Open Science in research and innovation: *Horizon Europe* dissemination standards.

Fedele Colantuono, PhD
University of Foggia
Department of Economics
fedele.colantuono@unifg.it

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Agenda

- Intro (https://mhfdxkn7mci.typeform.com/to/sPclWGNI)
- Open Science Definition and Principles
- Open Science in Europe
- Open Science in Italy
- Benefits and Challenges of Open Science
- Responsible Research & Innovation
- Horizon Europe
- Case study

Open Science

„ an inclusive construct that combines various movements and practices aiming to make multilingual scientific knowledge openly available, accessible and reusable for everyone, to increase scientific collaborations and sharing of information for the benefits of science and society, and to open the processes of scientific knowledge creation, evaluation and communication to societal actors beyond the traditional scientific community.”

UNESCO (2021). UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science.
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949

Open Science objectives:

Video

- increase transparency, re-use, participation, cooperation, accountability and reproducibility of scientific knowledge
- speed up research progress
- increase trust in research results
- avoid waste of resources
- reduce inequality, particularly in access to science
- make publicly funded research public

https://open-science-training-handbook.github.io/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_EN//01Introduction/

https://openeconomics.zbw.eu/en/knowledgebase/goals-of-open-science/?cat=89

Key pillars of Open Science

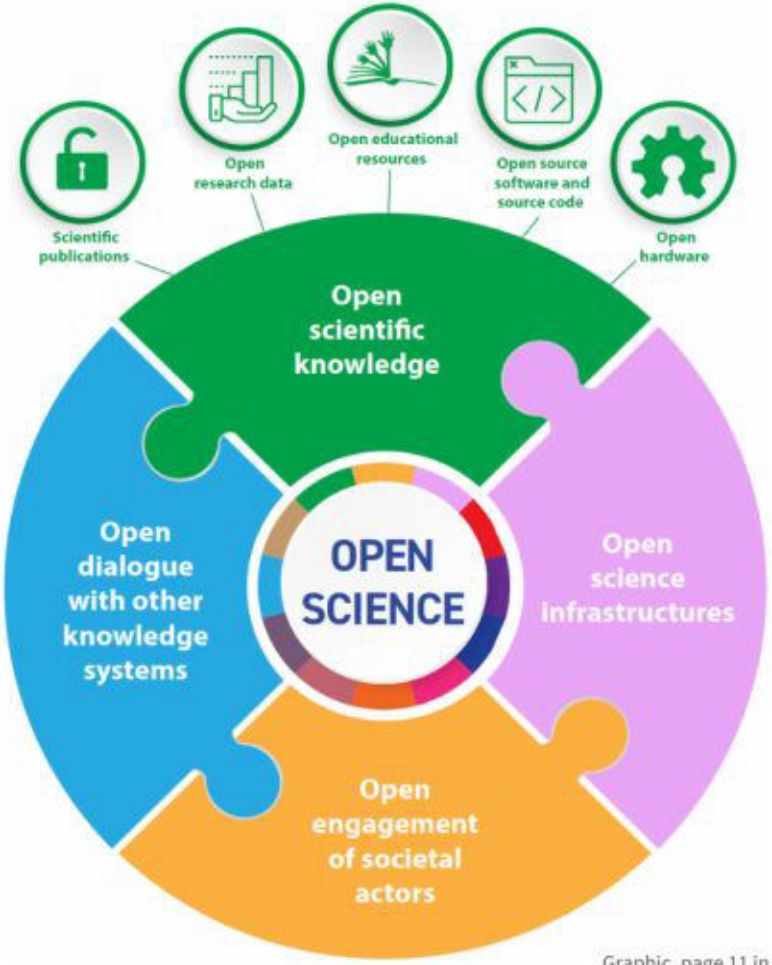
Open Scientific Knowledge: scientific publications, research data, software, source code and hardware in the public domain or under an open license.

Open Science infrastructures: scientific equipment or sets of instruments, knowledge-based resources such as collections, repositories, archives and scientific data, open computational and digital infrastructures.

Open engagement of societal actors: citizen and participatory science and other extended collaboration between scientists and societal actors beyond the scientific community, opening up practices and tools that are part of the research cycle and by making the scientific process more inclusive and accessible to the broader inquiring society.

Open dialogue with other knowledge systems: recognition of complementarities between diverse epistemologies, incl. indigenous knowledge systems.

Open Scientific Knowledge



open access (OA) and public domain / open license for:

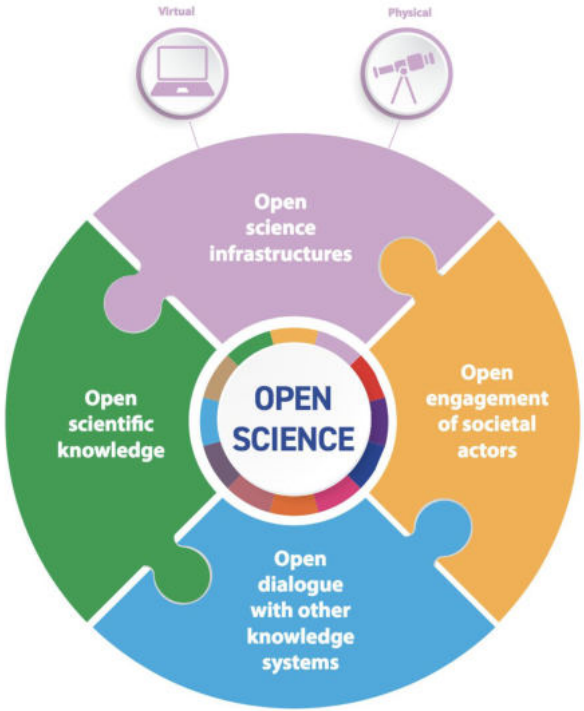
- scientific publications
- research data
- open educational resources
- software and source code
- research methodologies

<u>evaluation processes improve access, re-use, repurpose, adaptation and distribution</u>

Graphic, page 11 in the UNESCO Open Science Recommendation. CC BY IGO 3.0

UNESCO (2021). UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949

Open Science Infrastructures



- scientific equipment or instruments

- publication and research data platforms, repositories, archives

- current research information systems, bibliometrics systems

virtual research environments and digital research services enable collaborative and multidisciplinary data analysis

UNESCO (2021). UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949

Open Engagement of Societal Actors

- opening up practices and tools

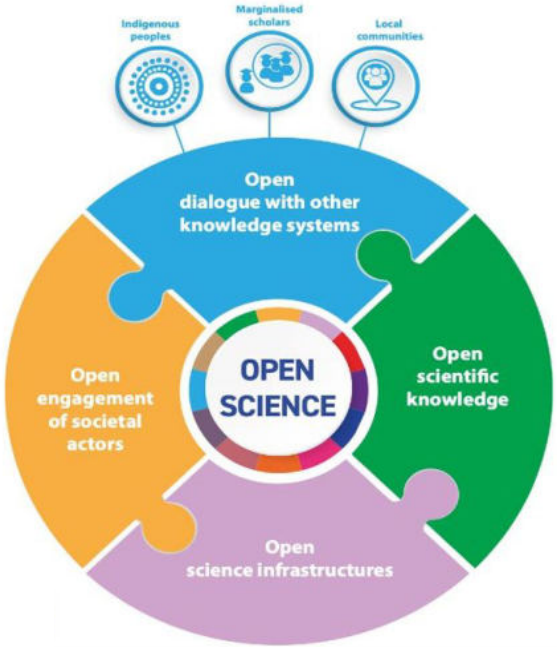
- making the scientific process more inclusive and accessible to the broader inquiring society (citizen science)

