

EUT⁺

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Foreword to deliverable 113

Research carried out based in Open Research tends to be more collaborative than competitive in nature and results and conclusions are shared sooner rather than later. Open Research makes the research methodology, software, code, and equipment freely available online, along with instructions for using it. Publications are freely available online (open access), in addition to the underlying research data (open data) and methodologies are open and transparent (open notebooks). Open means that these resources are freely available to be viewed and downloaded by anybody with an internet connection, anywhere in the world, without having to log in or pay. The free transfer of ideas, results and data is particularly important now as the modern world faces many catastrophic problems such as pandemics, climate change, sustainability issues and growing poverty. In the 21st century research needs to be collaborative and global to find societal solutions. This means that the current scholarly communication model which concentrates on final outcomes (via journal articles) is no longer fit for purpose. Information is placed behind paywalls which only those with subscriptions can access. Open Access charges (APCs) have evolved to support publishers to make information freely available but in many cases these charges are prohibitively high while libraries continue to pay expensive journal subscriptions. Many fear that “open” in research will lead to poor quality outcomes but in fact the opposite may very well be true. The more open a process is, the more open it is to scrutiny and investigation which validates the results.

The present document examines the status of the recommendation points (see below) in the different campuses of the alliance. The report also covers status and review of the local policies regarding Open research. Is complemented with several appendix regarding: An update of the report recommendations done in 2021-2022;

surveys results about institutional strategies for open research, Digital tools and plans, new policies, open access website, etc.; National presentations regarding the Open Access status in the different countries; Report of research evaluation and recommendations for an Eut+ Research evaluation policy; Report for Common Eut+ Research Portal.

Working together, tasks 8.6-8.7 achieved all its deliverables and several 'stretch' deliverables not in the original plan. There is huge strength in sharing our individual institutional knowledge and our expertise to achieve our aims. Many countries in Europe are now producing national plans with regards to open research and universities must comply with these. With regards to Open Research, we feel the next stage of the EUT+ project should harness this collaborative approach so that we can produce standardised training programmes across all the participants, establish a Centre of Excellence to work with all participants, inform and support our researchers and implement open research practices in the EUT+. A new kind of university has the unique opportunity to implement new methodologies and strategies particularly in the research area and open research is one area where the eight universities can work together in a coherent and cohesive fashion to achieve cultural change to be ready for the changes in scholarly communication that will come.

The present report is relevant in setting the precedent of the developing of joint effort between the Eut+ universities to find out a common path in recognize and harmonize the different structures each one must take further steps forward for merger in these aspects. The description of a common basic system of research portal and management is of high technical value.

From the beginning, there were differing levels of awareness about the value of OR in the partner universities, some were more advanced in this area than others.

However, three years later it can be said that all the participants are now more aware of the value of OR. Meetings were held monthly with each subgroup reporting to the main group. This was an efficient process which was very effective and produce results quickly.

From the beginning there were differing levels of awareness about the value of Open Research in the participating universities, some were more advanced in this area than others. However, three years later it can be said that all the participants are now more aware of the value of Open Research. The Open Research Statement (signed by the University Rectors in 2023) is a visible marker of this progress. While the statement is aspirational it is also a declaration of intent as to where the EUT+ positions itself with regards to Open Research. However, implementation is another matter and will require commitment and resourcing to make it happen. As a new type of university, the EUT+ should be conscious of the benefits of making their research open access as it showcases the quality of the work being carried out in each participating university. WP8.6.7 has provided two platforms for the EUT+ to do exactly that as in The [EUT+ Institutional Repository](#) and the [EUT+ Academic Press](#). The IR, based on the open platform, OpenAire, brings together all the open access resources of the EUT+ into one platform and the Open Academic EUT+ Press, based on a Digital Commons platform provided by one of the partners (TU Dublin) provides a forum for the publication of high-quality scholarly material as well as promoting the work and outputs of the EUT+ project itself.

The set of recommendations for the first year are listed here as they provided the framework for our project.

Year 1 Recommendations

1. EUT+ should adopt, as far as possible, a common approach to OR including a Statement of OR Principles and a common OR dictionary.

2. EUT+ should develop a common training and awareness programme across all aspects of OR both for researchers, research managers, students, and others for whom it is relevant.
3. EUT+ should examine ways to leverage existing cRIS and OR infrastructure to support OR. Specifically, a common presentation layer for individual Institutional Repositories providing for a real 'window' on EUT+ outputs.

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Introduction

Context and objectives

Open Research is the traditional research process carried out with a greater degree of transparency and accountability. Research carried out this way tends to be more collaborative than competitive in nature and results and conclusions are shared sooner rather than later. Open Research makes the research methodology, software, code and equipment freely available online, along with instructions for using it. Publications are freely available online (open access), in addition to the underlying research data (open data) and methodologies are open and transparent (open notebooks). Open means that these resources are freely available to be viewed and downloaded by anybody with an internet connection, anywhere in the world, without having to log in or pay. The free transfer of ideas, results and data is particularly important now as the modern world faces many catastrophic problems such as pandemics, climate change, sustainability issues and growing poverty. In the 21st century research needs to be collaborative and global to find societal solutions. This means that the current scholarly communication model which concentrates on final outcomes (via journal articles) is no longer fit for purpose. Information is placed behind paywalls which only those with subscriptions can access. Open Access charges (APCs) have evolved to support publishers to make information freely available but in many cases these charges are prohibitively high while libraries continue to pay expensive journal subscriptions. Many fear that “open” in research will lead to poor quality outcomes but in fact the opposite may very well be true. The more open a process is, the more open it is to scrutiny and investigation which validates the results.

However, it is true to say that while “open” is seen to be valuable it is not without its problems. Who will fund the publishing process; once you move away from

publication/citation-based evaluation, what will replace it? There are the problems of being scooped, using sensitive data, predatory journals, the quality of peer review, the misuse of data, the pressure to produce only positive results, financial implications and so on. Solving these problems will result in a culture change in how research is carried out and disseminated. In such an environment, researchers need to understand the concepts of open research, produce workflows that suit their process and disseminate results earlier and in a totally different way.

