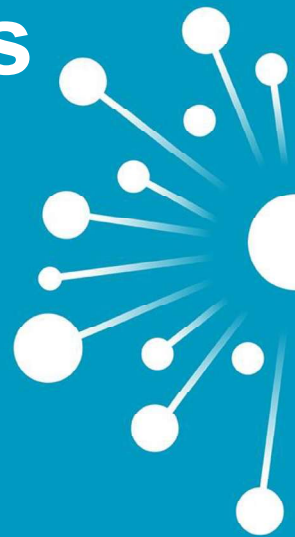


Open Science Principles in MSCA PF Call



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Ljubljana, 22. 05. 2026

● MREŽA
NACIONALNIH
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Obzorje Evropa



Horizontal policy

Open Science across the programme

Gender dimension in R&I content

Pathway to impact

Measures to maximise impact

Artificial intelligence

These aspects must normally be considered in **all** Horizon Europe calls (unless explicitly mentioned in the topic description).

Specific calls may include other aspects to take into account.

Why?

Besides it's obligator per the rules 😊



Two equally excellent proposals, with the same number of points.



Assessment criteria for these proposals follows:

- Excellence, Impact
- Gender dimension
- Geographical dimension
- Other factors



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WEAKNESSES

- Open science principles are only **briefly mentioned, without clear implementation strategies.**
- The implementation of open science practices does **not sufficiently describe the procedural details.**
- Open science practices are **unclear about** [*insert specific aspect, like pre-prints, code sharing*].
- The open science practices are **generic and not integrated sufficiently.**

WEAKNESSES FROM THE EVALUATION SUMMARY REPORTS

1. The proposed methodology to address the interdisciplinary approaches and multi-objective co-design aspects is not sufficiently described.
2. The methodology described in the proposal lacks specific details about the materials that will be used, the methods of their preparation, and the ways in which the experimental and modeling techniques will be employed. Furthermore, the emergent methodological challenges are not well identified.
3. The various elements of the methodology appear disjointed and not well justified in why they should be part of an integrated project.
4. The proposal does not adequately identify the methodological challenges and related possible solutions. Indeed, the degree to which cultural and socio-economic issues (age, gender, origin, racialization, and disability) may impact the methodology to be adopted is a relevant challenge given the wide geographical range of participating countries not sufficiently considered.
5. The interdisciplinary character of the methodology is not convincingly demonstrated: in particular, it is not clear how methods from different disciplines will be brought together and integrated to pursue the mentioned objective. More details on the contents of the "transnational and cross-sectoral multidisciplinary secondments" are needed to demonstrate the effectiveness of the integration of methods and skills. Furthermore, the proposal weakly refers to the possible methodological challenges that may occur during the secondments.
6. The gender dimension of the research topic is not taken into account and a justification for this is missing from the proposal.
7. Open science practices are insufficiently integrated into the methodology and are insufficiently elaborated in relation to the specific work. The methodology does not sufficiently detail the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning, nor where/how the consortium will collect the data that will be used.
8. The use of AI is insufficiently substantiated and elaborated, and it cannot easily be identified in the work plan, thus, the proposal does not sufficiently demonstrate the robustness of the AI system they plan to use. This raises doubts as to whether the methodology will allow the delivery of the project's objectives.

Weaknesses comments related to open science practices:

- The open science practices **have not been described in sufficient detail**, and concrete actions to promote FAIR principles, including the findability and reusability of the datasets, have not been convincingly presented. The proposal lacks specific details regarding the quantification of open access publications, specific online market content details and what information will be disseminated/communicated. (CHE)
- The open science practices, presented in a **generic way, are limited to the publication policy and repositories without involving the open sharing of other project outputs and/or specific actions beyond publications.** (PHY)
- Open science practices are **insufficiently discussed and do not provide a credible plan** and sufficient details for the open-access of scientific knowledge and research data resulting from the project. (ENG)
- Aspects of the plans for open science practice are **not sufficiently clear**. In part B of the proposal, it is declared that data will be made openly available. Whereas in part A the proposal states that, "This data cannot be imported to the EU and must be accessed on-site." (ECCO)