- crowdfunding, crowdsourcing and scientific volunteering

<u>extend collaboration between scientists and societal actors</u>

UNESCO (2021). UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949

Open Dialogue with other Knowledge Systems



- inclusion of knowledge from marginalized scholars

- adherence to international human rights norms and standards

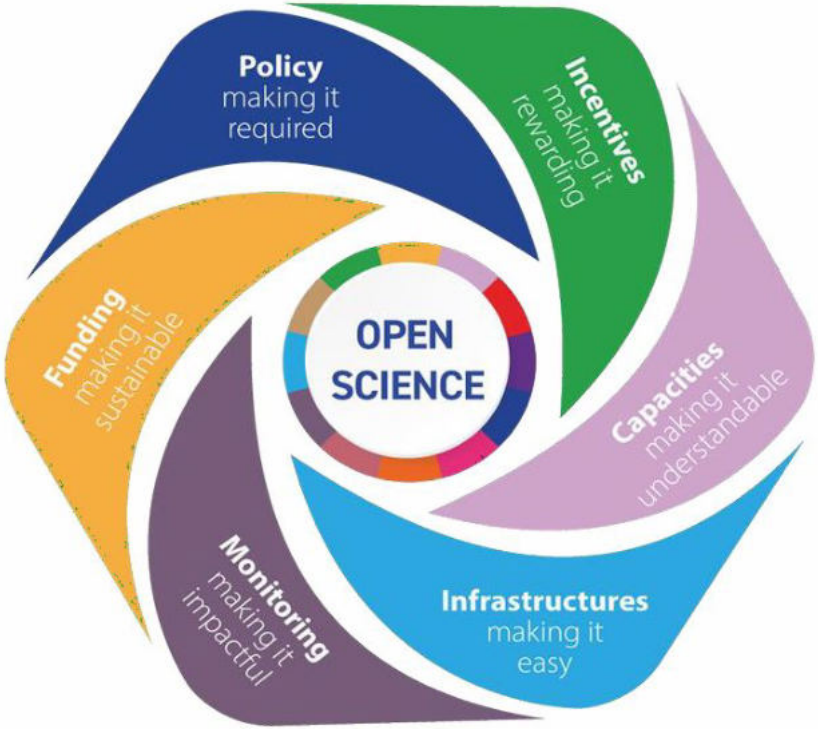
- respect for knowledge sovereignty and governance

- recognition of rights of knowledge holders

<u>recognizes the diversity of knowledge systems and knowledge producers</u>

UNESCO (2021). UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949

How to Implement Open Science?



UNESCO (2023).

In order to effectively implement Open Science, behavioral change needs to be implemented at the societal, institutional and individual levels.

Science policy, funding and research assessment play a major role.

Nosek, B. (2019). Strategy for Culture Change. https://www.cos.io/blog/strategy-for-culture-change

Open Science in Europe

Plan S

- Plan S is an initiative for Open Access publishing that was launched in September 2018. The plan is supported by cOAlition S, an international consortium of research funding and performing organisations. Plan S requires that, from 2021, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant Open Access journals or platforms.
- Coalition S started in 2018: research funders (incl. Gates Foundation, Wellcome Trust, European Commission, European Research Council) to support open access transformation
- Plan S: 10 principles to guide Open Access

https://www.coalition-s.org/about/

Horizon Europe

- 2021-2027 research funding initiative by the European Commission

- Mandatory open access to peer-reviewed publications, generated research data (as open as possible) and data management plans

- **Open Research Europe** = open access publishing platform

- Numerous projects for the **European Open Science Cloud** (EOSC)

„Open science practices are addressed and evaluated under ‘excellence’ as they are considered a part of the methodology.” (Horizon Europe Programme Guide)

https://openeconomics.zbw.eu/en/knowledgebase/attitude-of-research-funding-institutions-to-open-science/?cat=89 European Commission. (2023). Horizon Europe (HORIZON) Programme Guide. Version 3.0. https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/programme-guide_horizon_en.pdf

Research Integrity Guidelines

- rules and modes of behavior to ensure good scientific practices

- reproducibility of research results as a core requirement

- European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity

“Open Science can be understood as a toolbox of digital practices that make assumptions, processes and results of research transparent, reproducible and reusable and facilitate their open communication.”

https://openeconomics.zbw.eu/en/knowledgebase/open-science-as-a-toolbox-for-the-implementation-of-guidelines-for-good-scientific-practice/?cat=89 ALLEA (2023). The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity – Revised Edition 2023. Berlin. https://doi.org/10.26356/ECOC

FAIR Principles

- developed in 2016 to reform the publishing system providing a guideline for those wishing to enhance the reusability of their data holdings.

FAIR = **F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable, **R**eusable research data

- guide research data management initiatives (e.g. EOSC, etc)

- specifications in different disciplines

- FAIR ≠ open: access restrictions are compatible with FAIR principles

Wilkinson, M. D. *et al*. 2016 The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. *Data* **3**, 160018. doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18

OpenAIRE

- Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
- EU funded since 2008, since 2018 independent legal entity
- service catalog of open scholarship services (e.g. Zenodo)
- network of 37 National Open Access Desks incl. country pages with information

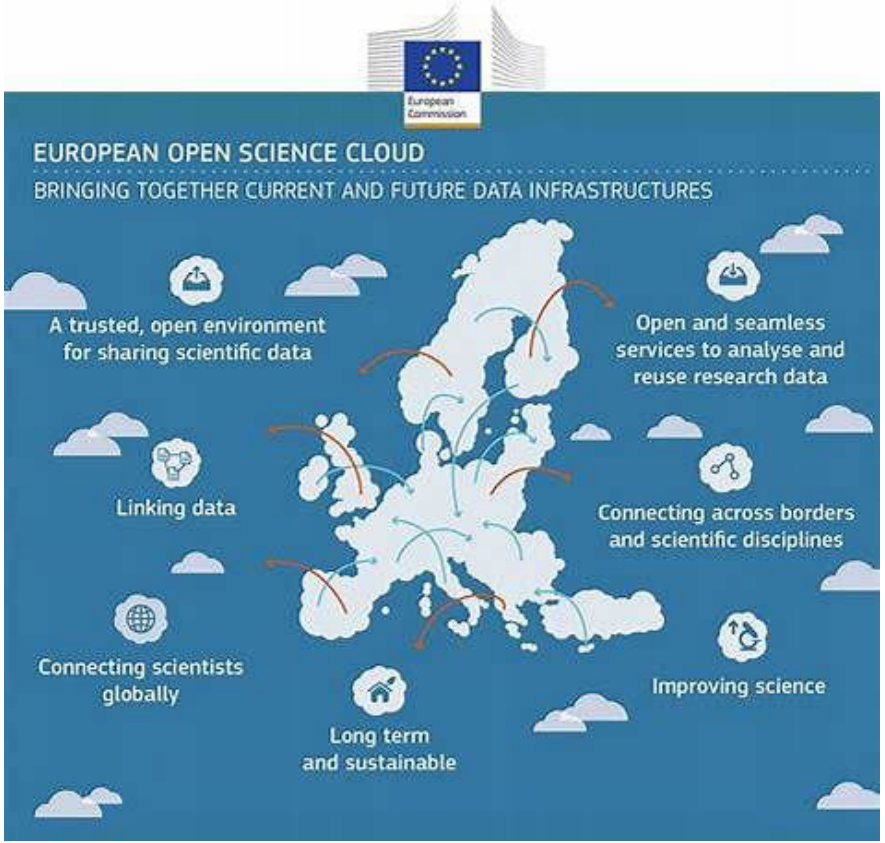
“improve discoverability, accessibility, shareability, reusability, reproducibility, and monitoring of data-driven research results from EU funded projects”

