

Ethic Plan (D3.2)

Research infrastructures cooperation for energy transition between European and Latin American and the Caribbean countries.



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Executive Summary

Within the framework of the ENERGYTRAN project, for the Work package 3 leading by the OEI, the Deliverable D3.2 – Ethic Plan will be prepared. The objective of the Ethic Plan within the framework of the project is to adhere to strict ethical principles and high research integrity standards, complying with EU, international, and national laws, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Ethical considerations include privacy, data protection, and non-discrimination, focusing solely on civil applications. The Ethic Plan reflects the guidelines for researchers in order to follow the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity and good practices, addressing ethical issues per ethics requirements

1. About the Ethic Plan

The scope of the first version of the ENERGYTRAN Ethic Plan is to detail ethical principles and define how they will be followed to facilitate sound ethical within and beyond the project to best ensure positive ethical impacts from the investigative and project work.

a. Ethical Principles

Fundamental ethical principles apply to all areas of life including scientific research. This is essential to ensure ethical protections for subjects involved in or impacted by research work. Four key ethical pillars are followed:

- Autonomy – respect for individual rights to self-determination.
- Beneficence – the duty to ‘do good’;
- Non-Maleficence – the duty to ‘not do bad;’
- Justice – treat all people equally and equitably.

However, in any investigative program impacts in the above areas may be unforeseen so means to evaluate impacts and manage ethics are required throughout project operations. Although researchers may face barriers to optimal scientific research, ethical principles and management are there to safeguard the rigidity of research activities and strengthen the willingness of subjects and citizens to participate in or benefit from research activities.

The European Commission interprets research ethics into a collaborative and constructive ongoing process where researchers are asked to consider ethics not only at the conceptual stage of the proposal but also throughout operation with an aim to enhance overall research quality and positive societal impact.

The ‘Golden Rule’ of Ethical Research alongside other good practice principles are endorsed to highlight key ethical principles that will be considered in this project. These ethical principles are:

- Respect the integrity and dignity of all persons equally and equitably.
- Follow “Do Good” and “Do no harm” principles.
- Potential risks must be clearly communicated to any subjects involved or users of project outputs.
- Recognize the rights of all individuals to privacy, personal data protection.
- Recognize the rights and equality of all individuals in freedom of movement.
- Honour requirements for informed consent and continuous dialogue with any research subjects.
- Respect the principle of proportionality: not imposing more than is necessary on subjects or going beyond stated purposes.
- Respect the environment and do not impose or encourage change that threaten the environment or ecological balance.
- Build on the understanding that project benefits are for the good of society, and any shared expressions of concern about threats from your research must be considered.

These high-level ethical principles are supported by ethical processes and guidance from several sources. These include the formal frameworks of Horizon Europe which are now detailed.

b. Horizon Europe Ethical process

Horizon Europe projects include specific frameworks to guide the handling of ethical management each designed to support relevant project phases. These are:

1. **Ethics Self-assessment** (upon application submission - complete)
2. **Ethics Review** (prior to the finalization of the Grant Agreement initiated by the EU Commission):
 - a. Ethics Pre-screening (complete)
 - b. Ethics Screening (complete)
 - c. Ethics Assessment (complete)
3. **Ethics Check and Ethics Audit** (to maintain ongoing ethical management during and after project execution)

The remainder of this document focuses upon the third point and ongoing management within the project operation and its ongoing impacts.

c. General Ethical Principles

Before detailing ethics checks and processes it is vital to clarify the ethical principles they seek to support. Ethical principles however have many definitions and of these the ENERGYTRAN project seeks to follow those considered as best ethical practice across these. Although many ethical guidance principles exist (all with common aims) the ENERGYTRAN project makes specific mention of two key principles. These are detailed below:

i. The Declaration of Helsinki (2013- latest revision)

The Declaration of Helsinki is a highly influential set of ethical principles regarding human involvement in experimentation and although devised for medical experimentation it is still regarded as a foundational and guiding part for all modern research ethics. This declaration is not law, but it (and its revisions) remains a guiding principle and widely adopted to investigative work seeking to protect individuals. This declaration states via a number of articles each detailing fundamental ethical rights of research participants and constraints for research to ensure ethical handling relating to research. All ENERGYTRAN partners and investigators will follow these articles. These articles include:

- The fundamental principle of respect for individuals (Article 8).
 - The ENERGYTRAN project seeks to uphold and not undermine Article 8 principles.
- The right to self-determination (Article 20)
 - The ENERGYTRAN project does not seek to remove rights to self-determination rather it intends to lower barriers for wider consideration of mobility modes supporting better self-determination regarding the fundamental right to mobility.
- The right to make informed decisions (Articles 21 and 22) regarding participation in research activities with specific consent given, both initially and during any research.
 - Any external participants in focus groups stakeholders will have informed consent in engagement in the research process. This will be administered by the research task leaders or organizations engaging external research participants.