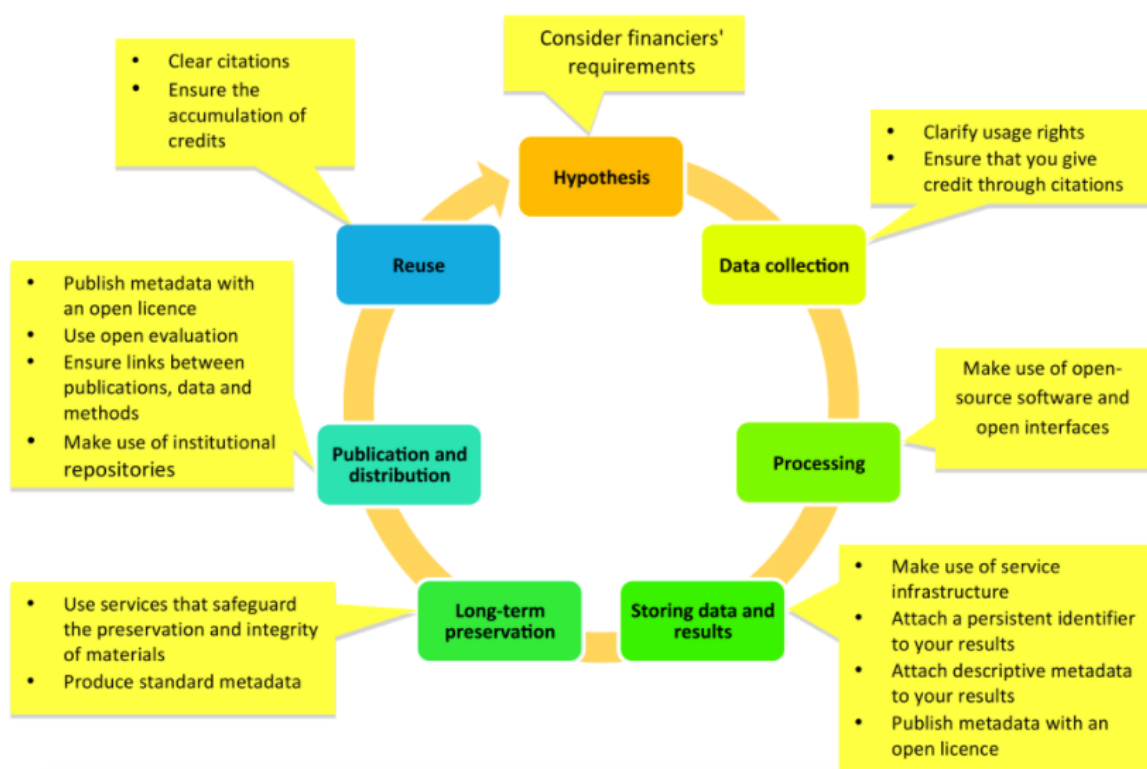


Figure 1. Foster: The Open Research Process.

Task 8.6-8.7 has recognised that open research is not just about open access to publications. It is a much broader process that requires researchers and support staff to learn new skills. We are working to create an ecosystem that supports open research. We recognize that open research is not an all-or-nothing proposition.

Some material may never be made publicly available, but this should not be the default position. The decision to withhold material must be justifiable, and the mantra of "as open as possible and as closed as necessary" should only be used as a defence. We believe that any steps towards open research should be encouraged. As a group, we have worked together to identify and address any structural barriers that could slow down this process.

From the beginning there were differing levels of awareness about the value of Open Research in the participating universities, some were more advanced in this area than others. However, three years later it can be said that all the participants are now more aware of the value of Open Research. The Open Research Statement (signed by the University Rectors in 2023) is a visible marker of this progress. While the statement is aspirational it is also a declaration of intent as to where the EUT+ positions itself with regards to Open Research. However, implementation is another matter and will require commitment and resourcing to make it happen. As a new type of university, the EUT+ should be conscious of the benefits of making their research open access as it showcases the quality of the work being carried out in each participating university. WP8.6.7 has provided two platforms for the EUT+ to do exactly that as in The [EUT+ Institutional Repository](#) and the [EUT+ Academic Press](#). The IR, based on the open platform, OpenAire, brings together all the open access resources of the EUT+ into one platform and the Open Academic EUT+ Press, based on a Digital Commons platform provided by one of the partners (TU Dublin) provides a forum for the publication of high-quality scholarly material as well as promoting the work and outputs of the EUT+ project itself.

Expected progress

Working together, WP 8.6.7 achieved all deliverables and several 'stretch' deliverables not in the original plan. There is huge strength in sharing our individual institutional knowledge and our expertise to achieve our aims. Many countries in Europe are now producing national plans with regards to open research and universities must comply with these. With regards to Open Research, we feel the next stage of the EUT+ project should harness this collaborative approach so that we can produce standardised training programmes across all the participants, establish a Centre of Excellence to work with all participants, inform and support our researchers and implement open research practices in the EUT+. A new kind of university has the unique opportunity to implement new methodologies and strategies particularly in the research area and open research is one area where the eight universities can work together in a coherent and cohesive fashion to achieve cultural change to be ready for the changes in scholarly communication that will come.

1 Annual Landscape Survey

The annual landscape survey was sent out every year around March and the analysis completed by the end of April. Consistently it has demonstrated that the universities have the greatest success with open access to publications but limited success elsewhere.

Percentage of peer reviewed literature that is OA (Open Access) and percentage of increase/decrease over the period 2020-2023 (2023 not completed yet) from SCIVAL.

EUT+ 53.2% of publications open access (up 7.6% over the period)

UPCT	64.1%	6.9% down
TU Dublin	63%	12.7% (up)
CUT	58.4%	6.1% (up)
RTU	54.1%	1.2% (up)
Cluj-Napoca	52.6%	17.7% (up)
Troyes	49.2%	2.2% (down)
H_da	48.9%	5.3% (up)
TUS	33.1%	15.3% up

1.1 Main findings of the Landscape Survey 2023

As in previous years (2021 and 2022) open access to publications is perceived by each alliance member as the area they are most successful in. CUT has also made progress in the development of open-source software and tools.

In the last twelve months Cyprus has developed a tool to import bibliographic information from various sources into their institutional repository which is then used to evaluate researchers. This is still heavily quantitative, and citation based. H_da has developed a tool for managing data and a data repository. TU Dublin has appointed a data librarian and intends to use the Argos Data Management System from OpenAire.

CUT has developed a new research portal and is implementing its open science deployment plan. TUS has mandated publishing open access as the default position promoting open access journals and publication of all monographs should also be open. The university has increased the budget for the payment of apcs but this may not be sustainable into the future.

