [Fundación Amgen](#).

CA ES EN INTRANET



El programa educativo europeo XploreHealth acerca la investigación al aula y fomenta la participación de los estudiantes dentro del sistema de ciencia e innovación.

Ética:

[comité ético](#) que evalúa constantemente el programa científico del instituto para asegurar la integridad de la investigación que se lleva a cabo, y que los productos desarrollados a partir de esta investigación sean de interés por la sociedad.

Igualdad de género:

existencia de un equilibrio de géneros en los equipos de investigación y las posiciones de responsabilidad en IrsiCaixa

perspectiva de género en sus proyectos de investigación e innovación para mejorar la calidad y relevancia social de sus resultados, así como evitar sesgos.

Gobernanza:

[Living Lab de Salud](#), potencia y garantiza la participación de los actores sociales en su investigación e innovación, proporcionándoles herramientas que les permiten la toma de decisiones libre e informada y la responsabilidad compartida.

Ciencia abierta:

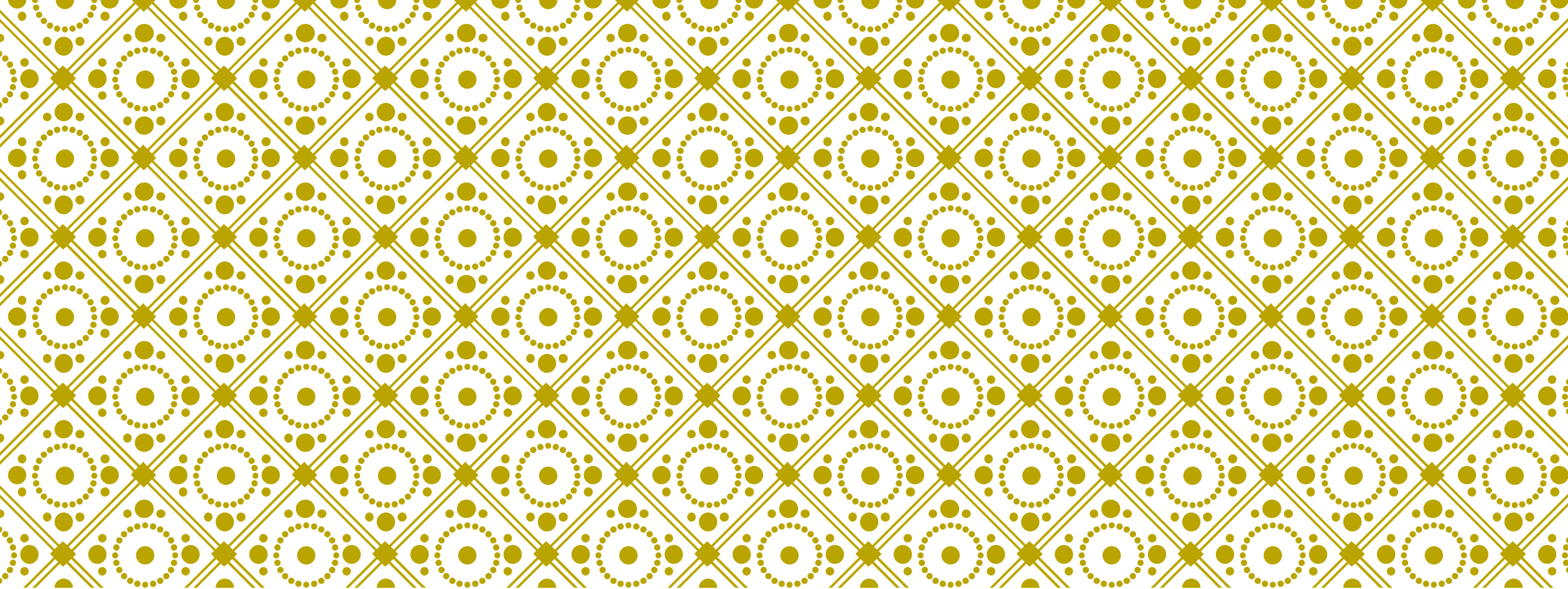
la accesibilidad y replicabilidad de todo el ciclo de producción del conocimiento científico es algo imprescindible para el progreso de la ciencia. Por este motivo, el departamento de Gestión de Datos de la Investigación de IrsiCaixa dedica esfuerzos a establecer circuitos y protocolos que favorezcan la accesibilidad, colaboración y transparencia de la investigación, para que sea más democrática y que satisfaga las necesidades de la sociedad.

Participación ciudadana:

El [Living Lab de Salud](#) de IrsiCaixa lleva a cabo múltiples proyectos de investigación participativa.

Educación científica:

se centra en la mejora del proceso educativo actual fomentando las competencias y conocimientos. En esta línea, el [Living Lab de Salud](#) de IrsiCaixa ofrece recursos y actividades educativas dirigidas a colectivos diversos, mayoritariamente académicos.



PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL Y RRI



GRUPO DE FESABID BIBLIOTECAS Y PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL: RECURSOS FORMATIVOS Y CAMPAÑAS



QUIÉNES SOMOS

EN ACCIÓN

PUBLICACIONES

AGENDA

NOTICIAS

ÚNETE

BUSCAR

2023

Nuevo límite a los derechos de autoría: minería de textos y datos



DESCARGAR

2022

Consideraciones FESABID al anteproyecto de ley de creación de la Oficina Española de Derechos de Autor



DESCARGAR

2021

Qué sabemos de: Obras huérfanas



DESCARGAR

2021

Qué sabemos de: Gestión colectiva de derechos



DESCARGAR

2021

Posicionamiento transposición de la Directiva europea sobre el Derecho de Autor en el Mercado Único Digital



DESCARGAR

2021

FESABID observa graves contradicciones en la reforma de la Ley de Propiedad Intelectual y critica la falta de diálogo y de transparencia



DESCARGAR

[Documentos BPI - FESABID](#)

A LA HORA DE ELEGIR UNA LICENCIA CC QUÉ TENER EN CUENTA

A Guide to Copyright and Creative Commons in Research



There are several licences available to choose from, which outline what others can and cannot do. Almost all licences start with the acronym 'CC' and then a series of letters. All these licences can be combined in different ways. Generally speaking, the more letters in the licence, the more restrictive it is. Some examples are below.



CC BY (Attribution Licence): anyone can reuse the work as long as attribution is made to the original author (i.e. they must cite the original publication). This is the most useful kind of licence, as it enables all kinds of academic and creative reuse



CC BY-NC (Non-Commercial): all kinds of reuse are permitted as long as they are for non-commercial purposes (i.e. the work is not being sold)



CC BY-ND (No Derivatives): the work can be reused as is, without modification. This might be useful if the integrity of the original work is important



CC BY-SA (Share Alike): the work can be reused for all kinds of purposes, but any newly created work must also be shared under the same licence (e.g. you could not create a new work and then issue it under a more open or more restrictive licence)



The CC BY-NC-ND licence is quite common in academic publishing, though it is very restrictive. It only allows others to freely download and redistribute the work, but not modify or build upon it for commercial purposes



The CC0 (Creative Commons Zero) licence allows researchers to waive their rights in a piece of work. Many researchers choose to use this licence for their research data to enable maximum reuse.

Moral rights

Moral rights protect the reputation and goodwill which the author or creator builds up in their works, and are less focussed on protecting the actual work itself. The main

CREATIVE COMMONS Y LAS HUMANIDADES

[News - Open Licensing and the Open Library of Humanities \(openlibhums.org\)](#)

[Guide to Creative Commons for Humanities and Social Science Monograph Authors by Jisc Collections - Issuu](#)

CASOS PRÁCTICOS DE COPYRIGHT

USAR OBRAS AJENAS

Un investigador quiere incluir una figura de un libro de texto en su manuscrito para un próximo envío a una revista.

A menos que se encuentre sujeta a una licencia Creative Commons o similar que permita dicho uso el investigador debe ponerse en contacto con la editorial que publicó el libro ya que probablemente es el titular de copyright

La reproducción de una parte de una publicación (texto, figura, imagen) requiere permiso del titular a menos que explícitamente se dé el permiso

REGIMEN DE PROPIEDAD EN LOS PROYECTOS COLABORATIVOS

Los resultados e inventos de un proyecto de investigación se protegen mediante propiedad intelectual y propiedad industrial

En un proyecto colaborativo es esencial que el consorcio de participantes acuerde los términos de propiedad y explotación antes del inicio del proyecto

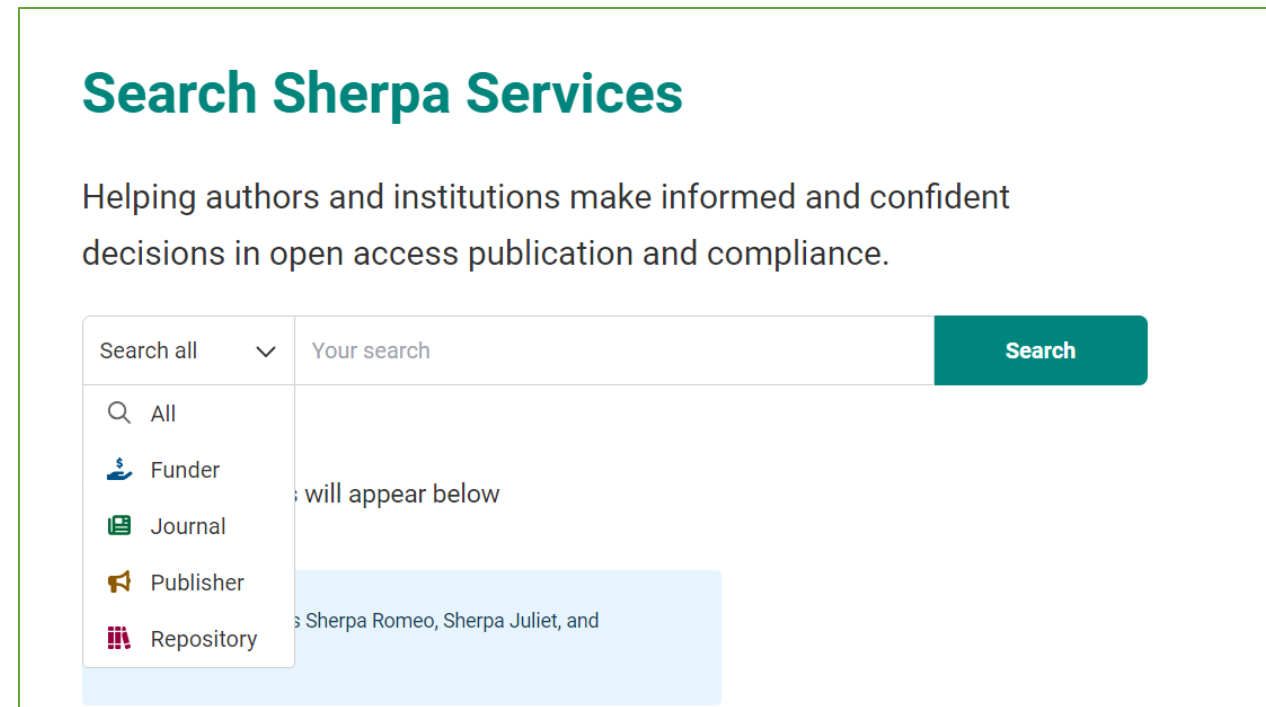
Hay que tener en cuenta los marcos legislativos nacionales, las políticas institucionales de los participantes y los requerimientos de quien financia el proyecto

PERMISOS Y LICENCIAS PARA ABRIR EL ACCESO A PUBLICACIONES

Negotiate rights with the publisher.

The rights you retain as an author are detailed in a publishing contract or license to publish.

Negotiation of these might not be possible with major journal publishers, but smaller publishers and book publishers may be more willing to negotiate what rights you can retain (e.g. the right to arrange translations, or upload it to a repository).



[Search | Sherpa v3](#)

DUDAS FRECUENTES SOBRE LICENCIAS PARA DATOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

¿Cómo puede usarse un dataset protegido por copyright?

La licencia de uso asociada indica los usos permitidos por el titular de los derechos de copyright. Cuanto más explícita sea una licencia de uso, mejor para el titular de la obra y para los potenciales usuarios

¿Dónde puedo encontrar la licencia de uso asociada a un dataset?

La buena práctica es incluir la licencia en los metadatos del dataset (machine readable), en la página web en que se encuentre el dataset, en el propio dataset y en el fichero README asociado

¿Qué licencia debo usar si quiero maximizar el uso de mi dataset?

La buena práctica es usar licencias estándares y que sean lo más tolerantes posible con posibles usos: no siempre es posible “fusionar” en obras derivadas datasets con licencias diferentes debido a una falta de interoperabilidad entre ellas

¿Qué pasa si uso para mi investigación un dataset que lleva asociado una licencia CC BY SA?

Depende de cómo uses ese dataset: si has usado el contenido con la licencia CC BY SA para producir un dataset derivado entonces debes asociarle una licencia igual

¿Puedo usar un dataset que no lleva asociada ninguna licencia?

En general, será necesario ponerse en contacto con su titular si se trata de un dataset protegido por copyright (es decir, no ha expirado el plazo de protección), a menos que quieras usarlo en alguna de las situaciones indicadas por ley como EXCEPCIONES: estudio/investigación privados, uso por usuarios con discapacidad, cita, parodia, minería de datos.

MINERÍA DE TEXTOS Y DATOS EN ESPAÑA: ¿QUÉ PUEDE HACERSE CON LOS NUEVOS LÍMITES A LOS DERECHOS DE AUTORÍA?

Organismos de investigación e instituciones patrimoniales (incluye bibliotecas, museos, archivos e instituciones del patrimonio cinematográfico o sonoro).



Reproducir o extraer y reutilizar, en el caso de bases de datos, contenidos de obras originales a las que se tenga acceso lícito, para realizar actividades de minería de textos y datos con fines de investigación científica en interés público o sin finalidad comercial.

Cualquier usuario legítimo de obras protegidas por derechos de autor, incluidas las bases de datos y los programas de ordenador.



Realizar actividades de minería de textos y datos con cualquier finalidad, incluidos usos comerciales. En este caso no se requiere remuneración, pero los titulares pueden oponerse a través de sistemas de lectura mecánica o mediante cláusulas contractuales

SELECTORES DE LICENCIAS ESTÁNDARES

PARA DATOS,
PUBLICACIONES,
VIDEOS, AUDIO..

PARA DATOS Y
SOFTWARE!

The screenshot shows the CC Chooser website. At the top left is the CC Chooser logo. Below it, the text "Home > Chooser" is visible. The main heading is "LICENSE CHOOSER" with a subtext: "Follow the steps to select the appropriate license for your work. This site does not store any information." A progress bar on the left lists six steps: 1. Do you know which license you need? (highlighted), 2. Attribution, 3. Commercial Use, 4. Derivative Works, 5. Sharing Requirements, and 6. Confirm that CC licensing is appropriate. A green "NEXT" button is located below the first step.