Recognition of the vulnerability of specific individuals or groups (Article 8) and need for specific handling for research participants incapable of giving informed consent, or is a minor (Articles 23, 24). The ENERGYTRAN project will consider risk in relation to vulnerable road users and groups such as the young in the presence of schools and playgrounds. Specific engagement of research participants from vulnerable groups will be considered in external and public information gathering.

- Investigators have a duty to research participants (Articles 2, 3 and 10) meaning the participant's welfare must always take precedence over the interests of the scientific research (Article 5).
-ENERGYTRAN researchers will prioritize the rights of participants over the desire for project aims in all external contact.
- Research must be conducted by suitably trained investigators (Article 15) using approved protocols, subject to ethical review and oversight by a properly convened committee (Article 13).
-The ENERGYTRAN project is supported with skilled and selected staffing to provide leading expertise to scientific areas of investigation such that ethical handling is considered and follows best practices.

Ethical review principles covering all areas of the declaration of Helsinki are embedded into ENERGYTRAN ethical management.

ii. ISO26000 and social responsibility.

ISO 26000 is a standardised approach for controlled management of social impacts based around seven core principles. This global standards-based approach seeks to formalise ethical management practices to ensure key areas in ethical management are factored into decision making, reporting, and monitoring. These form seven key principles and consideration of them in decision and review processes to: operationalise a fixed approach for ethical management and promote processes that improve ethical management and responsibility.

The seven core principles detail management consideration areas for ethical decision making, these are:

- Accountability.
- Transparency.
- Ethical behaviour.
- Respect for stakeholder interests.
- Respect for the rule of law.
- Respect for international norms of behaviour.
- Respect for human rights.

These aspects cover similar aims to the declaration of Helsinki (above) but fix the regions to which considerations must be evaluated against. Within ENERGYTRAN the consideration areas declared in ISO 26000 support ethical reviews by providing listed review areas within ethical management.

d. Horizon Europe Ethical Principles

To further help standardise ethical handling in Horizon Europe (HE) projects good practice terms are incorporated into agreement articles and terms that clearly detail high level ethical principles. that should be followed. ENERGYTRAN follows these principles.

These 'HE' principles are detailed in three key areas:

1. Article 19 1291/2013 - Regulation gives specific guidance for ethical principles that awarded projects should follow.¹
2. ENERGYTRAN Grant agreement article 14 - Ethics and values
3. ENERGYTRAN Grant agreement annex 5 - Ethics and Research Integrity and Gender mainstream values.

Each of these three sets of ethical principles are separately detailed below with outline relevance to the project aims:

i. Article 19 Regulation 1291/2013 (Horizon Europe)

These terms within the framework program Horizon Europe terms detail high level ethical principles aimed at the pre-grant stage for where projects can and cannot be ethically accepted for funding. These aspects in particular steer the pre acceptance ethics review process. These are detailed in full below.

Article 19, ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

1. All the research and innovation activities carried out under Horizon Europe shall comply with ethical principles and relevant national, Union, and international legislation, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention on Human Rights and its Supplementary Protocols. Particular attention shall be paid to the principle of proportionality, the right to privacy, the right to the protection of personal data, the right to the physical and mental integrity of a person, the right to non-discrimination and the need to ensure high levels of human health protection.
2. Research and innovation activities carried out under Horizon Europe shall have an exclusive focus on civil applications.
3. The following fields of research shall not be financed:
 - (a) research activity aiming at human cloning for reproductive purposes.
 - (b) research activity intended to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable).
 - (c) research activities intended to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.
4. Research on human stem cells, both adult and embryonic, may be financed, depending both on the contents of the scientific proposal and the legal framework of the Member States involved. No funding shall be granted for research activities that are prohibited in all the Member States. No activity shall be funded in a Member State where such activity is forbidden.
5. The fields of research set out in paragraph 3 of this Article may be reviewed within the context of the interim evaluation set out in Article 32(3) in the light of scientific advances.