Open science practices	<i>Not sufficiently described, discussed in a generic way, have not been described in sufficient detail, not sufficiently clear, etc.</i> Aspects: integration to project-specific aspects, quantification of open access publications, specific online market content details, inconsistency with part A (part B - data will be made openly available vs. part A the proposal states "This data cannot be imported to the EU and must be accessed on-site."), beyond open access publications, integration in the med. ology, etc.
Research Data Management Plan & FAIR principles	<i>Not foreseen, not been convincingly presented, not detailed in the proposal, not presented clearly and in sufficient detail, not clearly states, etc.</i> Aspects: development of the Data management plan, concrete actions to promote FAIR principles, including the findability and reusability of the datasets, concrete actions to ensure reproducibility, data management approaches, in line with FAIR principle, etc.



OPEN SCIENCE REQUIREMENTS

OS PRACTICES			Comment
RESERACH OUTPUT MANAGEMENT	Data Management Plan (DMP)	MANDATORY	Usually first deliverable.
REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESERACH OUTPUTS	Information on outputs/tools/instruments and access to data results for validation of publications.	MANDATORY	FAIR principles & repositories.
OPEN ACCESS TO RESERACH OUTPUTS THROUGH DEPOSITION IN TRUSTED REPOSITORIES	Open access to publications. Open access to data. Open access to software, models, algorithms, workflows etc.	MANDATORY	For peer-reviewed publications and research data (as open as possible, as closed as necessary). <i>Recommended for other research outputs.</i>
EARLY AND OPEN SHARING OF RESERACH	Preregistration, registered reports, preprints etc.	RECOMMENDED	
PARTICIPATE IN OPEN PEER-REVIEW	Publish in open-peer reviewed journals or platforms	RECOMMENDED	Like ORE.
INVOLVING ALL RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE ACTORS	Involve citizens, civil society, and end-users in co-creation of content.	RECOMMENDED	e.g. crowd-sourcing etc.

OPEN SCIENCE REQUIREMENTS

- **Before** – to start writing proposal
To prepare yourself and your host institution.



- **During** – when writing proposal
To write an excellent proposal and cover all the demands.



- **After** – when the real work begins
To comply with the Grant Agreement articles.





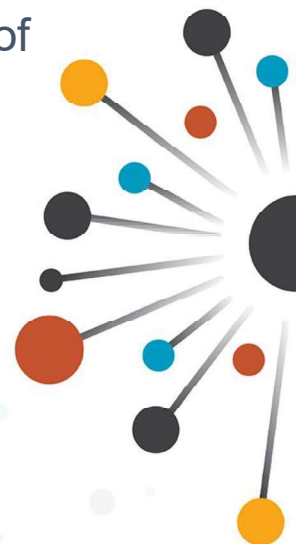
Requirements - BEFORE

In Part A, applicants are asked to **list up to five relevant publications**, widely used datasets or other achievements of consortium members that they consider significant for the action proposed.

EU GRANTS: APPLICATION FORM (PART B4) (HE-MSCA-DE): V9.0 - 12/07/2024

Publications and/or research/ datasets/ softwares/ innovation products/ other achievements	Max 5 key elements of the achievement, including a short qualitative assessment of its impact and (where available) its digital object identifier (DOI) or other type of persistent identifier (PID). Publications, in particular journal articles, are expected to be open access. Datasets are expected to be FAIR and 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'.
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In open access, either published on open access or deposited in repository.





