OPEN SCIENCE IN THE CORE OF RESEARCH

2nd October 2019 **Thessaloniki**

AGENDA

Antónia Correia,
Pedro Príncipe
University of Minho, Portugal
Helene Brinken
University of Göttingen, Germany
Elli Papadopoulou
ATHENA Research and Innovation Centre, Greece

Time	Topic
10:00	Welcome and Introduction
10:10 11:00	**Open Science practices** **Open Access Publishing** What is Open Access and how to provide it How to implement Open Access and Open Science Open Access in Horizon 2020: how to comply with H2020 Open Science requirements
11:00	Breakout groups discussions on Open Science practices
11:30	Coffee break
11:45 12:30	**Managing and Sharing Research Data** Open, closed and shared data Data Management Plans Open Data in Horizon 2020: how to comply with H2020 Open Science requirements European Open Science Cloud and OpenAIRE services
12:30	Discussion
13:00	Lunch
14:00 15:00	**National services and tools to support your research** (Greek National Open Access Desk - OpenAIRE) Plenary discussion: how to implement Open Science principles in my research

http://bit.ly/2p4sONY

Fostering improved training tools for Responsible Research & Innovation

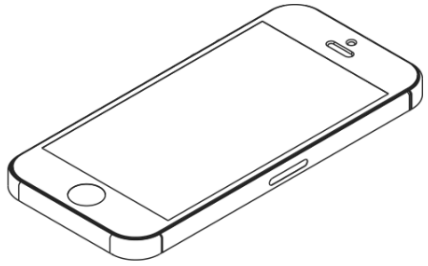
www.fit4rri.eu

Open Science Infrastructure for Research in Europe

www.openaire.eu

OPEN SCIENCE IN THE CORE OF RESEARCH

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the code **33 49 19**

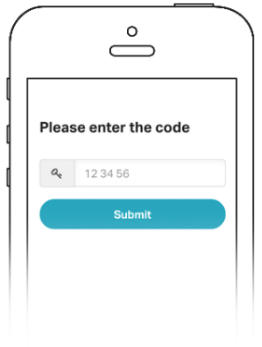


1

Grab your phone

2

Go to www.menti.com



3

Enter the code 33 49 19 and vote!

Open Science - Definition

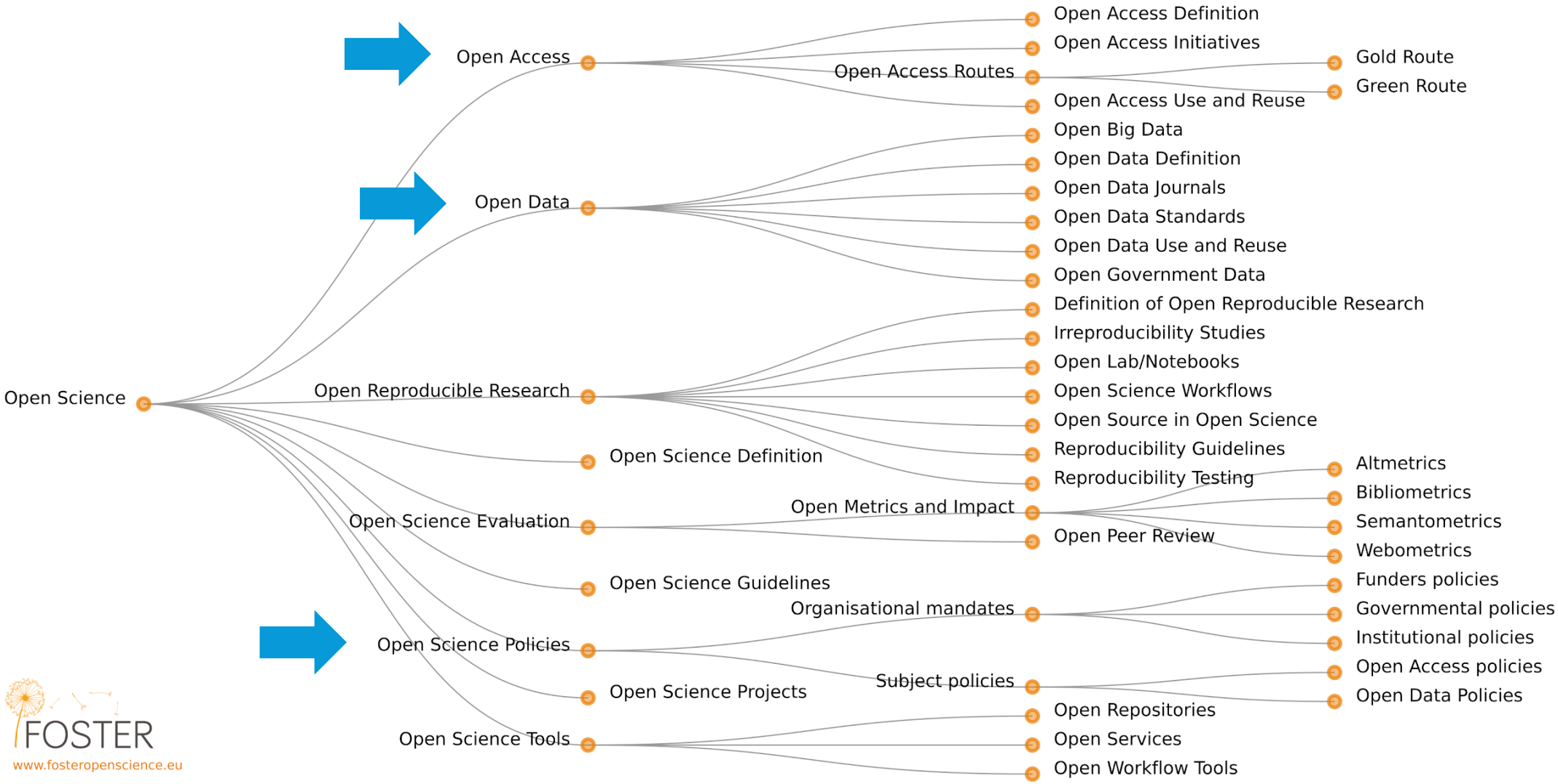
- Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate & contribute, where research data, lab notes & other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution & reproduction of the research & its underlying data & methods.

[FOSTER, Open Science Definition: https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition]

- The movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society.

[FOSTER, Open Science Definition https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/taxonomy/term/7]

