Lessons from Open Science across European universities:

Policies, practices, and future directions

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EDINBURGH OPEN RESEARCH CONFERENCE

29 May 2024



Slides available on OSF: DOI: 10.17605/OSF.IO/K38NE

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Open Science and its role in universities:

A roadmap for cultural change

ADVICE PAPER No.24 - MAY 2018



Note from the League of European Research Universities

14 December 2020

Implementing Open Science

Challenges and Opportunities for research-intensive universities in LERU



The "Eight Pillars" of Open Science





https://research-and-

<u>innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-2020-2024/our-digital-future/open-science en</u>

Note from the League of European Research Universities

14 December 2020

Implementing Open Science

Challenges and Opportunities for research-intensive universities in LERU

- 1. Future of Scholarly Communication
- 2. FAIR Data
- 3. Education and Skills
- 4. Research Integrity
- 5. Next Generation Metrics
- 6. Recognition and Rewards
- 7. Citizen Science
- 8. European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

Open Research Roadmaps



Roadmap for Open Science – University of Edinburgh Self-Assessment January 2024

The following table contains a self-assessment on the University of Edinburgh's readiness for Open Research, based on the criteria set out in the LERU Open Science Roadmap. This self- assessment has been carried out by staff in the Library Research Support (LRS) Team. This is a working document, and

we would welcome the views on the accuracy of the se

Topic

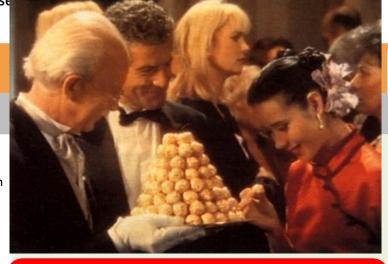
Contents

Contents
Cultural change
The future of scholarly publishing
FAIR data
The European Open Science Cloud
Education and skills
Recognition and rewards
Next-generation metrics
Research integrity
Citizen science

tural change	e
Leadership	Has your university appointed a senior manager to lead Open Science approaches across all eight pillars of the Open Science debate identified by the European

Commission?

Question



Dr. William Cawthorn (Lecturer, Centre for Cardiovascular Science, CMVM) has the role of LERU Open Science Ambassador (OSA) while Dominic Tate (Head of Library Research Support) leads on Open Research for the Library.

A number of other senior researchers have taken very active roles

Proposed next steps

RAG Status

Schools and Colleges should consider engaging Open Research Champions at a local level.

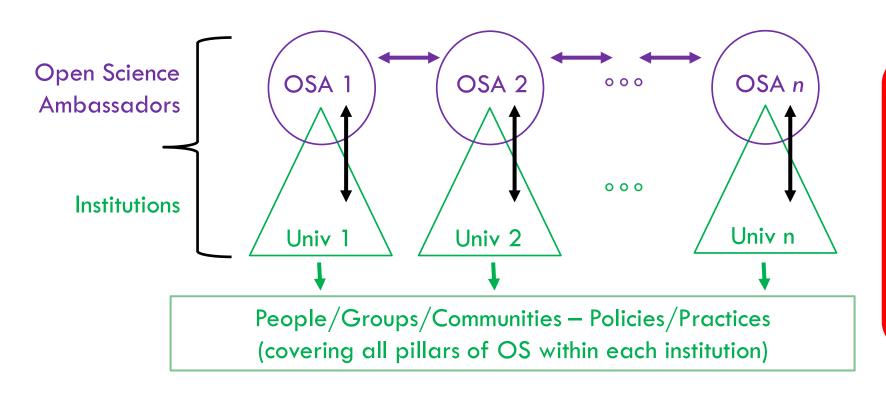
The Open Research Co-Ordinator will also identify any other researcher-led Open Research work going on within the University. Once identified the Library will offer support to these groups as well as encouraging them to work with EORI and other existing groups so that they can learn from and support each other.