Requirements - DURING

EXCELLENCE <i>Part B1 section 1</i>	1.2. Soundness of the proposed methodology (including international, interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral approaches, consideration of the gender dimension and other diversity aspects if relevant for the research project, and the quality of open science practices)
IMPACT <i>Part B1 section 2</i>	<i>Developing skills and enhancing long term employability for staff and researchers</i> <i>Planning your dissemination, exploitation, and communication activities</i>
QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION <i>Part B2 section 5 and where relevant under Part B1 section 3</i>	3.2. Quality, capacity and role of each participant, including hosting arrangements and extent to which the consortium as a whole brings together the necessary expertise

EXCELLENCE – Application form



1.2 Soundness of the proposed methodology (including interdisciplinary approaches, consideration of the gender dimension and other diversity aspects if relevant for the research project, and the quality of open science practices)

At a minimum, address the following aspects:

- **Overall methodology:** Describe and explain the overall methodology, including the concepts, models and assumptions that underpin your work. Explain how this will enable you to deliver your project's objectives. Refer to any important challenges you may have identified in the chosen methodology and how you intend to overcome them.
- **Integration of methods and disciplines to pursue the objectives:** Explain how expertise and methods from different disciplines will be brought together and integrated in pursuit of your objectives. If you consider that an inter-disciplinary² approach is unnecessary in the context of the proposed work, please provide a justification.
- **Gender dimension and other diversity aspects:** Describe how the gender dimension and other diversity aspects are taken into account in the project's research and innovation content. If you do not consider such a gender dimension to be relevant in your project, please provide a justification.
 - ⚠ Remember that this question relates to the **content** of the planned research and innovation activities, and not to gender balance in the teams in charge of carrying out the project.
 - ⚠ Sex, gender and diversity analysis refers to biological characteristics and social/cultural factors respectively. For guidance on methods of sex / gender analysis and the issues to be taken into account, please refer to this [link](#)

- **Open science practices:** Describe how appropriate open science practices are implemented as an integral part of the proposed methodology. Show how the choice of practices and their implementation is adapted to the nature of your work in a way that will increase the chances of the project delivering on its objectives. If you believe that none of these practices are appropriate for your project, please provide a justification here.



IMPORTANT!
If not applicable,
EXPLAIN WHY!



EXCELLENCE – Annotated Grant Agreement



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 scientific publications are eligible for reimbursement.

Open science: research data management

The beneficiaries must manage the digital research data generated in the action ('data') responsibly, in line with the FAIR principles and by taking all of the following actions:

- establish a data management plan ('DMP') (and regularly update it)
- as soon as possible and within the deadlines set out in the DMP, deposit the data in a trusted repository; if required in the call conditions, this repository must be federated in the EOSC in compliance with EOSC requirements
- as soon as possible and within the deadlines set out in the DMP, ensure open access — via the repository — to the deposited data, under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or a licence/dedication with equivalent rights, following the principle 'as open as possible as closed as necessary', unless providing open access would in particular:
 - be against the beneficiary's legitimate interests, including regarding commercial exploitation, or
 - be contrary to any other constraints, in particular the EU competitive interests or the beneficiary's obligations under this Agreement; if open access is not provided (to some or all data), this must be justified in the DMP
- provide information via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to re-use or validate the data.

Metadata of deposited data must be open under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or equivalent (to the extent legitimate interests or constraints are safeguarded), in line with the FAIR principles (in particular machine-actionable) and provide information at least about the following: datasets (description, date of deposit, author(s) and embargo); Horizon Europe or Euratom funding; grant project name, acronym and number; licensing terms; persistent identifiers for the dataset, the authors involved in the action, and, if possible, for their organisations and the grant. Where applicable, the metadata must include persistent identifiers for related publications and other research outputs.

The precise wording of Annex 5 may vary between EU programmes. Make sure to cross-check with the Grant Agreement you have signed!

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Source: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/aga_en.pdf

EXCELLENCE – Annotated Grant Agreement

6. Open science: Open access to scientific publications (HE)

Beneficiaries must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to their results. This includes articles and long-text formats, such as monographs and other types of books. Immediate open access is required i.e. at the same time as the first publication, through a trusted repository using specific open licences.

'Peer review' is the assessment of manuscripts or publications by researchers with relevant expertise.