The screenshot shows a "Choose a License" dialog box. It prompts the user to "Answer the questions or use the search to find the license you want". There is a "Start again" button and a progress indicator. Below, there are buttons for "Software" and "Data". A search bar is labeled "Search for a license...". The dialog lists several license options: "Public Domain Mark (PD)", "Public Domain Dedication (CC Zero)", "Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY)", and "Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike (CC-BY-SA)". Each option includes a brief description and a "Publicly Available" button with the corresponding license icon.

[Choose a License \(creativecommons.org\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/)
[About CC Licenses - Creative Commons](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/)

<https://ufal.github.io/public-license-selector/>
[SPDX License List | Software Package Data Exchange \(SPDX\)](https://spdx.org/licenses/)

LICENCIAS Y ETIQUETAS ESTÁNDARES PARA DATOS GESTIONADOS SEGÚN PRINCIPIOS CARE

Etiquetas de carácter educativo, informativas (no instrumentos legales)

Protocolos culturales locales respecto al acceso y uso de patrimonio cultural que está circulando digitalmente online fuera de los contextos locales de la comunidad.

3 tipos: de permisos, protocolos y origen

Traditional Knowledge Licenses – Local Contexts

Trabajo en proceso

Inspiración en el modelo de las licencias Creative Commons

Traditional Knowledge Licenses – Local Contexts

Click on a TK Label below to learn more about its usage.

Provenance Labels

Provenance Labels identify the group or sub-group which is the primary cultural authority for the material, and/or recognizes other interest in the materials.



TK Attribution (TK A)



TK Clan (TK CL)



TK Family (TK F)



TK Multiple Communities (TK MC)



TK Community Voice (TK CV)



TK Creative (TK CR)



TK Attribution (TK A)



TK Outreach (TK O)



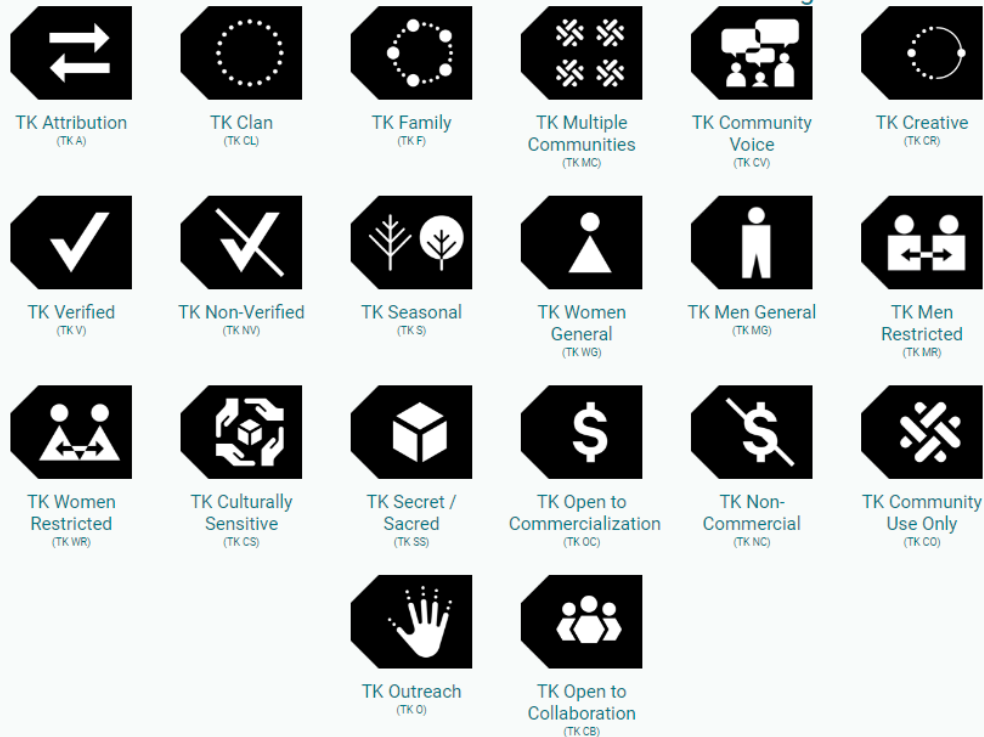
TK Commercial (TK C)



TK Non-Commercial (TK NC)

ETIQUETAS PARA CONTENIDOS INDÍGENAS

Click on a TK Label below to learn more about its usage.



TK Labels – Local Contexts

Provenance Labels
Provenance Labels identify the group or sub-group which is the primary cultural authority for the material, and/or recognizes other interest in the materials.

Protocol Labels
Protocol Labels outline traditional protocols associated with access to this material and invite viewers to respect community protocols.

Permission Labels
Permission Labels indicate what activities the community has approved as generally acceptable. Other uses require direct engagement with primary cultural authorities.

TK Non-Commercial – Local Contexts



LISTEN

EXAMPLE

TK Non-Commercial (TK NC)

Why Use This Label?

This Label should be used when you would like to let external users who have access to your material know that it should only be used in non-commercial ways. You are asking users to be respectful and fair with your cultural materials and ask that it not be used to derive economic benefits or used in any way that makes it into a commodity for sale or purchase.

Each Label is meant to be customized by a community. See below for a Label template text.

TK Label Template Text

This material has been designated as being available for non-commercial use. You are allowed to use this material for non-commercial purposes including for research, study, or public presentation and/or online in blogs or non-commercial websites. This Label asks you to think and act with fairness and responsibility towards this material and the original custodians.

ESPAÑOL / SPANISH



FRANÇAIS / FRENCH



MĀORI



SQ'ÉWLETS | A STÓ:Ī-COAST SALISH COMMUNITY
IN THE FRASER RIVER VALLEY

STÁMÉS SXWŌXWIYÁM SQWÉLQWEL

SQWÉLQWEL > OUR BELONGINGS > TRADING

virtualmuseum.ca

FRANÇAIS



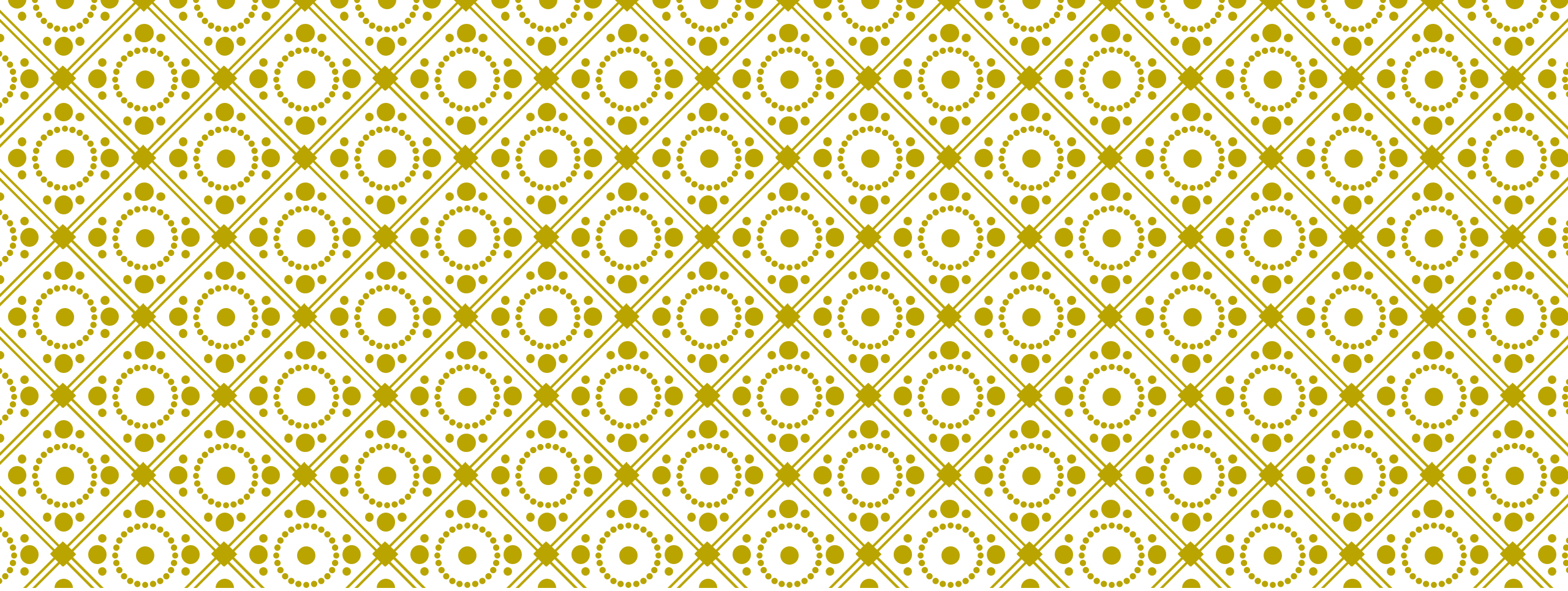
Obsidian microblades and cores

OBSIDIAN

Obsidian is a shiny black rock sometimes called volcanic glass. Because it is so sharp, many ancient hunters and fishers made it into tiny knives called 'microblades'. These tools were especially used for cutting fish. The obsidian at Sq'ewlets were traded from northern British Columbia, Oregon, Idaho, and California.

MORE LIKE THIS ON THE RRN WHAT'S THE RRN?

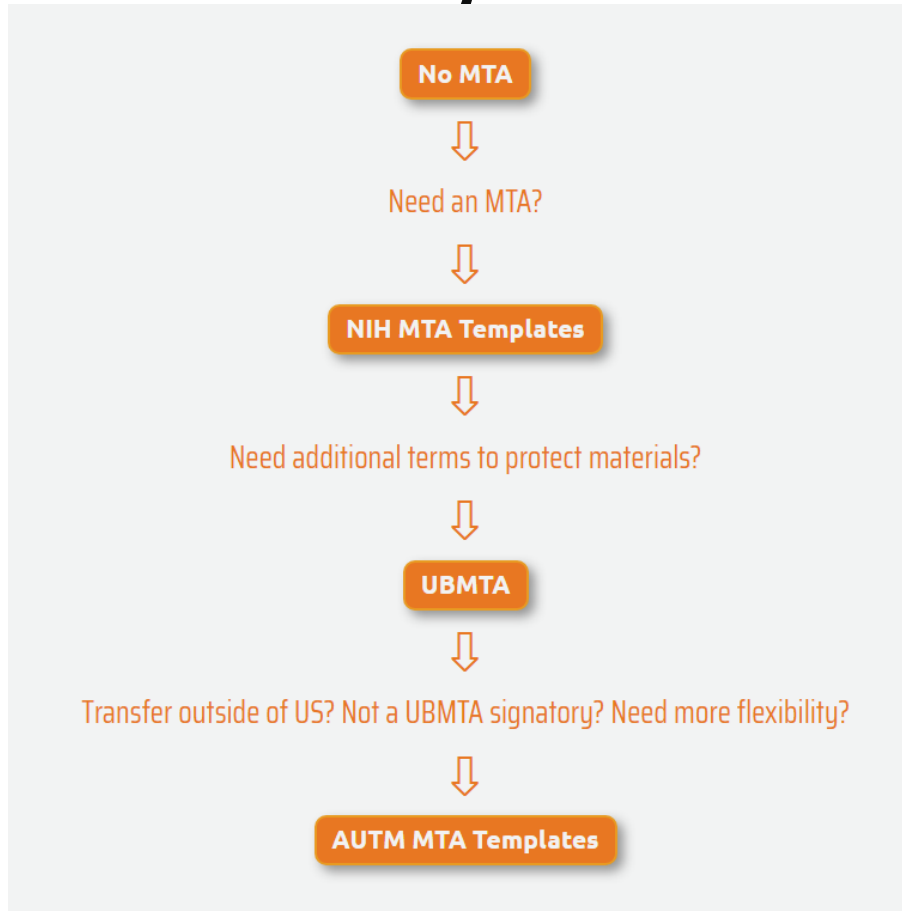
Obsidian | Our Belongings | Sqwélqwel | Sq'ewlets - A Stó:Ī-Coast Salish Community in the Fraser River Valley
(digitalsqewlets.ca)



INNOVACIÓN ABIERTA



¿QUÉ SON LOS MTAS (MATERIALS TRANSFER AGREEMENT)?



Un Acuerdo de Transferencia de Material (MTA) es un contrato entre el proveedor de material y el destinatario. Otorga al destinatario una licencia para usar el material patentado y garantiza que ambas partes entiendan cómo se pueden usar los materiales.

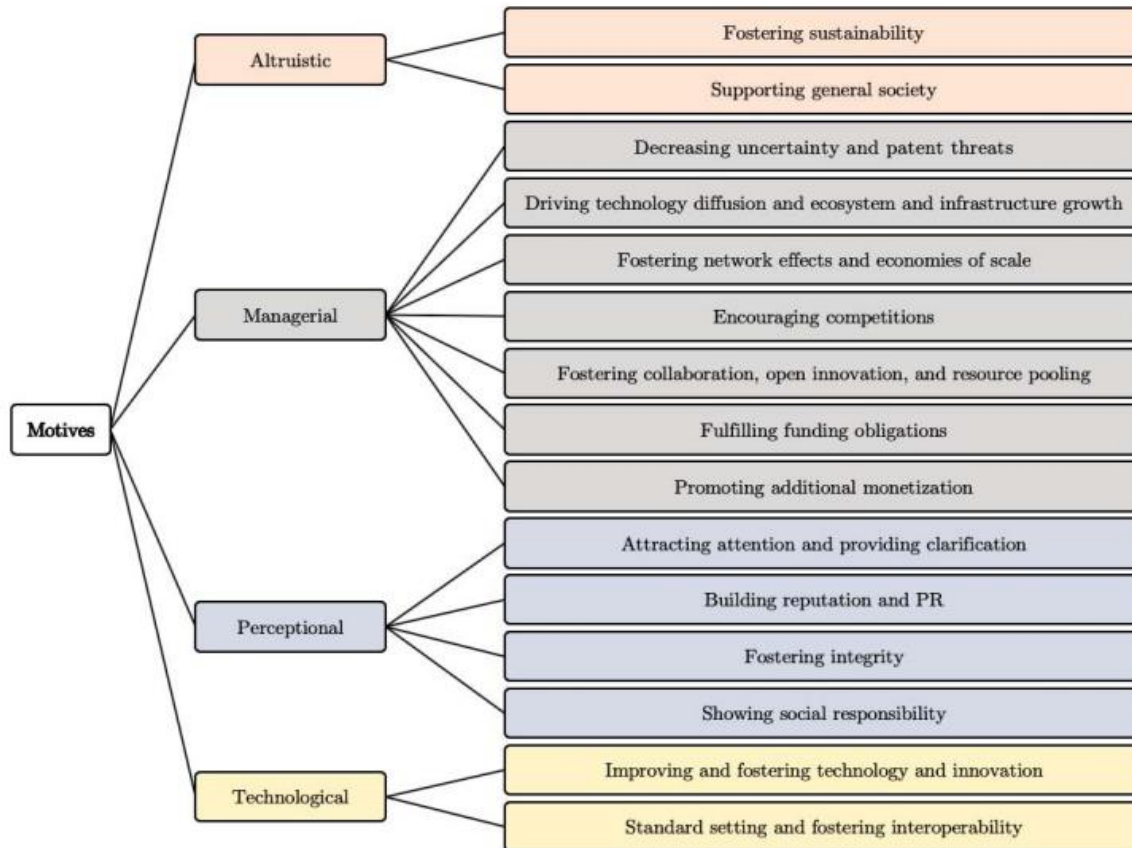
Hay distintos contratos modelo, son estándares a los que se adhieren instituciones/investigadores para poner a disposición sus materiales a otros grupos científicos

[Material Transfer Agreements \(MTAs\) for Technology | AUTM](#)

[OpenMTA](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qt3aAQ41e2Q>

¿QUÉ SON LAS PATENT PLEDGES?



