

Open Research Europe (ORE) The open access publishing platform of the EC

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What is ORE? (1/2)

- Peer-reviewed publishing platform for Horizon 2020/Europe grantees
 - For original research funded at least partially by the EC
 - Publishes in all disciplines
- Optional service, at no cost to researchers to publish during and after end of their projects
- Innovative publishing model
 - Post-publication open peer-review: first publication and then open review (both reviewer names and reviews open)
 - All articles and reviews open access under CC BY licenses
- High scientific standards, rigorous policies/guidelines steered by Scientific Advisory Board
- Supports variety of article types, enabling publishing throughout research process
- Transparent and rigorous publishing process for transparent and remainded research

What is ORE? (2/2)

- Launched in March 2021: ~400 publications in all fields
- Researcher-led community gateways and collections in particular fields (ca. 120 gateway/collections advisors; over 30 gateways, over 90 collections)
- Indexed in Scopus, ERIH+, Inspec and gradually other important indexers & national lists (no JIF!)
- Operated though a public procurement (currently serviced by F1000 Research Ltd).
- The platform will continue serving only the EC and operate through procurement until approximately mid-2026. Plans for expanding collaboration with other funders thereafter

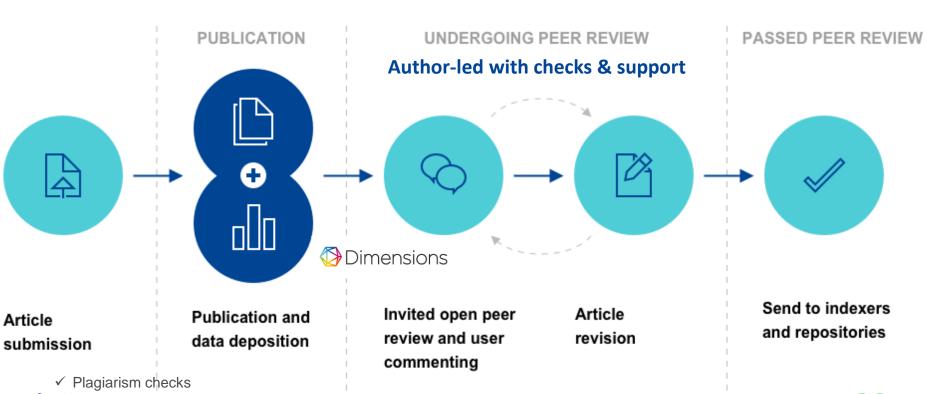


ORE in line with policy and programme strategy

- EC leads by example in operationalising open science practices within scientific publishing in line with policy priorities
- Supports Horizon Europe strategy and compliance with contractual obligations
- Supports institutional not-for-profit open access publishing for the public good
- Supports transparency and cost-efficiency in publishing
- It is part of the European Research Area and the Commission is committed to it.



An innovative model



- ✓ Authorship criteria
- ✓ Ethical approval
- ✓ Adherence to policies & guidelines
- ✓ Language review
- ✓ Data availability
- ✓ Analysis of the method

Reviewer provides peer review and status

Approved

Not approved

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Approved with reservation

on



NOTE: authors may continue to publish new versions, even once peer review passed Scopus° Publimed