https://www.openaire.eu

EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD

- started in 2016 to improve exchange of research data
- goals: seamless access, FAIR management, reliable reuse of research data / other digital objects
- diverse projects to work on operationalization

“provide European researchers, innovators, companies and citizens with a federated and open multi-disciplinary environment where they can publish, find and re-use data, tools and services for research, innovation and educational purposes.”



https://library.ktu.edu/news/launch-of-the-european-open-science-cloud-eosc/

https://www.eosc-portal.eu/about/eosc

Open Science in Italy

Open Science in Italy

- In June 2022, Italy published its national plan for open science.
- the National Research Programme (**PNR**) 21-27 has envisaged the drafting of a National Plan for Open Science (**PNSA**), aimed at “laying the foundations for the full implementation of open science in Italy, facilitating the transition toward an open, transparent, fair, inclusive research system, in which the scientific community regains control of the communication of research results, for the benefit of research itself and of society as a whole.” The PNSA is structured around 5 axes of intervention **(1. SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS; 2. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DATA; 3. RESEARCH EVALUATION; 4. OPEN SCIENCE; 5. OPENING OF RESEARCH DATA ON SARS-COV-2 AND COVID-19)**
- there is no officially endorsed infrastructure or system called to collect the scientific outcomes or to support the implementation of the national plan for open science.
- the Working Group on Open Science, promoted by the **CoPER** (the board of Italian public research institutions), has recently published two studies on policies and practices concerning open access to scientific literature and research data.

Italy’s Open Access statistics

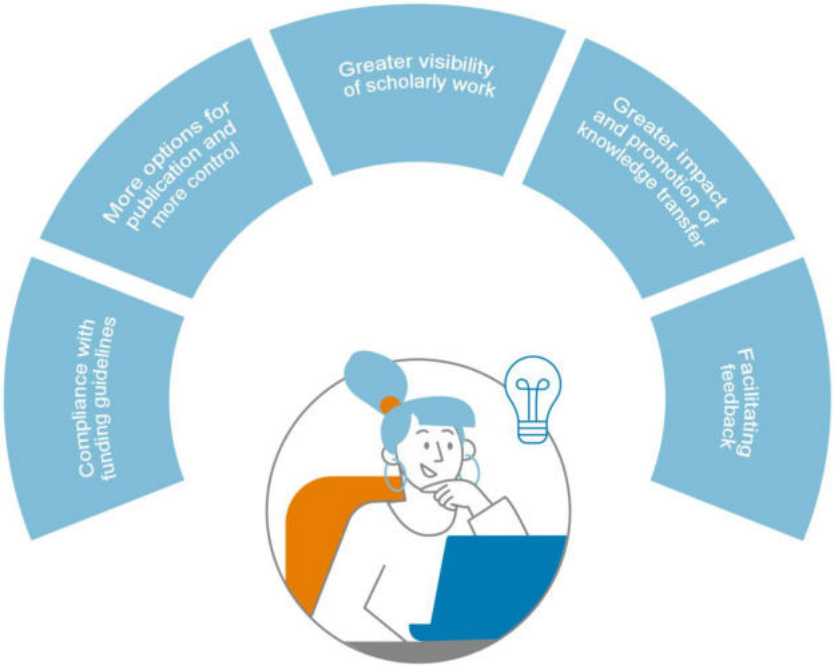
Italy has drastically shifted from subscription-only to open publication of its scholarly research. Here are some statistics from Scopus:

- 2013: 66% of articles were subscription-only, 10% were green Open Access, and 13% were gold Open Access.
- 2018: 54% of articles were subscription-only, 14% were green Open Access, and 24% were gold Open Access.
- 2023: 35% of articles were subscription-only, 5% were green Open Access, and 57% were gold Open Access.

Benefits and Challenges of Open Science

Benefits of Open Science

Individual Benefits of Open Science



- greater visibility of scholarly work
- greater impact and promotion of knowledge transfer
- more options for publication and more control
- compliance with funding guidelines
- facilitate feedback

Video

Individual Benefits of Open Science | Open Economics Guide of the ZBW

Effects of Open Access

- higher download numbers and page views

- higher number of references from the non-scientific area (patents, news) to OA publications

- no quality differences between OA and restricted access publications

- shortens the time between submission and acceptance for publication of articles

- savings in access costs and transaction costs

- citation advantage (but not fully empirically proven).

Restrictions to Open Science

Not everything can be opened:

- protection of human rights
- national security
- confidentiality
- right to privacy
- respect for human subjects of study
- legal process and public order
- protection of intellectual property rights, personal information, sacred and secret indigenous knowledge, and rare, threatened or endangered species (UNESCO2021)

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science.
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949

Barriers and Challenges to Open Science

- competitive disadvantage (also vs. industry)
- lacking incentives
- workload to make outputs / infrastructures available
- restrictions
- costs, but no reward or compensation
- loss in context information (e.g. qualitative data)

- benefits of open science not demonstrated
- citizen science does not make science more „democratic“ or increases the public‘s trust in science
- disadvantages global South and other epistemologies („data capitalism“ / colonization)
- openness vs. quality

Generative AI and Open Science

- „AI tools discriminate, disrespect different cultures, violate privacy and security, automate inequality.“

- AI training data comes from Open Science efforts

How can Open Science activities be prevented from doing harm?

Acion, L., Rajngewerc, M., Randall, G. et al. (2023). Generative AI poses ethical challenges for open science. Nature Human Behavior, 7: 1800–1801. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-023-01740-4

https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/document/download/2b6cf7e5-36ac-41cb-aab5-0d32050143dc_en?filename=ec_rtd_ai-guidelines.pdf

Open Science in Context

- consider all perspectives and incentives of stakeholders
- study unforeseen risks and potentially harmful use
- beware of lock-in effects and surveillance mechanisms
- account for commercial interests and predatory practices
- no guarantee for good scientific quality

OS contributes to good scientific practice and more responsibility increases international and interdisciplinary collaboration huge potential for research progress, but protected spaces are also necessary.