Son iniciativas de los propietarios de patentes en las que anuncian la disponibilidad gratuita o a precio razonable de patentes activas.

Todos los motivos de patent pledges gratuitas se vinculan con el objetivo general de fomentar la difusión de tecnología.

Figure 2: Motives of Patent Pledges

ALGUNAS INICIATIVAS CSIC DE INNOVACIÓN ABIERTA

[Converge | Converge \(csic.es\)](https://converge.csic.es)

CSIC

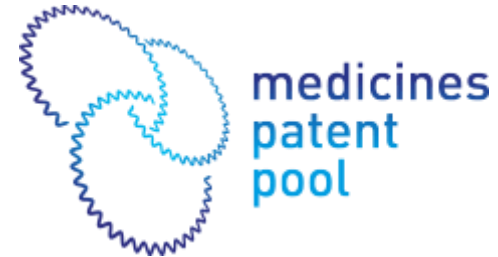
open lab

Converge

Hub de Innovación Abierta del CSIC

CSIC

living lab

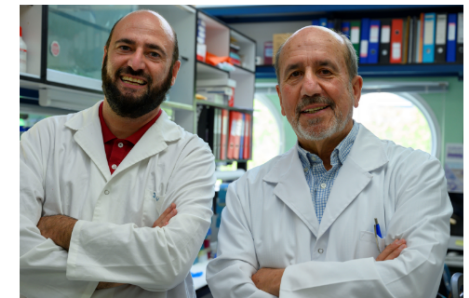


El CSIC transfiere a la OMS sus avances en el desarrollo de la vacuna covid-19 para que llegue a países en desarrollo

Un acuerdo con la organización de salud pública Medicines Patent Pool (MPP), respaldado por las Naciones Unidas y supervisado por la OMS, facilitará que esta tecnología llegue a los países de bajos recursos

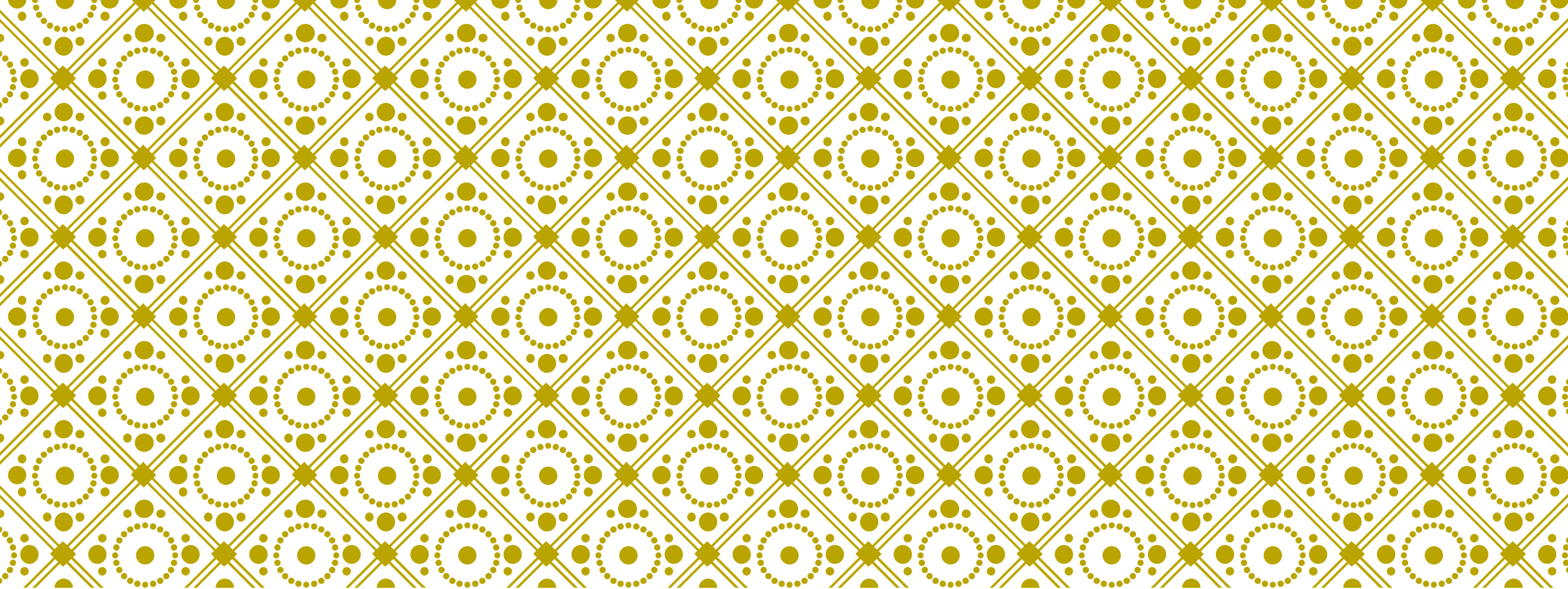
Fecha de noticia:
Martes, 29 Agosto, 2023

El Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), organismo dependiente del Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, pone a disposición de los países en vías de desarrollo su prototipo de vacuna covid-19 basada en el virus vaccinia MVA como vector. La institución ha firmado un segundo acuerdo con la organización de salud pública Medicines Patent Pool (MPP), respaldada por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU), y bajo supervisión de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) que facilitará que esta tecnología avance a ensayos clínicos y llegue a los países más necesitados. Tras los test serológicos de covid-19, es la segunda vez que el CSIC cede una tecnología a través de la iniciativa COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) de la OMS para facilitar al acceso igualitario a tecnologías sanitarias de covid-19.



Los investigadores Juan García Arriaza y Mariano Esteban, del CNB-CSIC. / CSIC

[Ana Castro, Innovación abierta en la estrategia CSIC | DIGITAL.CSIC](https://digital.csic.es)



**CIENCIA ABIERTA, RRI Y PROPUESTAS
PARA UN NUEVO SISTEMA DE
EVALUACIÓN**



EL EMPUJE DE LA AGENDA EUROPEA EN ARAS DE UN MAYOR COMPROMISO SOCIAL EN INVESTIGACIÓN E INNOVACIÓN



2021

Universities and other research performing organisations should make reforms to criteria, metrics and processes supporting researchers' recruitment and career progression in order to reward open science practices. As part of these reforms, the extent to which civil society organisations and citizens have been engaged and included in strategic or applied research and innovation should be specifically assessed.

Likewise, the extent to which processes of broad ethical reflection and debate have been meaningfully integrated into research and innovation should be assessed and rewarded

The European Commission, national research funders and national policy makers should consider the **institutionalisation of open science in universities and other research performing organisations as a long term project** for which they should provide leadership, co-ordination and sustained legitimation. This will require continued availability of resources for skills development, training, introduction or enhancement of enabling infrastructures and co-ordination at a European level

<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/057047>

SUPER_MORRI



Universiteit
Leiden

All categories



[Home](#) [Research](#) [Education](#) [Academic staff](#) [About us](#) [Collaboration](#) [Faculties](#) [Campus The Hague](#) [A](#)

[Home](#) [Research](#) [Research projects](#) [SUPER_MoRRI – Scientific understanding and provision of an enhanced and robust monitoring system for Responsible Re:](#)

Research project

SUPER_MoRRI – Scientific understanding and provision of an enhanced and robust monitoring system for Responsible Research & Innovation (RRI)

Across Europe, the need for a more dynamic governance and a better societal integration of research and innovation is increasingly appreciated. Internal drivers of change (such as the digitalization of science) and political will to better align with societal needs and concerns are bringing about aspirational policies and processes of transformation of the R&I system, including those of RRI – responsible research and innovation. In order for the aspirations of RRI to be realized, robust tools must be developed for R&I policy and practice. The MoRRI project (2014-2018) conceptualized and implemented the first RRI monitoring system in Europe.

Duration 2018 - 2023

Contact Ingeborg Meijer

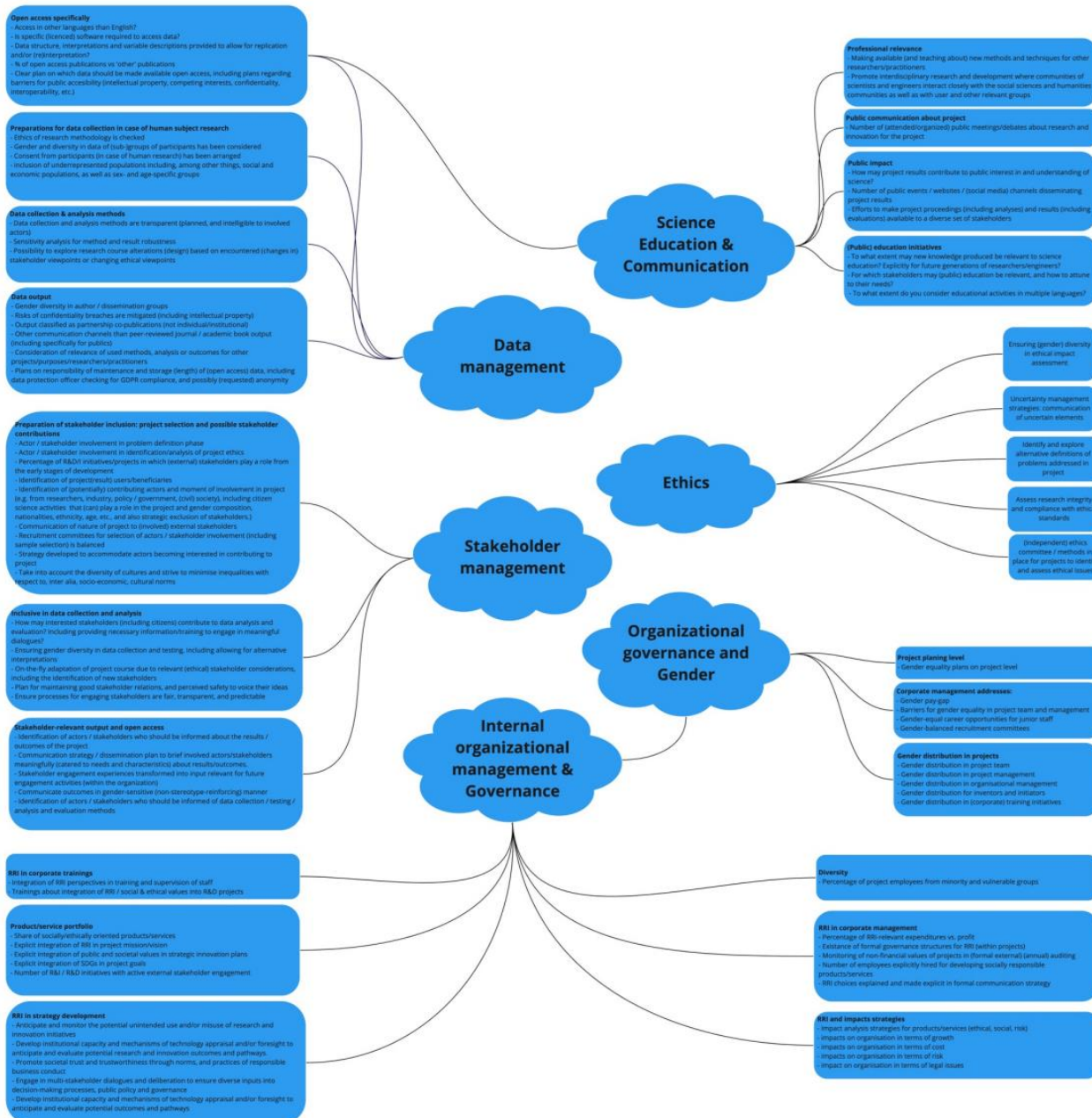
Partners Fraunhofer Gesellschaft, University of Bergen, INGENIO, Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS), Aarhus University, TU Delft, SIVECO Romania, Universitat Pompeu Fabra

SUPER MoRRI es un proyecto financiado por la UE Horizonte 2020 SwafS-21 que parte del **proyecto MoRRI, el primer intento a gran escala de crear un sistema de seguimiento y evaluación para la RRI.**

SUPER_MoRRI, garantiza la recopilación sostenida de datos, la conservación, la evaluación adicional y la clarificación de los indicadores MoRRI.

También desarrolla una comprensión científica más completa de las complicadas y diversas relaciones entre las políticas y prácticas de la RRI y su impacto social y económico.

[Homepage - Super MoRRI \(super-morri.eu\)](http://super-morri.eu)



[D-6.2-Self-assessment-tool.pdf \(pag 11\)](#)

<https://super-morri.eu/download/153/findings-and-deliverables/5182/d-6-1-report-on-ri-added-values-assessment-tools-and-methods.pdf>

Figure 5: overview of identified clusters aggregate indicators and individual indicators.