Article processing charges are still being paid though figures from Scopus would indicate that 66% of open access material in Eut+ is coming via the green route.

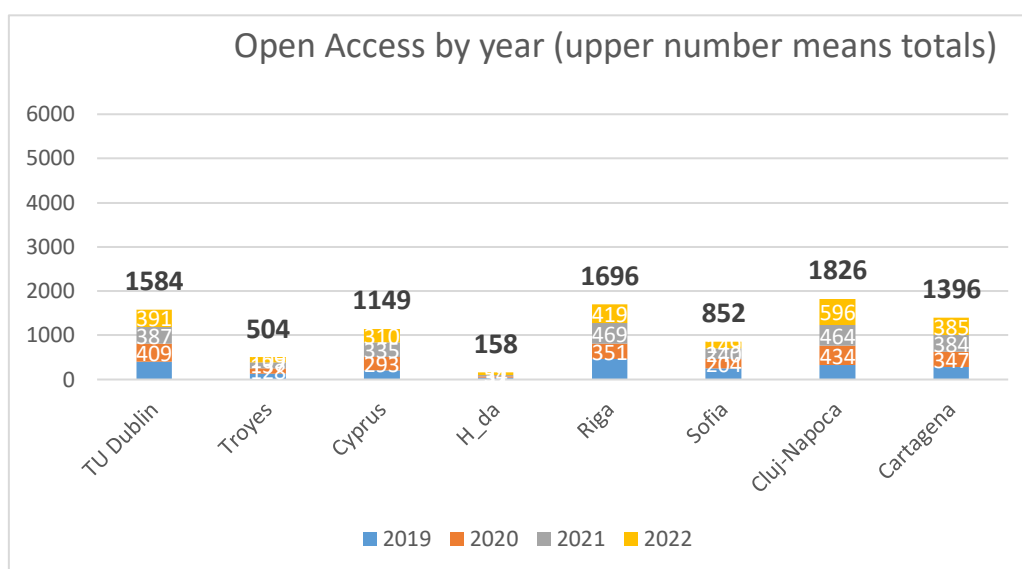


Figure 2. Number of articles and academic material published in Open Access within the Alliance partners.

Data Management is a particular problem as every university lacks the resources to deal with this adequately and the production of FAIR data is not possible in any of the partners. It is also obvious that much of the development and promotion of OR is happening in an ad hoc fashion with a few dedicated personnel doing this in

addition to their roles. On the positive side, national plans are being developed in the member countries and the partners will have to comply with these.

EUT+ OR is only mentioned in the strategic documents of TU Dublin, UPCT, Troyes and TUS, it is not mentioned anywhere in CUT, h_DA, RTU and TUCN. There is a need for a common OR Policy. All the partners with one exception believed that working together in EUT+ has helped to promote and develop OR in their universities.

There is a recognition that all the universities are facing the same problems and working together in a collaborative fashion has produced more results than working alone. All agreed that collaborating, sharing expertise and being proactive rather than reactive was the most efficient and effective way to bring all alliance members to the same standard of excellence in OR.

Seven out of the eight alliance members felt progress in developing open research has been made over the last 12 months. The exception was UTT. TU Dublin now has most of the open research team in place. RTU is starting to reap the benefits of the National Open Science Strategy in Latvia as this is creating more discussion and collaboration in Latvian Universities.

Open Science is only mentioned in the strategic documents of TU Dublin, UPCT, Troyes and TUS, it is not mentioned anywhere in CUT, h_DA, RTU and TUCN. However, all alliance members intend to use the Open Research Statement signed by the Rectors to promote and advocate for Open Research. This is an important document as it indicates institutional support at the highest level in the EUT+ for open research and should be seen as a statement of intent.

RTU is the only alliance member making any attempt to preserve their research data. All the other members felt they lacked both expertise and the resources to do this

properly. Efforts are concentrated on data management planning. No progress has been made regarding the production of FAIR data.

TUCN, TU Dublin and Darmstadt have become members of COARA (Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment). Other members are not signed up to either Leiden/ Dora or COARA. Some countries such as Cyprus, Ireland, Spain and Latvia are having national conversation around metrics on open research and a more qualitative approach to assessment, but nothing has been implemented so far.

Training for researchers in open science is largely done by Library and Research Office Staff. TU Dublin and UPCT have online training/information available. CUT, h_da, UTT, TUCN, TUS do not currently provide training in open research. Darmstadt does provide research data training as opposed to dmp planning. Overall, training tends to be relatively ad hoc, on demand, is voluntary and comes on top of existing workloads. Resourcing and the availability of current staff is a big obstacle to providing appropriate training. It should be noted that except for CUT and UTCN researchers are supported in the development of Data Management Plans.

All alliance members agreed on the way to develop Open Research in EUT+ which is to have common policies and standards and training programmes which should be mandatory. There is a need for expert staff trained in all aspects of Open Research, a system of incentives for researchers, recognition for open research champions, the development of shared open-source tools and a common CRIS system. Our aim should be to create an ecosystem for open research supporting and developing all open research activity.

Many participants of tasks 8.6-8.7 believed that working together in EUT+ has helped to promote and develop Open Research in their universities. There is a recognition that all the universities are facing the same problems and working together in a collaborative fashion has produced more results than working alone. All agreed that

collaborating, sharing expertise and being proactive rather than reactive was the most efficient and effective way to bring all alliance members to the same standard of excellence in Open Research.

1.2 OR Statement

The OR Statement was signed by the Rectors in Spring 2023. This is an important document as it indicates institutional support at the highest level in the EUT+ for OR and should be seen as a statement of intent.

The OR Statement (signed by the University Rectors in 2023) is a visible marker of this progress. While the statement is aspirational it is also a declaration of intent as to where the EUT+ positions itself with regards to OR. However, implementation is another matter and will require commitment and resourcing to make it happen. As a new type of university, EUT+ is conscious of the benefits of making their research open as it highlights the quality of the work being carried out in each participating university. To continue to promote OR within EUT+, tasks 8.6-8.7 has developed two OR platforms for the EUT+:

The [EUT+ Institutional Repository](#) (IR) based on the European ‘OpenAire’ Platform bringing all the individual partner IRs together.

EUT+ Open Academic Press. The Open Academic EUT+ Press, based on a Digital Commons platform, hosted by one of the partners (TU Dublin) provides a forum for the publication of high-quality scholarly material as well as promoting the work and outputs of the EUT+ project itself.