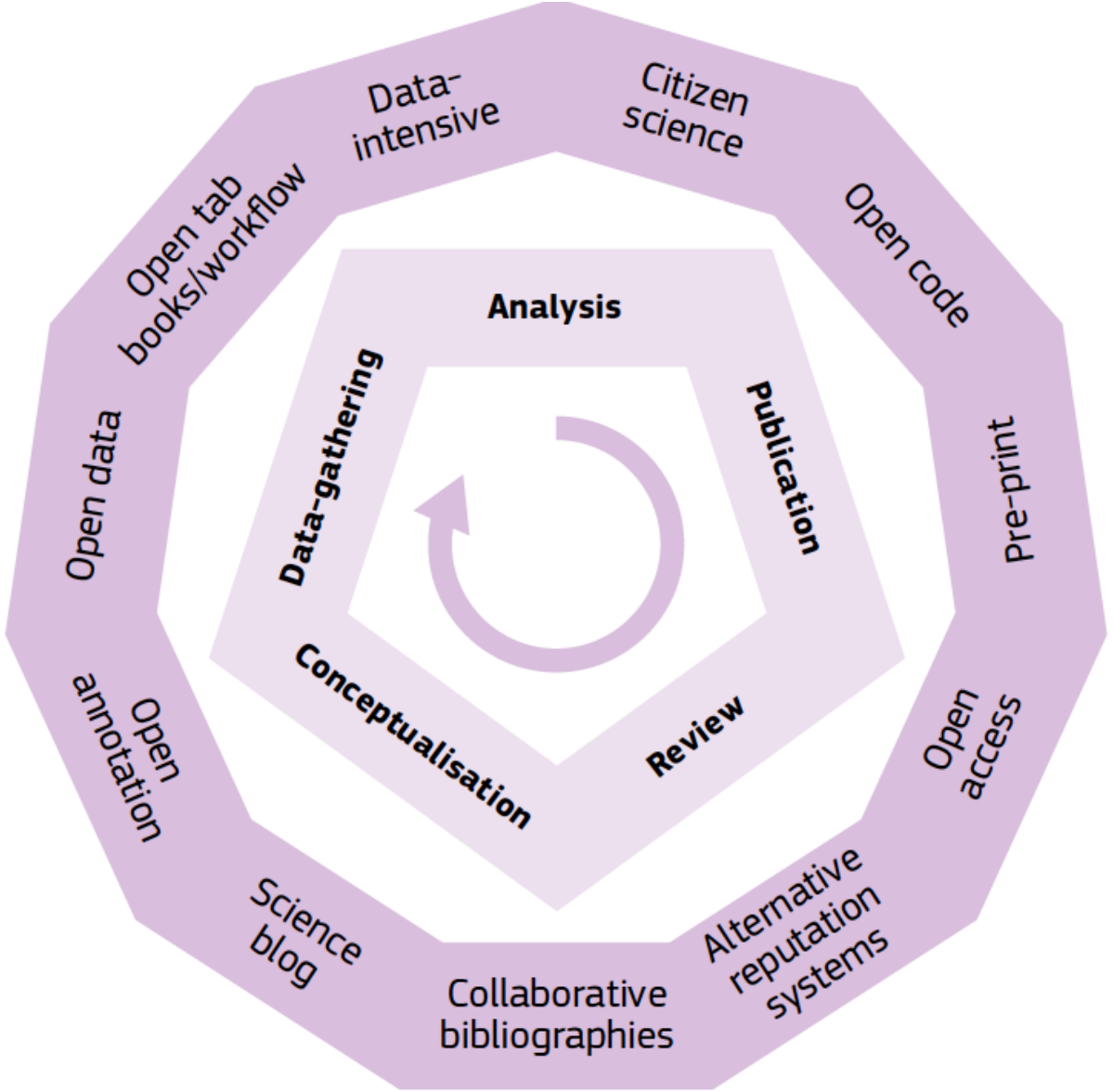
Open Science Taxonomy



FOSTER
www.fosteropenscience.eu

FIT4RRI

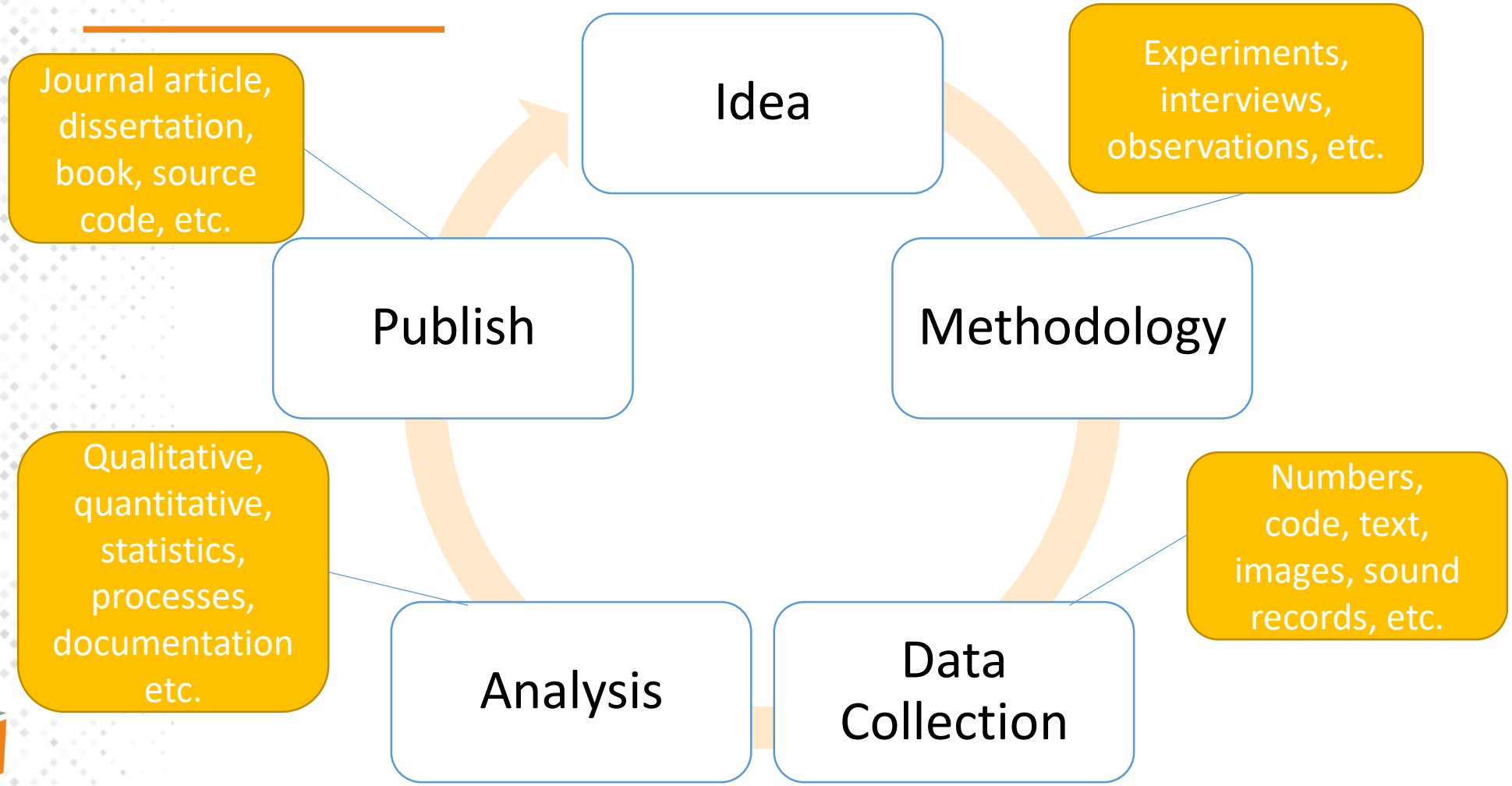
Pontika et al. (2015)



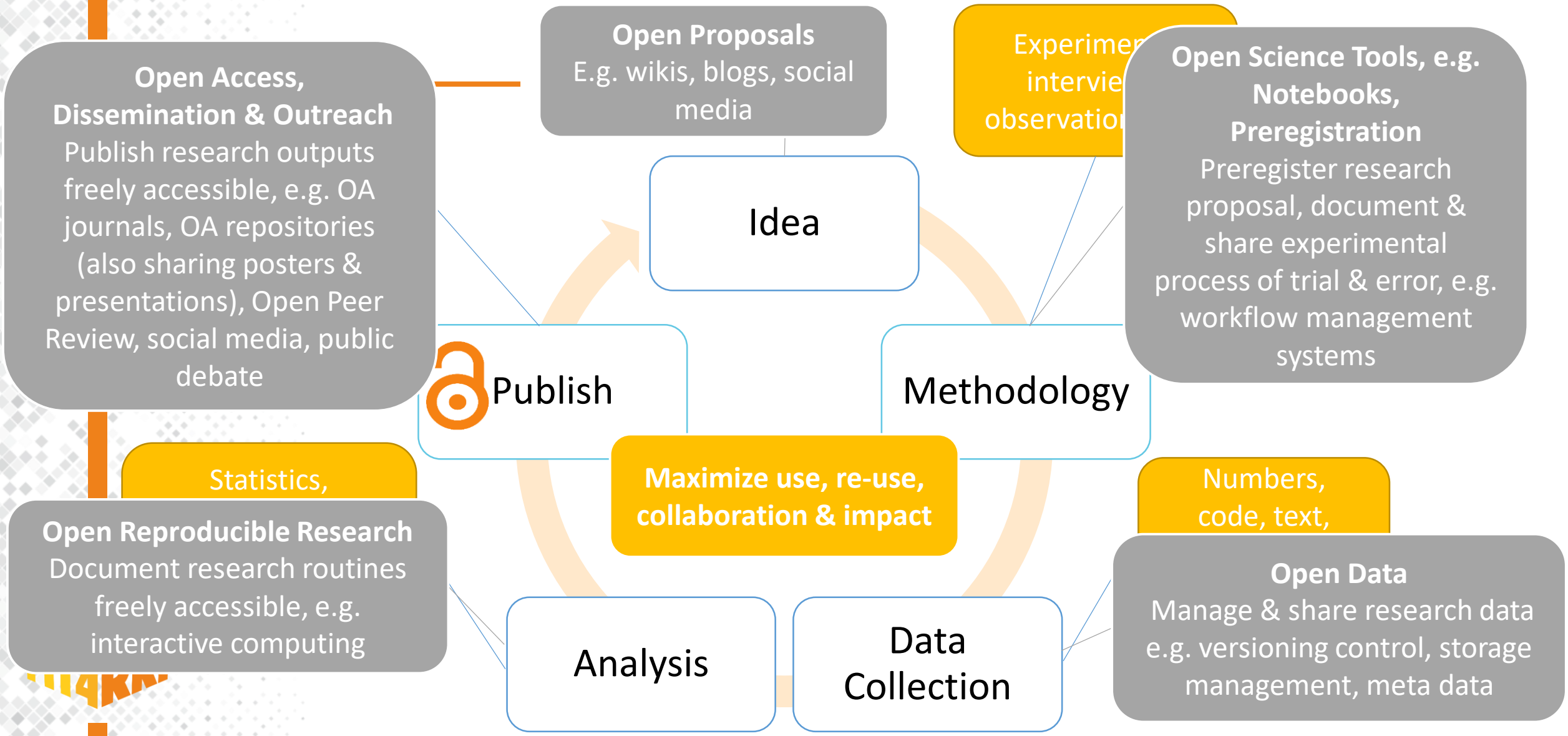
- You can open up your research at every step of the research cycle