An article is considered to be peer-reviewed when it has been scrutinized and approved by expert researchers. The number of the positive assessments required is set by each publishing venue.

Long-text formats — such as books/monographs and edited volumes — are considered to be peer-reviewed if the manuscript (or a substantial part thereof) has been reviewed at least by one independent expert external to the publisher or to the series scientific editor(s). PhD theses and habilitations for professional degrees are considered peer-reviewed, if they are

How to provide open access:

Beneficiaries/authors may publish in the venue of their choice, either in a closed venue (i.e. access to all content is restricted), an open access publishing venue or in a hybrid publishing venue, provided that all their open access-related obligations as detailed in this section are complied with.

'Open access publishing venues' are publishing venues whose entire scholarly content is published in open access (e.g. open access journals, books, publishing platforms, repositories or preprint servers).

'Hybrid publishing venues' are publishing venues which provide part of their scholarly content in open access, while another part is accessible through subscriptions/payments (e.g. hybrid journals and books). These are often journals/books based on subscription/purchase which provide open access to part of their content when an open access fee is paid by their authors/institutions (paid ad hoc or on the basis of an institutional agreement with the publishers).

'Mirror and sister subscription journals' usually have (at processes and pool a different ISSN) (not hybrid journals)

In parallel, beneficiaries (i.e. structured for trusted repository the publication through

Publishing with the trusted repository

Acceptable exceptions are: if providing open access is against the beneficiary's legitimate interests, including regarding commercial exploitation; if it is contrary to any other constraints, such as data protection rules, privacy, confidentiality, trade secrets, EU competitive interests, security rules, intellectual property rights or would be against other obligations under the Grant Agreement.

Examples (valid justification):

1. Data which is commercially valuable may be kept closed if making the data open would undermine the exploitation of the data or other results (such as could endanger trade secrets) or make IP protection of results more difficult.
2. Data protection/privacy rules may mean that certain (sensitive) personal data cannot be made open.
3. Security rules may also require closed data. In projects relating to the strategic assets, interests, autonomy or security of the Union, data should be kept closed if making the data open would put in jeopardy those objectives.

Repository requirements:

Beneficiaries must ensure deposition of and open access to publications (and research data, where the case) through trusted repositories.

'Repositories' are online archives, where researchers can deposit digital research outputs and provide (open) access to them.

Repositories help manage and provide access to scientific outputs and contribute to the long-term preservation of digital assets.

They can be institutional, operating with the purpose to collect, disseminate and preserve digital research outputs of individual research organisations (institutional repositories, e.g. the repository of University X) or domain-specific, operating to support specific research communities and supported/endorsed by them (e.g. Europe PMC for life sciences including biomedicine and health or arXiv for physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance and statistics; Phonogramarchiv for audio-visual recordings the CLARIN-DK-UCPH Repository for digital language data or the European Nucleotide Archive or databases of astronomical observations operated by the European Southern Observatory, among others). There are also general-purpose repositories, such as for example Zenodo, developed by CERN.

Personal websites and databases, publisher websites, as well as cloud storage services (Dropbox, Google drive, etc) are NOT considered repositories. Academia.edu, Research and similar platforms do not allow open access under the terms required and therefore also NOT considered repositories.

Trusted repositories can be grouped into three categories which may overlap:

- certified repositories, such as those certified by international organisations/government-authorised certification bodies (e.g. CoreTrustSeal, nestor DIN31644, ISO16363)
- disciplinary or domain repositories common to research communities, and which are recognised internally
- general-purpose repositories, institutional repositories, which present the essential characteristics of trusted repositories

Licensing requirements and IPR:

Scientific publications must be licensed under the latest available version of a Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or an equivalent licence. For monographs and other long-text formats the licence may exclude commercial uses and derivative works (as in CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND, or CC BY-NC-ND or equivalent licences).

For more guidance, including an explanatory checklist of the rights conferred by the above licences that will help researchers to understand publisher-equivalent licences, see the HE Programme Guide.

