# Open Science & Plan S.
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The next framework program. So if you still, if you still a researcher and you will submit proposals there, it pushes all these eight priorities even further. So a fuller open access obligations, a retainment of copyright, it was mentioned this morning. So we will require that copyright via a license cc by license, still discussing what are the the right ones. But we will ask that the author of the article is the the the owner of the article so to speak. And that is very important because that is for text and data mining extremely important. And we, if the author is not empowered via a license that attributes the authorship to himself, the whole debate about texts and data mining becomes much more easier because he in the end is the owner of the product and he can allow to do the TBM on his articles.

So a fair and open data sharing, it's been mandatory. DEX text data management plans are mandatory so you have to submit them. If you don't submit them, your project is not, is not eligible. We will, I'm not a big fan of sanctions, but there is too much fall out in the compliance with open access and therefore we, the commission has decided, that, and there are two letters, a final warning has been issued to the biggest breaches of the, obligation to open access that if they do not comply with it to it, x percent of the final payment of the contact will be, will not be paid. So it's the last, it's the last, the last instrument to use. But if you know? Sometimes you cannot do it differently. As I said, if the reward system incentivizes open access because now it is not incentivized, imagine that you are researcher would be encouraged via the reward system as an indicator to publish in open access journals, whatever they are.

But then of course the whole sanction thing falls apart because they will do it as an incentive rather than as a sanction and I prefer much more that that word. But Okay. It is what it is.

And then then the, the new metrics, again, a difficult, difficult proposed to be made, but we hope to make a proposition after this summer. On plan S, so as you know the commission did not sign up to the coalition because as a public service we are not in a position to do that as a pan-European public service. I can explain you later on for what. But we are pushing it as much as possible in our own work programs and we are advocating it as much as possible. Certainly the second version. So you see there the key issues which we will, which we are now translating into the legal texts.

So no more embargoes, full copyright retention and on hybrid journals, in view of the transformative agreements, we think that it should be allowed but the cost is not eligible. Which I think is a, is a better proposal to do towards that research because it takes off the burden from implementing it.

Research data, as I said, mandatory opened by default, but you can opt out if for privacy, military and whatever IPR. It Isn't that you can bring forward but you need to even opting out, you need to propose the data management plan and it will be mandatory to use of course the European Open Science Cloud as the environment for depositing or standardizing your data and data access.

Now we often tend to forget in Europe how quickly we have evolved in all these and this is not the commission, this is us all together. And so open access from 2008 was an exotic discussion with a minimal pilot testing only for publications green or gold. A big discussion in 2008. 10 years later, we are in a situation where open access is simply made mandatory. Open data is made mandatory. No more

exceptions, at least not for the the DMPs and whereby actually open science becomes mainstream in a lot of the funding. So it's quite spectacular progress so to speak.

And that's also why Europe is seen and Europe not the commission. Europe is seen as a leader of the whole open science, open data, open access debate in the world. Because we participate in this G7, G20 and all these G discusses that you have in the world. And it is quite nice to see that, for example, the Open Science Cloud has been, has inspired Canada, has inspired Australia to do the same. South Africa is launching an open science platform, which is part of the over open science cloud or the other way around, the Open Science Cloud, which is part of their own African open science platform and so forth. So the trend is there and I think we have set the trend in Europe and it is being taken over in the rest of the world.