PRÁCTICAS DE CIENCIA ABIERTA MEDIANTE REVISIONES ABIERTAS

ROYAL SOCIETY
OPEN SCIENCE

rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org

Opinion piece 

Cite this article: Morey RD *et al.* 2016 The Peer Reviewers' Openness Initiative: incentivizing open research practices through peer review. *R. Soc. open sci.* **3**: 150547. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsos.150547>

Received: 10 October 2015
Accepted: 1 December 2015

Subject Category:
Research

Subject Areas:
psychology

Keywords:
science, transparency, open research,
peer review

Author for correspondence:
Richard D. Morey
e-mail: richardmorey@gmail.com

The Peer Reviewers' Openness Initiative: incentivizing open research practices through peer review

Richard D. Morey¹, Christopher D. Chambers¹, Peter J. Etchells², Christine R. Harris³, Rink Hoekstra⁴, Daniël Lakens⁵, Stephan Lewandowsky^{6,7}, Candice Coker Morey⁸, Daniel P. Newman⁹, Felix D. Schönbrodt¹⁰, Wolf Vanpaemel¹¹, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers¹² and Rolf A. Zwaan¹³

¹Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK

²Bath Spa University, Bath, UK

³University of California, San Diego, CA, USA

⁴University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

⁵Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, The Netherlands

⁶University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

⁷University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia

⁸University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

⁹Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

¹⁰Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany

¹¹KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

¹²University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

¹³Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

© RM, 0000-0001-9220-3179; SL, 0000-0003-1655-2013; WV, 0000-0002-5855-3885

Openness is one of the central values of science. Open scientific practices such as sharing data, materials and analysis scripts alongside published articles have many benefits, including easier replication and extension studies, increased availability of data for theory-building and meta-analysis, and increased possibility of review and collaboration even after a paper has been published. Although modern information technology makes sharing easier than ever before, uptake of open practices had been slow. We suggest this might be in part due to a social dilemma arising

We therefore agree that as reviewers, starting 1 January 2017, **we will not offer comprehensive review for, nor recommend the publication of, any manuscript that does not meet the following minimum requirements.** Once such a manuscript has been certified by the authors to meet these minimum requirements, we will proceed with a more comprehensive review of the manuscript

Data should be made publicly available. All data needed for evaluation and reproduction of the published research should be made publicly available, online, hosted by a reliable third party.

Stimuli and materials should be made publicly available. Stimulus materials, experimental instructions and programmes, survey questions and other similar materials should be made publicly available, hosted by a reliable third party.

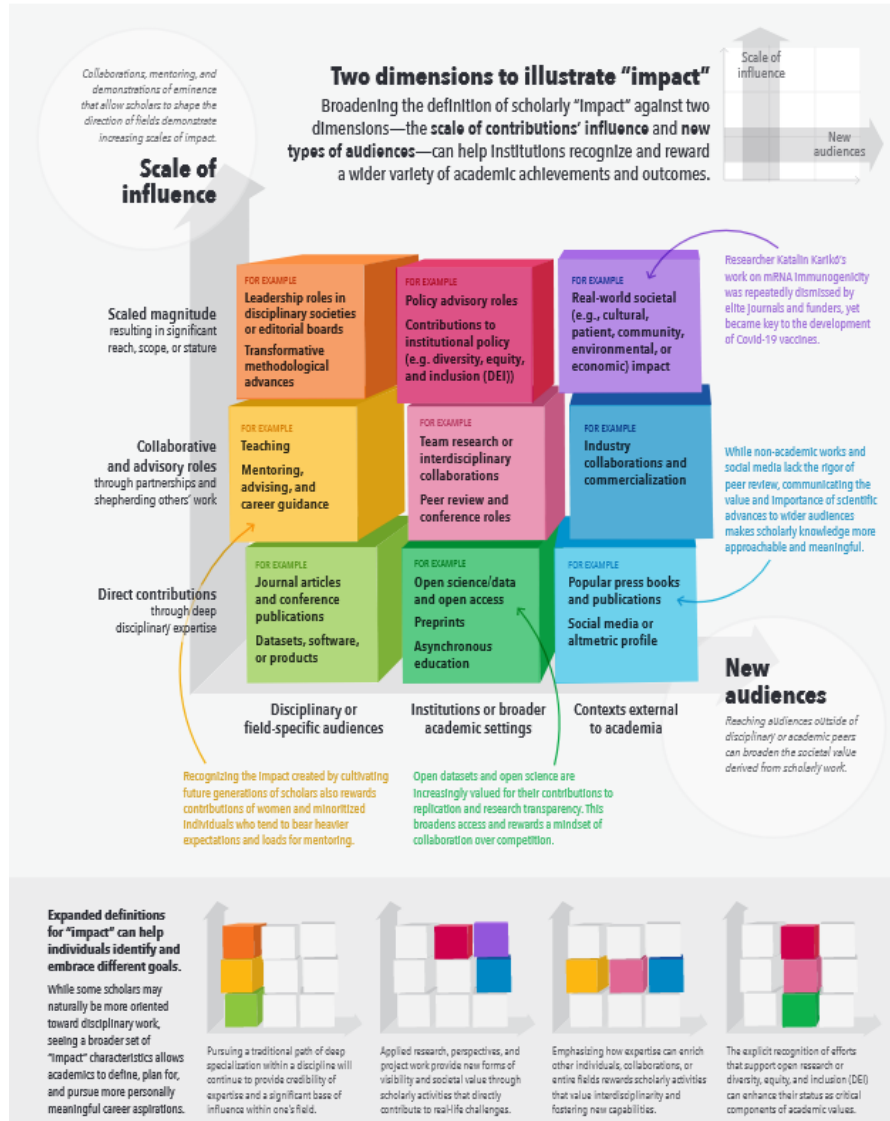
In case some data or materials are not open, clear reasons (e.g. legal, ethical constraints, or severe impracticality) should be given. These reasons should be outlined in the manuscript.

Documents containing details for interpreting any files or code, and how to compile and run any software programs should be made available with the above items. In addition, licensing or other restrictions on their use should be made clear.

The location of all of these files should be advertised in the manuscript, and all files should be hosted by a reliable third party. The choice of online file hosting should be made to maximize the probability that the files will be accessible for many years, and to minimize the probability that they will be lost for trivial reasons (e.g. accidental deletions, moving files).



Capturing scholarly "Impact" often relies on familiar suspects like h-Index, JIF, and citations, despite evidence that these indicators are narrow, often misleading, and generally insufficient to capture the full richness of scholarly work. Considering a wider breadth of contributions in assessing the value of academic activities may require a new mental model.



LAS DIMENSIONES DEL IMPACTO DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN

El proyecto [Tools to Advance Research Assessment \(TARA\)](#) de DORA ilustra la amplia variedad de logros y resultados académicos que podrían considerarse "impactantes".

Este modelo visualiza el "impacto" en dos dimensiones: la escala de influencia de las contribuciones y los nuevos tipos de público.

Los ejemplos de logros y resultados que se presentan describen una serie de trabajos académicos, incluidas prácticas de ciencia abierta, contribuciones a la política institucional (por ejemplo, diversidad, equidad e inclusión), contribuciones a la sociedad en el mundo real y colaboraciones con la industria.

Iniciativas nacionales e internacionales: [National and International Initiatives Discussion Group | DORA](#) (sfdora.org)

RRI EN EL REINO UNIDO

THE ENGAGED UNIVERSITY

A Manifesto for Public Engagement

 National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement

2019

- We believe that universities and research institutes have a major responsibility to contribute to society through their public engagement, and that they have much to gain in return.
- We are committed to sharing our knowledge, resources and skills with the public, and to listening to and learning from the expertise and insight of the different communities with which we engage.
- We are committed to developing our approach to managing, supporting and delivering public engagement for the benefit of staff, students and the public, and to sharing what we learn about effective practice.

VITAE FRAMEWORK

Home / Professional development / About the Vitae Researcher Development Framework / The Vitae Researcher Development Framework

About the Vitae Researcher Development Framework

List of documents from about the RDF section

- ▶ The Vitae Researcher Development Framework
- Researchers: how you can use the Vitae Researcher Development Framework
- Research managers, principal investigators and supervisors: how the Vitae RDF can work for you
- Researcher developers, HR specialists, careers advisors and trainers: how the Vitae RDF can work for you
- The value of the Vitae Researcher Development Framework to institutions
- Lenses on the Vitae Researcher Development Framework
- RDF Conditions of Use
- The Vitae Researcher Development Statement
- Vitae Researcher Development Statement Endorsements
- RDF images
- Methodology report: Understanding the experience of postgraduate researchers (PGRs) using the Vitae Researcher Development Framework (RDF) at UK Universities

The Vitae Researcher Development Framework

Content

The Vitae Researcher Development Framework (RDF) is structured into four domains covering the knowledge, behaviours and attributes of researchers. It sets out the wide-ranging knowledge, intellectual abilities, techniques and professional standards expected to do research, as well as the personal qualities, knowledge and skills to work with others and ensure the wider impact of research. Within each of the domains there are three sub-domains and associated descriptors.



Domain A: Knowledge and intellectual abilities: The knowledge, intellectual abilities and techniques to do research

Domain B: Personal effectiveness: The personal qualities and approach to be an effective researcher

Domain C: Research governance and organisation: Knowledge of the professional standards and requirements to do research

Domain D: Engagement, influence and impact: The knowledge and skills to work with others to ensure the wider impact of research

Background

In Europe, Horizon 2020 places firmer emphasis on strengthening researcher careers and human resources management of researchers across member states. These themes are echoed across the world.

The growing requirement to establish the career of 'researcher' as a valued profession, is evidenced, for example by the European Charter for Researchers and Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers (2005) and the UK Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers (2008).

As a result, in 2009, Vitae developed the RDF for researchers, in collaboration with the higher education sector and other stakeholders.

Project scope

The scope of the RDF development was to:

Hot topics

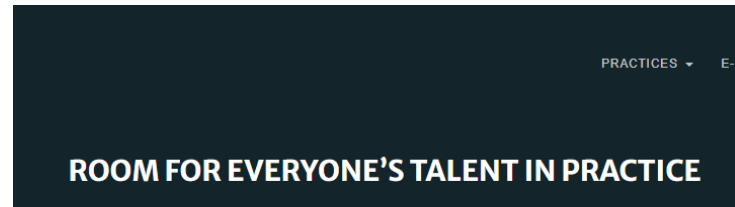
Your future. Try our [online course on how to start professional development planning](#)

[Open researcher](#): advice and links to help you thrive in an open research environment

Researcher, have you benefited from working with an effective leader? Perhaps you don't feel well led? [TAKE A QUICK POLL!](#)

The growing requirement to establish the career of 'researcher' as a valued profession, is evidenced, for example by the European Charter for Researchers and Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers (2005) and the UK Concordat to Support the Career Development of Researchers (2008).

PRÁCTICA: ¿CUÁLES SON LOS ASPECTOS MÁS NOVEDOSOS DE CADA MARCO?









Road map: How we are shaping a new system of Recognition & Rewards

At the end of 2019, the position paper Room for everyone's talent called for a new balance in the recognition and rewards of academics. The years 2020, 2021 and 2022 were a period of experimentation and learning (and COVID-19). Now, at the start of 2023, we as Dutch public knowledge institutions are outlining how we will put the five priorities from the position paper into practice for the long term. The road map affirms our mutual trust and makes the collectively initiated culture change visible, sustainable and concrete.



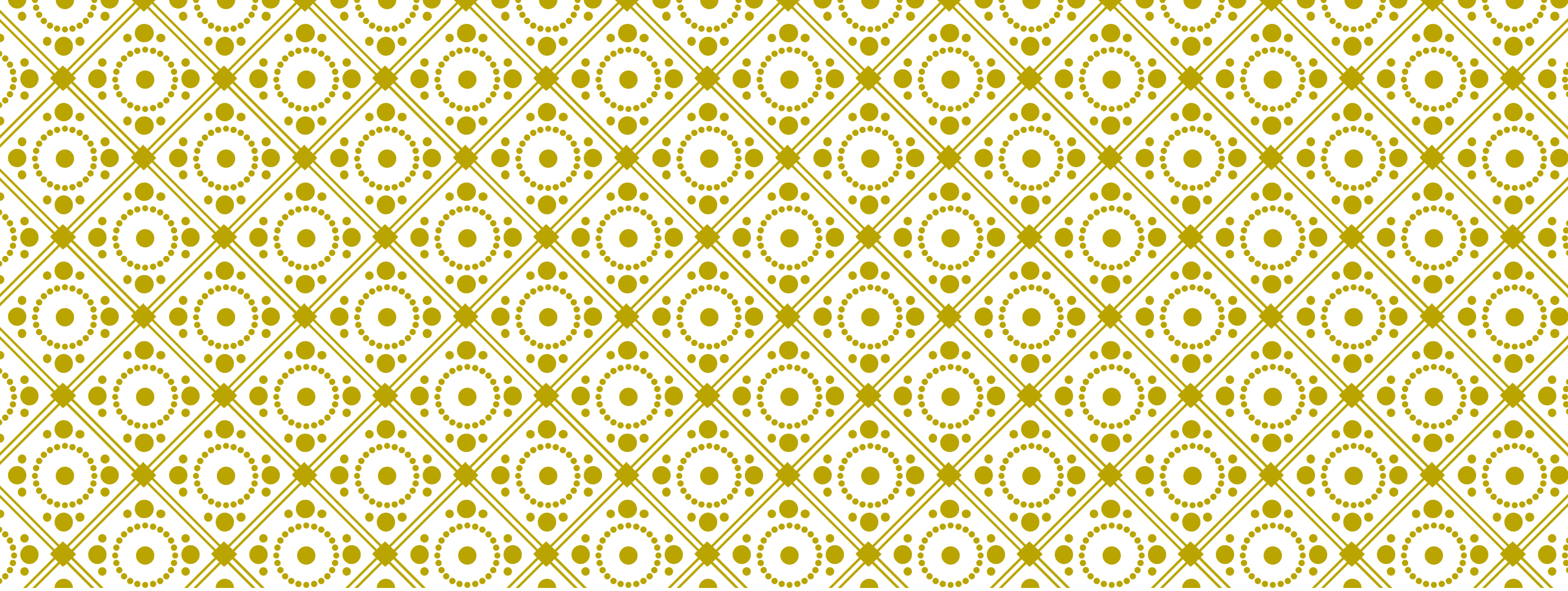
[VIEW THE ROAD MAP \(ENG\)](#)



 <p>Guiding Principles What does NSF require? Get a high-level overview of societally relevant outcomes and review criteria specified by NSF</p>	 <p>Planning Checklist What elements are needed in a BI project? Use this list to review the key elements of an effective BI project proposal</p>	 <p>BI Wizard How do I develop my BI project proposal? Our wizard will walk you through all of the key steps to building partnerships and effective projects</p>	 <p>BI Project Rubric How do I assess my project's potential? Use this rubric to help you evaluate a Broader Impact project plan</p>
 <p>Toolkit Quickstart and F.A.Q. How do I use the tools in the ARIS BI Toolkit? Learn about the various ways you can use the ARIS Toolkit to help you develop BI plans, review the BI plans of others, and communicate the societal impacts of your research.</p>	 <p>BI Rubric Tutorial Practice using the BI Rubric with an example plan Use our example case study to practice evaluating a broader impacts plan using the BI Rubric. Then review our suggested ratings to see how all of the Toolkit tools can help you build a complete BI plan proposal.</p>		

[ARIS Broader Impacts Toolkit - Rutgers University
https://researchinsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/GuidingPrinciplesDoc2020.pdf](https://researchinsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/GuidingPrinciplesDoc2020.pdf)

[Holanda, 2023
Room-for-everyones-talent-in-practice-Road-map-Recognition-Rewards.pdf \(recognitionrewards.nl\)](#)



BUENAS PRÁCTICAS Y REQUERIMIENTOS EN CSIC Y AGENCIAS FINANCIADORAS





POLÍTICAS (ligeramente distintas) DE CIENCIA ABIERTA



Depósito y acceso abierto en DIGITAL.CSIC

Publicaciones peer-reviewed y datos de investigación asociados: metadatos desde el momento de aceptación editorial y OA tan pronto como sea posible (excepciones para algunos datos por confidencialidad, seguridad...)