Beneficiaries (or authors, where the case) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to be able to comply with their open access requirements.

The obligation to ensure open access under the conditions set out in the Grant Agreement precedes any subsequent publishing agreement and is therefore a prior obligation with respect to such agreements.

Best practice: Beneficiaries/authors retain the copyright on their work and grant, insofar as possible, non-exclusive licences to publishers. To facilitate this, beneficiaries should put in place institutional policies to ensure copyright retention by authors and/or beneficiaries and compliance with the open access requirements.

To help you find publishing venues that comply with Horizon Europe open access requirements, you can use:

- the Journal Checker Tool — can help to determine whether a specific publishing venue allows compliance with the open access obligations of Horizon Europe
- the Directory of Open Access Journals — can help to identify full open access journals that allow open access publishing under CC BY or an equivalent licence

Metadata requirements:

Metadata should be in line with the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) principles. In particular, it should be machine-actionable (i.e. machine-readable, and automatic computer processing can extract information from the metadata attributes ensuring a cross-linking between different research outputs) and follow a standardised format, in line with community standards, and should provide rich information on the publication/data (author(s), publication title, date of publication, publication venue); Horizon Europe or Euratom funding; grant project name, acronym and number; licensing terms.

Additionally, metadata must be open access under a Creative Commons Public Domain

Data management plan

Beneficiaries must submit a DMP as a mandatory project deliverable (normally within 6 months after grant signature). An updated DMP deliverable must then be produced mid-project (for projects longer than twelve months) and at the end of the project (where relevant).

A Data Management Plan (DMP) is a document that outlines from the start of the project the lifecycle of research outputs, notably including data. This includes data collection, organisation and curation, as well as adequate provisions for their access, sharing, and eventual deletion, both during and after a project.

Open access is an activity directly linked to the methodology of the research, i.e. good data management will make the work more efficient/save time, contribute to safeguarding and to increasing the impact and the value of the data among the beneficiaries during and after the research.

Beneficiaries should maintain the DMP as a living document and update it over the course of the project whenever significant changes arise. This includes (but is not limited to) the new data, changes in data access provisions or curation policies, attainment of assets deposited in a repository, etc), changes in relevant practices (e.g. new intellectual, decision to file for a patent), changes in consortium composition.

(handle) must have been PID of that object in the system (such as

or metadata to identified as



Source: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/aga_en.pdf

IMPACT

Beneficiaries will need to submit a detailed dissemination and exploitation plan along with a plan for communication activities as set out in the grant agreement. Open science practices as part of the dissemination, exploitation, and communication activities will encompass the use, ownership, and access results.

Open access to generated research data is required under the premise 'as open as possible as closed as necessary'. Beneficiaries must also ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications resulting from project outputs.

Dissemination, exploitation, and communication as they relate to **PROJECT RESULTS!**

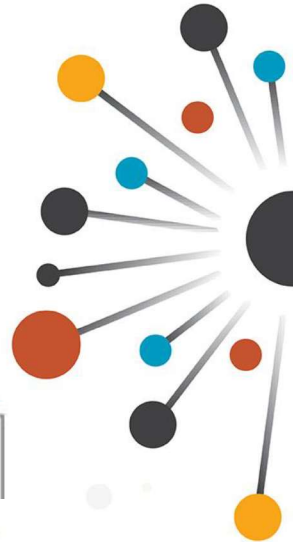
PROJECT RESULTS cannot be communicated, disseminated if they are not visible. They are made visible by open science practices.

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

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Source: MSCA-NET POLICY-BRIEF: OPEN SCIENCE, https://horizoneuropencppportal.eu/sites/default/files/2023-04/task-3.6-open_science_brief.pdf



QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION



Training activities

The training activities implemented under the Postdoctoral Fellowships should integrate key transferable skills and competences common to all fields, including digital ones (e.g. generative AI), and **foster the culture of Open Science**, knowledge valorisation³⁹, and when applicable innovation and entrepreneurship, as well as good scientific conduct such as research integrity. In particular, the Postdoctoral Fellowships should empower fellows to pursue a career in research and adequately prepare them for increased research collaboration and information-sharing made possible by new (digital) technologies (e.g. collaborative tools, opening access to publications and to other research outputs including data, FAIR data management, societal engagement and citizen science, etc.).