Edinburgh Research Office is involved in



https://www.ed.ac.uk/sites/default/files/atoms/files/edinburgh_open_research_roadmap_2024_march_published.pdf

LERU "Open Science Ambassadors" (OSAs)



Cultural change

The future of scholarly publishing

FAIR data

The European Open Science Cloud

Education and skills

Recognition and rewards

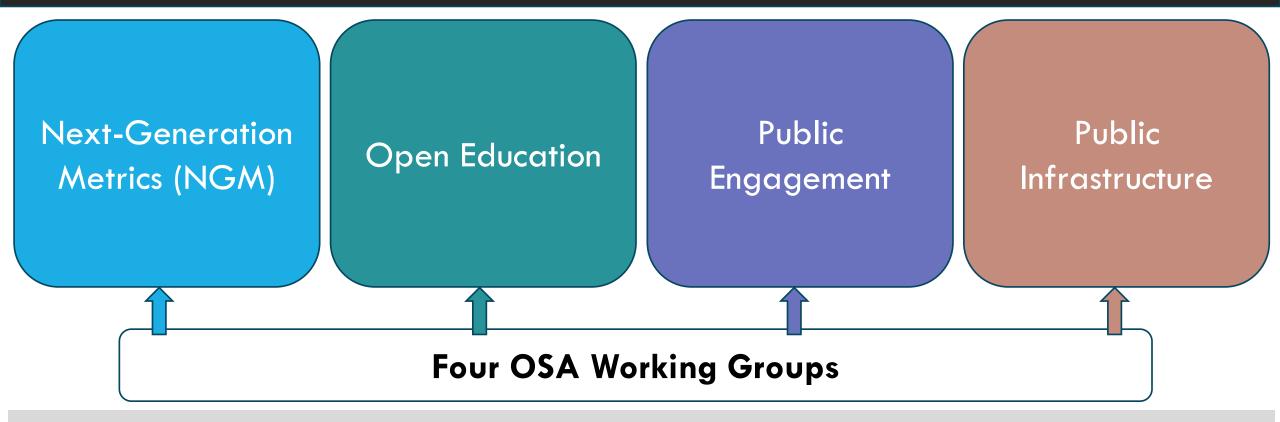
Next-generation metrics

Research integrity

Citizen science

- Help to understand, communicate and coordinate Open Science efforts within their institution.
- Meetings and discussion between OSAs help to identify policies, needs, challenges, goals, and solutions: common vs unique? Best practice?
- The structure, way of working, and pace are determined by each institution (not by LERU).

LERU "Open Science Ambassadors" (OSAs)

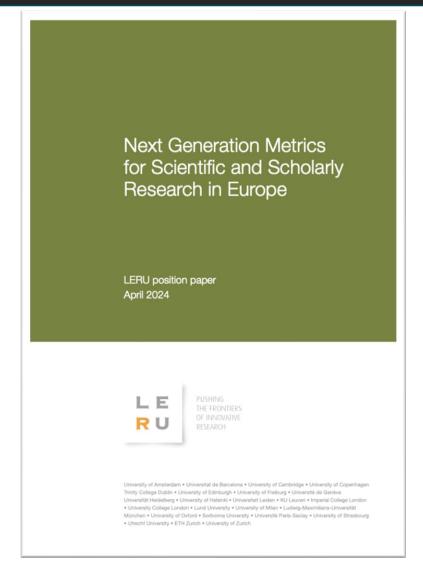


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LERU "Open Science Ambassadors" (OSAs)

Next-Generation Metrics (NGM)





Why are NGMs needed?