Para publicaciones: versión final editorial o postprint (preprint solo si las 2 anteriores están prohibidas)

No hay máximos de periodos de embargo para publicaciones

Depósito de datos en repositorio no más tarde de fecha de aceptación editorial para la publicación asociada

Los datos deben ser FAIR

Licencias Creative Commons/ Open Data Commons recomendadas para permitir reproducibilidad

Apoyo a la publicación en acceso abierto en revistas doradas e híbridas (acuerdos transformativos)

Acceso abierto inmediato a todas las publicaciones peer reviewed mediante publicación o repositorio

La vía de acceso abierto por repositorio solo válida si es SIN PERIODO DE EMBARGO (versión final editorial o postprint)

Licencias aceptables para publicaciones en acceso abierto: CC BY (o equivalentes), CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND, CC BY NC ND (libros y monografías)

NO Gastos para publicar en acceso abierto en revistas de suscripción

Depósito y acceso abierto a datos de investigación en repositorio, tan pronto como sea posible

Licencias datos: CC BY, CC0

Los datos deben ser FAIR

Plan de gestión de datos

Más prácticas de ciencia abierta

RRI EN LOS MARCOS DE FINANCIACIÓN EUROPEOS: HORIZONTE EUROPA Y HORIZONTE2020



Ethics

Gender equality

Open access

Public engagement

Science education



<u>Equality & non-discrimination</u>	Promotion of equality and non-discrimination in all EU policy, acknowledging unconscious bias
<u>Ethics</u>	Guidelines on research integrity for responsible conduct of research
<u>Inclusiveness and public engagement</u>	Openness and transparency of partnerships & public engagement of citizen
<u>IPR & GDPR</u>	IPR rules and GDPR respected
<u>Open Science</u>	Openly available research outputs: Open access to Publications & Open Data
<u>Responsible evaluation & decision making</u>	DORA, CoARA & responsible use of research metrics, no bias in evaluation
<u>SDGs & EC priorities</u>	Taking into consideration UN Sustainable Development Goals and EC priorities 2019-2024



Horizon Europe (HORIZON)

Programme Guide

Version 3.0
01 April 2023

https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/programme-guide_horizon_en.pdf



2 recursos fundamentales para abordar los diferentes componentes de RRI

<https://rri-tools.eu/es/homepage>

<https://www.rri-practice.eu/knowledge-repository/practical-handbook>



IGUALDAD Y NO DISCRIMINACIÓN

Promover la igualdad entre las personas y prevenir toda discriminación por motivos de género, edad, origen étnico, religión, convicciones, orientación sexual, discapacidad u otros motivos similares.

Hay legislaciones nacionales que incorporan esta cuestión



Es necesaria la promoción de la igualdad de género y la no discriminación en las acciones de investigación e innovación en todas las etapas de los procesos: revisión de propuestas, toma de decisiones, preparación y contratación de personal.

Forma parte de la Estrategia de Igualdad de Género de la Comisión Europea para 2020-2025.



En las convocatorias de I+D+i, cada propuesta de proyecto también debe incluir información sobre cómo el proyecto promoverá la igualdad y la no discriminación dentro de sí mismo o en la sociedad en general.

Cada organización beneficiaria debe mostrar en su sitio web un plan de igualdad de género que se ajuste a las normas de la Comisión.

MÁS INFORMACIÓN Y HERRAMIENTAS

● Main novelties include the following:

Horizon Europe, gender equality

A **new eligibility** criterion to get access to Horizon Europe funding: public bodies, research organisations and higher education establishments **will be required**, starting in 2022, to have a **gender equality plan (GEP) in place**. This will ensure sustainable institutional change.

The **integration of the gender dimension into research and innovation content** (i.e. sex and gender analysis) **becomes a requirement by default across the whole programme** (for more information see the '**Gendered Innovations**' policy report).

Specific funding will be made available for actions supporting the development of **inclusive gender equality plans** in research and innovation organisations across Member States and associated countries under the "**Widening Participation and Strengthening the European Research Area**" part of the Programme. Specific **funding** will be allocated for **gender studies and intersectional research**, in particular in Pillar II Cluster 2 - Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society.

Particular attention will be paid to ensuring **gender balance** in evaluation panels and in other relevant advisory bodies, such as boards and expert groups. Gender balance among researchers involved in projects will be strongly encouraged and will be taken into account for equally ranked proposals.

Flagship measures and activities promoting gender equality under the **European Innovation Council (EIC)**, including a target of **40% women-led companies invited to pitch their projects**, a target of **50% women among members of advisory structures**, a prize for women innovators and a dedicated initiative to support women-led start-ups.

PUBLICATION
a formal document published on the institution's website and signed by the top management.

1

DEDICATED RESOURCES
a commitment of resources and expertise in gender equality to implement the plan.

2

DATA COLLECTION & MONITORING
sex/gender-disaggregated data on personnel (and students, for the establishments concerned) and annual reporting based on indicators.

3

TRAINING
awareness-raising/training on gender equality and unconscious gender biases for staff and decision-makers.

4

Home > Gender mainstreaming > Step-by-step toolkits > Gender Equality in Academia and Research: GEAR >

Gender Equality in Academia and Research - GEAR tool

<https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/toolkits/gear/step-step-guide>

< [Back to toolkit page](#)

- ▼ **WHAT** →
- ▼ **WHY** →
- ▼ **HOW**
 - ▼ [GEAR step-by-step guide for research organisations, universities and public bodies](#) → ✓
 - ▼ [GEAR step-by-step guide for research funding bodies](#) →

Gender equality in academia and research step-by-step guide for research organisations, universities and public bodies

This gender equality in academia and research (GEAR) step-by-step guide is for all those seeking to implement measures in support of gender equality in **research organisations, universities or other public bodies**. For implementing gender equality in funding procedures, see the [GEAR step-by-step guide for research funding bodies](#).

Welcome to the GEAM tool

The **Gender Equality Audit and Monitoring (GEAM)** tool is an integrated environment for carrying out survey-based gender equality audits in academic organizations or organizational units. Its core instrument is a flexible questionnaire framework based upon the **Athena Survey of Science, Engineering and Technology (ASSET)** and on existing measurement scales in the scientific literature. It comprises a collection of questions that cover most aspects of gender equality in academic organizations, providing high-quality data for designing and implementing gender equality measures and assessing their impact over time. The GEAM does not replace the collection and analysis of Human Resource based data but provides an additional layer on peoples' (researchers, managers, students, assistants, etc.) perceptions, experiences, working conditions and needs.

The GEAM questionnaire is currently available in English, Spanish, German, Polish, Portuguese, Lithuanian, Italian, Greek, Slovenian, Ukrainian. A [reporting template](#) (based on R Bookdown) will automatically generate a Word (docx) report with descriptive statistics (frequency tables and illustrations).

GEAM Tool - An Introduction

Gender Equality Audit and Monitoring

Login #ACTonGender

Home Documentation Access Surveys Modules Library

Welcome to GEAM tool

The Gender Equality Audit and Monitoring (GEAM) tool is an integrated environment for carrying out survey-based gender equality audits in academic organizations or organizational units. Its core instrument is a flexible questionnaire framework based upon the Athena Survey of Science, Engineering and Technology (ASSET) and on existing measurement scales in the scientific literature. It comprises a collection of questions that cover most aspects of gender equality in academic organizations,

<https://geam.act-on-gender.eu/>

ÉTICA E INTEGRIDAD EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN

Los principios fundamentales de la integridad de la investigación significan evitar:

- la fabricación,
- la falsificación,
- el plagio,
- los conflictos de intereses
- otras malas conductas en la investigación.



La última actualización del Código de Conducta Europeo para la Integridad en la Investigación por parte de la Federación Europea de Academias de Ciencias y Humanidades (ALLEA) se basó en una iniciativa de la UE.

El Código se aplica a todos los que solicitan financiación de la UE.



En la solicitud, debe haber información sobre las cuestiones éticas (por ejemplo, procedimientos de gobernanza ética, consentimiento informado, anonimato de los sujetos y retiro de la investigación) que se refieren al tema, los métodos y los datos elegidos.

Las propuestas también deben incluir información sobre cualquier permiso otorgado o pendiente dentro del proyecto.

The Ethics Issues

1. Human embryonic stem cells & human embryos
2. Humans
3. Human cells/tissues
4. Personal data
5. Animals
6. Non-EU countries
7. Environment, health & safety
8. Artificial Intelligence
9. Other ethics issues
10. Crosscutting issue: Misuse

ÉTICA EN HORIZONTE EUROPA

Fundamental principles:

- Respect for human dignity and autonomy
- Full protection of safety, wellbeing, privacy
- Fair distribution of benefits and burdens

Free and informed consent
Confidentiality
Proportionality / Minimizing risks
Independent ethics review



The Ethics Screening

Which proposals?	ALL shortlisted proposals Except those cleared at pre-screening (no ethics issues) or directly referred to Ethics Assessment (for proposals involving hE/hESC)
By whom?	2 ethics experts
What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of the ethics issues raised by the proposal - Identification of proposals that raise serious/complex ethics issues and needs to undergo Ethics Assessment <p>For 'cleared' proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision on Ethics Advisor / Board mandate, reporting needs - Advice on Ethics Check / Review during project implementation



The Ethics Screening

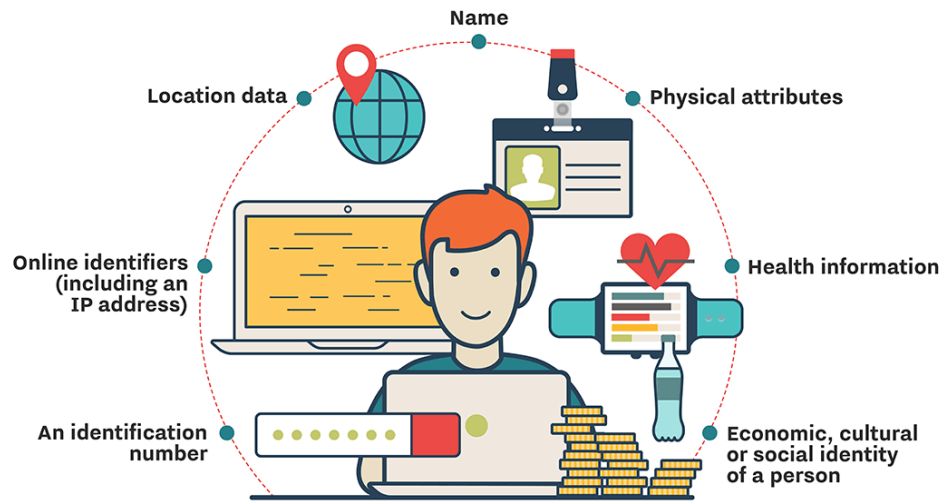
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full review of the content of the proposal • Full review of the Ethics Self-Assessment <p>.... to determine whether the proposals is 'Ethics Ready' or additional monitoring (e.g., ethics check, advisor) have to be put in place</p> <p>.... to determine whether there are serious/complex ethics issues</p>
Possible Outcomes?	<p>ETHICS CLEARANCE (if proposal raises NO ethics issues OR all ethics issues are properly addressed)</p> <p>CONDITIONAL ETHICS CLEARANCE (no serious/complex ethics issues, but an Ethics Advisor / Board and/or Ethics Check / Review is advised)</p> <p>ETHICS ASSESSMENT (for proposals raising serious/complex ethics issues)</p>



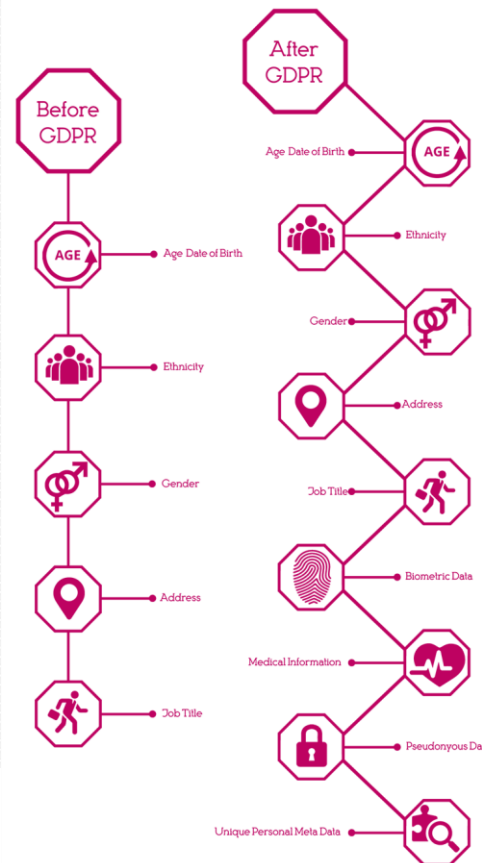
GESTIÓN DE DATOS PERSONALES

GDPR PERSONAL DATA

The EU's General Data Protection Regulation defines personal data as any information related to a person that can be used to directly or indirectly identify them, including:



GDPR Expands Definition of Personal Data



PRINCIPIOS

Los interesados deben ser informados claramente de cómo se utilizarán sus datos.

Limitación de la finalidad. Los datos sólo pueden recogerse para fines específicos.

Minimización de los datos. La cantidad de datos recogidos se limita a lo necesario para un tratamiento específico.

Las organizaciones que recogen datos deben garantizar su exactitud y actualizarlos cuando sea necesario. **Los datos deben eliminarse o modificarse cuando el interesado lo solicite.**

Limitación del almacenamiento. Los datos recogidos no se conservarán más tiempo del necesario.

Integridad y confidencialidad. Deben aplicarse medidas de protección adecuadas a los datos personales para garantizar su seguridad y protección contra el robo o el uso no autorizado.

Los recopiladores de datos son responsables de garantizar el cumplimiento del RGPD.