DFG. (2022). Open Science as Part of Research Culture. Positioning of the German Research Foundation. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7194537

Responsible Research & Innovation

Responsible Research & Innovation (RRI)

- RRI is an inclusive approach to research and innovation to ensure that societal actors work together during the whole research and innovation process.
- RRI and Open Science both share the fundamental values of openness, inclusion and democracy.

towards ethically acceptable, socially desirable and environmentally sustainable products and services

https://rri-tools.eu/training/resources

Responsible Research & Innovation (RRI)

OPEN SCIENCE AFFECTS THE ENTIRE RESEARCH CYCLE

To sum up:

WWW.MIJRD.COM

PUBLISH

Your Research Paper

1 CHOOSE YOUR TOPIC

Identify research gaps, state your research question clearly, and use free tools for additional information.

2 THOROUGH RESEARCH

Review existing literature thoroughly. Collect relevant data through appropriate methods like experiments or surveys.

3 WRITING YOUR PAPER

Summarize research, State problem, Detail methods, Present results, Interpret findings, Conclude, and Cite sources

4 PREPARE SUBMISSION

Format the manuscript per journal guidelines. Write cover letter introducing yourself and justifying journal choice.

5 SUBMIT & REVIEW

Submit the manuscript and wait for the review process for the manuscript.

6 ACCEPTANCE AND PUBLICATION

Wait for the acceptance, after acceptance paper will be published after submitting necessary required documents.

WWW.MIJRD.COM

How to get started in Open Science?

1. What information would you like to share about your research? What information needs to be protected?

2. Document your research for others accordingly.

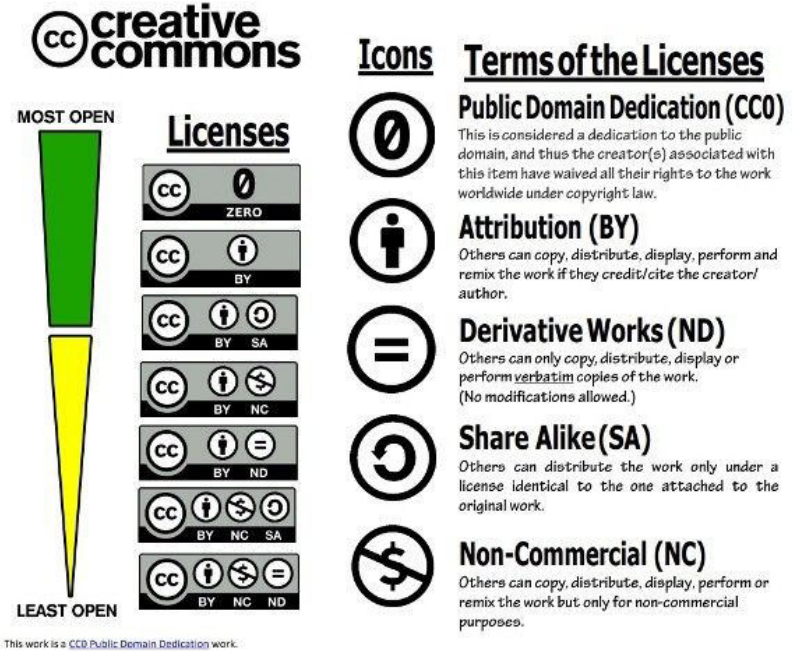
3. Make your publications and data open and FAIR.

CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International

Creative Commons

Creative Commons is an international nonprofit organization that empowers people to grow and sustain the thriving commons of shared knowledge and culture we need to address the world's most pressing challenges and create a brighter future for all.



E.g. CC BY 4.0 license:

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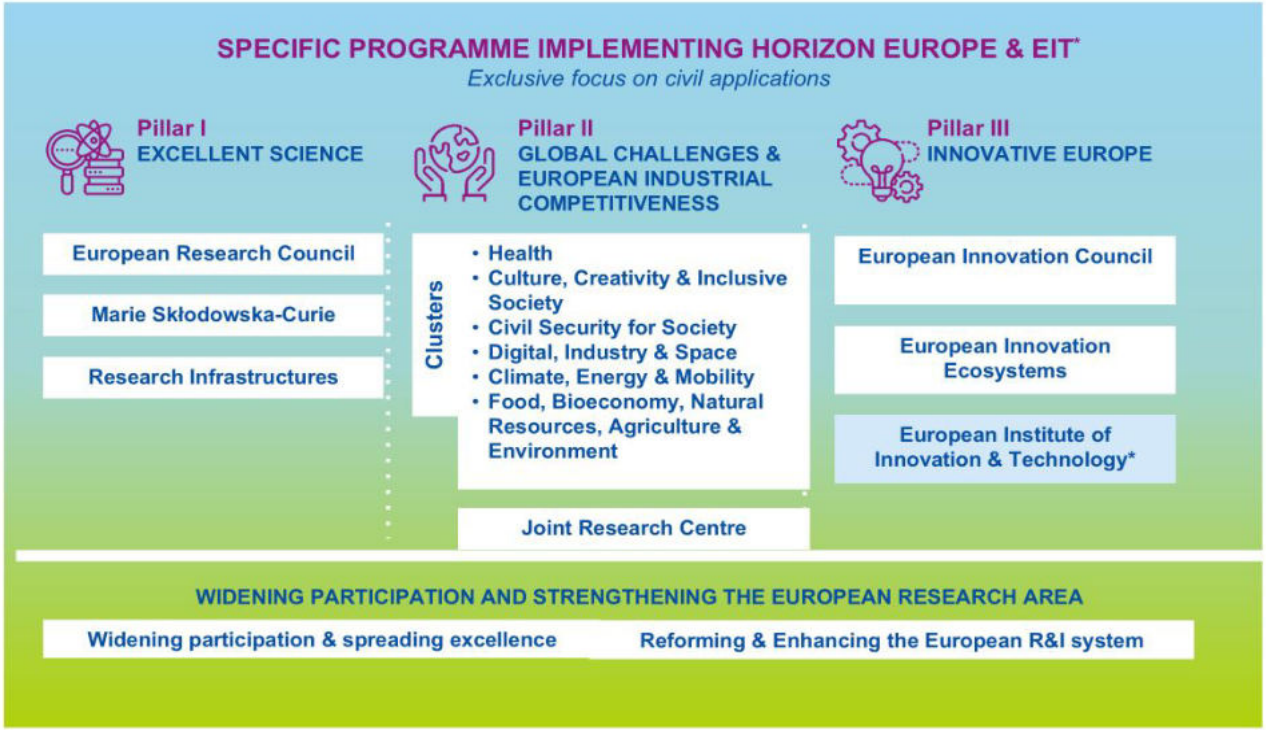
Horizon Europe dissemination standards

HORIZON EUROPE – SHORT OVERVIEW



European Commission

The mission

The EU's key funding programme for research and innovation:

- Tackles climate change
- Helps to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals
- Boosts the EU's competitiveness and growth
- Facilitates collaboration and strengthens the impact of research and innovation in developing, supporting and implementing EU policies while tackling global challenges
- Supports the creation and better diffusion of excellent knowledge and technologies
- Creates jobs, fully engages the EU's talent pool, boosts economic growth, promotes industrial competitiveness and optimises investment impact within a strengthened European Research Area.