IET Inspec











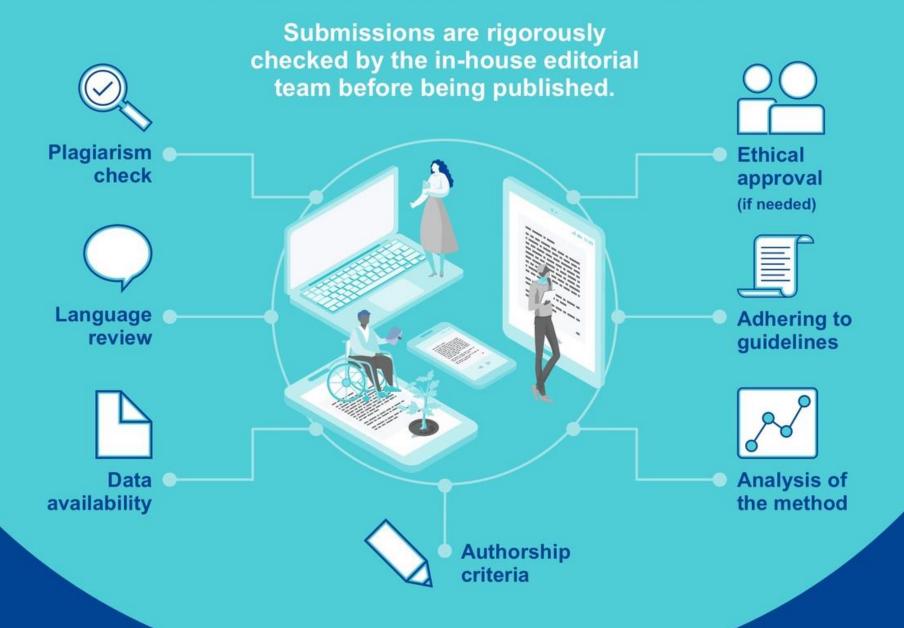








The pre-publication checks



Benefits for the authors 1/2

Open Research Europe in Action



Efficient

- Rigorous open peer review
- Rapid and transparent
- International scientific advisory board





Impactful

- Immediate open access
- Article-level metrics
- Open data for reproducibility and reuse

- Optional service*
- No administrative burden
- No author fees
- Automatic compliance with open access requirements

* Service available also after grant has ended

Open Research Europe



Benefits for the authors, 2/2

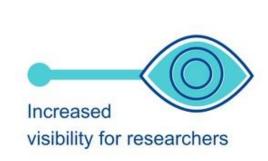


Greater opportunities for collaboration



Higher citation rates

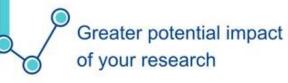
Benefits of Open Science



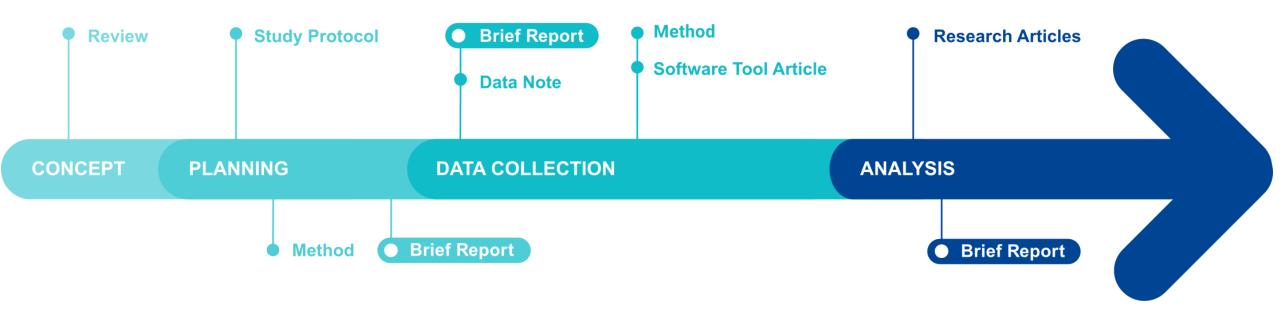
Greater transparency

in the research process

Greater efficiencies (and value for money) as research does not need to be repeated



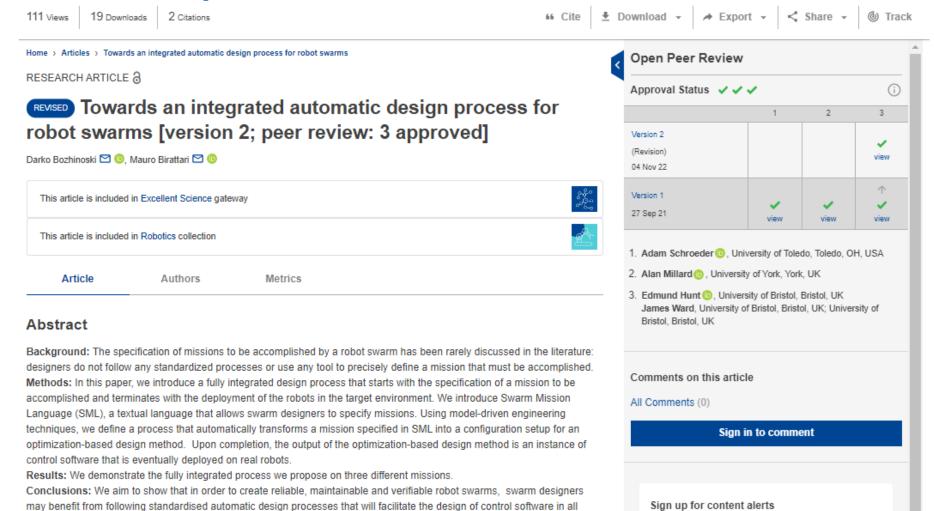
Publishing throughout the research process