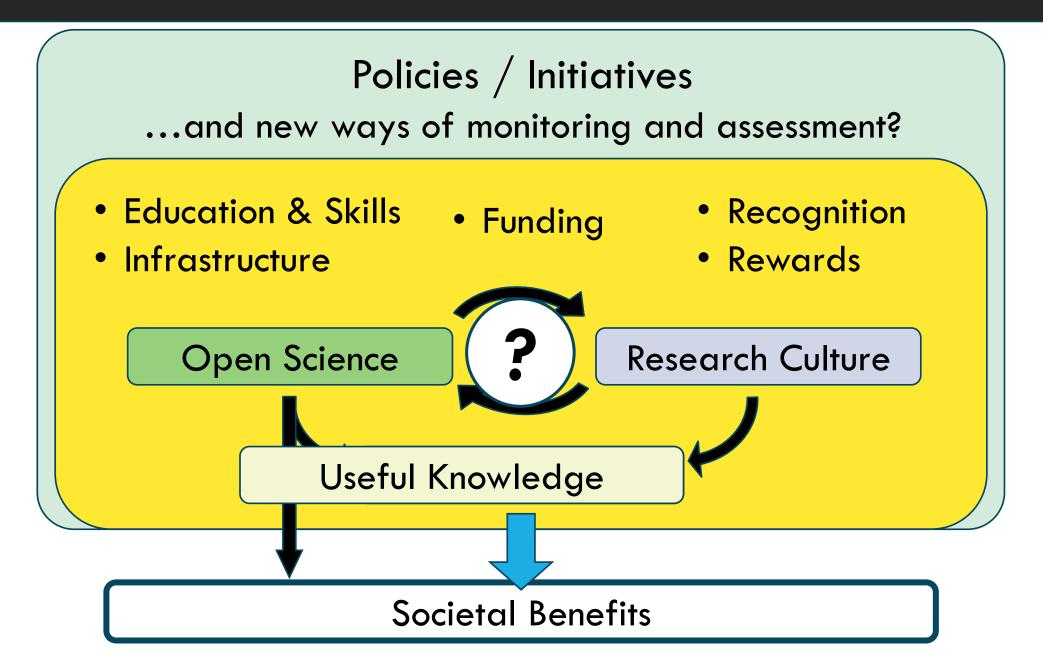
- Need to "measure things differently" (limitations of existing metrics and their misuse)
- Need to "measure different things"
 (including new expectations for universities: open science, culture, research integrity...)

REF 2029

Research Excellence Framework

https://www.leru.org/files/Publications/Next-Generation-Metrics-for-Scientificand-Scholarly-Research-in-Europe Paper.pdf

Next Generation Metrics for Open Science?



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NGMs for Open Science?

- 1. National OS Policies
- 2. Monitoring of National Policies
- 3. Monitoring of Open Science (in general)



Next Generation Metrics for Scientific and Scholarly Research in Europe

LERU position paper April 2024



PUSHING THE FRONTIERS OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

University of Amsterdam + Universitat de Barcelona + University of Cambridge + University of Copenhagen Trinity Coffege Dublin • University of Edinburgh + University of Freiburg • Université de Genève Universität Heidelberg • University of Helsinik • Universitet Leiden • KU Leuven • Imperial Coffege London

- University College London + Lund University University of Milan + Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität
- Utrecht University ETH Zurich University of Zurich

Country	National policy	Monitoring of national policy	Monitoring of Open Science	LERU Institutions
Belgium	International Co-operation Commission (ICC); Federal Co-operation Commission (FCC); Flemish Open Science Board (FOSB); Flemish Research Information Space (FRIS); Open Access in Belgium; there are Open Access policies from the Fund for Scientific Research (F.R.SFNRS) and the Flemish Research Foundation (FWO); the Belgian Science Policy Office (BELSPO) has mandates for Open Access to Publications and Research Data	Annual reporting of (FOSB) Open Science policy at institutional level to Flemish government	Via the Flemish Open Science Board (FOSB): monitoring (with custombuild KPI's) evolution in the OS research behavior about 4 Open Science KPI's (ORCID, DMP, Open Access, open data)	KU Leuven, Policies: Open Access policy, Research data management policy
Denmark	National policies on <u>OA</u> and <u>FAIR RDM</u> , and a code of conduct for Research Integrity.	No monitoring of policies	Danish Open Access Indicator (which monitors degree only of OA, not of FAIR data)	University of Copenhagen
Finland	National Declaration for Open Science and Research (2020-2025)	Monitoring of OS policies linked to bi- annual national OS monitoring	National OS monitoring	University of Helsinki OS program