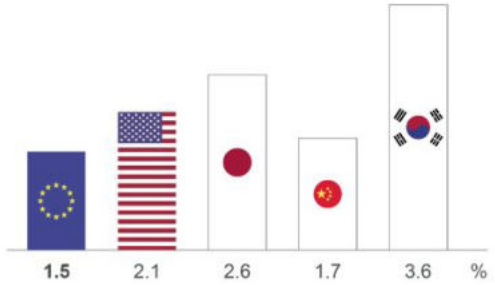
While benefiting from world-class research and strong industries… Our knowledge and skills are our main resources

6% of the world's **population**

17% of global **R&D**

25% of all high-quality **scientific publications**

1.5% EU **business R&D investment**



EU figure is for 2019
Figures for USA, Japan, China and South Korea are for 2018. Figures represent R&D as % of GDP

…Europe can do better at transforming this into **leadership in innovation** and **entrepreneurship**

European Commission

Open Science in Horizon Europe

Why do we need Open Science?

"Open science" *means an approach to the scientific process based on open cooperative work, tools and diffusing knowledge*

(Horizon Europe Regulation and Model Grant Agreement)

Open science has the potential to increase:

- **Quality & efficiency of R&I**, if all the produced results are shared, made reusable, and if their reproducibility is improved

- **Creativity**, through collective intelligence and cross-disciplinary research that does not require laborious data wrangling

- **Trust** in the science system, by engaging both researchers & citizens

Moving to a new approach in science

The dominant current system	FROM → TO	Open Science
• Rewarding individual competing scientists	→	• Rewarding collaboration and sharing
• Publish as much and as fast as possible	→	• Share knowledge/data as early and as openly as possible
• Excellence defined largely on the basis of *where* scientists publish	→	• Composite definition of excellence
• Incentivises researchers to *produce specific outputs* (mainly publications) *- Use of quantitative metrics*	→	• Incentivises researchers to share, collaborate, increase quality and impact; *- Use of qualitative and quantitative metrics*
• Increasing influence of commercial players from access to publications *- supported by proprietary services and analytics*	→	• Avoid lock-in over public-funded R&I output, ensuring autonomy of research performing organisations *- supported by open services and analytics*

Open Science throughout project lifetime

European Commission

Evaluating open science in Horizon Europe proposals

European Commission

Open Science practices

What?	How?	Mandatory in all calls/recommended
Early and open sharing of research	Preregistration, registered reports, preprints etc.	Recommended
Research output management	Manage responsibly in line with FAIR (including a management plan)	• **Mandatory** for research data • Recommended for research outputs other than publications and research data
Measures to ensure reproduciblity of research outputs	Information on outputs/tools/instruments & access to data/results for validation of publications	**Mandatory**
Open access to research outputs through deposition in trusted repositories	• Open access to publications • Open access to data • Open access to software, models, algorithms, workflows etc.	• **Mandatory** for peer-reviewed publications • **Mandatory** for research data **but** with exceptions ('as open as possible…') • Recommended for other research outputs
Participation in open peer-review	Publishing in open peer-reviewed journals or platforms	Recommended
Involving all relevant knowledge actors	Involvement of citizens, civil society and end-users in co-creation of content (e.g. crowd-sourcing, etc.)	Recommended

- Non-exhaustive list
- Mandatory in all calls: Model Grant Agreement or call requirement; all the rest recommended

Evaluation of proposals and Open Science

"Excellence" criterion

(methodology)

- Evaluation of the quality of open science practices
- E.g.1 page to describe Open Science practices + 1 page to describe research data/output management [RIA,IA]

"Quality and efficiency of implementation" criterion

(capacity of participants and consortium as a whole + list of achievements)

- Explain expertise/track record on Open Science
- List publications, software, data, etc, relevant to the project with qualitative assessment and, where available, persistent identifiers

Publications are expected to be open access; datasets are expected to be FAIR and 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'. **Significance of publications to be evaluated on the basis of proposers' qualitative assessment** and not per Journal Impact Factor

NB on evaluation !

- Evaluation concerns mandatory and recommended Open Science practices, the latter where appropriate
- When Open Science practices are duly justified as not appropriate for the project, score is not lowered for not addressing those practices or for lack of Open Science track record/expertise
- All Work Programmes, except for the ERC, evaluate open science practices as outlined above (exception with some EIC programmes that for now evaluate under impact)

Model Grant Agreement requirements

1. Open access to scientific publications
2. Research Data Management
3. Additional open science practices

1. Open access to publications (1/2)

Beneficiaries must ensure **open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications** relating to their results. In particular, **they must ensure**:

- at the latest upon publication, **deposition** of the Author Accepted Manuscript or Version of Record in a trusted repository + **immediate open access via the repository** under a Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY) or equivalent (Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial/Non Derivatives licenses or equivalent are allowed for long-text formats)

- **information** via the repository about any research output/tools/instruments needed to **validate the conclusions of the scientific publication**

Metadata must be open under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or equivalent, **in line with the FAIR principles** and provide information about the licensing terms and persistent identifiers, amongst others.

Open access to publications (2/2)

- Beneficiaries (or authors) **must retain sufficient intellectual property rights** to comply with the open access requirements

- Publication in venue of their choice but **publication fees are reimbursable only if publishing venue is full open access** (publication fees in hybrid venues are not reimbursed)

- Beneficiaries have the possibility to publish at no costs in **Open Research Europe**, the European Commission open access publishing platform

Open Research Europe (ORE)

the open access publishing platform of the European Commission

- ORE is **not a repository**
- **Original** articles i.e. stemming from Horizon 2020-funded research and Horizon Europe
- **All scientific areas** of Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe covered
- **High-quality, reliable and efficient** publishing venue
- **High scientific standards**, and **swift and transparent processes**
- Oversight by an **independent Scientific Advisory Board**

Visit the platform: https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/

@OpenResearch_EU

European Commission

Benefits

Open science in action

EFFICIENT

- Rigorous open peer review
- Rapid and transparent
- International scientific advisory board

IMPACTFUL

- Immediate open access
- Article-level metrics
- Open data for reproducibility and reuse

STRESS-FREE

Service available also after grant has ended

- Optional service
- No author fees
- No administrative burden
- Automatic compliance with open access requirements

European Commission

2. Research data management (1/2)

Beneficiaries **must manage the digital research data** generated in the action responsibly, **in line with the FAIR ("Findable", "Accessible", "Interoperable", Reusable")** principles and:

- ❑ establish + regularly update a **data management plan** ('DMP') for generated (and/or collected) data
- ❑ as soon as possible and within the deadlines set out in the DMP, **deposit** the data in a trusted repository (federated in the EOSC if required in the call conditions) **+ ensure open access under CC BY, CC 0 or equivalent, following the principle 'as open as possible as closed as necessary'**
- ❑ provide information via the repository about any research output/tools/instruments needed to **re-use or validate the data**

Metadata must be open under CC 0 or equivalent (to the extent legitimate interests or constraints are safeguarded), **in line with the FAIR principles** and provide information about the licensing terms and persistent identifiers, amongst others.

Research data management (2/2)

There are exceptions to open access to research data.