An example of an article

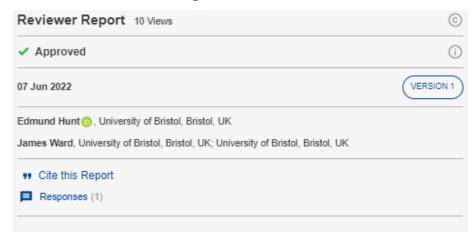
stages of the development



Email address *



An example of a review



This paper presents work on a textual language ('SML') for specification of swarm robot missions, and an engine to transform this SML into a form that can be used by the previously published 'AutoMoDe-Chocolate' automatic controller designer. The pipeline from mission specification to deployment is demonstrated in three example missions.

The ambitious goal to show a 'fully integrated design process' for swarm deployment, using off-line optimization methods, is met with an initial proof concept. Obviously, much work remains to be done on showing that this approach will be successful in 'real world' environments, both in relation to mission success (relative to alternative approaches, e.g. hand-design of controllers) and usability for non-expert users. But it is a useful step in that direction, and the paper therefore is a meaningful contribution to the field.

Specific points arising:

- Given the focus on swarms and emergent behaviour e.g. the Introduction "Hence, the collective
 behavior of a robot swarm is a result of the local interactions between the individual robot and its
 neighbors and its environment" the three missions tested do not especially rely on neighbour
 interactions/emergence, and could equally be tested on a single robot? And so the real-world
 validation is arguably on the boundary of what could properly be called swarm robotics, and I look
 forward to the promised future work on e.g. collective decision-making missions.
- In the Abstract, I would contest the claim that 'swarm designers need to follow standardised automatic design processes...' I suggest 'may benefit from following' rather than 'need to'.

Responses (1)

AUTHOR RESPONSE 4 NOVEMBER 2022

Darko Bozhinoski

We are glad that the reviewer appreciated the work we have performed. In the following, we address his comments point by point.

- Concerning the idea of creating a graphical interface to facilitate the usage of SML, we extended
 the Conclusions by adding this research direction as a future contribution.
- Concerning the large design budget of 200k simulation runs, we would like to stress that the
 decision of adopting such a large design budget is outside of the specific scope of the contribution
 we are making with this paper. We decided to adopt a large design budget, so that the design
 process has sufficient resources to obtain a controller that performs well. The focus here is on the
 specification of the mission and on the automatic process that transforms specifications into the
 input to be fed to Chocolate.
- Concerning the fact that the automatic design method Chocolate operates on only six low-level behaviours and 6 conditions, we would like to stress that the focus in this paper is not Chocolate per se, but rather how to define a fully automatic design process (from specifications to the actual execution of the mission). As we already mentioned in answer to the other reviewers, this work is only a first step towards an integrated automatic design process for robot swarms: a proof of concept implementation. Extending the framework from a lab-based environment to a real-world environment is definitely an important issue that will be addressed in future research work. In the Behaviour-Data Relations Modelling Language (BDRML) [1] approach, the authors propose a methodology to represent robot behaviours, data, and a set of conditional relations between the different primitives. In contrast, the main focus in our work is on establishing an end-to-end automatic approach where from a mission specification in natural language, swarm control software can be obtained without focusing on the specificities of data structures and behaviours.
- Concerning the idea of testing the approach on missions where the simulation environment does not fully match the deployment environment, we would like to point out that our current approach already provides support for it. Many environmental features can be described in a probabilistic manner, meaning that the automatic design process generates control software that is trained on a representative set of environments that are different from the one into which the swarm is eventually deployed. We refer to a class of missions (environments) and we only make the working hypothesis that all the environments experienced in simulation and the real one into which the swarm is deployed are part of the same mission class.