[What is GDPR? An Overview of GDPR Compliance and Conditions \(techtarget.com\)](https://www.techtarget.com/what-is-gdpr/)

<https://www.hipaaguide.net/gdpr-for-dummies/>

REQUISITOS PARA EL PROCESAMIENTO DE DATOS PERSONALES

General requirements - If personal data is processed, you must provide:

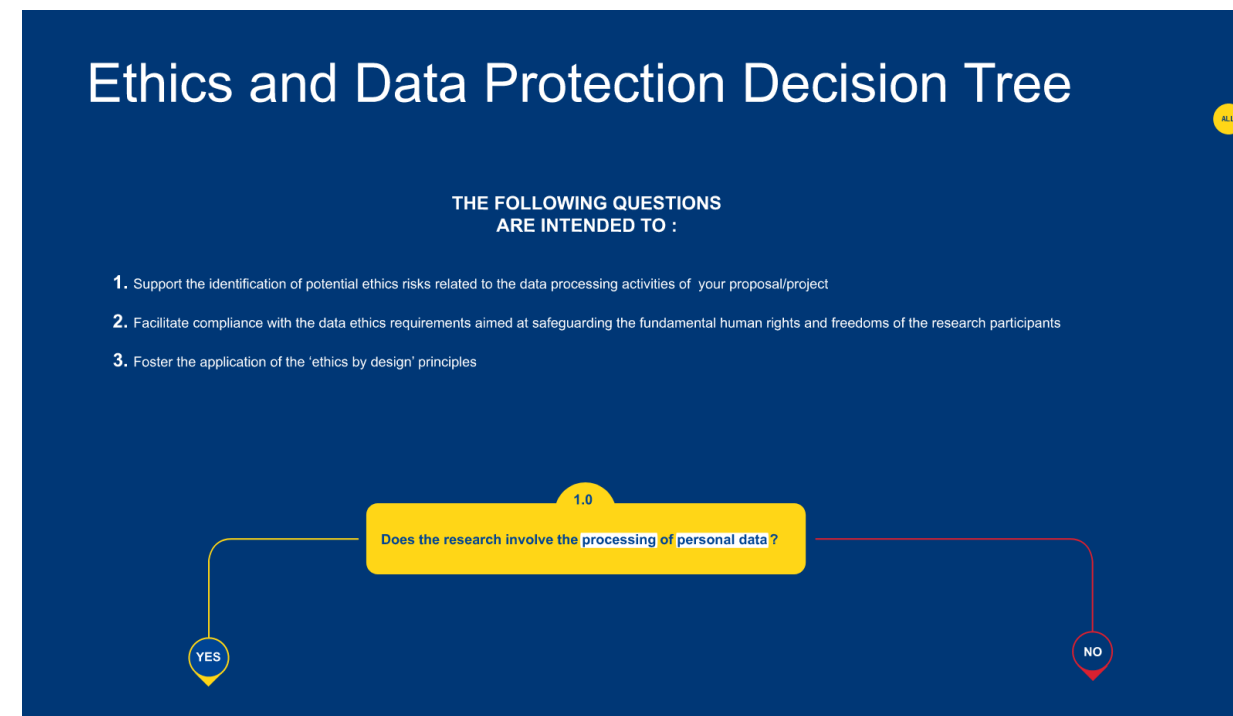
- Description of the technical and organisational measures that will be implemented to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subjects/research participants. This should also include:
 - Description of the security measures that will be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to personal data or the equipment used for processing.
 - Description of the anonymisation / pseudonymisation techniques (if relevant).
- Confirmation by the host institution that it has appointed a Data Protection Officer (DPO) and the contact details of the DPO are made available to all data subjects involved in the research. If designation of a DPO is not required under the GDPR , a detailed project specific data protection policy must be elaborated.
- Explanation how all of the data used is relevant and limited to the purposes of the research project (in accordance with the 'data minimisation 'principle).
- Detailed information on the informed consent procedures with regard to data processing (if relevant).
- Templates of the informed consent forms and information sheets (if relevant).

Recordar que en el Plan de Gestión de Datos hay una sección dedicada a ética en que hay que referir a estas cuestiones

RECURSOS DE EC



https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/programme-guide_horizon_en.pdf



<https://ec.europa.eu/assets/rtd/ethics-data-protection-decision-tree/index.html>

POLÍTICA Y RECURSOS DEL CSIC

Toda actividad de investigación desarrollada en el ámbito del CSIC que implique:

- la participación de seres humanos
- el manejo de sus muestras o datos que requieren protección
- la utilización de animales
- organismos modificados genéticamente
- agentes biológicos de riesgo para humanos, animales, plantas y/o medio ambiente

deberá ser favorablemente evaluada por el Comité de Ética del CSIC con carácter previo a su inicio, independientemente del marco en el que se realice (proyecto, contrato de investigación, convenio de colaboración, ...) o de si se trata o no de una actividad financiada.

[evaluación ética formularios - csic.es](https://www.csic.es/evaluacion-etica-formularios)

ÉTICA DE LOS DATOS CON INFORMACIÓN PERSONAL

1. Generación y captura de datos

❑ Motivación de la necesidad de utilización de datos de personas

❑ Identificar si las personas de las que proceden los datos:

- Participan en el proyecto a título individual o en grupo o comunidad
- Son potencialmente vulnerables por:
 - Sus características personales o pertenencia a determinados colectivos (v.gr. menores de edad, personas ancianas, personas con la capacidad modificada para otorgar el consentimiento, mujeres embarazadas o en periodo de lactancia, personas institucionalizadas (v.gr. prisión, residencia), minorías, emigrantes, refugiados, víctimas de abuso y violencia, etc.
 - Su lugar de residencia o vinculación con áreas geográficas que planteen riesgos (v.gr. países ajenos a la UE o regiones cuyas condiciones sociopolíticas, económicas, medio ambientales o de salud planteen riesgos, región conflictiva, barrio problemático, etc.

Identificar si los datos a utilizar se obtuvieron en el marco de la investigación a evaluar o en otro contexto, y si se prevé su utilización posterior

[María Luisa Salas, Integridad y ética en la investigación. Buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos en el ciclo de vida de un proyecto | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

ÉTICA DE LOS DATOS

2. Metodología y análisis

- ❑ **Estrategia de reclutamiento y selección** de las personas cuyos datos se van a recoger. Criterios de inclusión y exclusión. Evitación de sesgos
- ❑ **Describir y detallar claramente las acciones, pruebas e intervenciones** en las que van a participar o a las que van a someterse los voluntarios de los que se recabarán datos (v.gr. encuesta, aplicación *on line*, grupos focales o de discusión, registro de audio o vídeo, realización de medidas biométricas, toma de muestras, formas de observación, etc.)
- ❑ **Explicar si las actividades a realizar implican una investigación encubierta** y, si así fuera, si se prevé recabar el consentimiento informado de los participantes con posterioridad
- ❑ **Prever si excepcionalmente, se va a ocultar o falsear información a los participantes**, a efectos de no sesgar los resultados de la misma; en este caso, motivar la necesidad de utilización de este método

ÉTICA DE LOS DATOS

2. Metodología y análisis

- ❑ **Nº total de participantes** de los que se obtendrán datos. Justificación estadística del diseño de los experimentos y tamaño muestral en función de los parámetros principales
- ❑ **Medidas adoptadas para salvaguardar la confidencialidad de los datos recogidos**
- ❑ **Naturaleza y tratamiento de la información:**
 - Anónima
 - Anonimizada: anonimización-disociación irreversible
 - Seudonimizada/codificada: seudonimización o codificación – disociación reversible
- ❑ **Identificar si la actividad de investigación implica la obtención y/o procesamiento de datos a gran escala**, la monitorización sistemática o seguimiento de los individuos y/o la utilización de métodos invasivos o intrusivos para recabar información (v.gr. seguimiento por geolocalización, actividad en redes sociales y aplicaciones)

[María Luisa Salas, Integridad y ética en la investigación. Buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos en el ciclo de vida de un proyecto | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

ÉTICA DE LOS DATOS

Metodología y análisis

2.2 INFORMACIÓN Y CONSENTIMIENTO:

- ❑ **Solicitar el consentimiento informado** al participante sujeto fuente de los datos o a su representante legal
- ❑ **Facilitar al participante toda la información necesaria**
- ❑ Informar al voluntario de que su participación es altruista y gratuita y de que tiene derecho a conocer los resultados de la investigación
- ❑ Ofrecer al participante la posibilidad de aclarar dudas y recibir más información
- ❑ **Subrayar el derecho del participante a revocar el consentimiento otorgado** para participar en la investigación sin que esto pueda suponerle perjuicio alguno

[María Luisa Salas, Integridad y ética en la investigación. Buenas prácticas en la gestión de datos en el ciclo de vida de un proyecto | DIGITAL.CSIC](#)

DATOS PERSONALES/OTROS DATOS SENSIBLES EN REPOSITARIOS

Depósito de datos de investigación en repositorios de acceso controlado

Anonimización/pseudoanonimización de datos antes de compartirlos públicamente

Solo compartir metadatos sobre los datos de investigación

Indicar los procedimientos para acceder a los datos de su investigación en su artículo y administrar los datos. solicitudes de acceso de otros investigadores

Imponer un periodo de embargo a los datos

- Datos medioambientales
- Datos médicos
- Historia oral
- Datos financieros de un proyecto (costes)
- Registros relacionados con el personal de un proyecto de investigación
- Correspondencia personal
- Ciertos aspectos de diarios del sitio de excavación
- Datos de esqueletos/datos de entierros que pueden vincularse a individuos

INCLUSIÓN Y PARTICIPACIÓN PÚBLICA

Un funcionamiento abierto y transparente es clave para que las asociaciones sean inclusivas y difundan eficazmente sus actividades y resultados de I+D+i para uso de la sociedad, es decir, aumentando la concienciación sobre las asociaciones y sus actividades, atrayendo a otros socios relevantes o a usuarios para los datos y resultados producidos.



La apertura y la transparencia son especialmente necesarias para incluir a países que están menos representados en las asociaciones (países en ampliación)



Las oportunidades para incluir a los países en ampliación pueden facilitarse mediante una gran variedad de actividades, p. membresía en Consejos de Administración, Órganos Asesores Estratégicos, Órganos Asesores Transdisciplinarios, Comités Asesores Internos, preparación de Agendas Estratégicas de Investigación e Innovación y en liderar Paquetes de Trabajo o Task Forces a nivel de proyecto.

GESTIÓN DE PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL

Los resultados son propiedad de los beneficiarios que los generan. Dada la naturaleza colaborativa de la mayoría de los proyectos, algunos resultados pueden ser desarrollados conjuntamente por varios participantes. **Por tanto, podrían surgir situaciones de copropiedad.**



Obligación de proteger:
Cada participante debe examinar la posibilidad de proteger sus resultados y debe protegerlos adecuadamente, durante un período apropiado y en el territorio apropiado cobertura - si: (a) se puede esperar razonablemente que los resultados sean explotados comercial o industrialmente y (b) protegerlos es posible, razonable y justificado (dadas las circunstancias).

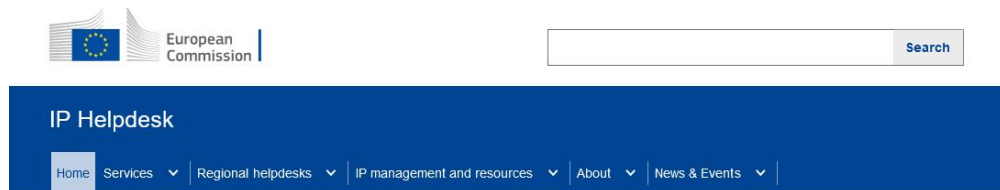
La protección puede garantizarse mediante derechos de propiedad intelectual u otros medios (por ejemplo, protección de secretos comerciales)



Los beneficiarios deberán, hasta cuatro años después de la finalización de la acción, utilizar sus mejores esfuerzos para explotar sus resultados directamente o para que los exploten indirectamente otra entidad, en particular mediante concesión de licencia o transferencia.

Si, a pesar de los mejores esfuerzos del beneficiario, los resultados no se aprovechan en el plazo de un año después del fin del proyecto, los beneficiarios deberán utilizar la Plataforma de Resultados Horizon para encontrar partes interesadas para explotar los resultados.







SERVICIOS GRATUITOS Y RECURSOS DE INTERÉS



Intellectual Property Helpdesk



https://intellectual-property-helpdesk.ec.europa.eu/index_en

 Communication	 Dissemination	 Exploitation	 Objective
<p>Reach out to society and show the impact and benefits of EU-funded R&I activities. Targeted communication activities must address the public policy perspective of European R&I funding by considering aspects such as (i) the benefits of transnational cooperation in a European consortium or (ii) scientific excellence or (iii) contributing to competitiveness and to solving societal challenges.</p>	<p>Transfer knowledge & results with the aim to enable others to use or reuse and take up results, thus maximising the impact of EU-funded research.</p>	<p>Effectively use/reuse project results through scientific, economic, political or societal exploitation routes aiming to turn R&I actions into concrete value and impact for society.</p>	
<p>Inform about and promote the project AND its results/success in a non-technical manner and through strategically planned actions – possibly engaging in a two-way exchange.</p>	<p>Describe and ensure results available for others to USE or REUSE → focus on results only!</p>	<p>Make concrete use/reuse of research results (not restricted to commercial use.)</p>	 Focus
<p>Multiple audiences beyond the project's own community incl. media and the broad public.</p>	<p>Audiences that may take an interest in the potential USE/REUSE of the results (e.g. scientific community, industrial partner, policymakers).</p>	<p>People/organisations including project partners themselves that make concrete use/reuse of the project results, as well as user groups outside the project.</p>	 Target Audience

Successful valorisation of knowledge and research results in Horizon Europe (2023)

CIENCIA ABIERTA EN HORIZONTE EUROPA

Acceso abierto a publicaciones, datos de investigación, software, modelos, algoritmos, workflows

Intercambio temprano de investigación, por ejemplo, mediante pre-registros, informes de registros, preprints y crowdsourcing

Uso de infraestructuras de investigación abiertas para conocimiento e intercambio de datos

Participación en revisiones por pares abiertas

Aplicación de medidas a favor de reproducibilidad

Colaboración abierta en investigación (p.e, ciencia ciudadana)

EXCELENCIA

1.2 Metodología: prácticas de open science (1 página) y gestión de datos de investigación y otros resultados (1 página)



Prácticas de open science:

- OBLIGATORIAS:** OA a publicaciones, OA a datos (si es posible), documentación para validar/reutilizar investigación/datos
- RECOMENDADAS:** intercambio temprano de resultados, open peer review, pre-registros, ciencia ciudadana, gestión de otros tipos de resultados de investigación, reproducibilidad de resultados

Gestión de datos de investigación y otros resultados (no publicaciones):

- Explicar alineación con Principios FAIR
- Tipos de datos/otros resultados
- Coste y responsabilidades en curación de datos, almacenamiento y preservación

ARRANCA EL PROYECTO: RECORDAR LAS PRÁCTICAS DE CIENCIA ABIERTA OBLIGATORIAS

PUBLICACIONES



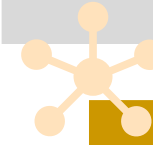
- Acceso abierto inmediato a las publicaciones revisadas por pares

DATOS



- Gestión de datos de investigación según Principios FAIR

MAS DISPOSICIONES



- Información sobre resultados/herramientas/instrumentos necesarios para validar conclusiones publicaciones científicas o validar/reutilizar datos
- Acceso digital/ presencial a los resultados necesarios para validar las publicaciones científicas (excepciones)
- En emergencia pública, si así lo requiriese el agente financiador, acceso abierto inmediato a todos los resultados de investigación bajo licencias abiertas o condiciones justas y razonables en caso de excepciones

SE APLICAN TAMBIÉN A PROYECTOS ERC

ALGUNOS PROGRAMAS/CONVOCATORIAS PUEDEN TENER MÁS PRÁCTICAS DE CIENCIA ABIERTA OBLIGATORIAS

ACCESO ABIERTO INMEDIATO: “PRIOR OBLIGATION” CLAUSE

“This work was funded by the European Union under the Horizon Europe grant [grant number]. As set out in the Grant Agreement, beneficiaries must ensure that at the latest at the time of publication, open access is provided via a trusted repository to the published version or the final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights. CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND, CC BY-NC-ND or equivalent licenses could be applied to long-text formats.”