Data may be kept closed if:

- providing open access is against the **beneficiary's legitimate interests**, including regarding commercial exploitation;
- it is contrary to **any other constraints**, such as data protection rules, privacy, confidentiality, trade secrets, Union competitive interests, security rules, intellectual property rights or would be **against other obligations** under the Grant Agreement.

Trusted repositories under Horizon Europe

- Trusted repositories are either **certified repositories** (e.g. CoreTrustSeal, nestor Seal DIN31644, ISO16363) and/or **disciplinary/domain repositories** that are commonly used/endorsed by the research communities (e.g. ELIXIR deposition databases).
- **General-purpose repositories** and **institutional repositories** are, in general, also acceptable.
- Trusted repositories share essential properties:
  - Mechanisms to ensure **integrity** and **authenticity** of contents.
  - Offer clear **information** about their **policies/services**.
  - Provide broad, and ideally **open access** to content (consistent with legal and ethical constraints).
  - Assign **PIDs**, ask for detailed **metadata** in a standardized (e.g. Dublin Core) and machine-readable way.
  - Ensure mid- and long-term **preservation** of contents, **expert curation**, **quality assurance**.
  - Meet national and/or international **security** criteria

3. Additional Open Science practices (1/2)

- Where the call conditions impose **additional obligations** regarding Open Science practices,

  the beneficiaries must also comply with those

- Where the call conditions impose **additional obligations regarding the validation of scientific publications**,

  the beneficiaries must provide (digital or physical) access to data or other results needed for validation of the conclusions of scientific publications, to the extent that their legitimate interests or constraints are safeguarded (and unless they already provided the (open) access at publication

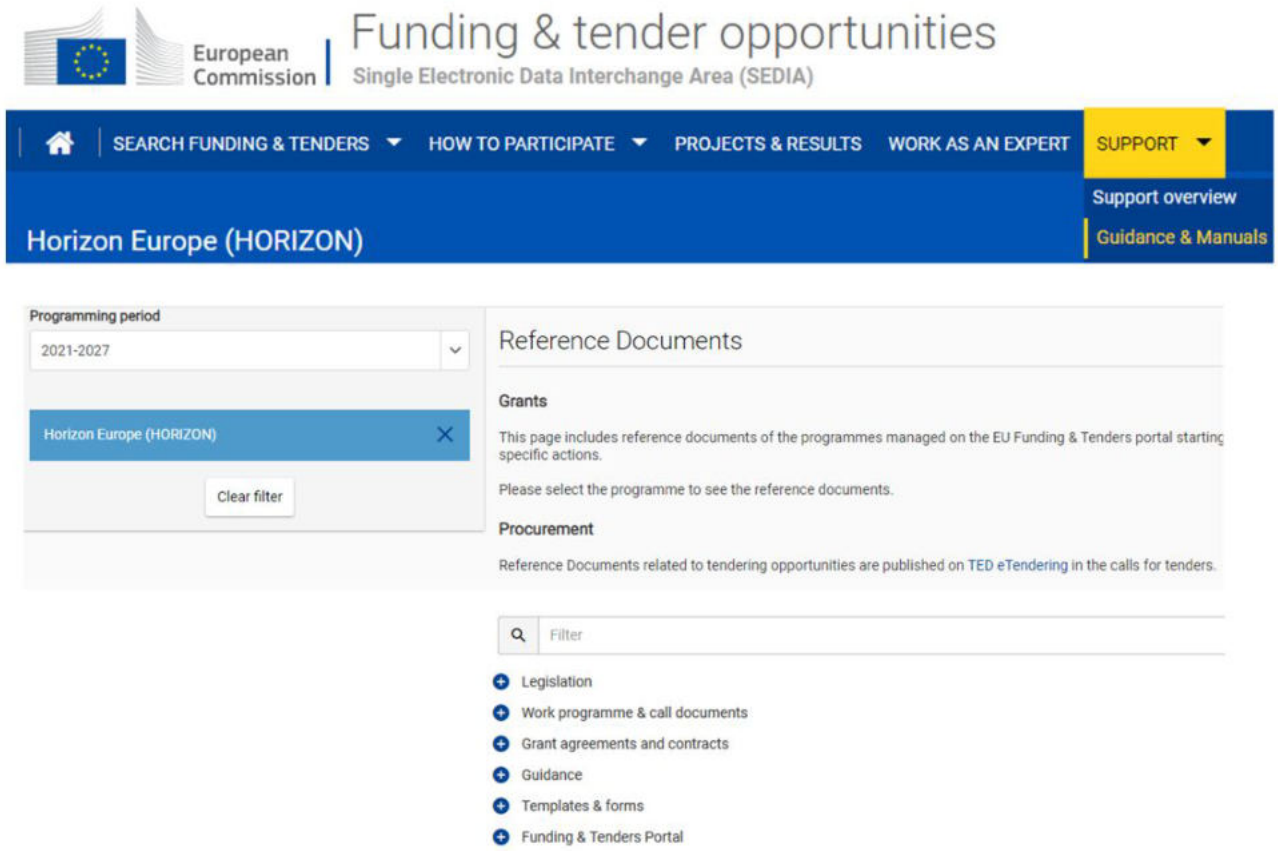
Additional Open Science practices (2/2)

- Where the call conditions impose **additional Open Science obligations in case of a public emergency,**

the beneficiaries must (if requested by the granting authority) immediately deposit any research output in a repository + provide open access to it under CC BY, CC 0 or equivalent