The peer review process

- Reviewers are suggested by article authors, with the editorial team ensuring they meet necessary criteria (incl. conflicts of interest) or suggesting additional expertise
- An extensive list of questions, which must be answered, guides the review process, appropriate for different domains; there is also a reviewer code of conduct to be followed
- Once all necessary reviews performed, the editorial team checks for process, content, language and correct status, and completes the publishing process



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Open peer review: a win-win situation





Research supported across all disciplines

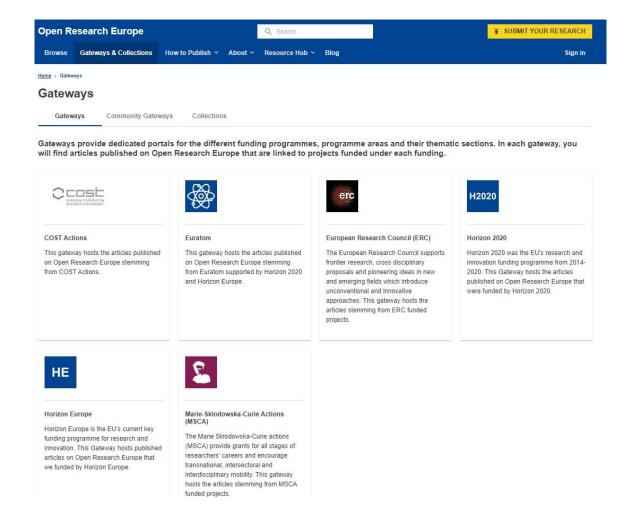
	Natural sciences	Engineering and technology	Medical and health sciences	Agricultural and veterinary sciences	Social sciences	Humanities and the arts
Case Study	•	•	•	•	•	•
Research Article	•	•	•	•	•	•
Brief Report	•	•	•	•	•	•
Data Note	•	•	•	•	•	•
Method Article	•	•	•	•	•	•
Open Letter	•	•	•	•	•	•
Software Tool Article	•	•	•	•	•	•
Review	•	•	•	•	•	•
Case Report	•	•	•	•		
Registered Report	•	•	•	•	•	
Clinical Practice Article	•	•	•	•		
Study Protocol	•	•	•	•	•	
Systematic Review	•	•	•	•	•	
Essay					•	•