With regards to OR, we feel the next stage of the EUT+ project should harness this collaborative approach so that we can produce standardised training programmes across all the partners, establish a Centre of Excellence to work with all participants,

inform and support our researchers and implement OR practices in the EUT+. A new kind of university has the unique opportunity to implement new methodologies and strategies. OR is one area where the eight universities can work together in a coherent and cohesive fashion to achieve cultural change to be prepared for the changes in scholarly communication that will come.

1.3 EUT+ Institutional Repository

All partners had their own institutional repository which catered for their individual needs so the obvious solution was to provide a common portal that would harvest material from the individual locations but present a common interface. This was achieved by partnering with Open Aire. A memo of understanding between Open Aire and TU Dublin (the lead organisation in the work package) was signed in August 2021. The repository is currently harvesting 87,000 publications and other research outputs. The [Dashboard Monitor](#) was added in 2023 which provides a large amount of management information on open access in the EUT+ such as the degree of openness in publications of the EUT+ which indicates a heavy reliance on the green route (i.e., self-archiving) which is to be commended.

The [EUT+ Institutional Repository](#) is a full-text, open access repository with full analytics on downloads, types of materials etc.

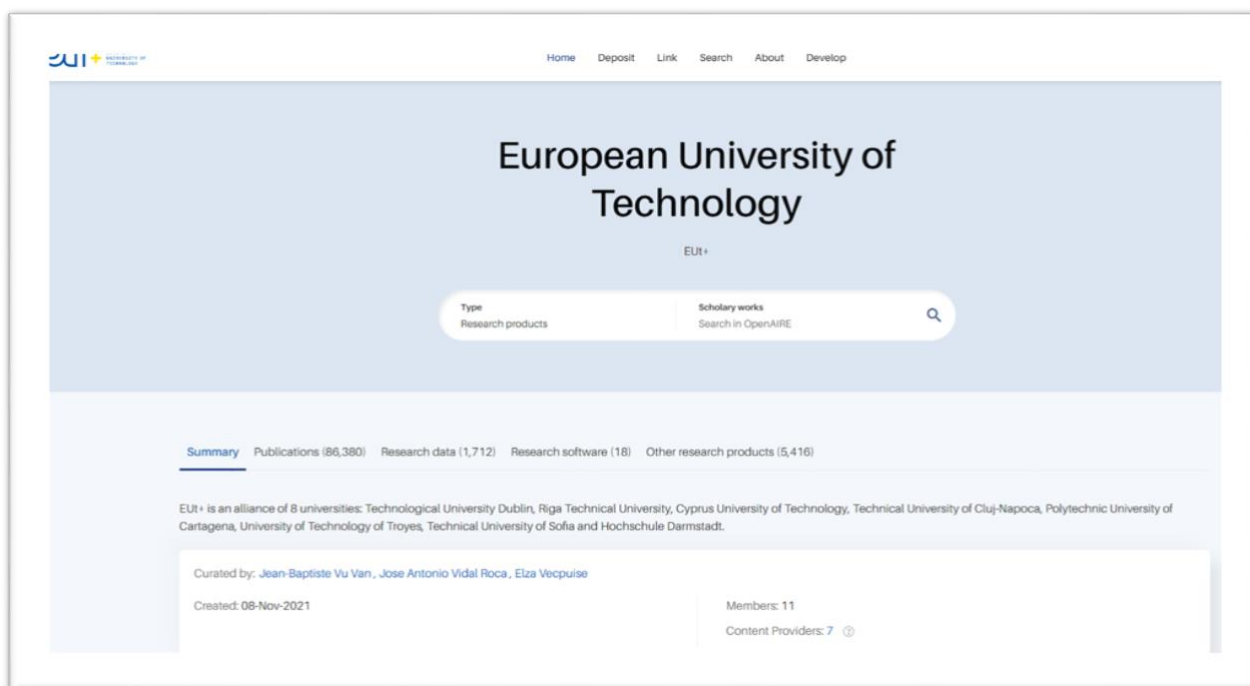


Figure 3. EUT+ Institutional Repository web.

The repository is currently harvesting 87,000 publications and other research outputs. The [Dashboard Monitor](#) was added in 2023 which provides a large amount of management information on open access in the EUT+ such as the degree of openness in publications of the EUT+ which indicates a heavy reliance on the green route (i.e., self-archiving) which is to be commended.

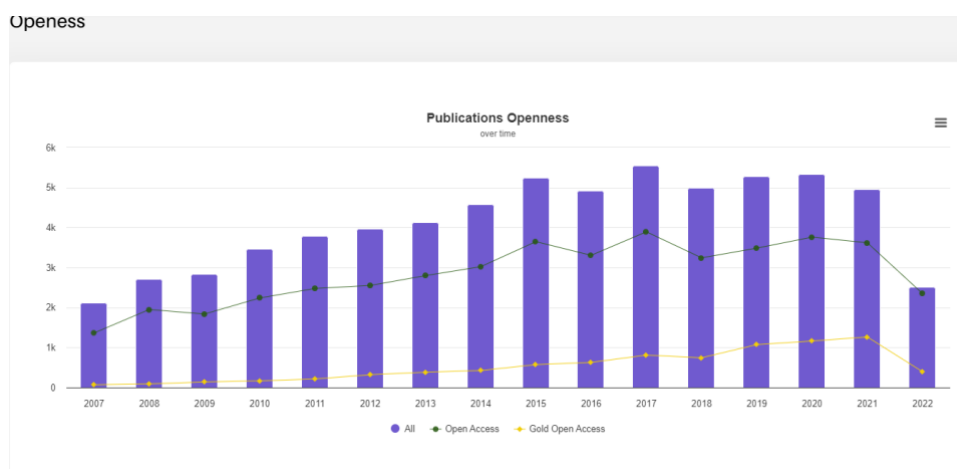


Figure 4. Degree of openness in publications of the EUT+.

1.4 cRIS (Current Research Information System)

A proposed specification for a cRIS system is currently awaiting decision by the Rectors. This will utilize a proof-of-concept model. A key consideration is that the pilot should exploit as much existing software and information as possible and that it must be compliant with relevant technical standards.

There are several potential routes to delivery:

- + Develop, in house, a harvesting process and software to support the project.
- + Purchase a commercial cRIS software product.
- + Develop the cRIS through existing systems such as OpenAire.
- + One commercial provider has offered us the opportunity to complete this project in a platform-agnostic 'community cRIS' portal that they have developed. They are offering this because developing their platform to support international collaborative projects is one of their strategic objectives. They are willing to provide their product and services on a 'each covers their own costs' basis.