Country	National policy	Monitoring of national policy	Monitoring of Open Science	LERU Institutions
France	o <u>Second National plan for Open Science</u>	o <u>Open Science Barometer</u>	o <u>French Open Science</u> <u>Monitor</u>	Sorbonne
	(2021-2024), organized in thematic	oSharing at national level (Recherche	(https://frenchopensciencemo	University,
	colleges (see pdf here), including a	Data Gouv); shared vision of	nitor.esr.gouv.fr/) provides a monitor	Policies: Various
	National Fund for Open Science	strategies in HEIs upcoming.	for OA publications at each French	OS policies
	o National platform for open		institution.	available <u>here.</u>
	publications and open data		o Some monitoring of open data	Université Paris-
	(Recherche Data Gouv).		through <u>Recherche Data</u> <u>Gouv.</u>	Saclay, Policy:
	o <u>Committee for Open Science</u>		o OS is not yet at the heart of	OS policy
			research evaluation.	University of
				Strasbourg,
				Policy:
				OS policy
Germany	Open Science policies mostly exist at the	No monitoring of policies	Charité Berlin has a <u>dashboard</u> <u>for</u>	University of
	research-organisation level, not at the		OS monitoring, and a specific	Freiburg, Policy:
	national level. The DFG		dashboard for open access	OA policy.
	(Germany's major research funding		monitoring.	Universität
	institution) has a <u>position on Open</u>			Heidelberg,
	Science. The Federal Ministry of			Policy:
	Education and Research has strategies for			OA policy.
	Open Access and Open Educational			Ludwig-
	Resources (both in German only). The			Maximilians-
	National Research Data Infrastructure			Universität
	Germany (NFDI) has been focussing on			München
	open/FAIR data.			OS resources: Toolbox

Country	National policy	Monitoring of national policy	Monitoring of Open Science	LERU Institutions
Ireland	National action plan and National Framework on the Transition to an Open Research Environment, developed by National Open Research Forum (NORF).	Currently being developed here	No	Trinity College Dublin, Policy:TA) OA policy
Italy	In 2022 the Italian Ministry of University and Research (MUR) published the National Plan for Open Science (available in Italian and English)	No monitoring at the moment. A working group was appointed to establish guidelines for monitoring	Only at local level: https://unimibox.unimi.it/inde x.php/s/9WsbKCCEzm7trri (monitoring according to the 8 pillars of OS)	University of Milan, Policy: RDM policy OA policy

Country	National policy	Monitoring of national policy	Monitoring of Open Science	LERU Institutions
Spain	A four-year National Open Science Strategy (ENCA) (2023-2027) was approved in May 2023, including a budget of €23.8M per year. The ENCA strategic axes are: Digital infrastructures for open science, Management of research data following the FAIR principles, Open access to scientific publications and Incentives, recognition and training	Currently only monitoring of OA levels in universities (by national libraries), proposal to build a national portal	No, but to be developed	Universitat de Barcelona, Policy: <u>OA policy</u>
Sweden	Swedish Government, the Swedish Research Council (mandate for Open Access to Research Data), the National Library (mandate for Open Access to Scientific Publications), and The Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions	The National Library of Sweden (NLS) monitors the work for open access to scholarly publications and publishes a yearly report (in Swedish) with an assessment of the current situation. NLS also monitors the total cost of publishing at Swedish universities on a yearly basis and publishes a separate report on this (in Swedish).	The Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions monitor how Swedish universities handle research data, and continuously evaluate and, if necessary, update the road map and action plan for OS. The Swedish Research Council publishes a yearly report (in Swedish, summary in English) which presents a combined mapping, analysis and assessment of the national work with open	Lund University Policy: Research strategy for Lund University 2023-2026, OA policy

