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 all types of scholarly outputs and research processes/practices

- Openness is a spectrum

- Open implementation depends on numerous factors, including disciplinary values, cultures and practices, types of outputs, goals and practical considerations

  - More (and more effective) scrutiny
  - Easier to attempt replication
  - Research products as inputs to new research

- Available to more users
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

• 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