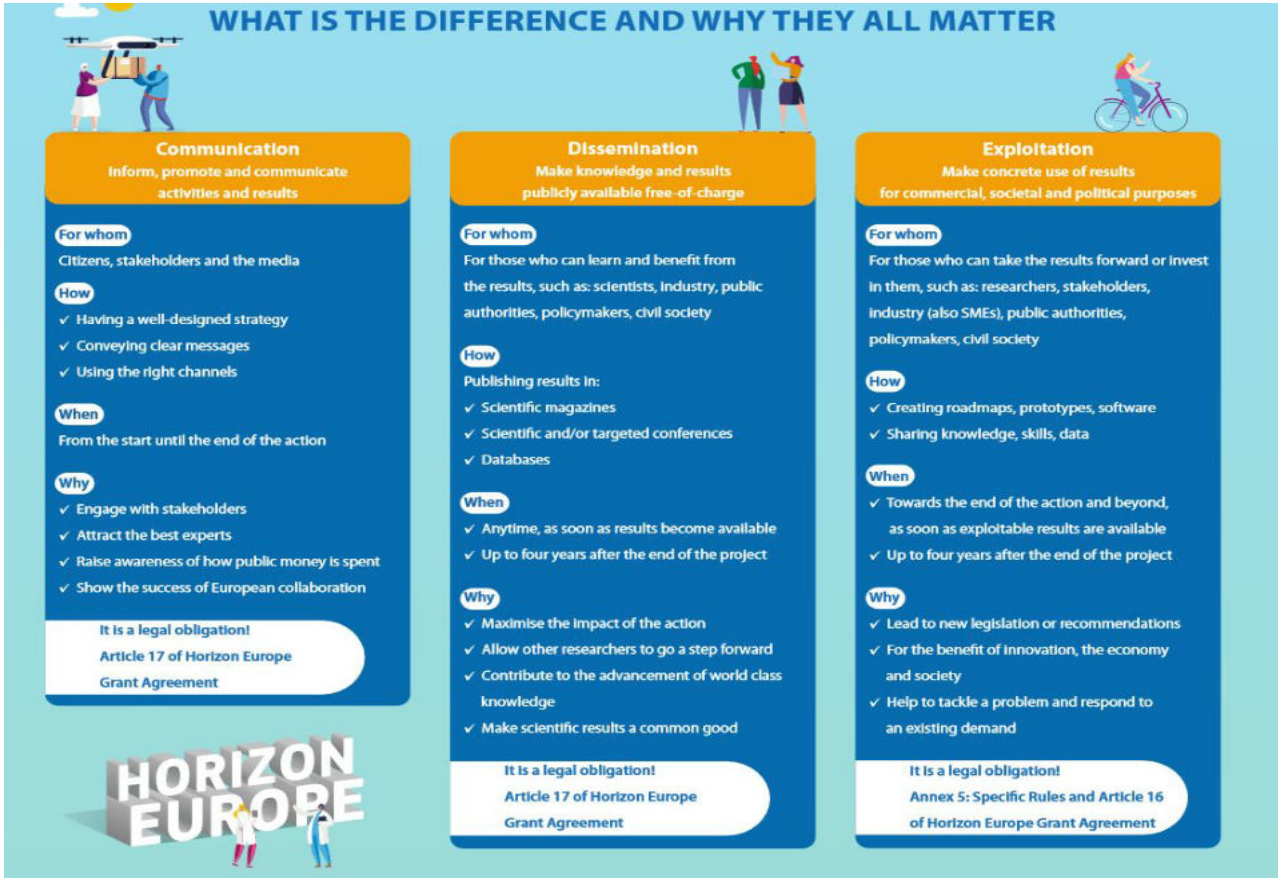
As an exception, if the access would be against the beneficiaries´ legitimate interests, the beneficiaries must grant nonexclusive licenses –under fair and reasonable conditions- to legal entities that need the research output to address the public emergency and commit to rapidly and broadly exploit the resulting products and services at fair and reasonable conditions.

This provision applies up to 4 years after the end of the action



https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/how-to-participate/reference-documents;programCode=HORIZON

What is dissemination, communication and exploitation?



Free-of-charge dissemination and exploitation services

Open research Europe platform	An open access, publishing platform for scientific papers for Horizon Europe beneficiaries, including an open peer review and article revision.
Horizon results platform	A platform for showcasing your research results, finding collaboration opportunities and getting inspired by the results of others. The Horizon Results Platform TV provides additional support, including testimonials and interviews from project participants that have succeeded as entrepreneurs.
Booster	Free consulting services including a portfolio dissemination and exploitation strategy, business plan development and go-to-market support.
Horizon Standardisation Booster	A dedicated support service for Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020 projects to increase and valorise your project results through standardisation.
Innovation radar	An initiative that strengthens connections between EU-funded innovators, European investors, and policymakers in member states to help high-potential innovations to reach the market.

Horizon Results Platform

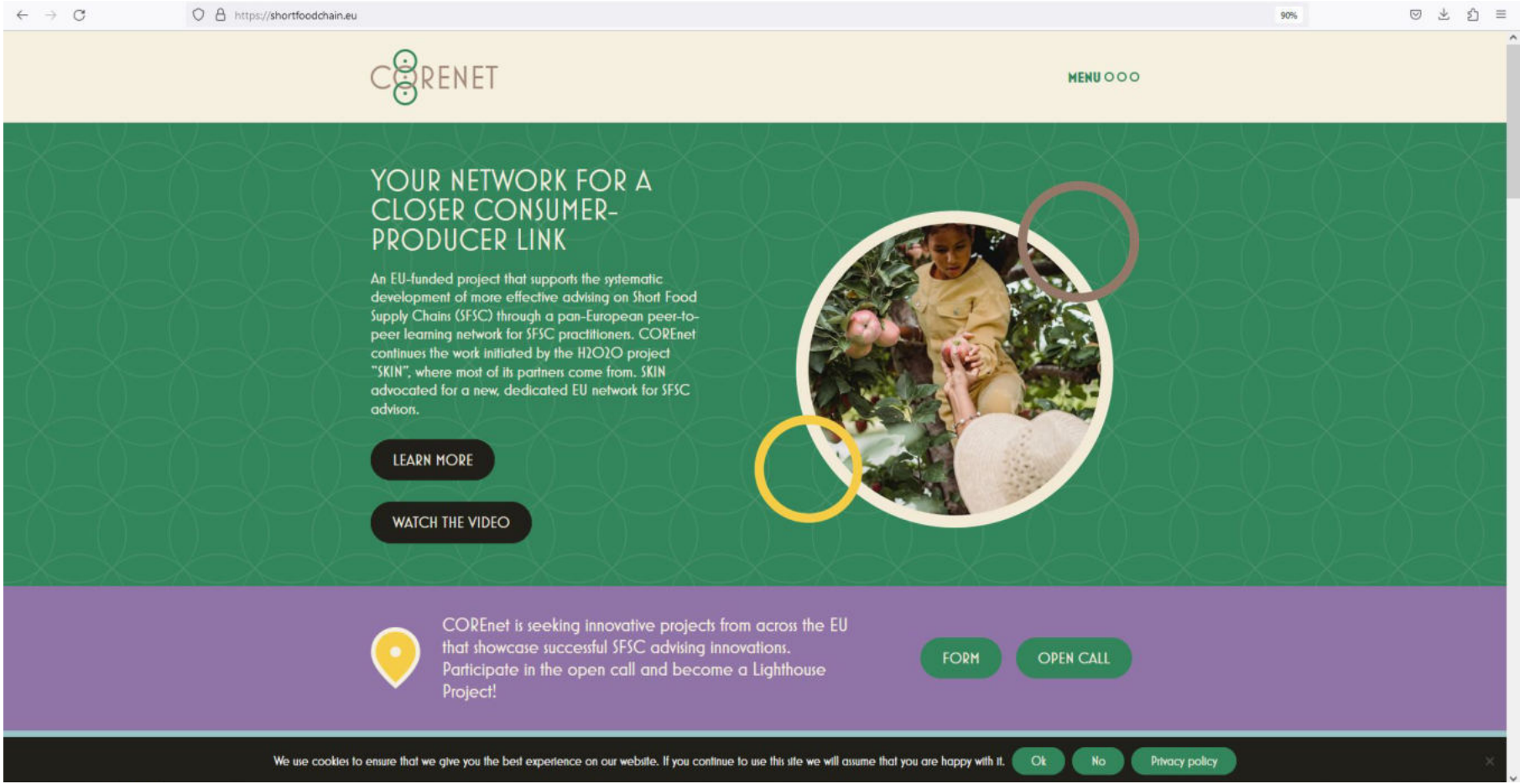
The Horizon Results Platform (HRP) is a European Commission corporate platform, hosted on the Funding & Tenders Portal, providing beneficiaries of EU research & innovation (R&I) funding a dynamic conduit for valorising their results and connecting with relevant stakeholders.