European Commission Public Consultation Science 2.0: Science in Transition

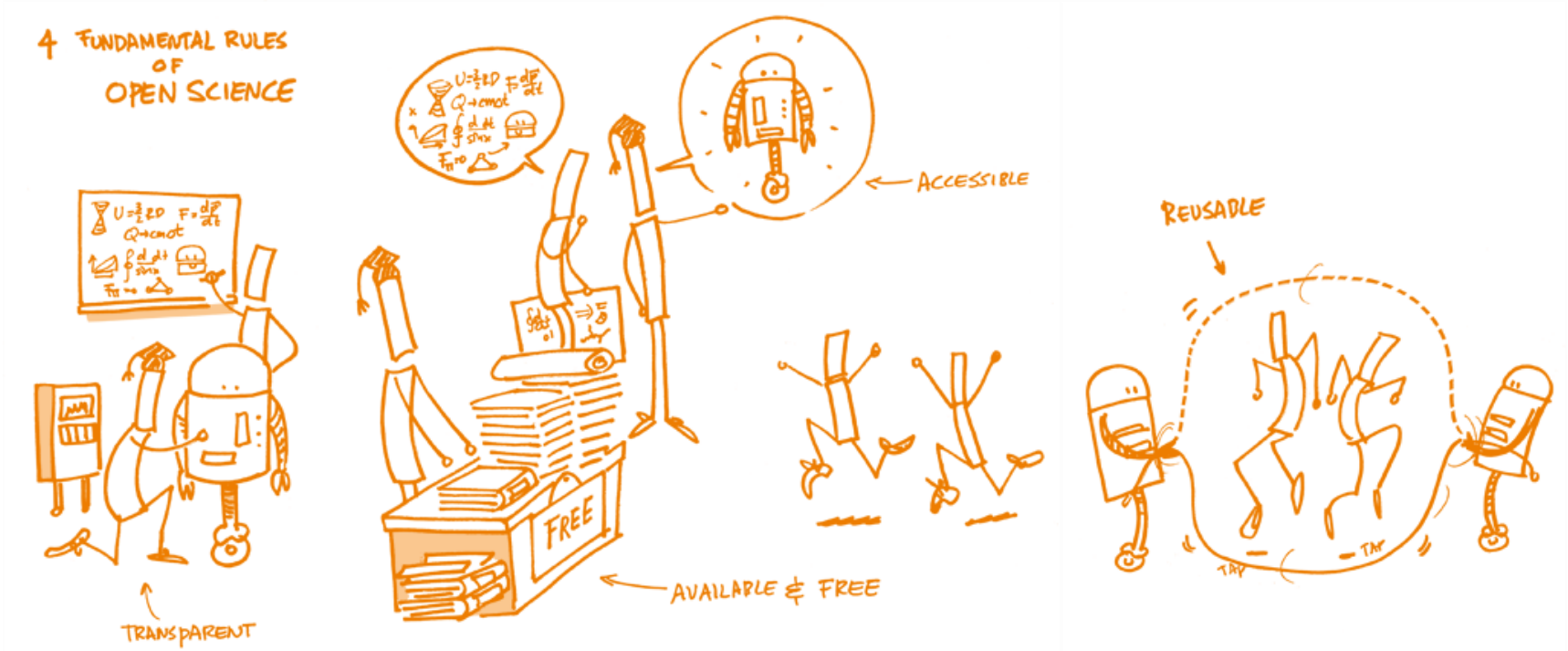
Open Science along the research lifecycle



Opening up the research life cycle



4 fundamental rules of Open Science



Open Science Training Handbook. https://book.fosteropenscience.eu/

Basic tools

- Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs)
- Rich meta data
- Long-term archiving e-infrastructure

Definition of Open Access

- "By 'open access' to [research] literature we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself."
  - [Budapest Open Access Initiative]

- Helpful resources
  - PASTEUR4OA Briefing Paper: Open Access
  - Definitions of Terms Used in Open Science and Open Access

Why Open Access?

- ”OA articles receive 18% more citations than average”

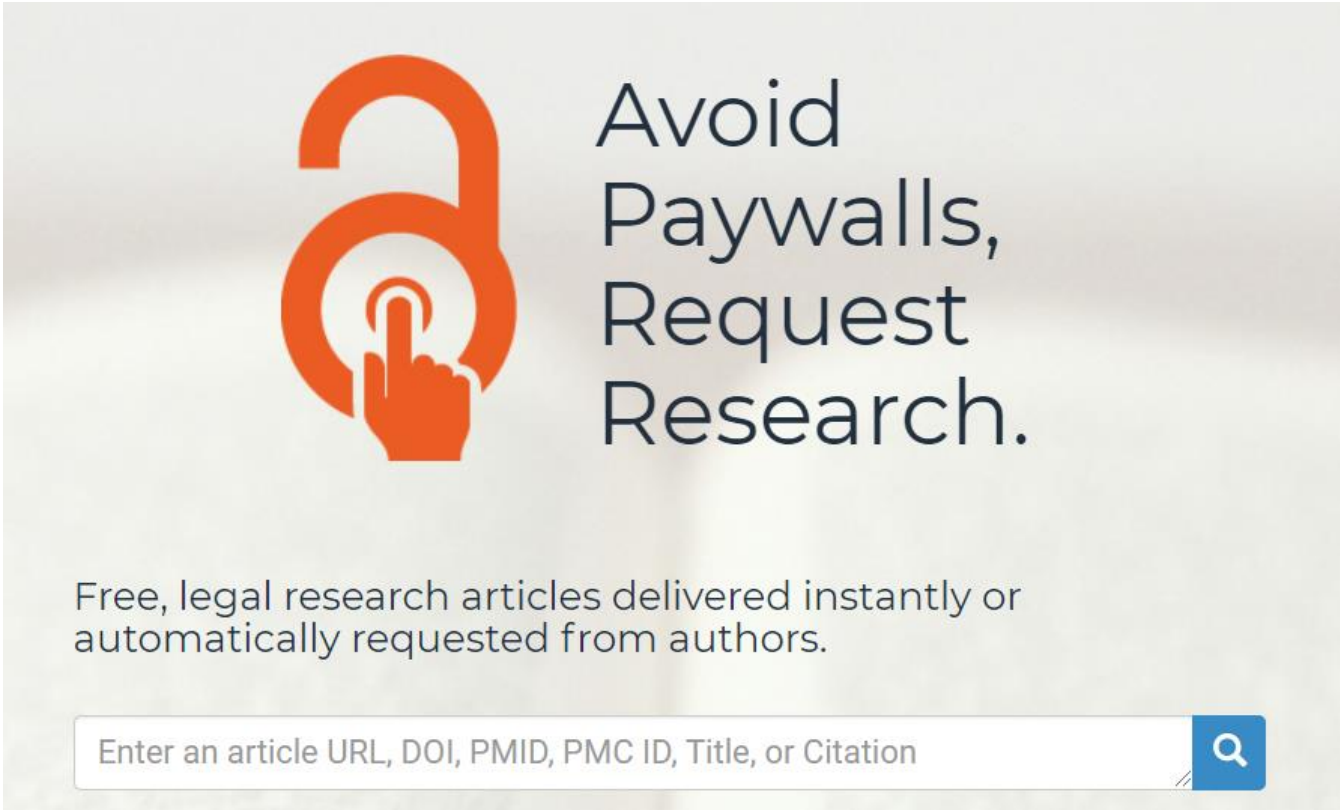
  Piwowar et al. 2018, doi: 10.7717/peerj.4375

- OA is increasing visibility, usage and impact of research
  - allows the professional, practitioner, business communities, and the interested public, to benefit from research.