Once the decision has been made on how to proceed, the implementation phase can begin in Phase 2 of the EUT+ project.

1.5 Metrics

The Metrics Group produce a report recommending the work of [COARA](#) (Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment). We suggest that EUT+ as an entity should join COARA and become an active member. A big stumbling block with OR is how research should be evaluated without an unbalanced reliance on citations. TUCN, TU Dublin and Darmstadt have already become individual members of COARA. Other members are not signed up to either Leiden/ Dora or COARA.

Some countries such as Cyprus, Ireland, Spain, and Latvia are having national conversations around metrics on OR and a more qualitative approach to assessment, but nothing has been implemented so far.

1.6 Open Educational Resources (ORES)

Each university produces their own OERS. During 2023 a subgroup looked at what was needed to streamline resources and ensure they were all a similar quality and easily accessible. An agreement was reached with UPCT that the EUT+ could have a branded space on their platform [IndieOpen](#). Further work is required in this area and should be part of the next phase of the project.

2 Survey Responses 2023

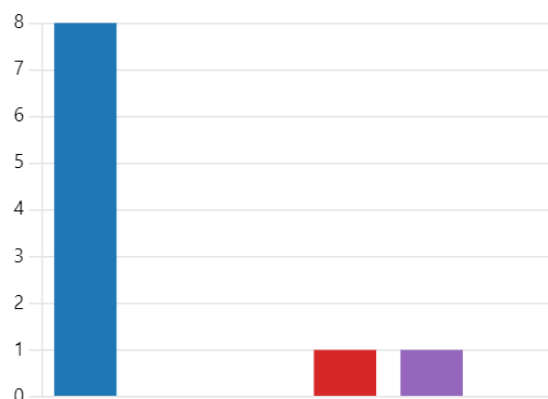
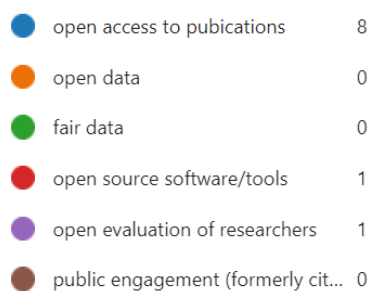
This survey was undertaken in March 2023 to investigate the status of Open Research in the individual universities. All 8 members of the Alliance responded to the Survey.

Questions and Responses

Q2 Please indicate the areas where you feel your university is most successful

2. Please indicate the areas where you feel your university is most successful

[More Details](#)



Cyprus	Open access to publications; Open-source software/tools; Open evaluation of researchers;
Darmstadt	Open access to publications
TU Dublin	Open access to publications
Cartagena	Open access to publications
Troyes	Open access to publications
Riga	Open access to publications
Cluj-Napoca	Open access to publications

Sofia	Open Access to Publications
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Q3 Do you feel your university has made any significant progress in the areas mentioned above in the last 12 months? If yes, please state which areas and supply details of the progress made.

Cyprus	Yes. Open evaluation of researchers: We have developed an application that retrieves bibliographic records from reference databases (Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, ORCID and imports into the KTISIS repository. Furthermore, the application provides us with statistics and metrics at the level of a researcher, a faculty, department, and university. The metrics of the application is then used for the evaluation of researchers (Performance-based Research Funding System -PRFS).
Darmstadt	Data Management Plan Online Tool has been launched. The Tool is based on RDMO https://rdmo.h-da.de/ . Also the RDM Repository TUDatalib is now live: https://tudatalib.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/handle/tudatalib/2547
TU Dublin	Data librarian appointed
Cartagena	We have recently gone live with a new research portal (https://portalinvestigacion.upct.es) and continue with our open science deployment plan.

Troyes	No
Riga	No response
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	The main area that has had visible results relates to the university's financial stimulation of research developments in open access scientific journals, the mandatory publication from 2022 of monographs in open access, as well as the increasing number of materials received in the TU-Sofia repository.

Q4 Do you think the practice, promotion and training in the area of Open Research has advanced in your university in the last year?

4. Do you think the practice, promotion and training in the area of Open Research has advanced in your university in the last year?

[More Details](#)

- Yes
- No

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Cyprus		No
Troyes		No

Q5 If you feel progress has been made, please detail what has happened?

Cyprus	Not applicable
Darmstadt	<p>The HeFDI Data School has been extended with additional lectures and the participation of h_da-members has increased https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/hefdi/hefdi-data-school-2022-2.</p> <p>h_da is co-applicant for NFDI4memory https://4memory.de/ (Research Data infrastructure for historical science)</p> <p>h_da is also co-applicant in GesundFDM, a project targeted to advance RDM practices in public health sciences https://www.gesund-fdm.de/</p>
TU Dublin	New Research Support Team established in the Library led by a Senior Manager. Means there is now a senior manager, a research support librarian, data librarian and an open Scholarship Librarian, one repository manager and one senior library assistant supporting research. Awaiting appointment of a coordinator for the Open Research Support Unit
Cartagena	We needed to have visibility in our researchers outputs and the recent research portal has been a great improvement in this matter.
Troyes	Not applicable
Riga	There is more discussion about open science issues since the Open Science strategy was adopted last year nationally with an emphasis on open data and data stewards. For now,

	information on data management in Latvian is being created and for RTU researchers. RTU is also involved (helping) in the creation of research data management plans for the Latvian Science Council and cooperates with other Latvian universities in this matter (more than before).
Cluj-Napoca	Participation in EUT+ and participation in projects addressing Open Science. Participation in activities aimed at defining the National Strategic Framework and financing instruments for Romania's participation in the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC).
Sofia	Since last year the mandatory publication of monographs of researchers as open access has been introduced. Funds for publishing scientific outputs/developments in journals with a high impact factor and with open access have also increased which is visible from the statistics of journals published in open access mode in SCOPUS and Web of Sciences.