Table 1 Ethics principles

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/legal_basis/rules_participation/h2020-rules-participation_en.pdf

ii. Article 14 Grant Agreement (ENERGYTRAN 101131725)

These terms supporting ethical processes are more specifically targeted directly within the ENERGYTRAN project grant agreement which have been accepted by all partner organisations. These agreement requirements are detailed at high level in article 14 of the grant agreement (Grant agreement number No 101131725). These terms are detailed below also:

ARTICLE 14 — ETHICS AND VALUES

14.1 Ethics

The action must be carried out in line with the highest ethical standards and the applicable EU, international and national law on ethical principles. Specific ethics rules (if any) are set out in Annex 5.

14.2 Values

The beneficiaries must commit to and ensure the respect of basic EU values (such as respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and human rights, including the rights of minorities). Specific rules on values (if any) are set out in Annex 5.

14.3 Consequences of non-compliance

If a beneficiary breach any of its obligations under this Article, the grant may be reduced (see Article 28). Such breaches may also lead to other measures described in Chapter 5.

SPECIFIC RULES ARTICLE 14

Ethics and research integrity

The beneficiaries must carry out the action in compliance with:

- ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity)

and

- applicable EU, international and national law, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Supplementary Protocols.

No funding can be granted, within or outside the EU, for activities that are prohibited in all Member States.

No funding can be granted in a Member State for an activity which is forbidden in that Member State.

The beneficiaries must pay particular attention to the principle of proportionality, the right to privacy, the right to the protection of personal data, the right to the physical and mental integrity of persons, the right to non-discrimination, the need to ensure protection of the environment and high levels of human health protection.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the activities under the action have an exclusive focus on civil applications.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the activities under the action do not:

- aim at human cloning for reproductive purposes.
- intend to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such modifications heritable (with the exception of research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads, which may be financed)
- intend to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer, or
- lead to the destruction of human embryos (for example, for obtaining stem cells).

Activities involving research on human embryos or human embryonic stem cells may be carried out only if:

- they are set out in Annex 1 or
- the coordinator has obtained explicit approval (in writing) from the granting authority.

In addition, the beneficiaries must respect the fundamental principle of research integrity — as set out in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity².

This implies compliance with the following principles:

- reliability in ensuring the quality of research reflected in the design, the methodology, the analysis, and the use of resources.
- honesty in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting, and communicating research in a transparent, fair, and unbiased way.
- respect for colleagues, research participants, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage, and the environment.
- accountability for the research from idea to publication, for its management and organization, for training, supervision, and mentoring, and for its wider impacts

and means that beneficiaries must ensure that persons carrying out research tasks follow the good research practices including ensuring, where possible, openness, reproducibility and traceability and refrain from the research integrity violations described in the Code.

Activities raising ethical issues must comply with the additional requirements formulated by the ethics panels (including after checks, reviews, or audits; see Article 25).

Before starting an action task raising ethical issues, the beneficiaries must have obtained all approvals or other mandatory documents needed for implementing the task, notably from any (national or local) ethics committee or other bodies such as data protection authorities.

The documents must be kept on file and be submitted upon request by the coordinator to the granting authority. If they are not in English, they must be submitted together with an English summary, which shows that the documents cover the action tasks in question and includes the conclusions of the committee or authority concerned (if any).

Table 2- Article 14 Ethics and Values

iii. Annex 5 Grant Agreement (ENERGYTRAN 101131725)

Annex 5 of the grant agreement provides additional ethical principles terms for the ENERGYTRAN project applicable to all project partners. These terms are detailed in full below:

Annex 5 of the ENERGYTRAN Grant agreement

Ethics and research integrity

The beneficiaries must carry out the action in compliance with:

- ethical principles (including the highest standards of research integrity)
- and
- applicable EU, international and national law, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Supplementary Protocols.

No funding can be granted, within or outside the EU, for activities that are prohibited in all Member States.

No funding can be granted in a Member State for an activity which is forbidden in that Member State.

The beneficiaries must pay particular attention to the principle of proportionality, the right to privacy, the right to the protection of personal data, the right to the physical and mental integrity of persons, the right to non-discrimination, the need to ensure protection of the environment and high levels of human health protection.

The beneficiaries must ensure that the activities under the action have an exclusive focus on civil applications. The beneficiaries must ensure that the activities under the action do not:

- aim at human cloning for reproductive purposes.
- intend to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such modifications heritable (with the exception of research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads, which may be financed)
- intend to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer, or
- lead to the destruction of human embryos (for example, for obtaining stem cells).