HRP is a concrete action of the European Commission's valorisation policy and forms an integral part of the Horizon Europe Dissemination and Exploitation (D&E) Strategy.

HRP is open for results coming from the R&I Framework Programmes FP7, H2020 and Horizon Europe, etc.

Caso studio: progetto COREnet

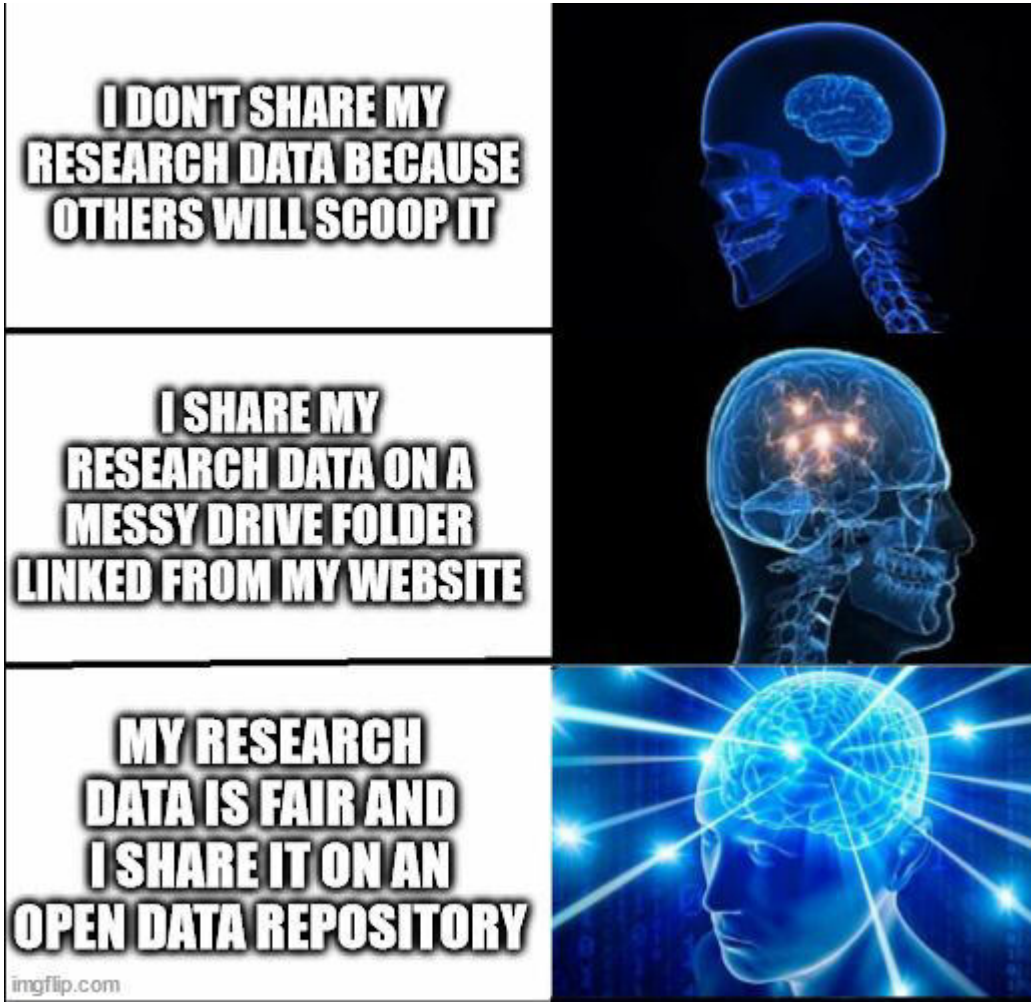
https://shortfoodchain.eu/



COREnet project

Open science approach

“COREnet will perform an important phase of collection of data/information which will generate important knowledge for a wide range of stakeholders across Europe. The assessment of advisory practices and services in EU-27 and their analysis in relation to SFSCs, will advance the understanding of the innovation structures for SFSCs in Member states. The project will require a **Data Management Plan** (DMP) (T1.2.3) to classify the type of information collected during the project, specify the partner in charge of the data collection, and identify the target group for the information. The DMP will also provide partners with instructions about collecting personal data from participants such as name, surname, phone number, and email. The processing of personal data will be carried out according to the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("**GDPR**").
It is important to mention here that project results and material will be made available according the FAIR principle.”



Let's think about it!

Useful links:

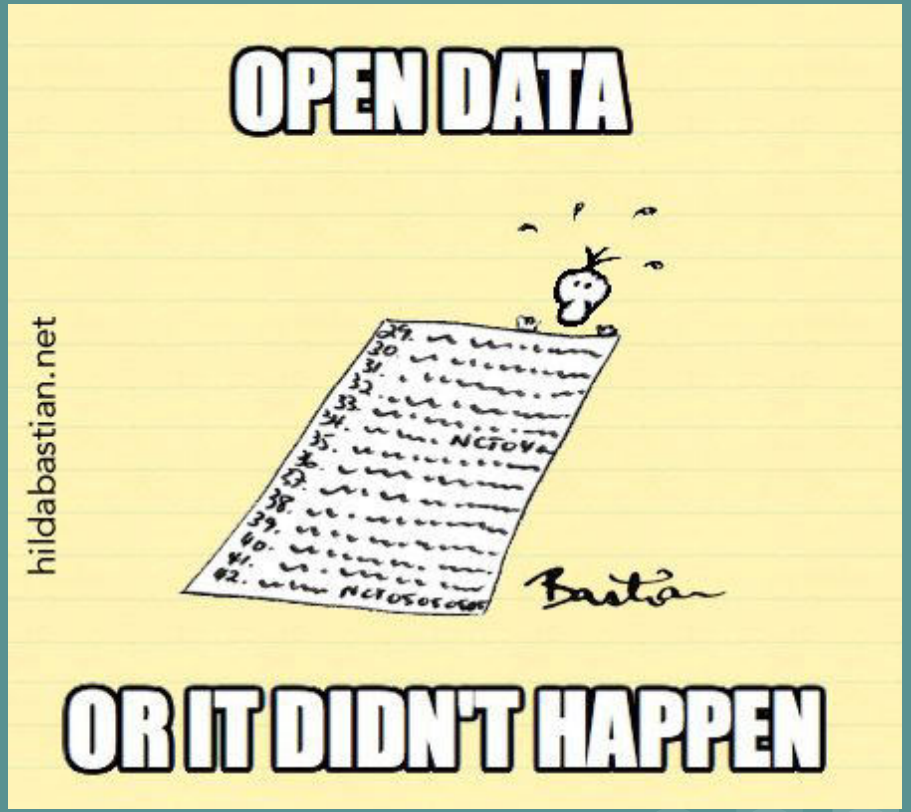
https://apre.it/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/S-Legami_seconda-edizione_final_con-codici.pdf

https://rea.ec.europa.eu/dissemination-and-exploitation_en

https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/horizon-results-platform

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NOTc5quDJXo&t=8s

Grazie a tutti per l’attenzione!



fedele.colantuono@unifg.it