Q6 Has Open Science been mentioned in any strategic documents in your university in the last year? If yes, please detail the documents

Cyprus	no
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Darmstadt	no
TU Dublin	Strategic Intent document for the University is currently being reviewed. The intent to be an open research university was specifically stated in the last document so would expect that emphasis to continue.
Cartagena	There is a strategic plan 2021-2025, where an action is detailed to enforce the open access publication of research outputs. https://planestrategico.upct.es/lineas#EXDI
Troyes	Yes, in the research service rules, there is a mandate for open access deposit.
Riga	no
Cluj-Napoca	no
Sofia	In the Strategy of the Technical University of Sofia 2021-20125 the creation and maintenance of Open Science is advocated (In Objective 1, Task 2, Measure 4). The document can be view at: https://tu-sofia.bg/kcfinder-master/upload/files/Strategy_TUS_EN.pdf

Q7 Now that the Open Research Statement has been signed by the Rectors, how do you intend to promote it and where will you display it?

Cyprus	Firstly, we plan to inform the research committee of the University and secondly to promote the Open Research Statement to the academic staff and organise training. Additionally, we will update our existing Management Policy to include Open Data.
Darmstadt	A translation to German has been finished last week. We will display it on multiple areas of the website. Printed versions are placed in the libraries, graduate schools, rectors office and the service centre for research and transfer.
TU Dublin	On a number of websites...TU Dublin, Library, Research, Open Research Support Unit. Will now be mentioned in all training programmes.
Cartagena	It will be displayed in a website about open science which will go live shortly
Troyes	We intend to promote it to the UTT research community and to display it on our OA repository.
Riga	It is available translated in Latvian and in English in RTU webpage: https://www.rtu.lv/en/research/open-access-initiative/eut-open-research-statement
Cluj-Napoca	There is a strategic plan 2024 where an action is detailed to promote publication in open access https://www.utcluj.ro/media/decisions/2020/10/26/Plan_Strategic_UTCN.pdf

Sofia	It will be available on the university website. it is also planned to promote it at the open science short courses and the training programs for scientists, PhD students and undergraduates.
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Q8 Has there been any progress in creating stakeholder groups in your university around Open Research or any process of formal discussion been established?

Cyprus	no
Darmstadt	No, not yet
TU Dublin	No. Have one Forum the TU Dublin Open Research Group
Cartagena	Last month we sent out a survey related to this issue and we intend to hold meetings within our university to share initiatives, projects, etc. involving the different pillars of open science. This is part of our two-year open science deployment plan (2022-2024).
Troyes	Not at all
Riga	No
Cluj-Napoca	Dissemination through the relevant pro-rectorate.
Sofia	At the moment, this process is advocated most actively by the Executive of National Centre for Information and Documentation NACID, which supports the Bulgarian

	portal for open science, of which our university is a member.
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Q9 Have you updated, revised or introduced an institutional policy around Open Access and Open Data

9. Have you updated, revised or introduced an institutional policy around Open Access and Open Data

[More Details](#)

● Yes	1
● No	7



Sofia has updated their policy.

Q10 If you have updated or amended a policy, please detail the major changes made.

Sofia	New for the university is the mandatory deposit of every published monograph as open access. Publication in the EUT Academic Press is encouraged. Funding for publications in open access journals is increasing every year.
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Q11 Are these policies enforced in any way?

Cyprus	No
Darmstadt	No
TU Dublin	No
Cartagena	No, there are only recommendations. However, there is a state law that makes it compulsory to publish doctoral theses as open access which applies to all universities.
Troyes	No
Riga	No
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	Registering more publications open access publications, as well as publishing in EUT+ Academic press. We are currently working on developing training programs for open science at TU-Sofia

Q12 Has there been any changes around your university's policy on the payment of APCs for researchers?

Cyprus	Yes
Darmstadt	No

TU Dublin	No
Cartagena	No
Troyes	No
Riga	No, but there might be revisions in the future
Cluj-Napoca	Yes
Sofia	Greater budget available to scientists who want to publish their works/outputs as open access

Q13 Does your university make any provision to pay APCs for researchers who have no funding particularly in the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences area?

Cyprus	The CUT established two different funds to pay APCs for the promotion of Open Access and the support of academics and researchers in the publication of their research in peer reviewed OA journals and books. Additionally, the Library through its participation in the Cyprus Library Consortium (CLC) offers faculty members the opportunity to publish in open access journals (transformative agreements).
Darmstadt	Our Open Access Fund is open for every researcher, there is no special focus. First come, first served.

TU Dublin	Orphan APC fund. Increasingly has been used for researchers who have missed out on APCs available through consortia deals
Cartagena	No
Troyes	Do not know
Riga	There has not been an emphasis on specific fields regarding APCs
Cluj-Napoca	Yes
Sofia	The artistic and creative activity at TU-Sofia is further stimulated with the financing of projects, exhibitions and conferences, which gives good results for the specialists in these fields affected at the university.

Q14 Does your university make any formal attempt to preserve its research data?

14. Does your university make any formal attempt to preserve its research data?

[More Details](#)

● Yes 3
● No 5



Cyprus	Yes
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Darmstadt	No
TU Dublin	Yes
Cartagena	No
Troyes	No
Riga	Yes
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	No

Q15 If you have answer yes to the previous question, please describe how this is done.

Cyprus	The university has developed a Current Research Information System (CRIS) that collects and disseminates all the research activity (publications, theses, datasets, projects, patents) of the University. Also, a Management Policy for the Institutional Repository has been implemented
TU Dublin	Data portal on the institutional repository. All datasets must have a readme file
Riga	There is an order/policy for research data management

Q16 Does your university have personnel specifically managing research data for example data stewards or data librarians?

Cyprus	No. We are planning to create a new office in managing research data
Darmstadt	No
TU Dublin	1 Data Librarian. Have tried to fill the position of data manager several times but unsuccessful
Cartagena	No
Troyes	No
Riga	No
Cluj-Napoca	Yes
Sofia	Specifically, there are currently two specialists from the library who are responsible for publishing any materials deposited in Repository

Q17 Has your university made any progress with the preparation of FAIR data in the last 12 months?

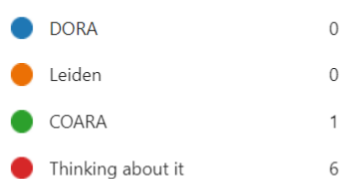
Cyprus	No
Darmstadt	No

TU Dublin	No, but will be implementing an online system for both DMPs and Datasets in the next year, we will use the Argos system available from OpenAire
Cartagena	No
Troyes	No
Riga	Awareness of FAIR data is bigger due to National Open Science strategy
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	An increase in interest in publishing in the principles of FAIR can be seen, although not very much

Q18 Has your university signed up to DORA/ Leiden or COARA?