- OA is improving the speed, efficiency and efficacy of research, reproducibility and collaborations.

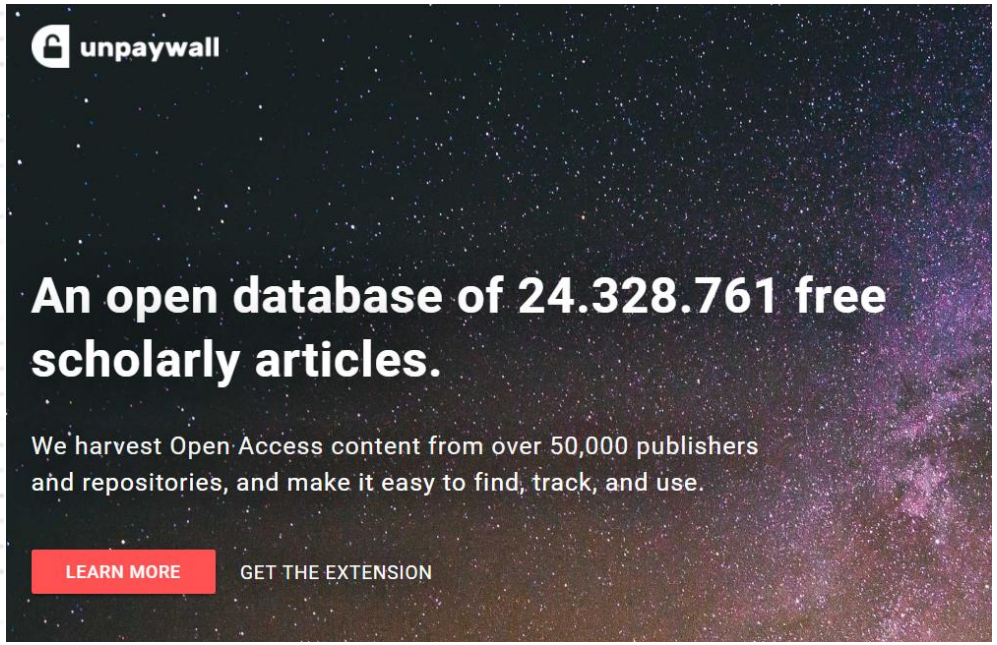
Find OA content – free tools

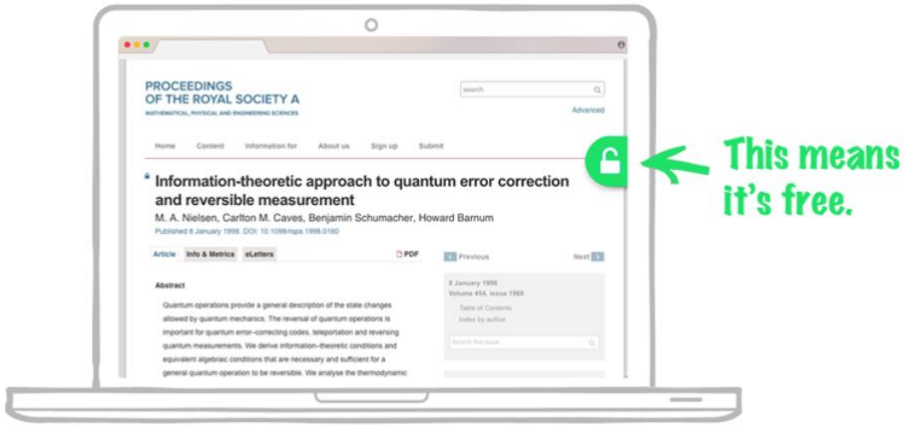
- OA Button - access a free copy of pay-walled



Find OA content – free tools

- Unpaywall - access a free copy of pay-walled papers





Realising OA – 2 strategies

- Provide tools and assistance to scholars to deposit their refereed journal articles in open electronic repositories.

Green Open Access
(self-archiving)

- New generation of journals using copyright and other tools to ensure permanent open access to all the articles they publish.

Gold Open Access
(Open Access publishing)

Green & Gold Open Access

- Video: difference between Gold & Green OA
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gzRgknylTEM

How to implement Open Access

Green Open Access: self-archiving

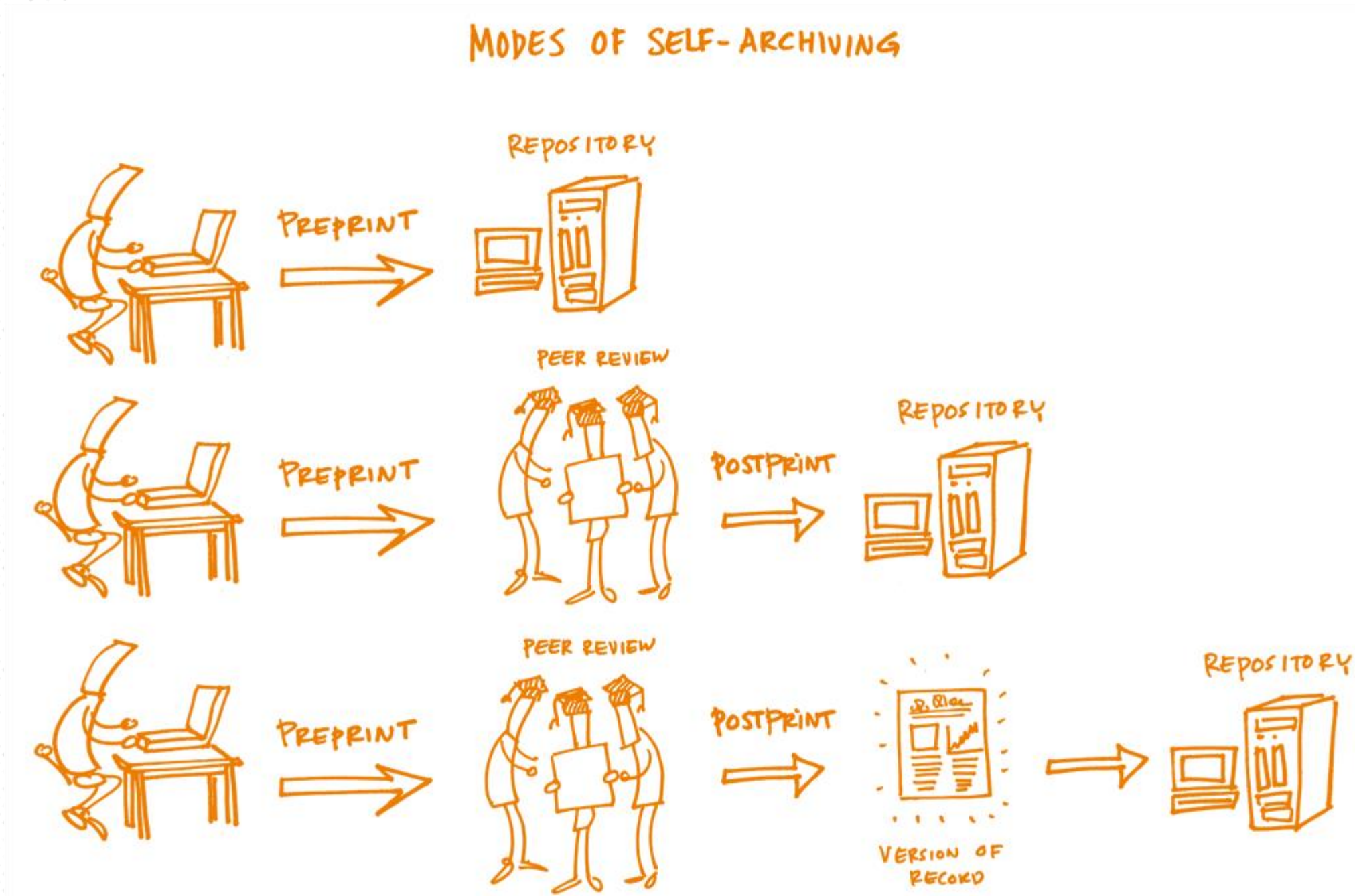
- Published work/final peer-reviewed manuscript is made freely & openly accessible by author or representative, in an online repository.

- With some publishers: Deposting OA only after an embargo period (between several months and several years) possible

Does your publisher allow self-archiving?

- Journals often require that authors transfer full copyright.
  - authors must ask for permission to reuse their own work

  - Which version of the paper can be deposited?
  - When it can be publicly available?