Activities involving research on human embryos or human embryonic stem cells may be carried out only if:

- they are set out in Annex 1 or
- the coordinator has obtained explicit approval (in writing) from the granting authority.
- In addition, the beneficiaries must respect the fundamental principle of research integrity — as set out in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity².

This implies compliance with the following principles:

- reliability in ensuring the quality of research reflected in the design, the methodology, the analysis and the use of resources.
- honesty in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting, and communicating research in a transparent, fair and unbiased way - respect for colleagues, research participants, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage and the environment.
- accountability for the research from idea to publication, for its management and organization, for training, supervision, and mentoring, and for its wider impacts
- and means that beneficiaries must ensure that persons carrying out research tasks follow the good research practices including ensuring, where possible, openness, reproducibility and traceability and refrain from the research integrity violations described in the Code.

Activities raising ethical issues must comply with the additional requirements formulated by the ethics panels (including after checks, reviews or audits; see Article 25).

Before starting an action task raising ethical issues, the beneficiaries must have obtained all approvals or other mandatory documents needed for implementing the task, notably from any (national or local) ethics committee or other bodies such as data protection authorities.

The documents must be kept on file and be submitted upon request by the coordinator to the granting authority. If they are not in English, they must be submitted together with an English summary, which shows that the documents cover the action tasks in question and includes the conclusions of the committee or authority concerned (if any).

Table 3- Annex 5 of the ENERGYTRAN Grant agreement

e. The ENERGYTRAN project and its ethical management

The EULAC ENERGYTRAN project is funded by the European Commission (EC) and intends to strengthen the cooperation between the European Union and Latin American and the Caribbean research infrastructures to tackle a common challenge: how to get a clean, sustainable, and just energy transition. This project pursues its goal through the exchange, generation, and transfer of knowledge among entities from a multidisciplinary approach (technological, environmental, social) and through the support to the development of public policies and regulatory frameworks towards climate neutrality.

This general goal will be achieved by four specific goals that respond the multidisciplinary approach, in tune with the complexity of the energy transition. Therefore, the project supports technological R&I to overcome the existing limitations of renewable energies but acknowledging these developments may have an environmental and social impact which must be addressed. This proposal wants to come up with ideas about how to achieve an energy transition compatible with environment protection and social justice. Energy transition is at the top of the political agendas of both regions, EU and LAC, so this project may contribute to consolidating it as a priority area of interregional scientific cooperation.

i. Ethical management

Ethical management for the project as a whole requires a defined process and clear definitions to understand aspects of responsibility, management, audience, notification, update and process. These are now each detailed:

RESPONSIBILITY: ethical management within ENERGYTRAN is the responsibility of all partners and all participants. Each partner separately agrees by the terms of the grant agreement to follow ethical principles (detailed above and in appendices) throughout the project activities for all involved staff. For these all-ethical reviews will be assigned ownership to the manager of each task.

MANAGEMENT: within the project to support coordinated ethical management specific means have been planned and put in place to ensure ethical management and review. This is supported by the formation of a specific ethical board which provides interaction with the steering committee, the partner organisations, and the granting authority. Any Ethical reviews or issues (and if occurring any legal issues) related to the project will be recorded, analyzed, and documented in an Ethical.

AUDIENCE: the intended target for the Legal Management Plan (EMP) is primarily all project partners to ensure good practice data handling and ethical compliance through the project. This is however a public document and may be viewed by wider stakeholders or other parties as needed.

NOTIFICATION: each partner must notify the ethics board regarding any changes in tasks or plans that require review to maintain up to date ethical management reviews and records. To support this a standing item for ethical management has been added to quarterly work package leader reviews.

UPDATE: any changes in ethics, activity or good practice may in the future update this document and the overall ethical management plan or its supporting registers to support required refinement to the project ethical handling as the project progresses. These documents are considered live throughout the remainder of the project.

PROCESS: to standardise the way in which ethical reviews are undertaken and recorded a fixed process for how they are handled is followed. This uses an Ethical and Legal review Register [**LIVE DOCUMENT**] containing the following details:

OWNER	WP / TASK RELATED	ITEM	DETAILS	TYPE	STATUS
This lists the ethical review OWNER. This will often be reviewed by wider members of the ethical board, but the OWNER remains the principal contact and responsible individual.	This details areas of work-by-work package (WP) or tasks (T) areas that the ethics applies to.	This is a very high level of the ethics item considered	This is detailed description of the ethical consideration area detailing is scope of coverage.	These come in three types relating to the type of review. These are: 1) Activity areas; 2) Specific tasks; 3) Deliverables.	This details the status of the review if PENDING (yet occur), OPEN (subject to ongoing refinement or review), CLOSED (with a date the review was closed)

Table 4 - Extract from live ethical and legal review register template - PART ONE.