Host organisation(s) experience of open science practices

Participating organisations must also explain their expertise of **open science** under the **'Quality and efficiency of implementation criterion'** in **Part B2 section 5** and where relevant under **Part B1 section 3**.

Objective of Postdoctoral Fellowships

The objective of PFs is to support researchers' careers and foster **excellence in research**. The Postdoctoral Fellowships action targets researchers holding a PhD who wish to carry out their research activities abroad, acquire **new skills** and develop their careers. PFs help researchers **gain experience** in other countries, disciplines and non-academic sectors.

Excellent science is open science, and the participating institutions must be excellent, ergo must have excellence in open science practices.

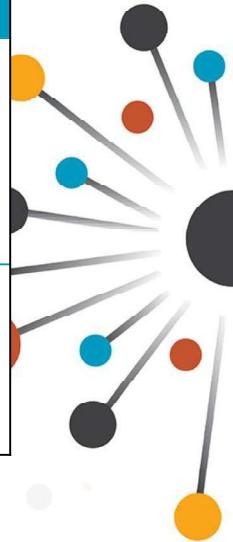
Their skills and experiences can be gained by you.



Requirements - AFTER



DATA MANAGEMENT	OPEN ACCESS
Beneficiaries must manage the digital research data generated in the action in line with the FAIR principles. Beneficiaries must develop a data management plan and regularly update it.	Beneficiaries must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to their results. Beneficiaries (or authors) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with the open access requirements.
Data Management plan (DMP) Repositories Licences and exceptions Re-use of data and meta-data	Repositories Licences and copy right law considerations Re-use of data and meta-data Eligible costs for open access



Requirements - AFTER

6. Open science: Open access to scientific publications (HE)

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- general-purpose repositories, institutional repositories, and which present the essential characteristics of trusted repositories

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Data management plan

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A DMP is an activity directly linked to the methodology of the research, i.e. good data management will make the work more efficient/save time, contribute to safeguarding data and to increasing the impact and the value of the data among the beneficiaries during and after the research.

Beneficiaries should maintain the DMP as a living document and update it over the course of the project whenever significant changes arise. This includes (but is not limited to) the new data, changes in data access provisions or curation policies, attainment of research assets deposited in a repository, etc), changes in relevant practices (e.g. new intellectual property rights, decision to file for a patent), changes in consortium composition.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/aga_en.pdf

Licensing requirements and IPR:

Scientific publications must be licensed under the latest available version of a Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or an equivalent licence. For monographs and other long-text formats the licence may exclude commercial uses and derivative works (as in CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND, or CC BY-NC-ND or equivalent licences).

For more guidance, including an explanatory checklist of the rights conferred by the above licences that will help researchers to understand publisher-equivalent licences, see the HE Programme Guide.

Beneficiaries (or authors, where the case) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to be able to comply with their open access requirements.

The obligation to ensure open access under the conditions set out in the Grant Agreement precedes any subsequent publishing agreement and is therefore a prior obligation with respect to such agreements.

Best practice: Beneficiaries/authors retain the copyright on their work and grant, insofar as possible, non-exclusive licences to publishers. To facilitate this, beneficiaries should put in place institutional policies to ensure copyright retention by authors and/or beneficiaries and compliance with the open access requirements.

To help you find publishing venues that comply with Horizon Europe open access requirements, you can use:

- the Journal Checker Tool — can help to determine whether a specific publishing venue allows compliance with the open access obligations of Horizon Europe
- the Directory of Open Access Journals — can help to identify full open access journals that allow open access publishing under CC BY or an equivalent licence

Metadata must be open access under a Creative Commons Public Domain licence (CC BY) and must be machine-actionable (i.e. machine-readable, and automatic computer processing can extract information from the metadata attributes ensuring a cross-linking between different research outputs) and follow a standardised format, in line with community standards, and should provide rich information on the publication/data (author(s), publication title, date of publication, publication venue); Horizon Europe or Euratom funding; grant project name, acronym and number; licensing terms.