SI EL ACUERDO DE PUBLICACIÓN EDITORIAL ES CONTRARIO A ESTA OBLIGACIÓN CONTRACTUAL DE HORIZONTE EUROPA LOS AUTORES DEBEN NEGOCIAR LOS TÉRMINOS O ALTERNATIVAMENTE BUSCAR OTRAS OPCIONES DE PUBLICACIÓN (recomendación de la Comisión Europea)

ACCESO ABIERTO INMEDIATO PARA PUBLICACIONES EN HORIZONTE EUROPA

JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

Which publishing options are supported by your funder's OA policy?

JOURNAL

By ISSN or title

+

MY FUNDER

By funder name

+

MY INSTITUTION

By ROR or name

No affiliation



Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

SEND US FEEDBACK

Si tu investigación está financiada por una de las agencias participantes en la Coalición S (como es el caso en Horizonte Europa) esta herramienta puede ser de utilidad, [Journal Checker Tool: Check which publishing options are supported by your funder's OA policy |](#)

LOS METADATOS, EN EL FOCO DE POLÍTICA DE CIENCIA ABIERTA DE HORIZONTE EUROPA

ANNEX 5 HE COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY

COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY (— ARTICLE 17)

Dissemination

Dissemination of results

The beneficiaries must disseminate their results as soon as feasible, in a publicly available format, subject to any restrictions due to the protection of intellectual property, security rules or legitimate interests.

A beneficiary that intends to disseminate its results must give at least 15 days advance notice to the other beneficiaries (unless agreed otherwise), together with sufficient information on the results it will disseminate.

Any other beneficiary may object within (unless agreed otherwise) 15 days of receiving notification, if it can show that its legitimate interests in relation to the results or background would be significantly harmed. In such cases, the results may not be disseminated unless appropriate steps are taken to safeguard those interests.

Additional dissemination obligations

Where the call conditions impose additional dissemination obligations, the beneficiaries must also comply with those.

Open Science

Open science: open access to scientific publications

The beneficiaries must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to their results. In particular, they must ensure that:

- at the latest at the time of publication, a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or the final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication, is deposited in a trusted repository for scientific publications
- immediate open access is provided to the deposited publication via the repository, under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights; for monographs and other long-text formats, the licence may exclude commercial uses and derivative works (e.g. CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND) and
- information is given via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the scientific publication.

Beneficiaries (or authors) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with the open access requirements.

Metadata of deposited publications must be open under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or equivalent, in line with the FAIR principles (in particular machine-actionable) and provide information at least about the following: publication (author(s), title, date of publication, publication venue); Horizon Europe or Euratom funding; grant project name, acronym and number; licensing terms; persistent identifiers for the publication, the authors involved in the action and, if possible, for their organisations and the grant. Where applicable, the metadata must include persistent identifiers for any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the publication.

Only publication fees in full open access venues for peer-reviewed scientific publications are eligible for reimbursement.

Gestión de datos de investigación

-cumplimiento de los Principios FAIR

-preparación de un plan de gestión de datos

-depósito de los datos tan pronto como sea posible y de acuerdo al plan de gestión de datos en un repositorio de confianza

-acceso abierto a los datos en el repositorio tan pronto como sea posible (o excepciones legítimas que deben de explicarse en el plan de gestión de datos)

-licencia CC-0 o CC-BY (o equivalentes)

-metadatos:

datasets (descripción, fecha de depósito, autores, localización, embargo si lo hay..);

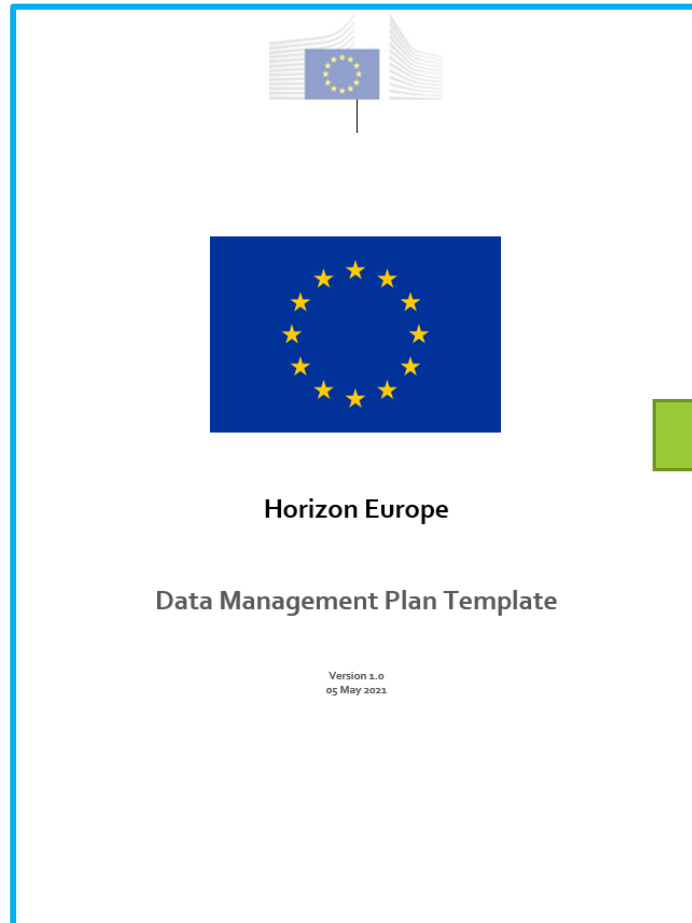
mención a financiación de Horizon Europe o Euratom funding; nombre, acrónimo y número del Proyecto;

licencia de uso;

identificador persistente del dataset (handle, DOI), identificador persistente de los autores, y si es posible de sus organizaciones y de la beca.

Si es aplicable, también los identificadores persistentes de las publicaciones/otros resultados de investigación relacionados (software, algoritmos, protocolos, modelos, workflows, cuadernos de laboratorio. .)

LA PLANTILLA RECOMENDADA PARA HACER PLAN DE GESTIÓN DE DATOS EN HORIZON EUROPE ES UNA VERSIÓN DETALLADA DE LA DE HORIZONTE2020



EU Grants: Data Management Template (H2020) 0 – 05/05/2021
The Horizon Europe Model Grant Agreement requires that a data management plan (DMP) is established and regularly updated. The use of this template is recommended for Horizon Europe beneficiaries. In completing the sections of the template the requirements for research data management of Horizon Europe as described in article 17 and analysed in the Annotated Grant Agreement, article 17, must be addressed.

1. Data Summary

Will you re-use any existing data and what will you re-use it for? State the reasons if re-use of any existing data has been considered but discarded.

What types and formats of data will the project generate or re-use?

What is the purpose of the data generation or re-use and its relation to the objectives of the project?

What is the expected size of the data that you intend to generate or re-use?

What is the origin/provenance of the data, either generated or re-used?

To whom might your data be useful ('data utility'), outside your project?

2. FAIR data

2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

Will data be identified by a persistent identifier?

Will rich metadata be provided to allow discovery? What metadata will be created? What disciplinary or general standards will be followed? In case metadata standards do not exist in your discipline, please outline what type of metadata will be created and how.

Will search keywords be provided in the metadata to optimize the possibility for discovery and then potential re-use?

Will metadata be offered in such a way that it can be harvested and indexed?

2.2. Making data accessible

Repository:

Will the data be deposited in a trusted repository?

Have you explored appropriate arrangements with the identified repository where your data will be deposited?

Does the repository ensure that the data is assigned an identifier? Will the repository resolve the identifier to a digital object?

Data:

Will all data be made openly available? If certain datasets cannot be shared (or need to be shared under restricted access conditions), explain why, clearly separating legal and contractual reasons from intentional restrictions. Note that in multi-beneficiary projects it is also possible for specific beneficiaries to keep their data closed if opening their data goes against their legitimate interests or other constraints as per the Grant Agreement.

If an embargo is applied to give time to publish or seek protection of the intellectual property (e.g. patents), specify why and how long this will apply, bearing in mind that research data should be made available as soon as possible.

Will the data be accessible through a free and standardized access protocol?

If there are restrictions on use, how will access be provided to the data, both during and after the end of the project?

How will the identity of the person accessing the data be ascertained?

Is there a need for a data access committee (e.g. to evaluate/approve access requests to personal/sensitive data)?

Metadata:

Will metadata be made openly available and licensed under a public domain dedication (CC0), as per the Grant Agreement? If not, please clarify why. Will metadata contain information to enable the user to access the data?

4

Data Summary

FAIR data

1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata
2. Making data accessible
3. Making data interoperable
4. Increase data re-use

Other research outputs

Allocation of resources

Data security

Ethics

Other issues

INDICADORES QUE FAVORECEN LA REPRODUCIBILIDAD Y DÓNDE ABORDARLOS EN UN PROYECTO EUROPEO

Origen de los datos de investigación:

propuesta, plan de gestión de datos, ítems de datasets en repositorio

Tipos de datos para generar: propuesta, plan de gestión de datos

Formatos de ficheros, estándares: plan de gestión de datos, ítems en repositorio

Cumplimiento de datos FAIR: propuesta, plan gestión de datos, ítems en repositorio, herramientas que miden FAIR

Licencias de datos: plan de gestión de datos, ítems en repositorio

Gestión y publicación de Software, script: plan de gestión de datos, ítems repositorio, publicaciones asociadas

Apertura y publicación de datos: propuesta, plan de gestión de datos, ítems repositorio, publicaciones asociadas

Currently, within HE [Horizon Europe], reproducibility-related practices are addressed as guidance to proposers at the application stage and do not have a dedicated place in the application. Thus, these practices might be interweaved in various parts of the methodology section

<https://op.europa.eu/s/w7Jo>

Contexto de disponibilidad de datos: propuesta, plan de gestión de datos, ítems repositorio, publicaciones asociadas

Restricciones al acceso de datos, cuestiones éticas: plan de gestión de datos, ítems repositorio

Calidad, estandarización de metadatos: plan de gestión de datos, ítems repositorio

Proceso de calidad de los datos: plan de gestión de datos

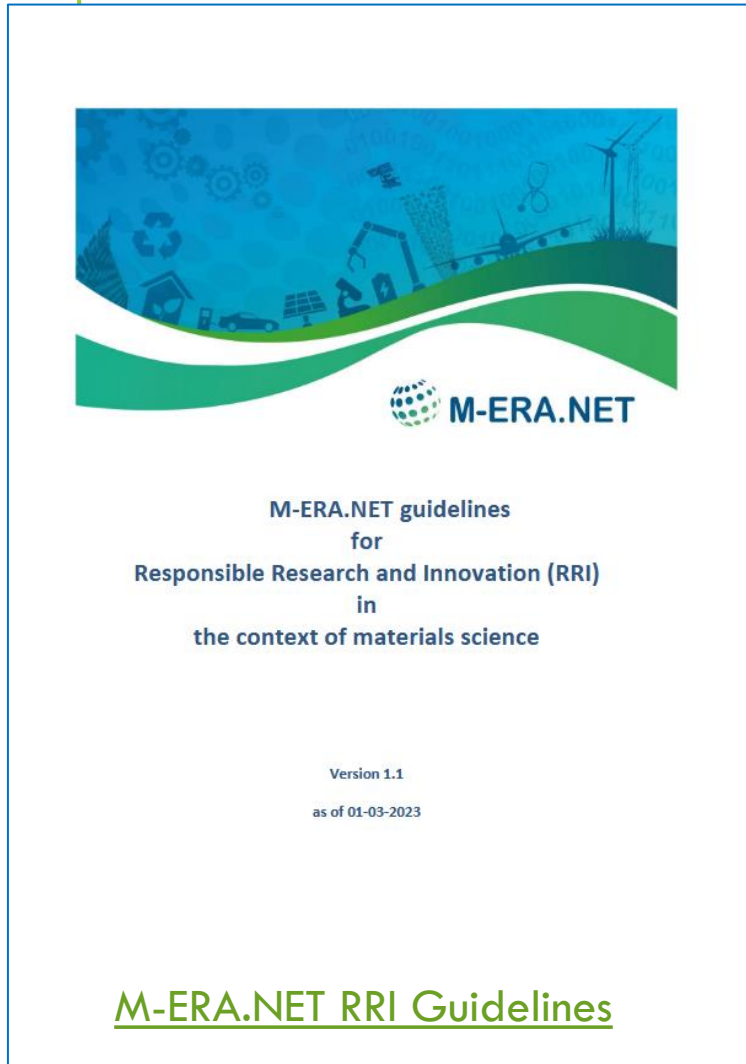
Gestión de resultados negativos: propuesta

Disponibilidad de metodologías, materiales, diseño del estudio..: ítems repositorio, publicaciones

Apertura de resultados preliminares (preprints, pre-registros, registros..): propuesta, ítems repositorio, publicaciones

<https://op.europa.eu/s/w7Jo>

RECOMENDACIONES PRÁCTICAS



RRI tiene un amplio enfoque, hay que integrarlo en las especificidades de un proyecto

Desarrollar un entendimiento común de RRI dentro del proyecto lo antes posible. Puede ir evolucionando

Identificar los **puntos relevantes de RRI dentro del proyecto**, por ejemplo:

1. impactos esperados y soluciones sostenibles;
2. identificar a los actores e involucrarlos lo antes posible;
3. permitir la generación de conocimiento por parte de los actores;
4. considerar otras áreas de expertise que pueden enriquecer el proyecto y el formato de su participación;
5. pensar en las ocasiones y formatos deliberativos para las fases de diseño y ejecución del proyecto;
6. considerar beneficios y posibles riesgos derivados del proyecto;
7. considerar los métodos de investigación en relación con cuestiones éticas, el enfoque Safer by Design..;
8. Considerar otras cuestiones del entorno científico, como la ciencia abierta

CONSIDERACIÓN DE BENEFICIOS EN FASES PRELIMINARES DEL PROYECTO

- ¿El proyecto aborda un **problema social o ambiental específico o una necesidad**?
- ¿Su **planteamiento del problema** encaja con la comprensión que otras personas tienen de él?
- Además de los **beneficios para la sociedad**, considere también los **beneficios para la comunidad investigadora** a través de la generación de conocimiento, acceso a infraestructura, la creación de redes y financiación.
- ¿Las **estrategias clásicas de propiedad intelectual** ofrecen el beneficio más amplio? ¿Se pueden adoptar **nuevas estrategias** (por ejemplo, acuerdos abiertos de transferencia de material) en ciertos puntos del proceso de investigación?
- ¿Podrían las **organizaciones comerciales o no comerciales** beneficiarse de la investigación? ¿Cómo?
- ¿Cuáles son los **riesgos potenciales de la divulgación de datos**? ¿Cómo puede asegurarse de que estos datos se interpreten adecuadamente?