Ethical areas (following ISO 26000 review principles) considerations							ETHICAL DETERMINATION AFTER REVIEW
Accountability	Transparency	Ethical behaviour	Respect for stakeholder interests.	Respect for the rule of law.	Respect for international norms of behavior.	Respect for Human Rights.	
This details the accountability related to the ethical area under review. This may be different to the OWNER.	This details the transparency of the activity prioritizing OPEN and FAIR inclusion in the activity.	This seeks to capture the ethical behaviour related to the review area and encourages good practice.	This encourages alignment of activity to stakeholder interests and reviews how the area may impact such interests.	These details hoe the activity follows relevant laws ensuring not just ethical but also legal handling related to the review area.	These details following good practice and established norms to demonstrate how the review fits into existing environments	This details how the area could impact terms of fundamental rights including equality, inclusion, diversity and other fundamental Human Rights.	Following the areas of review this summarizes ethical review that has been undertaken by those involved or feedback from the ethical board.

Table 5 - Extract from live ethical and legal review register template - PART TWO.

This register is available to the project team and reviewers and when needed extracts each related to separated tasks may be provided to relevant stakeholders.

The above template requires consideration and recording of tasks adherence to the rule of law. For the sake of the project a list of all laws in all operating countries would be prohibitive however key legal areas to consider are presented that the project must consider in any review.

ii. Social media presence and ethic issues

When publishing news and content from the ENERGYTRAN project on social networks, some ethical aspects must be considered, namely the adoption of transparency, the protection of private data of followers of the respective social networks and project participants.

All data and information of interest for sharing on social media may be shared, but must, however, respect ethical guidelines, that is, no personal or confidential data will be shared on the project's social media accounts under any circumstances. Ethical aspects and privacy protection will always be the main priority when deciding on the content to be shared on social media.

Furthermore, the project team will ensure that transparency is adopted, and that private data is protected throughout the process of sharing information on social media.

f. Ethical Management Plan review areas

To support these ethical reviews the ENERGYTRAN project will consider reviews in three review areas:

1. **Activity areas.**
2. **Deliverables.**
3. **Specific Tasks.**

These are each now detailed:

i. Ethical Plan review area – activity areas

Activity areas concern the broad function areas of project activity and are each separately reviewed at a high level. This review although high level simply helps to ensure planned activity areas support high level ethical objectives and not just project delivery.

ii. Ethical Plan review area – deliverables

To support the delivery and aligned working in the project for the Legal Management Plan (EMP) to be successful each deliverable is reviewed to detail aspects that will likely require the potential of an ethical review. These are each detailed with each associated responsible partner responsible for ethical handling and ethical review areas.

iii. Ethical Plan review area – Specific tasks

These allow focus on specific project activities that by themselves may need individualised review (for example when making and releasing new public facing surveys ethics for the recipients must be individually considered). These aspects of review may be added throughout the project with all included in the projects Ethical Review Register.

g. Data Aspects

A strong aspect of ethical management relates to data management, in particular, for how data is gathered stored and handled this area of ethical management is detailed separately in the project Data Management Plan (D3.3) which also considers ethics related to data. This document should be considered alongside the Ethical Management Plan.

h. Ethical principles on which the ENERGYTRAN project is based

There are several points to take into account regarding ethics within the framework of the Grant agreement of the ENERGYTRAN project that we proceed to mention below:

- International and national framework, including the EU bill of rights.
- The principle of proportionality.
- The Right to integrity, non-discrimination, security, ...etc.
- The European code of conduct for research integrity ELLEA:
- The Research quality: design, methodology, analysis, and use of resources.
- The Justice, transparency, and impartiality.
- The Respect and accountability.
- The Compliance with national and local requirements and any document must be safeguarded.

On the other hand, the ENERGYTRAN project is based on a series of principles.

a. Do not significant harm (DNSH) Principle

In line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, R&I activities must comply with this principle.

