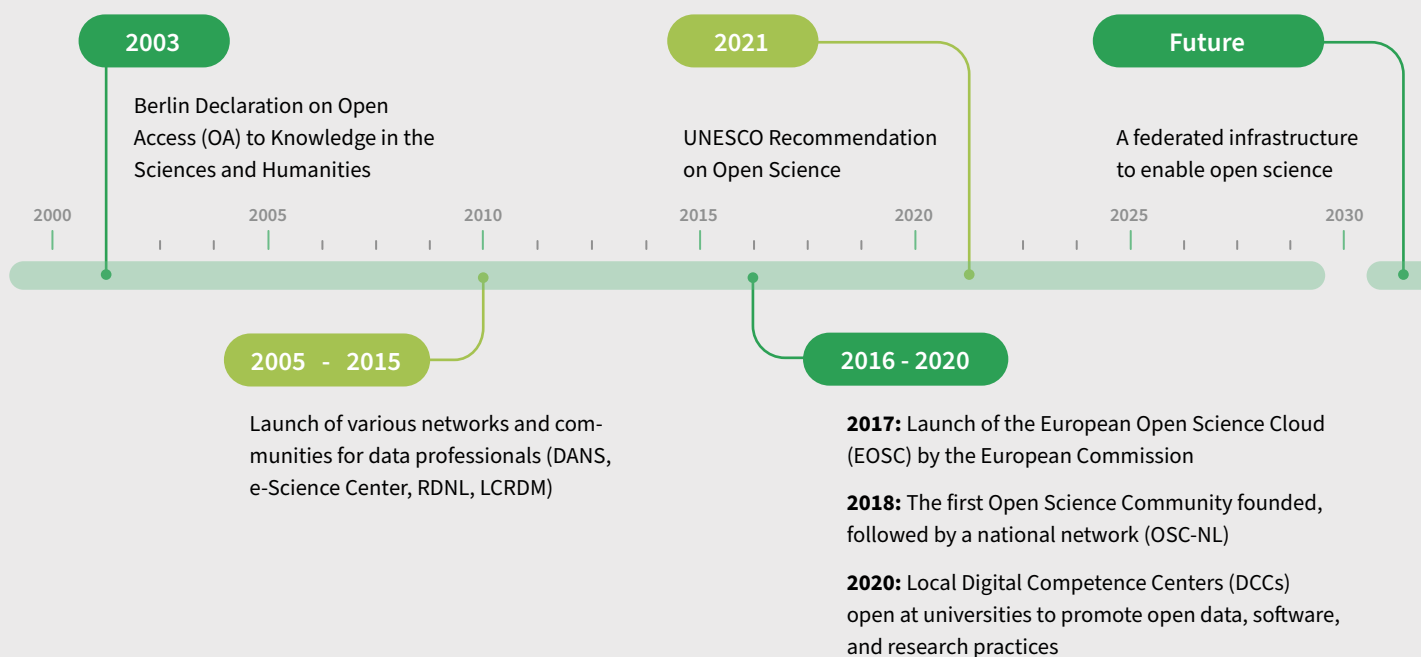


OPEN SCIENCE



Open science is a movement that advocates for a more open and participatory approach to research. It encourages sharing methods, data, software, and publications as open as possible at the earliest possible stage in the research lifecycle and making them available for reuse. This transparency and collaboration are vital for accelerating discoveries and maximizing the impact of research on both science and society.

Timeline



4 pillars of open science

- **Open access:** the first global movement in open science that provides free, unrestricted access to academic publications and data, allowing anyone to read, download, copy, distribute, and use the information, thereby increasing the visibility and reuse of research while ensuring quality.
- **FAIR data:** four principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) for data management and stewardship, to maximize its usability and accessibility.
- **Open research software** focuses on creating open source and well-documented research software to promote transparency and reproducibility.
- **Citizen science:** involves the active participation of the general public in scientific research, enhancing public engagement and collaborative data collection and analysis. Imperative to this is to ensure that all forms of research output are recognised and rewarded.

5 inspiring developments



Foundation of LCRDM: this national coordination point for Research Data Management established an expert network to facilitate training and collective action



Launch of Publinova to make all practice-based research accessible and visible



Realization of Yoda, a platform to securely store and add metadata in the whole research lifecycle



Start of the ORCID consortium, emphasizing the importance of global PID standards



Launch of Research Cloud, a portal where users can build a virtual research environment



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