MODES OF SELF-ARCHIVING
REPOSITORY
PREPRINT
PEER REVIEW
REPOSITORY
PREPRINT
POSTPRINT
PEER REVIEW
REPOSITORY
PREPRINT
POSTPRINT
VERSION OF RECORD

Does your publisher allow self-archiving?

- Check journal self-archiving policy on
  1. Publisher's web-site
  2. SHERPA RoMEO (UK based service, but covers self-archiving & copyright policies of international journals)
  3. DULCINEA (Spanish journals)
  4. Héloïse (French journals)

SHERPA/RoMEO

Héloïse

DULCINEA
Derechos de explotación y permisos para el auto-archivo de revistas científicas españolas

FIT4RRI

Find a suitable repository

Check with your library if your organization has an institutional repository.

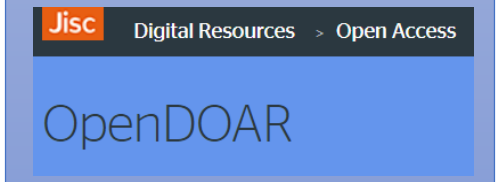
Psifiothiki AUTh digital collections

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Check out OA Directory to find a discipline-specific repository.

ROAR - Registry of Open Access Repositories, provides information about growth and status of international repositories.

Search in OpenDOAR: an authoritative directory of academic OA repositories.



zenodo

Zenodo is a general repository, accepting all kinds of materials from all disciplines.

FIT4RRI

Social networking site vs. repositories

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of UC's OA policies	Yes	No	No

Social networking sites:

→ for boosting visibility

OA repositories:

→ For preservation & harvesting

Self-archive in repository & link to it

How to find an Open Access journal

- Use the Directory of Open Access Journals

The Directory of Open Access Journals is a community-curated online directory that indexes over 11,000 high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

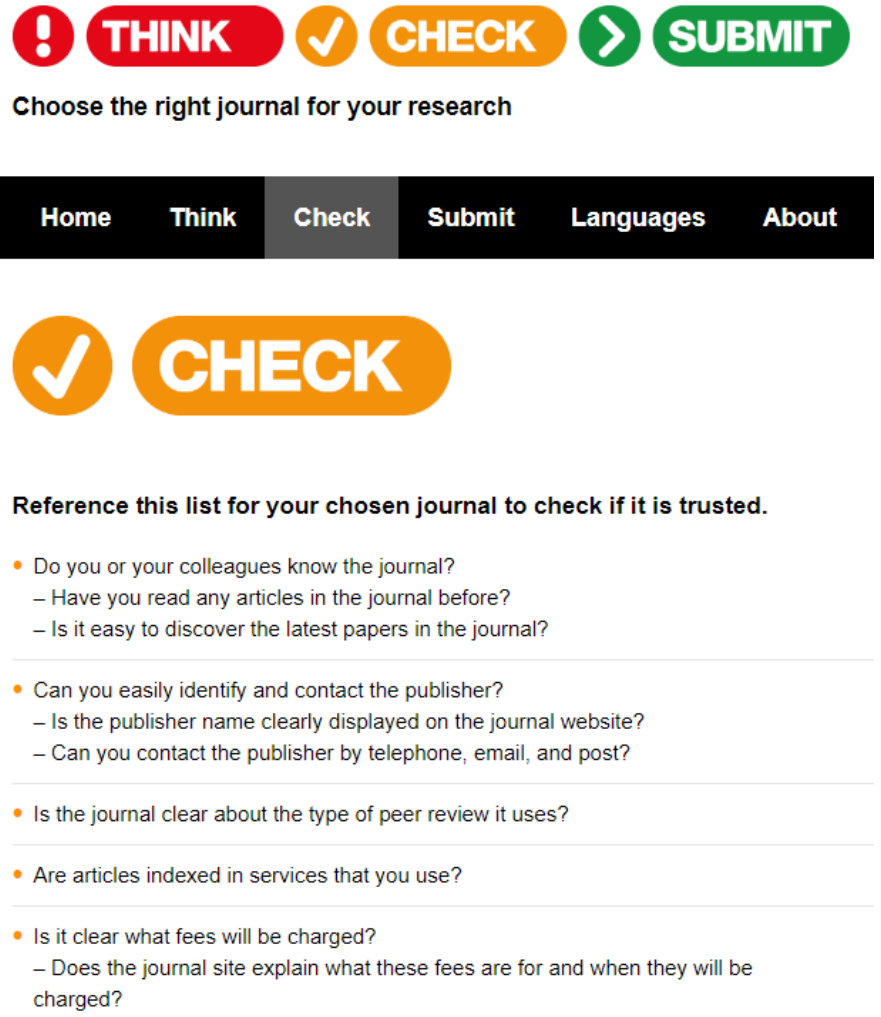
You can search DOAJ content by ISSN, subject, license, publisher, full text language, date added, DOI, author, title, keywords, and country.

- Analyze the jornal's policies
  - Versions you can make available
  - Embargo periods

DOAJ
DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

How to check if a publisher is reputable?

- Analyze article processing charges (APCs)
  - Open Access Journals (may or not charge)
  - Hybrid journals (usually more expensive than full OA)
- Use Think.Check.Submit to see if the publisher is reputable



Licenses

Open Licensing

Licensing your research outputs is an important part of practicing Open Science. In this course, you will:

- know what licenses are, how they work, and how to apply them&nbs...

Take some time to consider: who owns the IPR?

- As a researcher carrying out your work, you may be the owner of the related IPR for the outputs, but this is not guaranteed.
- Check your employment contract and/or Intellectual Property policies at your **institution**;
- Your **funding body's** directives
- Your **journal publisher** may also have specific requirements relating to licenses

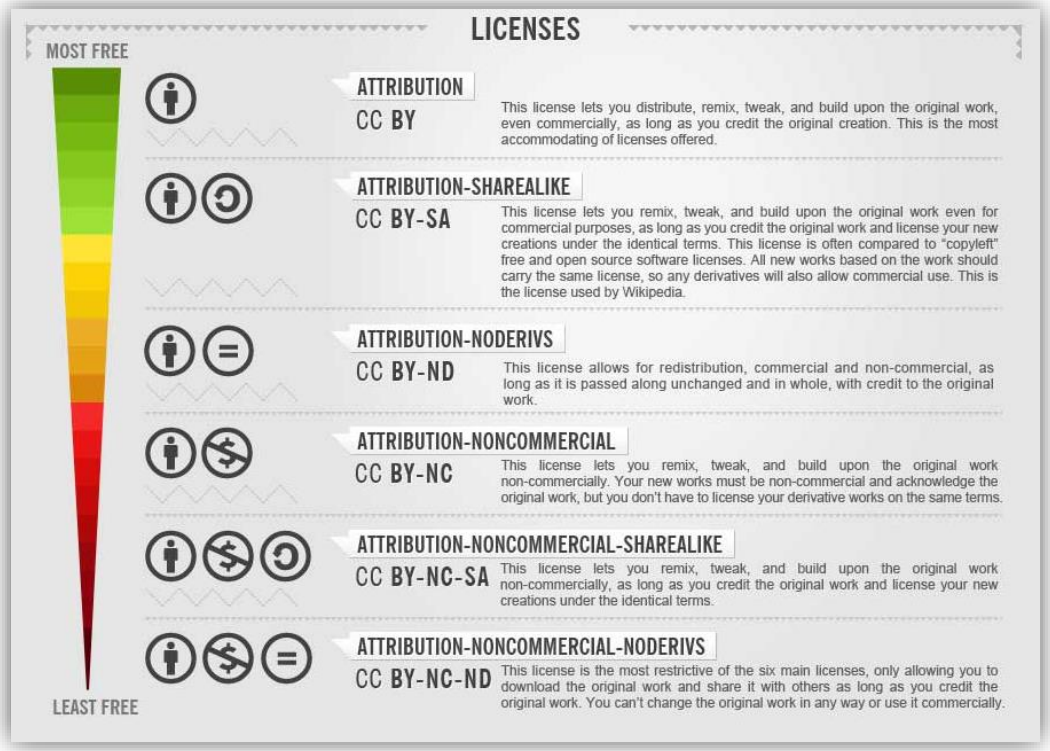
https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-licensing/

Licenses

Choosealicense.com

https://choosealicense.com/

Creative commons



https://www.dontwasteyourtime.co.uk/elearning/creative-commons-infographic-licenses-explained/

Sharing preprints

Sharing preprints

This course shows you how sharing preprints can improve your research and support Open Science. By the end of the course, you will:

- know what preprints are
- be able t...