18. Has your university signed up to DORA/ Leiden or COARA?

[More Details](#)



At the time of the survey TU Dublin had signed up to COARA (Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment). Cluj-Napoca has signed up recently.

Q19 Does your university use any form of metrics on openness with regards to research evaluation?

Cyprus	Yes
Darmstadt	No
TU Dublin	No but we have to report on the percentage of material that is open access to the Higher Education Authority annually
Cartagena	No, but there is a forum at the Ministry and the CRUE (Conference of Rectors of Spanish Universities) to work with CoARA so we expect there will be some change.
Troyes	No
Riga	Not yet, but it is mentioned in National Open Science strategy as one of factors for international assessment of scientific institutions.
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	When submitting data for evaluation, researchers are required to submit a link to the described material, as an attachment, i.e., direct access to material identification.

**Q20 Does your university have a specific program of training for Open Research?
Please supply details of the programmes and who provides them.**

Cyprus	No
Darmstadt	No
TU Dublin	Training is mostly supplied by the library in terms of open research and open data egs. Graduate Training Week, how to get published (library), Lunchtime bites (library). Early Career Training (research and library). There is also the Open Research Support Unit (online website).
Cartagena	We are developing some REA about this matter that will be available shortly in our REA website https://forma.upct.es . UPCT <i>forma</i> Create, teach and learn with a digital inclusive and interactive content platform to share, reuse and innovate in the classroom.
Troyes	No
Riga	There are topics for training - open access, open data, open repositories. Training is provided if it is needed for a specific audience on request.
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	Not yet

Q21 Does your university provide training for Open Access to Publications? Please supply details of the programmes and who provides them.

Cyprus	No
Darmstadt	No
Cluj-Napoca	No

Q22 Does your university provide training for Data Management? Please supply details of the programmes and who provides them.

Darmstadt	HeFDI Data School https://www.uni-marburg.de/de/hefdi/hefdi-data-school-2022-2
TU Dublin	Yes provided by the Data Librarian and Open Scholarship librarian. Data librarian also advises on DMPs
Cartagena	No
Troyes	Yes, to PhD students and to the researchers by the librarian in charge of the researcher support service; the training program includes a typology of research data, DMP models and the use of DMP Opidor (a French tool to make DMPs).
Riga	Training is provided if it is needed for a specific audience on request.
Sofia	The preparation of such training programmes is under development.

Q23 Does your university supply training in Open Research to new academic staff, post-doctoral researchers and PhD students as a matter of policy.

Cyprus	No
Darmstadt	No
Cluj-Napoca	No
TU Dublin	No, do it but is not automatic. Would like to see open research included in mandatory training for supervisors
Cartagena	No. The library has developed a course for the university's LMS which is offered through the Doctoral School. This course is not compulsory.
Troyes	Yes
Riga	No. It has been done, but not a specific course. Training is provided if it is needed for a specific audience on request.
Sofia	No, the preparation of the program for such training had not been completed.

Q24 Is this training voluntary, mandatory or project based?

24. Is this training voluntary, mandatory or project based?

[More Details](#)

- voluntary 5
- mandatory 0
- project based 0
- other 2



Cyprus	Other
Darmstadt	Not applicable
TU Dublin	Voluntary
Cartagena	Voluntary
Troyes	Voluntary
Riga	Voluntary
Cluj-Napoca	Other
Sofia	Voluntary

Q25 Does your university support researchers with Data Management Plans? Please detail who provides this and how it is done.

Cyprus	Yes. The library staff provides support with data management plans, particularly in the areas of data
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	collection and data sharing. The library creates, a dedicated page for each research project within the institutional repository where researchers deposit the research output associated with their project
Darmstadt	h_da offers RDMO https://rdmo.h-da.de/ and consulting for researchers provided by our RDM-Team
TU Dublin	Yes. Support is provided by the Data Librarian who advises on and reads DMPs
Cartagena	The Research and Technology Transfer Unit and Library staff can assist researchers in developing the DMP.
Troyes	Yes, it is provided by the library. We offer to train the researchers to use the DMP Opidor tool.
Riga	Yes, Plan is available in the CRIS for all RTU researchers if they want to use one.
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	Data management for scientists is a topic that is addressed and presented by referential database providers such as Scopus and Clarivate. There are also opportunities for individual clarifications for the management of this data by the provider (NACID) of the portal for open science in Bulgaria NACID, if there is such interest, support is foreseen, but I am not aware of such a situation so far.

**Q26 Does your university use an online system for the management of data plans?
If so, please indicate which one or if you have any plans to start using one.**

Cyprus	No
Darmstadt	h_da offers RDMO https://rdmo.h-da.de/ . RDMO is a tool to support the systematic planning, organisation, and implementation of the data management throughout the course of a research project. RDMO is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). More information: https://github.com/rdmorganiser/rdmo
TU Dublin	No. But intending to implement the online Data Management System called ARGOS available from OpenAire in 2024.
Cartagena	We recommend using Argos from OpenAire as the online management tool
Troyes	No
Riga	No
Cluj-Napoca	No
Sofia	Now such a system in the university is internal. Management of data is possible in the portal for open science with certain commitments or by further arrangement on the part of those who wish to do so.

Q27 What do you think you need to advance the implementation of Open Research in your university?

Cyprus	We need to establish a Data Management Policy and create a new position of a Data Librarian to meet the challenges of Open Science.
Darmstadt	Awareness and Researchers as testimonials
TU Dublin	Data manager is crucial and would like to see the position of Coordinator of the Open Research Support Unit appointed. There should be a system of rewards and incentives for those championing open research. Recognition in terms of metrics for open practices should also be instituted. There needs to be a recognition that researchers must acquire a specific skillset to engage with open research which takes time and effort and should be acknowledged. Basic training in Open Research should be mandatory for both students and staff.
Cartagena	We believe that policies and recommendations should become mandatory.
Troyes	We need an open research strategy and a steering committee to manage this strategy.
Riga	We need a shift in research culture, more human resources, bigger funding, policy change so that it becomes mandatory
Cluj-Napoca	Exchange and implementation of good practices from other EUT+ partners.

Sofia	A programme of trainings and demonstrations on the aspects and possibilities of Open Science and showing the good practices in our country and abroad.
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Q28 Do you think working together in the EUT+ Project has helped to clarify a strategy/roadmap for Open Research in your University. For example, has it help you to promote Open Research, explain to senior management, focused attention in any way on this area?