Country	National policy	Monitoring of national policy	Monitoring of Open Science	LERU Institutions
Switzerland	o Swiss Open Science Policy is centred around Open Access (Action Plan; Implementation Plan) and Open Research Data (Action Plan). o The Swiss Universities Open Science Programme for 2021-2024 includes funding to support policy implementation.	The Action Plan includes monitoring. This has not yet begun but will be overseen by the Swiss Universities' Open Science Delegation	Not known	Université de Genève Policy: OA policy University of Zürich Policy: OS policy
The Nether- lands	o Together, all public stakeholders in research have set an ambition for open science in 2030. o National policy to provide 100% open access in 2020; Dutch national funders implemented Plan S; since 2019 national initiative to reform Recognition and Rewards led by the federation of universities (UNL); national government dedicates for the coming ten years €20M yearly to support the transition to open science; national effort to coordinate the transition to Open Science (Open Science NL)	o National monitoring only for OA for peer-reviewed journal articles oNational repositories that monitor data sets by license, openness, etc. An example is DANS (Dutch Archiving and Networking Services).	Yes, partly via National Strategic Evaluation Protocol for 6-yearly research evaluation of all academic research; to be expected as one of the goals of Open Science NL.	University of Amsterdam, Policy: OA policy Leiden University Policy: OS program OA policy Utrecht University Policy: OS program OA policy: OS program OA

Country	National policy	Monitoring of national policy	Monitoring of Open Science	LERU Institutions
UK	o Major UK funders have OS policies	No official monitoring yet, but several relevant	o Yes, via UK REF: requires	Imperial College London,
	that require all of their funded	initiatives:	publications to be made open	Policy: <u>RDM policy</u> <u>OA</u>
	research to be published open	o UKRI is working on a <u>'Monitoring and Evaluation</u>	access, and includes an	<u>policy</u>
	access, including giving copyright to	<u>Framework'</u> , but so far none of the Research	assessment of compliance (for	
	institutions, rather than journals, via	Councils monitor compliance.	2021:	University of Cambridge,
	a CC-BY license. This is true for UK	o UK Reproducibility Network includes <u>evaluation</u>	https://results2021.ref.ac.uk)	Policy:
	Research and Innovation, The	in its open research programme, including an	О	OS position statement
	Wellcome Trust, the British Heart	Open Research Survey.	https://www.ref.ac.uk/media/	
	Foundation, and Cancer Research	o Several initiatives in the area,	1228/open access summary	University College London,
	<u>UK.</u>	e.g. via JISC and in particular domains, e.g. via	<u>v1_0.pdf</u>	Policy: <u>Statement on</u>
	o The UK Reproducibility Network	ELIXIR-UK.		<u>transparency</u> <u>in research</u>
	also has a programme to promote	o Monitoring of APC grants and principles of DORA		RDM policy Bibliometrics
	open research.	(by UKRI and Wellcome)		<u>policy</u>
		o The Fairsharing.org project(based at the		OA policy
		University of Oxford) is collating policy examples.		
		o Scottish Government's <u>RESAS</u> research		University of Edinburgh,
		programme adopted a new Data Management		Policy:
		mandate for its 2022-2027 funding programme		OS roadmap RDM policy
				<u>Publications</u> <u>and copyright</u>
				<u>policy</u>
				University of Oxford
				Policy:
				RDM policy OA policy