They must not have significant damage to the following environmental objectives:

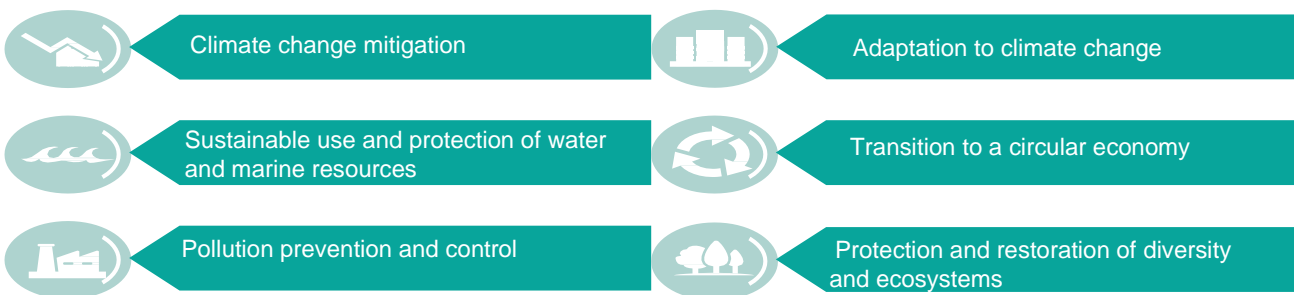


Table 6. Based on the presentation: The “do no significant harm” principle (European Commission, DG Research and Innovation (Angelica Marino, DG R&I-G2)

b. Four Horizontal Principles

1. **Horizontal cooperation:** Development of cooperative strategies in line with the Paris Agreements.
2. **Inclusion:** Inclusive science, especially in the adoption of measures to promote equal opportunities between women and men in line with the gender equality plan.
3. **Participation:** Strengthening the link between science, politics, and society. Participatory research methodologies.
4. **Social impact:** Science with social impact, science at the service of public policies and society, and science in alliance. RTI focused on strengthening the quality of life, reducing inequalities, mitigating climate change, and promoting sustainable development in order to promote the transformation of productive and social systems. (*Declaration of Transformative STI Policies for a sustainable and inclusive future OECD; 2024 -2033 International Decade of Science for Sustainable Development*).

In this area, it is also worth highlighting the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The progress towards accomplishing the vast majority, if not all, of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is anticipated to be supported by the realms of science, technology, and innovation (STI). While there has been heightened focus on ensuring ethical conduct in scientific research and collaboration, it is imperative that ethics are acknowledged and embraced as fundamental values across all sectors of science, technology, and innovation (STI), both in research and practical applications, by all stakeholders.



Figure 1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the Agenda 2030.

c. Other principles

FAIR PRINCIPLES

The Ethic Plan is going to respond to FAIR principles for scientific data management using practices as the following ones:

- **Findable:** outputs will be identified with concrete and unique names, and metadata will be enriched and related to the name. With these characteristics, outputs will be communicated in order to improve their presence in platforms.
- **Accessible:** The outputs will be retrievable through their identifiers.
- **Interoperable:** The (meta)data will share a language and vocabulary that accomplish FAIR principles.
- **Reusable:** (Meta)data will expose its characteristics of provenance, usage license and ethics and security in order that they are susceptible of being replicated or combined with other data.

CARE PRINCIPLES

The CARE Principles are people and purpose-oriented and reflect the crucial role of data in advancing Indigenous innovation and self-determination. These principles complement the existing FAIR principles encouraging open and other data movements to consider both people and purpose in their advocacy and pursuits.

The CARE principles, developed by the Global Indigenous Data Alliance, enable the consideration of collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility and ethics in working with research data.

#BeFAIRandCARE



Image 2- FAIR and CARE principles for research data

OPEN SCIENCE

Open science embodies a collection of principles and methodologies aimed at democratizing access to scientific research across all domains, thereby benefiting both scientists and society at large. It not only focuses on ensuring accessibility to scientific knowledge but also emphasizes the importance of fostering an inclusive, equitable, and sustainable environment in the production of such knowledge.

The concept of open science holds promises in enhancing the transparency, inclusivity, and democratic nature of the scientific process. It is increasingly acknowledged as a pivotal driver in advancing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and as a transformative force in narrowing the gaps in science, technology, and innovation while upholding the human right to science.

Open science:

- Facilitates greater scientific collaboration and information sharing, yielding advantages for both the scientific community and society.
- Makes multilingual scientific knowledge openly accessible, allowing for widespread use and reuse by all individuals.
- Extends involvement in the creation, evaluation, and dissemination of scientific knowledge beyond the confines of the traditional scientific community to include broader societal stakeholders.

By advocating and promoting for science that is more accessible, inclusive, and transparent, open science advances the principle outlined in Article 27.1 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#), which affirms the right of all individuals to partake in scientific progress and its benefits.



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