

# Open Science for SSH Researchers



## Project

Net4Society4, Work Package 2, Task 2.2  
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## Author of the factsheet

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## Webinar the factsheet is based on

"Open Science for SSH Researchers: From Legal Obligations to Ethical Concerns"

By Alexandre Marques, FCT (PT), Gwen Franck (OpenAIRE), and Irena Vipavc Brvar (CESSDA ERIC)

The Webinar was held on 20 June 2018. It can be accessed on the Net4Society4 website:

<http://www.net4society.eu>

## Benefits

This factsheet should help NCPs and researchers to improve their understanding of legal and ethical aspects of Open Science in Horizon 2020.

## Open Access to Publications

Open access to scientific publications means free online access for any user.

### Classification System Horizon 2020

#### *Green open access*

The author deposits the published article or the final peer-reviewed manuscript in an online repository before, at the same time as, or after publication.

#### *Gold open access*

The article is immediately published in open access mode.

### Classification System Rights Metadata for Open Archiving (RoMEO)

#### *Green open access*

Articles can be archived either as pre-prints (pre-refereeing) and post-prints (final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF.

#### *Blue open access*

Articles can be archived as post-prints or publisher's version/PDF.

#### *Yellow open access*

Article can be archived as pre-print.

#### *White open access*

Archiving not formally supported.

# Open Science for SSH Researchers



## Tips for researchers

- Author fees are eligible costs in Horizon 2020 projects
- If possible, avoid publishing in “hybrid journals” as they only provide open access to single articles but not to all publications
- Be aware that the Average Article Processing Charge in FP7 was below 1.500€
- Consider embargo periods (normally 6 months; 12 months for publications in the Social Sciences and Humanities)
- It is recommendable to have a mix of depositing articles and publishing in OA journals in order to avoid heavy project costs
- Check publisher’s quality by consulting ‘white lists’ such as the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#)

## Open Access to Data

Open access to data refers to the public disclosure of data and metadata needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications. As of 2017, open access to research data is required by default within Horizon 2020. Opting out is possible, but reasons have to be given.

### Research Data Management

Within Research Data Management, the following steps should be followed:

#### *Explain*

Your material should be contextualized, the research process described and information about datasets provided.

#### *Store*

In order to store your data safely make copies, control access to files and decide what data to keep and what to delete.

#### *Open*

By using publicly available data repositories you will both increase the impact and transparency of your research.

A *Data Management Plan* addresses the handling of data during and after a project. It is a living document which reflects on curation, preservation, sustainability and security of data.

# Open Science for SSH Researchers



## Legal and Ethical Aspects in SSH Research

### The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

The GDPR has been implemented on 25 May 2018 in all EU countries. It applies to personal data and data of living persons.

#### *Basic Principles (Article 5)*

Personal data shall be:

- processed lawfully, fairly and transparently
- only collected for specified purposes and not processed beyond this purposes (exemption for research, see below)
- adequate, relevant and limited
- accurate and updated
- identifiable no longer than necessary (exemption for research, see below)
- processed with security, integrity and confidentiality

#### *Exemptions for Research (Article 89)*

When in accordance with article 89 of the GDPR:

- further processing of data is not considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes
- personal data may be stored for longer periods

#### **Research Ethics**

Ethics is an integral part of Horizon 2020 projects, from the conceptual stage of the proposal to the end of the project.

#### *Main principles*

- Respecting human dignity and integrity
- Ensuring honesty and transparency
- Protecting vulnerable persons
- Ensuring privacy and confidentiality
- Promoting justice and inclusiveness
- Minimising harm and maximising benefit
- Sharing benefits
- Maximising animal welfare
- Protecting the environment
- Observing research integrity standards

# Open Science for SSH Researchers



## *Consent*

Consent refers to any freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication from a person that affirms that his/her personal data may be processed (article 4 of GDPR).

Researchers should:

- inform participants about the purpose of the research
- discuss what will happen to their contribution (including the future archiving and sharing of their data)
- indicate the steps that will be taken to safeguard their anonymity and confidentiality
- outline their right to withdraw from the research, and how to do this

## **CESSDA ERIC**

The Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA) provides large-scale, integrated and sustainable data services to the Social Sciences. It brings together social science data archives across Europe.

CESSDA is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC) and receives funding under Horizon 2020.

Website: [www.cessda.eu](http://www.cessda.eu)

## **OpenAIRE**

The OpenAIRE initiative aims at fostering Open Science in Horizon 2020 through Open Access to publications and data. The network consists of 50 partners from EU and non-EU countries alike.

OpenAIRE is funded under Horizon 2020.

Website: [www.openaire.eu](http://www.openaire.eu)