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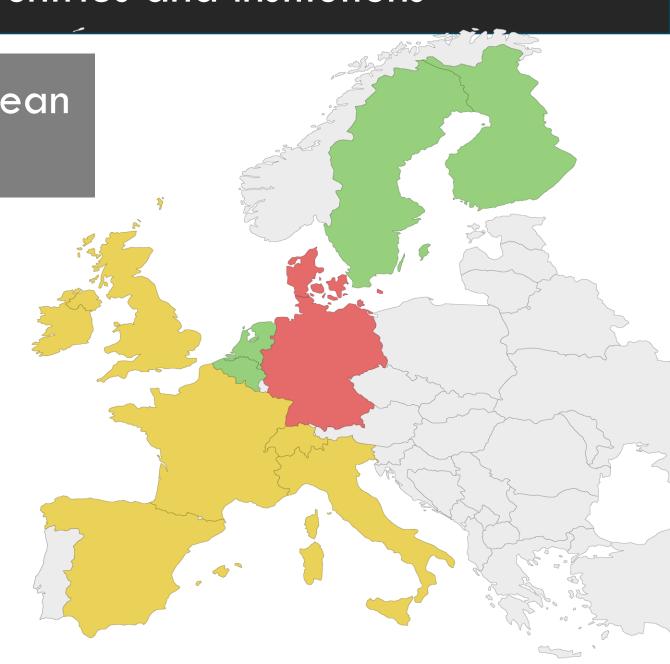
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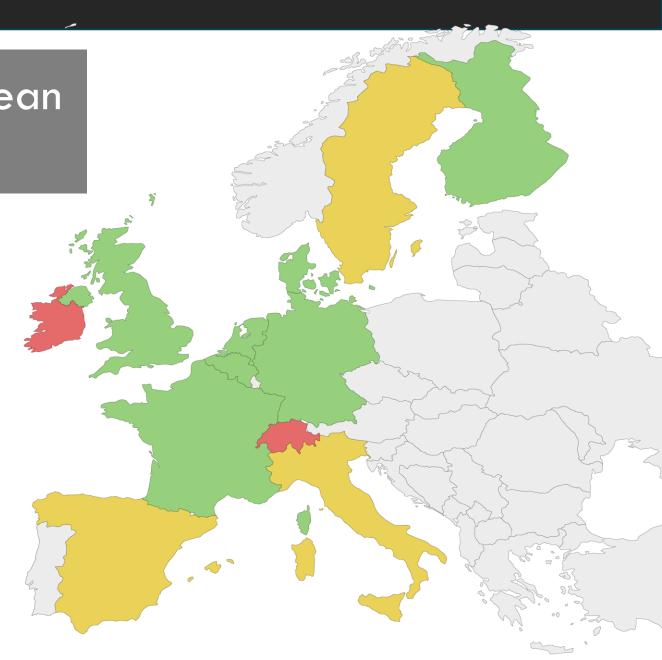
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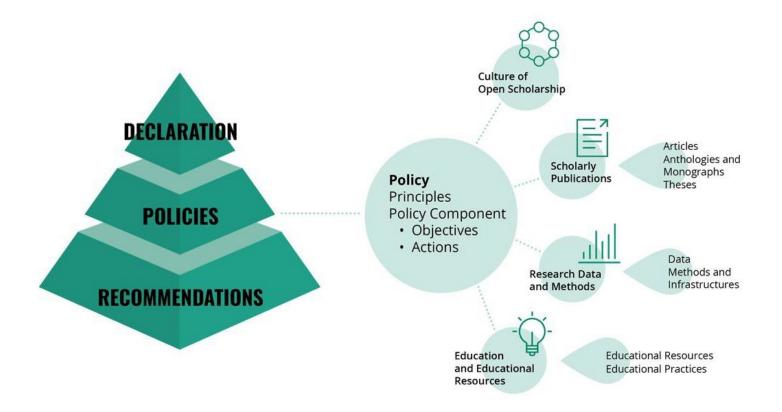
Examples of good practice: Finland

Finnish open science policy

https://avointiede.fi/sites/default/files/2020-02/declaration2020_0.pdf



The Open Science and Research Declaration and its supporting policies provide the framework for the national OS monitoring.



- <u>The Declaration for Open Science</u>
 and Research presents a common
 vision for the Finnish research
 community.
- Policies of open science and research_outline the strategic principles, objectives and action plans necessary to achieve the objectives of the Declaration for Open Science and Research.
- Recommendations complement the policies.

Examples of good practice: France

Second National Plan for Open Science





2021-2024

https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/second-national-plan-for-open-science-2021-2024/

French Open Science Monitor

https://frenchopensciencemonitor.esr.gouv.fr

- Monitors open access publications
- Estimates the % of publications with open data.
- France also has its own national open data warehouse.