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STRENGTHS

- The competencies and experiences of the participating organizations in the program are well aligned with each other well. The tasks assigned to each organization are coherently aligned with their expertise.
- The expertise and track record in open science achievements are coherently described.
- The identified risks are relevant and the proposed mitigation measures are appropriate.
- It is demonstrated that the infrastructure and the resources of all beneficiaries are clearly

+ The inclusion of diversity and gender aspects in the research design are well considered.

+ There is a strong emphasis on the adherence to open science practices and effective data management according to FAIR principles.

+ The proposal is noted for its balanced mix of academic and non-academic partners and effective networking activities designed to

disciplinarity and inter-disciplinarity aspects of the proposed research are well demonstrated.

- Open science practices are appropriately addressed.

- Expected actions associated to the research data management fit well with FAIR principles.

- The contribution of each participating organization to the activities planned is well described.

+ The multidisciplinary character of the proposal is adequately explained and advocated with a clear secondment scheme between participants.

+ The envisioned data management practices are in compliance with the FAIR principles.

+ Quality and appropriateness of knowledge sharing among the participating organisations are well demonstrated.

Furthermore, the project successful cooperation of interdisciplinary academic partners and media industry is a bonus as the proposed project is also highly interdisciplinary.

- The gender dimension and other diversity aspects which are relevant for information overload research are properly addressed.

- The open science practices are integrated well in the methodology and adapted to the work proposed.

- The management of the data and other research outputs generated or collected is appropriate and in line with the FAIR principles.

- The contribution of each participating organisation to the project activities is very clearly described.

- The main networking activities are clearly described, following the three axes of secondments, knowledge sharing and management.



RESOURCES

Funding & Tender Portal: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/home>

Webinars:

- Commission webinars: <https://research-innovation-community.ec.europa.eu/home>
- OpenAIRE webinars: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wcuuW-cWEIM>

Open Reserach Europe - ORE: <https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/>

open access publishing venue for European Commission-funded researchers across all disciplines, with no author fees

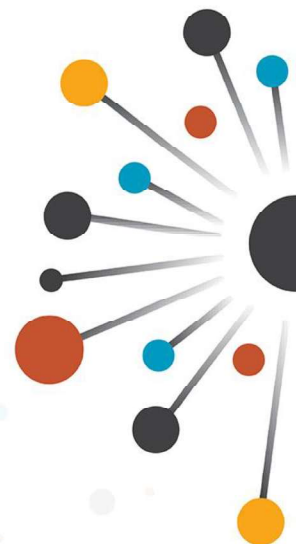
EOSC NODES: <https://open-science-cloud.ec.europa.eu/>

platform that primarily supports multi-disciplinary and multi-national research promoting the use of FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) data and supplementary services in Europe and beyond

ZENODO: <https://zenodo.org/>

an open repository for all scholarship, enabling researchers from all disciplines to share and preserve their research outputs, regardless of size or format.

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RESOURCES

DMP TEMPLATES

There is no obligatory form to use, you can create one DMP yourself, but here are some possible templates:

- Horizon Europe template: <https://enspire.science/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Horizon-Europe-Data-Management-Plan-Template.pdf>
- OpenAire: <https://catalogue.openaire.eu/service/openaire.argos/overview>

FAIR tools

Some online tools to help with FAIRification of research data, which is the process of making data compliant with FAIR principles:

- OpenAire AMNESIA: <https://catalogue.openaire.eu/service/athenarc.amnesia/overview>
- GoFair: <https://www.go-fair.org/resources/internet-fair-data-services/>
- FAIRsFAIR: <https://www.fairsfair.eu/tools-software>