Three different ways to organize your research in ORE

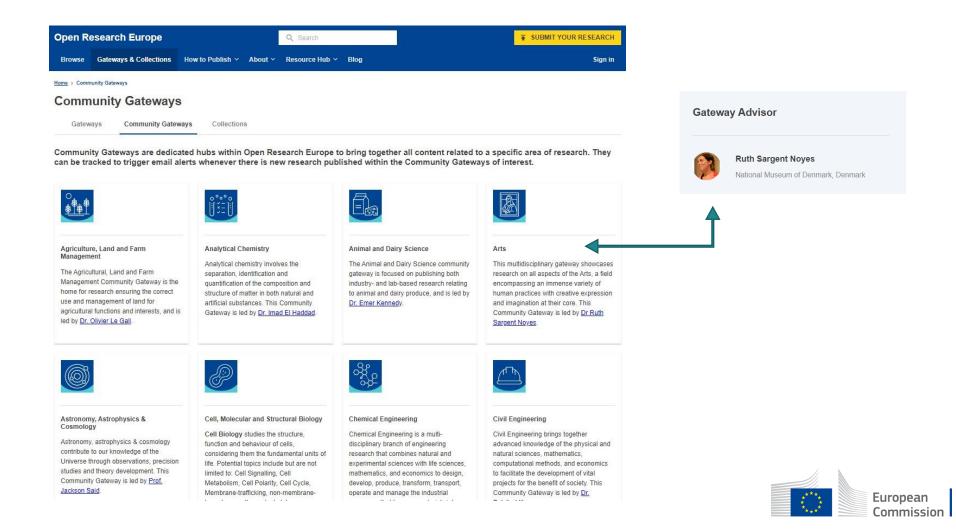


By funding programme

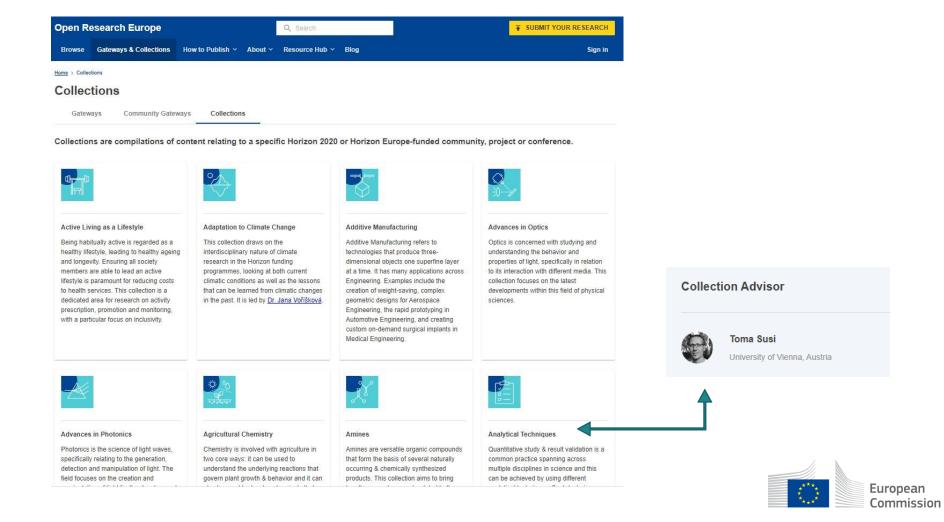




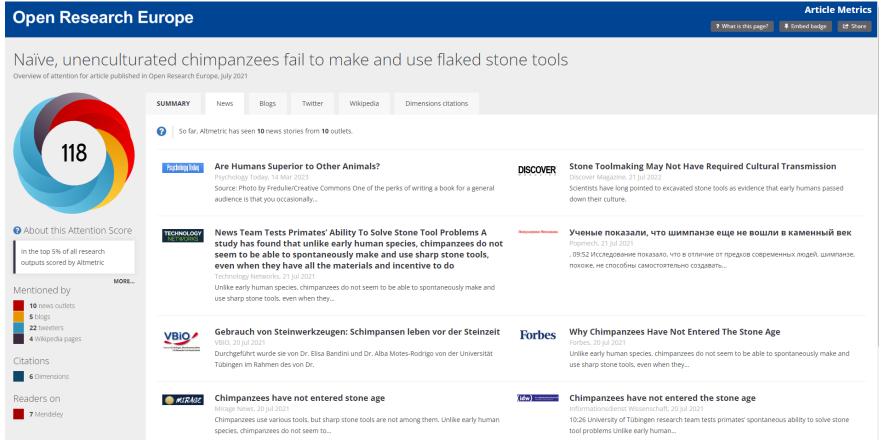
By specific area of research



By community, project or conference



Interest and influence: altmetric indicators





ORE as a collectively funded non-profit publishing service (2026 onwards)



A vision for ORE beyond 2026

- A top-quality, trusted collective OA publishing service for the public good
- Collectively driven, owned and supported by research funders and research institutions, as a service for researchers, with no author fees
- Supported by an open source infrastructure
- Ambition for a publishing service without eligibility criteria
- Keep it optional yet attractive to answer researchers' needs



Policy support

- 2022 Council Conclusions on 'Research assessment and implementation of open science' (FR)
- 2023 (upcoming in May) Council Conclusions on 'High-quality, transparent, open, trustworthy and equitable scholarly publishing' (SE)
- Both invite MS and funders to support and participate in ORE



Establishing a shared vision for the future of ORE

Taking into consideration:

- 'Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication'
 2019 report of expert group to the EC
- International Science Council Fundamental Principles for Scientific Publishing
- 2021 UNESCO Open Science Recommendation
- Relevant work by other groups, e.g. coalition S, Open Research Central
- Work relevant to the Reform of Research Assessment, e.g. In the content of the Coalition for the Advancement of Research Assessment (<u>COARA</u>)
- Relevant work in the area of Diamond Open Access, e.g. 2022 'Action Plan for Diamond Open Access', EC-funded project results and infrastructures

Focus of work

- Discussing with national funders and stakeholders and....
- Scoping report: vision, financial and operational model, roadmap
 - Costing model, funding scheme
 - Operating model, governance
 - Timeline
- Indication of funder support
 - unofficial, e.g. letter of intent/support
- Options for organisation to operate ORE
 - legal & organisational preparation: hosting, statute, bylaws ...
- 2024 and 2025 preparations. Mid 2026 new configuration of ORE



Ten Principles for ORE

- Ensuring High-Quality Research and its Integrity
- Maximizing Accessibility and Usability
- Supporting an Expanding Range of Contributions
- A Distributed, Open Infrastructure
- Equity, Diversity & Inclusivity
- Community Building
- Facilitating the Evaluation of Research
- Promoting Flexibility & Innovation
- Cost-Effectiveness
- Accountability to the Research Community & the Public



ORE resources

- https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/
 - https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/about
 - https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/faqs
- Open Research Europe infographic
- Open Research Europe playlist in DG R& I Youtube channel
- @OpenResearch_EU Twitter account



Thank you



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