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/sharing-preprints

Pros

Click the plus sign to expand the text box.

- \+ Faster dissemination of results
- \+ Establishing primacy
- \+ Preprint publishing fosters open science
- \+ Evidence of productivity and accomplishment
- \+ Increased visibility of your emerging research increases potential dissemination channels
- \+ Feedback on your work and potential for improvements, enhanced quality
- \+ Establishing priority of discoveries and ideas
- \+ Potential for developing new collaborations earlier
- \+ OA to your work across the globe

Cons

Click the plus sign to expand the text box.

- \+ Not all journals accept papers that have been submitted to a preprint server
- \+ Risk of 'preprint wars'
- \+ Risk of embargo violations
- \+ Poor quality and irreproducible data will be posted in preprint form
- \+ Scientists will rush out data pre-maturely to claim priority and get credit
- \+ Scientists will try to "scoop my work" if I post as a preprint

Preprint repositories

Want to give it a try? Here are some links to discipline-specific and general preprint repositories that you can use.

- arXiv (physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, statistics, engineering, and economics)
- AgriXiv (agriculture)
- bioRXiv (biology)
- BITSS (research methodology)
- EarthArXiv (Earth sciences)
- engrXiv (Engineering),
- LawArXiv (law)
- LISSA (library and information science)
- MarXiv (ocean and marine-climate sciences)
- Mathematics Preprint Servers (mathematics)
- MindRxiv (research on mind and contemplative practices)
- NutriXiv (nutritional sciences)
- paleorXiv (palaeontology)
- PsyArXiv (psychology)
- RAAG (algebra and analytic geometry)
- SocArXiv (social sciences)
- SportRxiv (sport and exercise-related research)
- Figshare (general)
- OSF Preprints (general)
- PeerJ (general)
- Zenodo (general)

Joseph McArthur, Co-founder of the Open Access Button maintains a list of preprint repositories.

Bear in mind that some Open Access publications repositories allow you to upload preprints as well, for example the Social Science Open Access Repository (SSOAR) run by Germany's Leibniz Association.

How it works

- ✓ articles **are not peer-reviewed, edited, or typeset** before being posted online.
- ✓ articles undergo a **basic screening process** for **offensive and/or non-scientific content** and for material that might pose a **health or biosecurity risk** and are checked for **plagiarism**.
- ✓ an article should not be posted if it has already been accepted for publication by a journal.
- ✓ once posted, articles are **citable** and therefore cannot be removed.

How it works

- ✓ **authors retain copyright** and choose from distribution/reuse options under which to make the article available (CC-BY, CC-BY-NC, CC-BY-ND, CC-BY-NC-ND, CC0, or no reuse).
- ✓ authors explicitly consent to **text mining** of their work (e.g., by search engines or researchers).
- ✓ **To check if a journal allows preprints, the best source of information is always the journal website.** But you can also search SHERPA/RoMEO, a crowd-sourced list of journal policies on preprints on Wikipedia.

Levels of openess

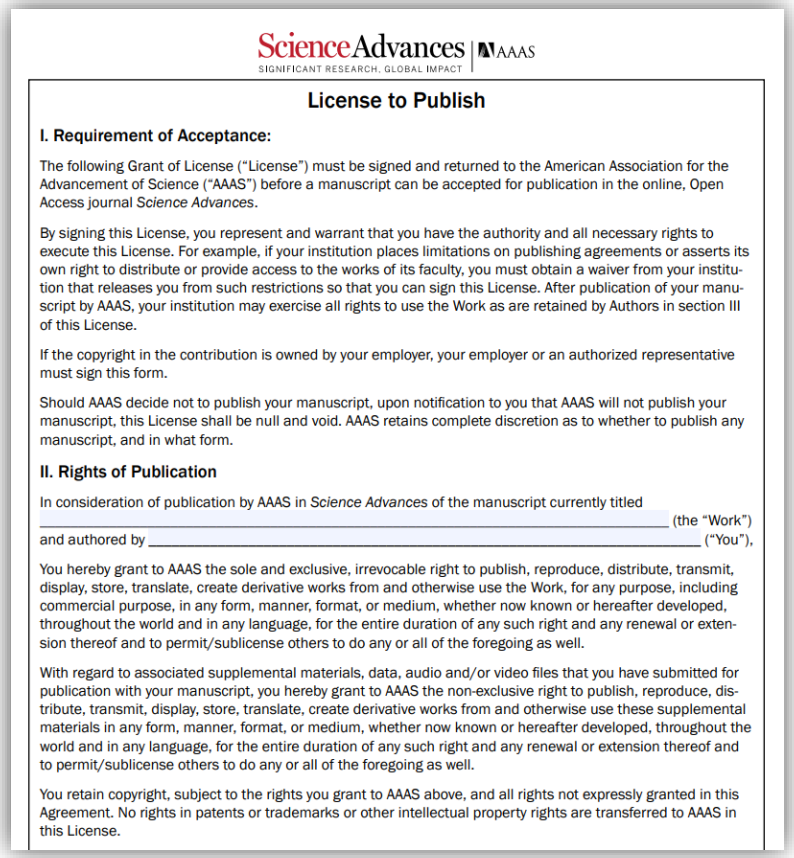
Access	Reader Rights	Reuse Rights	Copyrights	Author Posting Rights	Automatic Posting	Machine Readability	Access
OPEN ACCESS	Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication	Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)	Author holds copyright with no restrictions	Author may post any version to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) immediately upon publication	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, provided in community machine-readable standard formats through a community standard API or protocol	OPEN ACCESS
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses)	Author holds copyright, with some restrictions on author reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to any repository or website	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 6 months	Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, may be crawled or accessed through a community standard API or protocol	
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months	Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author and reader reuse of published version	Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to certain repositories or websites	Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed without special permission or registration	
	Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models)	———	Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author reuse of published version	Author may post submitted version/draft of final work ("preprint") to certain repositories or websites	———	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed with permission	
CLOSED ACCESS	Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles	No reuse rights beyond fair use/ limitations & exceptions to copyright (all rights reserved copyright) to read	Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse of published version beyond fair use	Author may not deposit any versions to repositories or websites	No automatic posting in third-party repositories	Article full text & metadata not available in machine-readable format	CLOSED ACCESS

https://sparcopen.org/our-work/howopenisit/

You have a say!

- ✓ Instead of transferring copyright, use a License to publish
  - (agreement that does not transfer the author's copyright to the publisher; several publishers allow it)
- ✓ Negotiate with the publisher
- Rights
- Sharing policy
- Embargo periods

Example
https://pandelisperakakis.wordpress.com/2015/09/09/how-to-negotiate-with-publishers-an-example-of-immediate-self-archiving-despite-publishers-embargo-policy/



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SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH, GLOBAL IMPACT

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How to publish Open Access without spending all your budget

Being open doesn't have to break the bank!

~70% of OA journals do not charge.

Many OA journals have low-cost fees.

Most OA journals have fee waivers.

Some institutions have OA publisher memberships.

Some institutions have OA publishing funds.

Some funders provide OA publishing fee support.

Self-archiving openly costs nothing.

