

# What is open?



# Context

- Openness can contribute to **better research, greater impact, and value for money**
- Open in the broadest sense, can be applied to many outputs and research
  - Available to more users
  - More (and more effective) scrutiny
  - Easier to attempt replication
  - Research products as inputs to new research
- **Openness is a spectrum**
- Open implementation depends on numerous factors, including disciplinary values, cultures and practices, types of outputs, goals and practical considerations

# The open spectrum

# Four dimension of openness



1. Discoverable



2. Accessible



3. Reusable



4. Transparent

# 1. Discoverable

- Good metadata available on the public Internet (including use of standards)
- Linked
- Persistent and unique identifiers
- Clear rights statements

(some level of discoverability is part of the baseline for openness)

## 2. Accessible

- Free to all users at the point of use, and in perpetuity

————— baseline —————

- Readable by all regardless of disability
- Downloadable
- Machine readable
- It is more accessible, if it is open sooner

# 3. Reusable

- Fewest restrictions on reuse, dissemination and modification

# 4. Transparent

- Peer-review
- Impact metrics
- Transparency in the research process (e.g. TOP Guidelines)
  - Citation standards
  - Data transparency
  - Analytical methods/code
  - Research materials
  - Design and analysis
  - Pre-registration
  - Replication
- Author Transparency – author names, roles, funding, institutional affiliations, other disclosures of potential conflict of interest

# Next steps

- Draft self-assessment framework
- Open for comments/feedback
- OSI branded publication?

# The 4-dimensional hypercube of openness

