Key Issues:

- OpenAIRE Advance Task Force on Policy and Legal Issues
- Open Science Toolkit for RPOs and RFOs
- Examples from EU countries
- Ways of moving forward
• The focus of OpenAIRE on policies is based on the belief that infrastructure and policies are two mutually reinforcing elements of Open Science

• Strategic decision between OpenAIRE & PASTEUR4OA projects to embed the latter’s policy activities in OpenAIRE from September 2016 (to facilitate knowledge transfer and policy support in EU countries and beyond)
OpenAIRE Policy Task Force (led by EKT)

- Capacity building/ competencies on OS topics
- Awareness raising
- Knowledge exchange and good practices and experiences
- Mentoring / facilitating work
- Mobilizing ties with all stakeholders related to policy

Goals:
1. Reinforcement & Alignment of OS/OA policies within EU
2. Benchmark EU OS/OA policies with other policies in the world

NOADs as national hubs for OS/OA policies
Open Science/Open Access Toolkit for policymakers [https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2573797]

Policy Templates
RPOs [https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2579629]
RFOs [https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2579631]

Checklists
RPOs [https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2578044]
RFOs [https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2578036]
How do we define a Policy?

- Laws passed by Parliament, national Funder Policies and Research Plans/Roadmaps, Agreements between multiple influential parties
- Includes information about the scope, roles and responsibilities of parties involved, compliance, monitoring etc.
- The structure and content of a policy is shaped by factors like the existence of national infrastructure, cultural aspects etc.
- In the case of OA/OS: European (H2020), national (e.g. Cyprus), institutional (Minho) or funder (UKRI) level
Designing an Open Science/ Open Access Policy

• The structure and content of an OS/OA policy should take into consideration factors like the existence of national infrastructure, cultural aspects etc.

• OS/OA policies are of various types (hard/soft) → language is important (e.g. a policy can mandate or call or encourage etc.), body adopting the policy (e.g. Rector, Library.....)
Key Elements of an OS/OA Policy

- **Rights, Roles and Responsibilities**
  - Who does What

- **Publications/Research Data**

- **Review of the Policy**
  - When and By whom

- **Monitoring and Compliance**
  - Key Mechanisms

- **Assessment and Evaluation**
  - Key Research Processes

- **Training and Awareness Raising**
  - Who does What
Assessing Readiness for Adopting an Open Science Policy

Checklists

OpenAIRE has designed checklists to enable institutions to assess their readiness in adopting an Open Science policy.

To Consider:

It covers main elements that should be taken into account in designing a policy that is aligned with the Horizon2020 requirements on open access and the key developments at EU level related to Open Science.

14 Statements

The checklist is structured around 14 statements. For each statement, there are three possible answers (A, B, C). Responses under A indicate higher readiness, therefore the higher the number of As recorded, the readier an institution is.
Examples

Roles / Responsibilities

A. The institutional policy specifies the roles, rights and responsibilities.

B. There is a rather vague description of the roles and responsibilities of each party involved in the implementation of the policy.

C. There is no description of roles and responsibilities in the policy.

Rewards and Incentives

A. OS as a formal criterion in research assessment and evaluation procedures.

B. OS is encouraged yet not embedded as a formal criterion in research assessment and evaluation procedures.

C. No mechanism for incentivizing or rewarding researchers engaged in OS practices.

Training

A. Training courses are organized on a regular basis for researchers at different stages of their careers, library staff etc. taking into consideration disciplinary differences.

B. OS training courses are provided, yet not on a regular basis and of limited scope.

C. Guidance on training courses offered by OpenAIRE, FOSTER, RDA and other related projects and/or networks.
Serbia: Open Science Platform
Open Science Platform: the context

- Adopted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (the main national research funder) in July 2018;
- Prepared by a working group that included the representatives of universities, researchers, librarians, the National Science Council and the Ministry;
- Major changes are to take place in Serbian research funding system (a new funding model is to be established, hopefully since 2020; new Law on Science, etc.) and the true implementation of the OS Platform is expected with the beginning of a new funding cycle.
- Open Science is explicitly mentioned in the Draft Law on Science.
- Yet, many issues are still open (e.g. funding the repository infrastructure and Gold OA, compliance monitoring).
- Major obstacle: underdeveloped infrastructure; due to this, some issues in the policy could not be defined more precisely.
- It may be expected that some issues will be resolved in by-laws and institutional policies.
Tips for effective policy making

- Identify key stakeholders at national level (Ministry, NPR, Funders, RPOs...) & explore possibility of setting up a WG (if non-existent)- Collaboration is a key element in the policymaking process
- Identify key issues to work on: Adoption of policies? Alignment of policies? Moving from principles on data management to the adoption of policies? Big deals? Citizen Science?
- Identify (further) issues for OpenAIRE TF to work on: ????
- Prioritisation of OS Resources & Indicators (per Stakeholder: Funders, RPOs)
- Keep track of policy-related activities
- OpenAIRE materials and resources- soon available from OpenAIRE portal!!
Thank you!

✉️ mangelaki@ekt.gr