eLIFE

PeerJ

wellcome trust

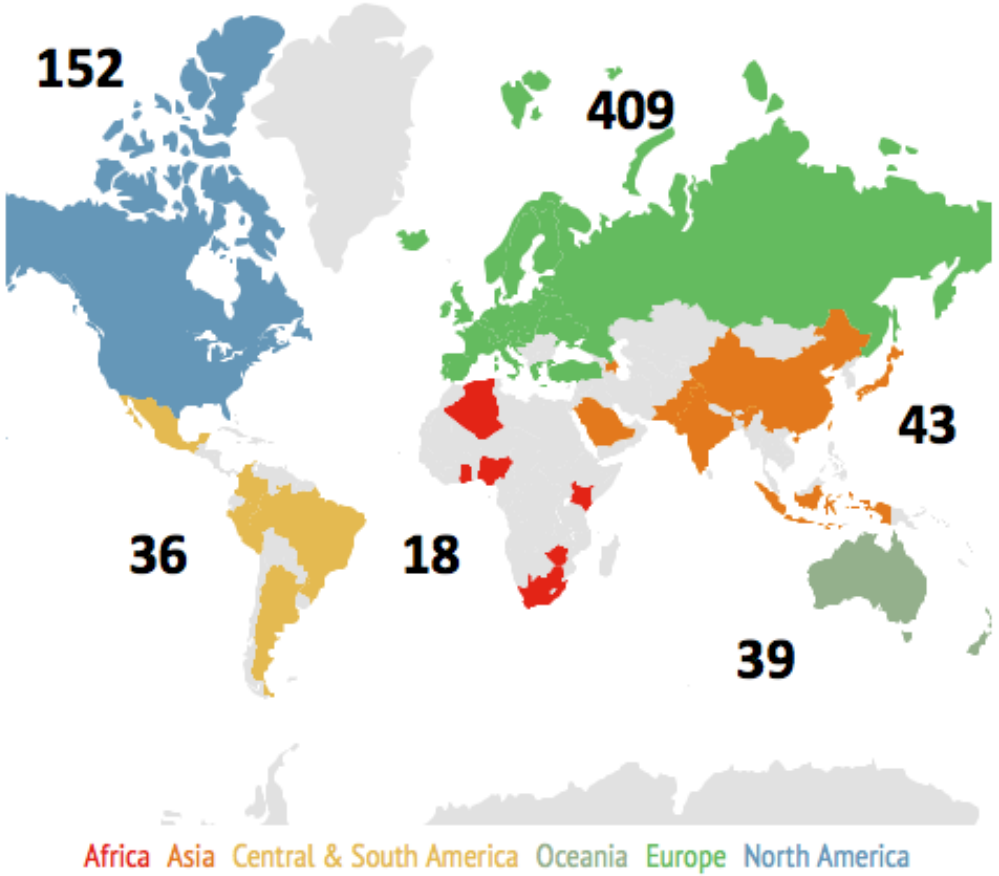
figshare
credit for all your research

FIT4RRI

How to increase visibility

- Use a precise name and an identifyer (ORCID)
- Create and maintain your researcher profiles
- Send corrections to databases (like Web of Science and Scopus)
- Use the social web to disclose your publication
- Publish open access when possible and required

Open Access in Horizon 2020: how to comply with H2020 Open Science requirements



Open Access Policies by Continent

Open Access Policies

Institutional and Funders policies


CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
RSS Home Sitemap
About CAS Newsroom Science & Technology International Cooperation CAS Institutes Scientists Education & Training Resources Join Us
Location : Home>Newsroom>News Updates
News Updates
CAS Issues Open Access Policy
2014-05-16
The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) will promote open access to scientific articles generated fro
funded research, the academy announced Thursday in Beijing.


Australian Government
Australian Research Council
Applicants
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INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS
Appeals
Application closing dates
ARC Open Access Policy
Certification Proforma
Eligibility Exemption & Ruling
Eligibility matters
FOR, RFCD, SEO, ANZSIC Codes
You are here: Home Information for Applicants ARC Open Access Policy
ARC Open Access Policy (version 2013.1)
Printer friendly version - PDF Format (450KB) Word Format (127KB)
Overview


13.11.2013
Es ley el acceso libre a la información científica
El Senado de la Nación aprobó por unanimidad la norma que obliga a las instituciones científicas del país a facilitar el acceso abierto a las investigaciones.
Etiquetas Ley Repositorios Digitales - Acceso abierto - Ceccatto -
Twittear 595
105


Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca
Cerca
Home » Atti Ministeriali » Anno 2014 » Gennaio » dd 23012014
Atti Ministeriali
Ministero
Istruzione
Decreto Direttoriale 23 gennaio 2014 n. 197
Bando relativo al programma SIR (Scientific Independence of young Researchers) 2014
Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca
Dipartimento per l'Università, l'Afam e la Ricerca
DIREZIONE GENERALE PER IL COORDINAMENTO E LO SVILUPPO DELLA RICERCA
VISTO il Decreto-Legge n. 85, del 16 maggio 2008, convertito con modificazione dalla legge n.121 del 14 luglio 2008, istitutivo, tra l'altro, del Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca (MIUR);


MÉXICO
Gobierno Blog Multimedia Sala de Prensa
Presidencia » Blog » Reformas Transformadoras
Acceso abierto en la Sociedad del Conocimiento
20 MAY
Escrito por Enrique Peña Nieto
Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
20 de mayo de 2014


G8
Lough Erne
2013


Annual
Global
Meeting
Berlin
27–29 May
2013
GLOBAL
RESEARCH
COUNCIL


THE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
HORIZON 2020

“The question is no longer „if“ we should have open access. The question is about „how“ we should develop it further and promote it.”

Neelie Kroes

Comisaria Europea para a Agenda Digital, 2011

Open Innovation,

Open Science,

Open to the World

Carlos Moedas
Comisario Europeo para a Investigación, Ciencia e Innovación, 2015

Open Access in H2020

WHY OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS?

GOOD FOR SCIENCE

allows scientists to build on previous research results and avoids unnecessary duplication of effort

improved quality and greater efficiency

GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY

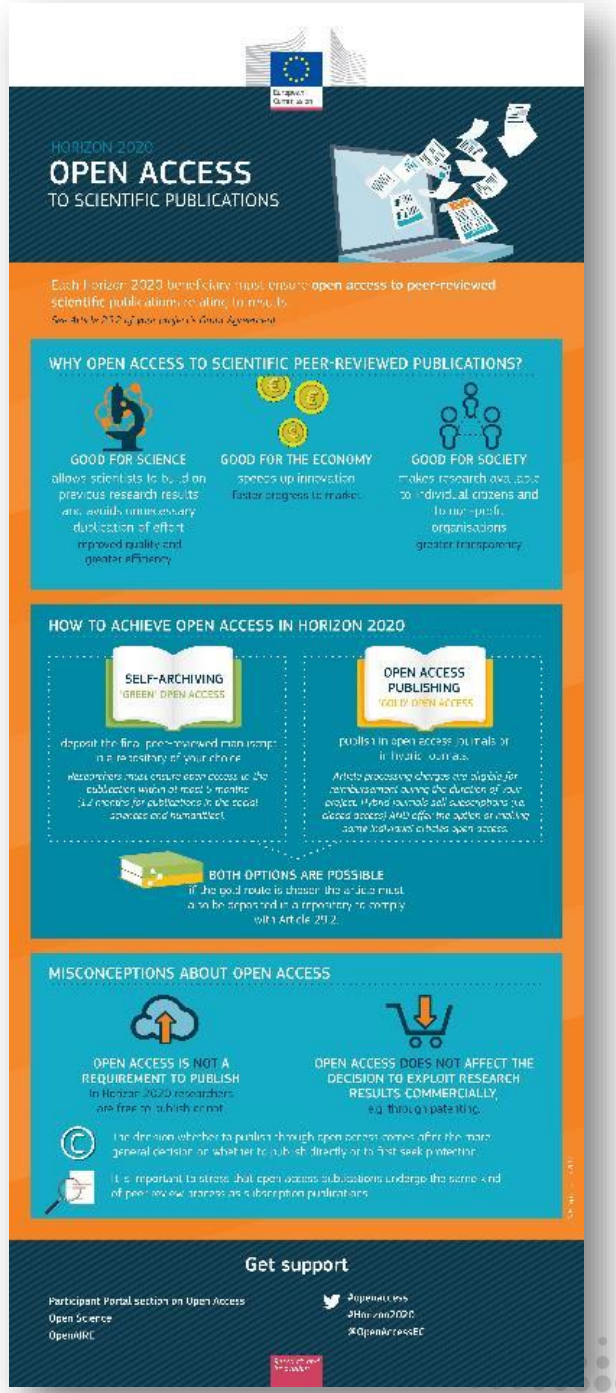
speeds up innovation

faster progress to market

GOOD FOR SOCIETY

makes research available to individual citizens and to non-profit organisations

greater transparency



Open Access is the default for research results in H2020

FP7 - Open Access Pilot

FP7 – Pilot for 7 areas (special clause 39)

Horizon2020 - Open Access by default

H2020 - Open Access by default

OpenAIRE

European Commission

Multi-beneficiary General Model Grant Agreement

29.2 Open access to scientific publications

29.3 Open access to research data

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf

“Ensure open access…
as soon as possible and at the latest on publication,
deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a **repository** for scientific publications together with bibliographic metadata providing the name of the action, acronym & grant number”

Authors are free to choose between the two main and non-exclusive routes toward Open Access

Self-archiving (‚green' open access)

The article is immediately in open access mode, through the publisher. The associated costs are covered by the author/institution/funder.

Open access publishing (‚gold' open access)

The published article or the final peer reviewed manuscript is uploaded in an online repository – access is often delayed (‚embargo period')

The article must always be deposited in a repository, even if the gold route has been choosen.

OpenAIRE

Where to deposit?