Examples of good practice: France

Second National Plan for Open Science (2021-2024

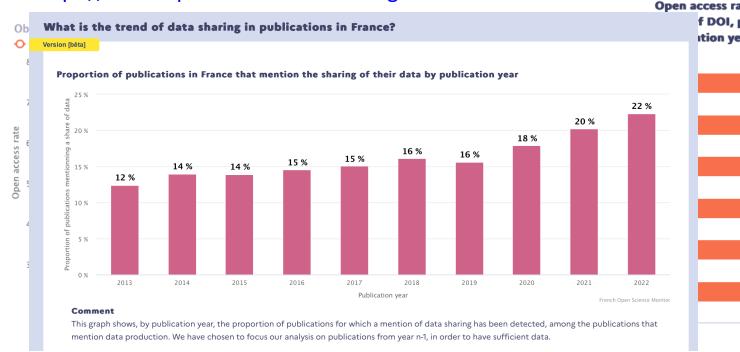


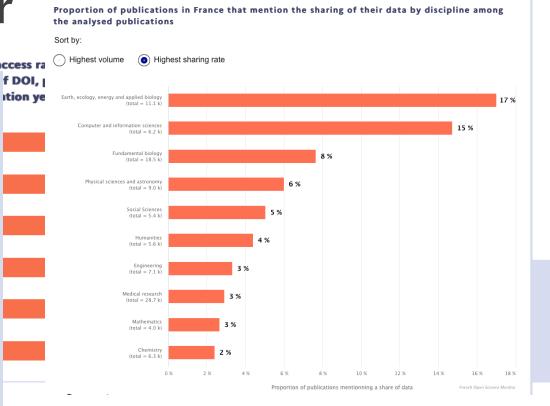


https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/second-national-plan-for-open-science-2021-2024/

French Open Science Monitor

https://frenchopensciencemonitor.esr.gouv.fr





Examples of good practice: Spain

National Open Science Strategy for 2023-2027





https://www.ciencia.gob.es/en/Noticias/2023/mayo/El-Gobierno-aprueba-la-primera-Estrategia-Nacional-de-Ciencia-Abierta.html

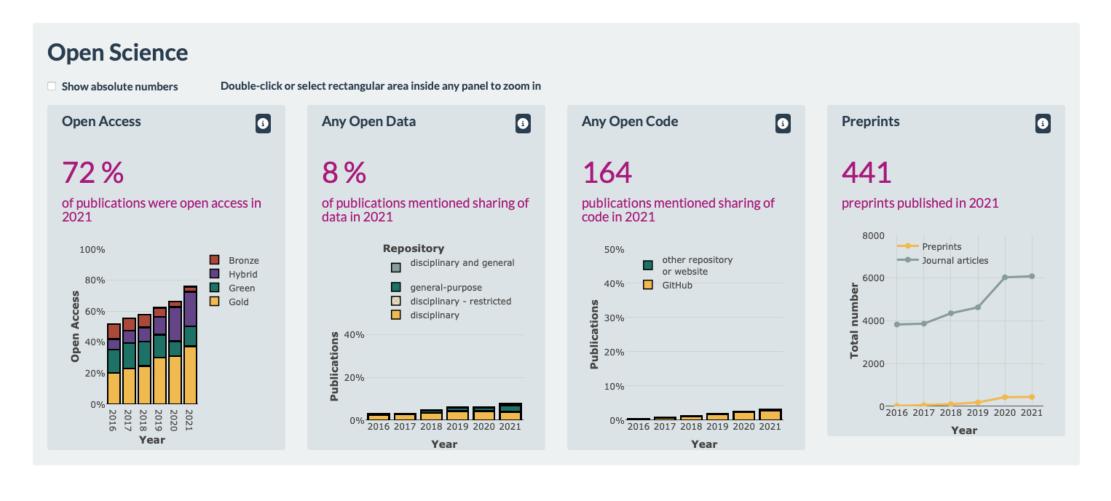
€23.8M per year to support four 'strategic axes:

- 1. Digital infrastructures for Open Science
- 2. Management of research data following the FAIR principles
- 3. Open access to scientific publications
- 4. Incentives, recognition and training