EVALUACIÓN DE RRI EN LOS CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN (EXCELENCIA, IMPACTO E IMPLEMENTACIÓN)

- ¿Es el enfoque proporcionado al contenido de la propuesta científica?
- ¿Existe **experiencia adecuada de RRI** en el proyecto?
- ¿El trabajo de la RRI cuenta con los **recursos adecuados**?
- ¿Está claro **cómo se alcanzarán los objetivos**?
- ¿La RRI se extiende **a lo largo de toda la vida útil del proyecto**? (por ejemplo, como subproyecto, un consejo asesor o para ser considerado en las reuniones anuales)
- ¿Está claro **cómo está organizado el trabajo**? (por ejemplo, como WP, una cuestión transversal, subcontratado, etc.)
- ¿Está claro quién está haciendo el trabajo?
- ¿Existen oportunidades claras para que el trabajo de la RRI dé forma a las trayectorias científicas?
- ¿El trabajo **promueve el conocimiento de RRI o genera nuevos conocimientos de la sociedad**?
- ¿**Dimensiones políticas, éticas o ambientales**?

EJEMPLOS DE PROYECTOS CON ENFOQUE RRI

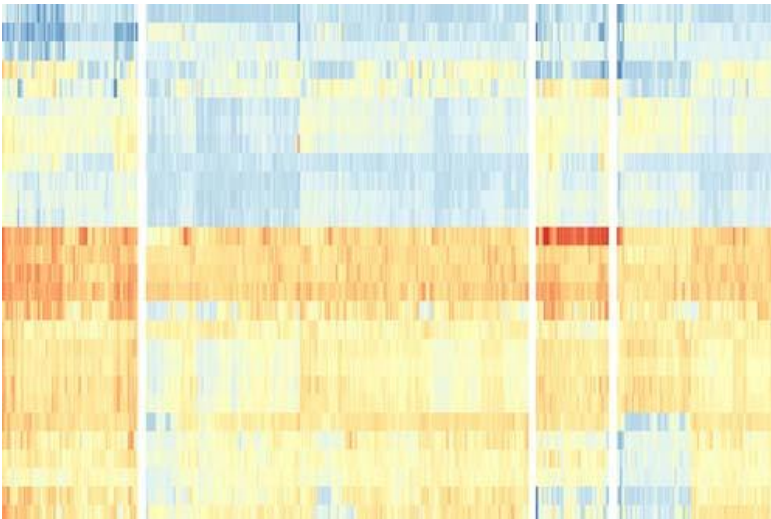


<https://www.digitallifenorway.org/projects/digisal/index.html>

Responsible Research and Innovation

The project will emphasize the dialogue with lay people, researchers within and outside the project, industrial partners and representatives for the authorities. During the project seminars aimed at lay people discussing the use of systems biology for more sustainable food production, possibilities for industry development, and potential impacts of new technology on the consumer, will be arranged.

The project will also make data and models available and usable by a web-platform, integrated with a resource base of the salmon genome.



The multidisciplinary team will combine mathematical modelling, statistical methods, patient data and drug screening on patient-derived cancer cells. The new methods and implementation will be focused towards patients with breast and lung cancer, as well as lymph cell malignancies. In addition, the researchers will investigate the ethical, societal and regulatory consequences of the project.

<https://www.uio.no/english/research/strategic-research-areas/life-science/research/convergence-environments/percathe/>



Home / News / New paper: Responsible Innovation with CARE principles of Indigenous data governance

New paper: Responsible Innovation with CARE principles of Indigenous data governance

July 28th, 2021

Applying CARE principles for Indigenous data governance to guide big data collection, analysis and translation practice

By Cathy Robinson and Rebecca Coates



Credit: iStock/DragonImages

We live in a world saturated with data. Data that is becoming increasingly more accessible and detailed, and there is more of it than ever before in human history.

In the last ten years or so, there has been a global shift to allow data to be stored in a single place and shared in many places. This enables, for example, baseline surveys to be carried out on vulnerable ecosystems and monitored over time.

The concept of national and global datasets is loaded with risk. Each time data points are reused, they become increasingly 'decontextualised', which means they are removed from the place and purpose from

PROYECTOS RRI EN CSIRO

El co-diseño puede aprovechar los conocimientos y datos indígenas para encontrar soluciones innovadoras que se ajusten al contexto local



Benefits of automating science

Benefits and
ing science

and impacts of automating science



El uso creciente de IA en ciencia e ingeniería puede permitir que la realización de tareas científicas y de ingeniería avanzadas sea más accesible para quienes no pertenecen a instituciones de investigación y grandes empresas al reducir la experiencia especializada necesaria para realizarlas. También puede ofrecer la posibilidad de "integrar" la práctica de investigación ética en herramientas de investigación

LA ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL DE CIENCIA ABIERTA Y RRI



CONVOCATORIAS DEL PLAN ESTATAL 2021-2023

Sigue los principales pilares y prioridades estratégicas de Horizonte Europa y remite a la consecución de la Agenda 2030

Implantación del paradigma de Ciencia Abierta en el ciclo de financiación, evaluación y comunicación de la producción científica y actividad investigadora

Acceso abierto a resultados, entendidos como publicaciones científicas y datos de investigación, de las actividades subvencionadas con recursos públicos. En cumplimiento de lo establecido en el artículo 37 de la LCTI y de las recomendaciones vinculadas a la agenda europea en materia de Acceso Abierto y Ciencia Abierta, **los trabajos financiados a través del PEICTI y publicados en revistas científicas se depositarán en formato digital en un repositorio institucional o temático de acceso abierto. Además, los datos de investigación deberán seguir los principios FAIR** y, siempre que sea posible, difundirse en abierto.

La **política estatal en materia de infraestructuras de investigación avanzadas prevé facilitar el acceso** de los agentes del SECTI a infraestructuras paneuropeas y las grandes instalaciones e infraestructuras de organismos internacionales en las que participa España

[Descripción Convocatorias Plan Estatal 2021-2023 | Agencia Estatal de Investigación \(aei.gob.es\)](#)



Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica y de Innovación (PEICTI) 2021-2023

El Plan Estatal es el principal instrumento de la Administración General del Estado para el desarrollo y consecución de los objetivos de la Estrategia Española de Ciencia y Tecnología y de Innovación (EECTI).

La EECTI 2021-2027, actualmente en vigor, se estructura en dos planes estatales, el Plan Estatal 2021-2023, que es el que se está ejecutando en este momento, y el Plan Estatal 2024-2027. Los planes incluyen las ayudas estatales destinadas a la I+D+I que se realizan desde la AGE. Una parte considerable de estas ayudas se ejecutan a través de convocatorias en régimen de concurrencia competitiva.

El PEICTI 2021-2023 se ha realizado contando con las aportaciones y prioridades de los centros públicos de investigación, las universidades, los centros tecnológicos, las asociaciones empresariales, las plataformas tecnológicas y expertos procedentes de la comunidad científica, técnica y empresarial.

El PEICTI 2021-2023 está integrado por cuatro programas estatales que

PEICTI

Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica,
Técnica y de Innovación
2021-2023



[Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica y de Innovación \(PEICTI\) 2021-2023 \(ciencia.gob.es\)](#)

UNA CONVOCATORIA RECIENTE EN PEICTI 2021-2023

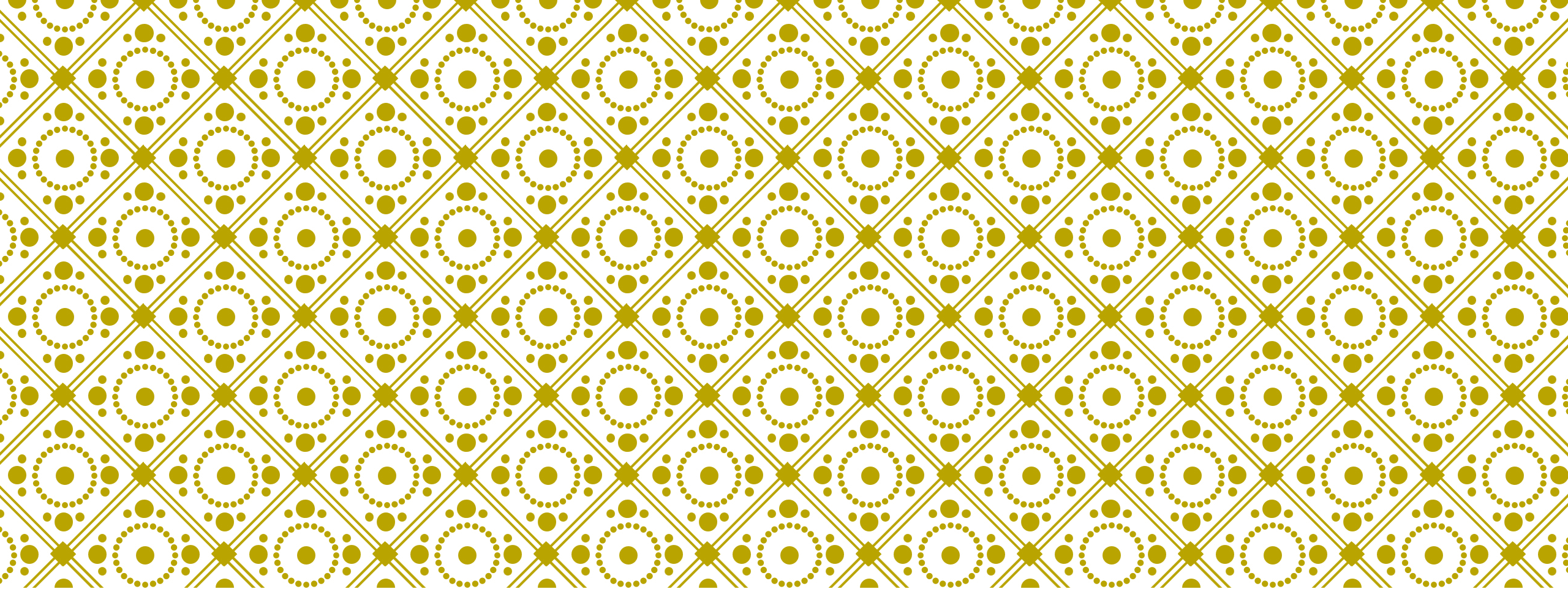
3. Las entidades beneficiarias de las ayudas a proyectos deberán cumplir las siguientes obligaciones:

- a) Impulsarán que los resultados de la investigación, incluidas las publicaciones científicas, datos, códigos y metodologías, resultantes de la financiación otorgada al amparo de la presente convocatoria estén disponibles en acceso abierto, de acuerdo con el artículo 37 de la Ley 14/2011, de 1 de junio, modificada por la Ley 17/2022, de 5 de septiembre.
- b) Cuando se opte por diseminar los resultados de investigación en publicaciones científicas, se deberá depositar una copia de la versión final aceptada para publicación y los datos asociados a las mismas en repositorios institucionales o temáticos de acceso abierto, de forma simultánea a la fecha de publicación. A tales efectos, los autores de trabajos científicos que hayan sido aceptados para su publicación en publicaciones seriadas o periódicas podrán optar por publicar en revistas de acceso abierto o autoarchivar en repositorios institucionales o temáticos de acceso abierto, recogidos en la plataforma RECOLECTA, de la Fundación Española de Ciencia y Tecnología (FECYT), o en otros repositorios promovidos por las propias instituciones.

Los beneficiarios de estas ayudas se asegurarán de que conservan los derechos de propiedad intelectual necesarios para dar cumplimiento a los requisitos de acceso abierto.

Los datos generados por la investigación se deberán depositar en repositorios institucionales, nacionales y/o internacionales tan pronto como sea posible, y siempre antes de que transcurran dos años desde la finalización del proyecto, con el fin de facilitar e impulsar el libre acceso y gestión de los datos de investigación de las ayudas financiadas, siguiendo los principios internacionales FAIR.

[Convocatoria PID 2022 firmada.pdf \(aei.gob.es\)](#)



MÁS RECURSOS DE INTERÉS |

SOCIETAL READINESS LEVEL THINKING TOOL



[test1 Thinking Tool \(au.dk\)](https://test1.ThinkingTool.au.dk)

Ofrece orientación práctica para los investigadores que deseen madurar la preparación social de su trabajo.

El objetivo es ayudar a los investigadores a alinear las actividades de sus proyectos con las necesidades y expectativas de la sociedad

Contiene preguntas relacionadas con las siguientes cinco claves de RRI:

1. Participación pública
2. Acceso abierto
3. Educación científica
4. Igualdad de Género en Investigación
5. Ética

SOPS4RI TOOLBOX



HOME THE PROJECT ▾ TOOLBOX MEET OUR TEAM NEWS CONTACT US

TOOLBOX TOOLS

Research Integrity tools for RPOs

The SOPs4RI Toolbox is a structured collection of easy-to-use Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Guidelines that Research Performing Organisations (RPOs) can use to develop their own Research Integrity Promotion Plans (RIPPs). The SOPs4RI Toolbox will contain supplementary resources that can inspire policy makers to foster research integrity at the organisational level.

GUIDELINE

SOPs4RI: Topics to be addressed by RPOs

A description of the 9 topics to be addressed in a research integrity promotion plan.

[OPEN LINK >](#)

GUIDELINE

Research Integrity Promotion Plan

How to create and implement a Research Integrity Promotion Plan

[OPEN LINK >](#)

RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT



RE STRUCTURES



RESEARCH COLLABORATION



SUPERVISION and MENTORING



BREACHES of RI



DECLARATION of INTERESTS



RI TRAINING



DATA MANAGEMENT



PUBLICATION and COMMUNICATION



GRACIAS



ISABEL.BERNAL@BIB.CSIC.ES