- **Institutional repository (Repositorio de UJAUME1)**
- **Disciplinary (arXiv, Europe PubMed Central…)**
- **Or use Zenodo.org: EC-cofounded, multidisciplinary, free repository**

- The Directories of Open Access Repositories:
  - sV2.herpa.ac.uk/opendoar
  - roar.eprints.org
  - Explore.openaire.eu

What to deposit?

- Final peer-reviewed manuscript

OR

- Published version

+ metadata: funder, grant ID number, acronym, publication date….

What can I deposit?

Check publishers policies

- SHERPA/ROMEO: www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo
- Overview of copyright policies and self-archiving permissions

What can I deposit?

Pre-print

Before peer review

Post- Print

After peer review

Publisher's version

With lay-out

Embargo

Period during which access to the article is limited

When should I deposit?

→ As soon as possible, and at the latest on publication

When should open access be provided?

- Immediately or
- After embargo period:
  - at most 6 months (12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities)*

*EC's model amendment to publishing agreements: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/oa-pilot/h2020-oa-guide-model-for-publishing-a_en.pdf

Researcher decides where to publish

Open Access Journals: doaj.org

Check for Article Processing Charges

Immediate OA

Subscription-based journal

Self-archive in repository

Immediate or delayed OA

Check publishers policies on www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

Are Article Processing Charges (APCs) supported?

Yes

- Both for OA journals **AND** subscriptions-based journals that offer the **possibility** of making individual articles openly accessible (hybrid journals)

but…

- Are eligible for reimbursement during the **duration of the action**.

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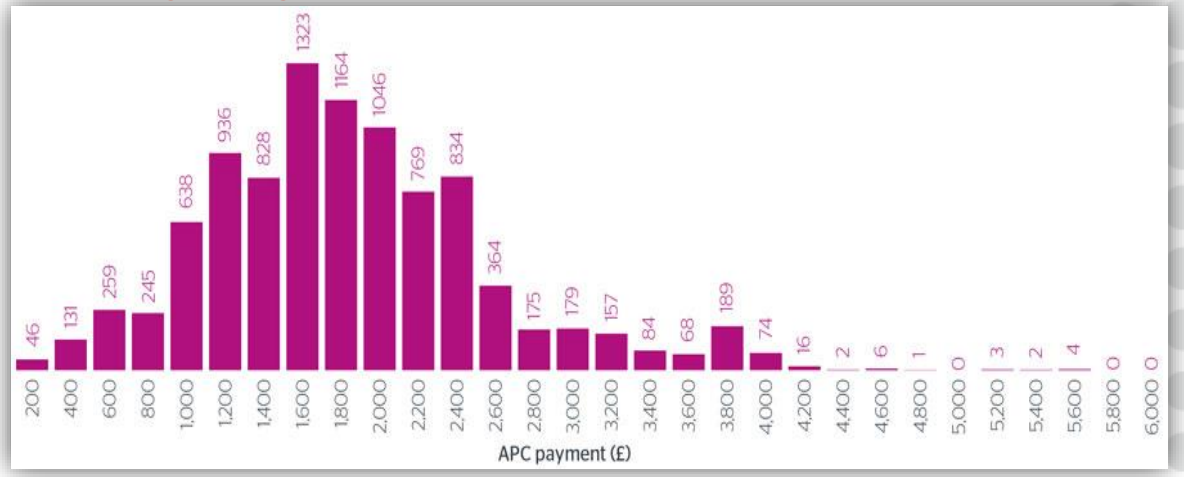
Average APCs

Average:

- 1378 €[1] - 1 978 €[2]
- 1186 / 1 754 € (OA journal) - 2 280 € (hybrid journal)[3]
- 1 479 € (OA journal) – 2 493 € (hybrid journal)[4]

Information on APCs per publisher and journal
→ openAPC project

APCs vary widely



Both types of OA publication cost can be reimbursed in H2020 projects. Currently, there is no price-cap for APCs.

1. Open access central funds in UK universities. Learned Publishing, [online] 25(2). Pinfield, S., and Middleton, C., 2012
2. Figure 1: APC pricing distribution. Article processing charges (APCs) and subscriptions. Shamash , K. , 2016
3. A study of open access journals using article processing charges. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 63(8), pp.1485–1495. Solomon, D.J., and Björk, B.-C., 2012
4. https://treemaps.intact-project.org/page/about.html

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Some issues to consider

1. **Publishing *all* articles in APC based gold OA is not probably the right solution, as this can lead to a substantial amount of the overall project budget.**
   Therefore, a mixed strategy of GREEN/GOLD open access is highly recommended.
2. **The growing open access market comes with some challenges**
   - Lots of new journals/publishers, some of questionable quality (‚predatory journals‘, http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/)

Some caution is needed when publishing, this holds for all journals.

Consult ‚white lists‘ such as DOAJ.

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What are projects expected to do?

Projects have to start planning early on

DURING PROPOSAL WRITING PHASE

- Outline of dissemination and exploitation strategy, including OA >> impact section of the proposal (how will results be shared, data be managed and shared?)
- Include resources for publication costs (what journals, how many publications, what does it cost on average?)
- Combine GREEN/GOLD strategies to achieve maximum of OA

DURING THE PROJECT

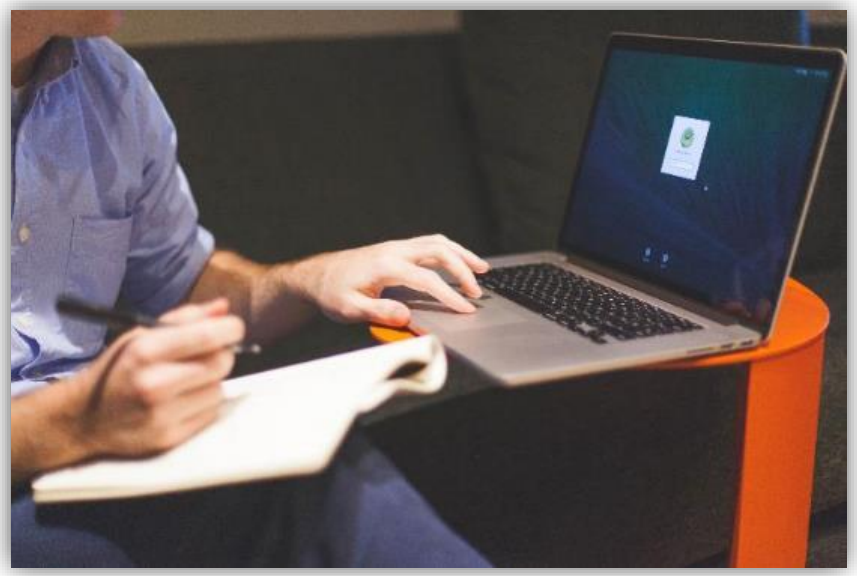
- Additional provisions in the Consortium Agreement - where to deposit, who is responsible.
- Implementation of the dissemination strategy, report at reviews and update
- What issues occur and how can they be solved? (publisher embargos, repositories for specific material, etc.)

AFTER THE PROJECT END

- Are there publications foreseen after the ending of the project (ie which will not be covered by the budget) – for post-FP7 project publications there is a pilot.
- Who takes care of deposit in repositories after the project end?

What are the consequences for non-compliance with OA requirements?

- If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations, the grant may be reduced (Article 43) and it may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6 of the General Model Grant Agreement.



http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/mga/gga/h2020-mga-gga-multi_en.pdf

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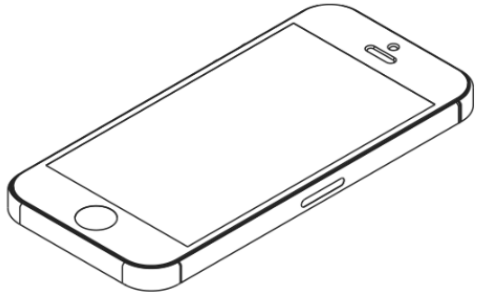
Group activity

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the code **33 49 19**

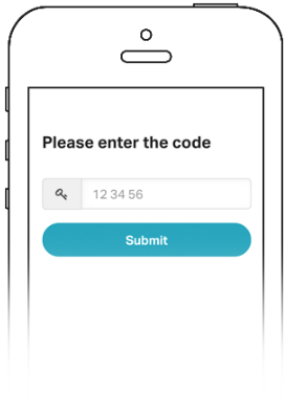


1

Grab your phone

2

Go to www.menti.com



3

Enter the code 33 49 19 and vote!

Helene Brinken

brinken@sub.uni-goettingen.de

Antónia Correia

antoniacorreia@sdum.uminho.pt

fit4rii.eu

@fit4rriEU

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