Monitoring of Open Science beyond national boundaries

Charité Berlin Dashboard on Responsible Research

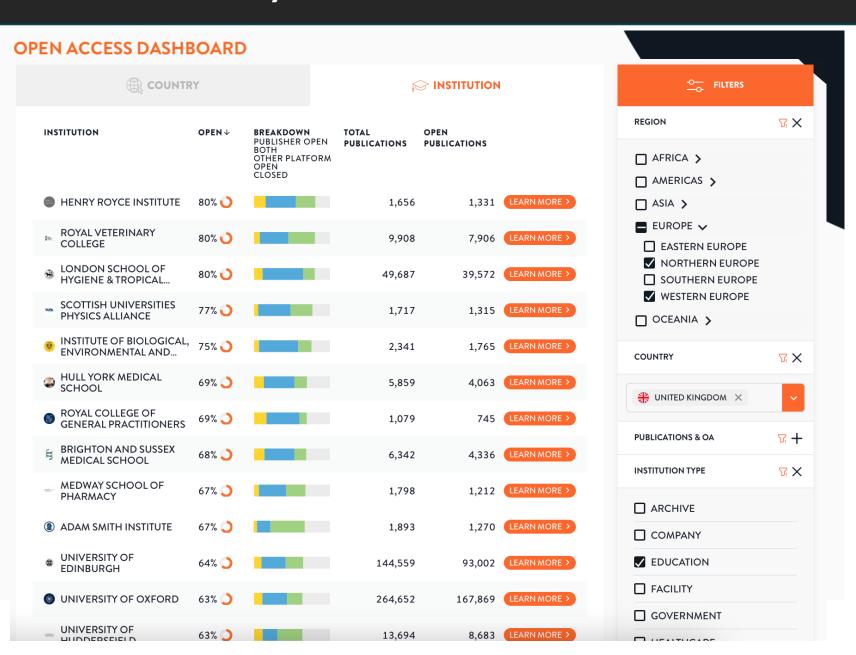
https://quest-dashboard.charite.de/#tabStart



Monitoring of Open Science beyond national boundaries

Curtin Open Knowledge Initiative

https://open.coki.ac



Conclusions about Open Science Policies and Monitoring in Europe

- 1. Open science activities and support vary widely among LERU universities and the countries in which they are based.
- 2. Several countries have clear Open Science policies that include dedicated funding, including Finland, France, Spain, and Switzerland.
- 3. The most well-established open science policies and monitoring primarily concern Open Access to publications (including dashboards to showcase monitoring data).
- 4. While some universities and countries have implemented policies related to FAIR Data, these are less prevalent than those for Open Access. Formal monitoring for FAIR data is not yet widespread.

Conclusions about Open Science Policies and Monitoring in Europe

- 5. When it comes to the other six pillars of open science (Education and Skills, Rewards and Incentives, Next-generation metrics, Research Integrity, Citizen Science, and The European Open Science Cloud), formal policies and monitoring have not yet been established.
- 6. OS is not limited to Europe or the USA! For example, <u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u> have a strong tradition in open science, fair data and citizen science, while <u>Africa</u> is increasingly active in OS.

Lessons and future directions

1. Information on OS policies is often hard to find!

- → Whether on an institutional, national, or international level, well-structured and updated web resources are key to communicate & promote information and services related to open science (including national funding, data repositories, education and skills, and how OS is implemented in reward and recognition).
- → One valuable resource is The Council for National Open Science Coordination (CoNOSC), which provides summaries of national open science policies: https://conosc.org/os-policies/
- 2. All countries should have open science dashboards similar to those from Charité Berlin or the French Open Science Monitor, i.e., reporting not only OA publications, but also preprints, open data, preregistration, etc...

Lessons and future directions

- 3. Next-generation metrics can help to promote responsible research evaluation & incentivise open science practices
 - This can improve research culture, integrity, and societal impact.
- 4. Universities (with funders & governments) should collaborate to develop and test new policies and metrics for responsible research evaluation.
- 5. There is probably no "one size fits all" solution! Universities may have different goals and should embrace policies that will help them to achieve these.

Momentum in open science



Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

REF2029 Research Excellence Framework

People, Culture and Environment update January 2024

The <u>REF Steering Group</u> is pleased to announce an update on the development of approaches to the assessment of People, Culture and Environment (PCE) in the next REF exercise.

A project has now been commissioned with Technopolis and CRAC-Vitae in collaboration with a number of sector organisations, which will develop indicators to be used for the assessment of PCE. The project team will engage extensively with the research community to co-develop a shortlist of indicators to be used to evidence and support institutions' PCE submissions as part of a structured questionnaire for REF submissions.

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Policies, practices, and future directions

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