Cyprus	Eut+ has helped us to clarify a strategy/roadmap, will now consider further steps to promote Open Research.
Darmstadt	Yes, it has helped. The Open Research Statement will be the basis for an institutional statement on open research.
TU Dublin	Yes. We think the Open Research Statement signed by all the Rectors is a big step forward as it indicates institutional support.
Cartagena	In terms of Open Science, EUT+ has helped us to push actions such as our Open Science plan, which includes updating our institutional repository, a dedicated website, training, etc.
Troyes	No
Riga	Yes, it has helped to promote Open Research in management. There is some pressure to at least not be the worst in this area, it is a motivational growth opportunity. Collaboration

	also helps to better understand common struggles and motivates to keep on going.
Cluj-Napoca	Yes it helped clarifying the path to a coherent Open Science policy.
Sofia	Yes, I strongly believe that clarifications on strategy/road map and other initiatives jointly developed with EUT+ will be useful and important for a better understanding of Open Research.

Q29 Presuming the second phase of the project is funded what would you like to see the EUT+ prioritise in this area? For example joint policies, statements (similar to Open Research Statement) rights Retention, shared software, technical expertise, shared training programs and so on.

Cyprus	We would like to see joint policies and shared training programs
Darmstadt	shared software and infrastructure, shared training programs, joint open research office (consulting, training, promotion)
TU Dublin	We would like to see joint approaches to Rights Retention, Shared software, shared framework for training programmes ensuring quality content.
Cartagena	Training programs and joint research groups

Troyes	We'd like to see incentives to encourage our researcher community to embrace open research. We'd like to see the EUT+ prioritise the evolution of the evaluation, by taking open science more into account in t research assessment. We'd like to see the alliance join the COARA initiative.
Riga	Sharing training programs, training materials and other practical things that can be implemented and help with sharing the workload.
Cluj-Napoca	Shared software, technical expertise and shared training programs.
Sofia	Shared training programs and technical expertise will be essential and familiarization with common policy will be part of the program and promotion an Open Research activity.

Q30 Please add any additional comments you might have?

TU Dublin	Long term, the Academic Press needs to be adequately resourced or moved to something like the EU Open Research Platform https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/ . Would like to see the development of the IR repository specifically to include Cluj-Napoca. There is a real gap between a commitment to Open Research and actual implementation. Would like to see the EUt+ fund and support that implementation for our individual good and that of Europe.
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Cartagena	Turn declarations into real commitments
Riga	EUt+ allows you to find knowledgeable like-minded people and is focused on cooperation. Motivates to do more and strive to keep up with partner institutions. Also proves to university management that open science is something bigger, that it is the future of science and should be given more attention to. And institutions should be more involved in its implementation.
Sofia	Such trainings will have their place both through online channels and on site in the library. It is good to use certain information days to replace such trainings and presentations, as well as short videos accompanying the beginning of various scientific conferences organized by the university.

Conclusion

The conclusion is intended to be a synthesis (v/s simple summary) of main points and summarizing facts, that is clear and concise. The conclusion i) recalls the objectives of the task / WP, ii) presents the results (insights and/or achievements), iii) focusing on the results' contribution to the subject (novel aspect, confirming known phenomena, in line with EU policy...). The conclusion gives a sense of completeness, leaving a nice final impression to the reader who understands the value of your deliverable: how it is interesting, why it is important. The forward and the conclusion frame a deliverable and are two crucial sections where special care must be dedicated to writing.

Annexes

Annex 1. Recommendations from the Annual Landscape Survey 2021 and 2022

2021: Recommendations

1. EUT+ should adopt, as far as possible, a common approach to OR including a Statement of OR Principles and a common OR dictionary.
2. EUT+ should develop a common training and awareness programme across all aspects of OR both for researchers, research managers, students, and others for whom it is relevant.
3. EUT+ should examine ways to leverage existing cRIS and OR infrastructure to support OR. Specifically, a common presentation layer for individual Institutional Repositories providing for a real 'window' on EUT+ outputs.
4. EUT+ should consider leveraging the existing 4 Academic Presses within the network. A sub-group of Academic Press managers should be set up to study the feasibility of providing an Academic Press across the network using a combination of the existing 4.
5. EUT+ should establish a subgroup to examine the feasibility of introducing a common DORA or Leiden type evaluation framework for research within the network.
6. EUT+ should establish a subgroup to examine the feasibility of coordinating RGMSs, cRISs, or RIMs (Research Information Management). While this is more broadly applicable than just supporting OR, it includes the potential to rapidly build new research teams, research income and to increase the variety and quantity of research outputs.

2022: Recommendations

1. The EUT+ Alliance should encourage researchers.
 - not to engage with hybrid publishers (charging very expensive apcs)
 - to publish in open access journals (with reasonable and transparent apcs)
 - to follow the green route by supporting their institutional repositories.

Transformative agreements should not be seen as a long-term solution but only as a transition phase on the way to full open access. Moreover, self-archiving in the institutional repository is the only way to ensure full preservation of the scholarly record as publishers are under no obligation to do so. The EUT+ Alliance as an entity should sign up to European agreements such as Plan S or similar type agreements.
2. The EUT+ Statement on OR signed by the Rectors should be displayed on a public facing website in each university. This indicates institutional support for the statement while recognising that implementation may take some time to be achieved in its entirety.
3. Support for OR varies among the alliance partners. There needs to be a concerted push in advocating and promoting OR in general and the green route to open access in particular. This may be helped by the formulation of common training programmes and standardised templates for data management plans.
4. Data and data management training needs to be increased in all the universities. The production of Fair data needs to be considered as all the alliance partners are failing to produce this. There also needs to be a clear definition of the roles involved in data management e.g., Data Librarian, Data Manager, Data Steward.
5. All the universities expressed a need for such staff, but it would be important that the right people are appointed to meet the specific needs of the individual university. A standardised EUT+ data management template has

been produced and this should be used by all alliance partners. This template should be available online and it would also be beneficial to create a space on the EUT+ Institutional Repository to display these plans.

6. All partners expressed a need for training and the production of common training programmes is to be recommended. These programmes must provide some kind of certification which is recognised by the alliance partners for promotion and internal funding. Researchers need the appropriate skills to navigate the OR environment and their investment in this kind of training should be acknowledged.
7. The Metrics subgroup recommends that the EUT+ Alliance observe the work of the [Coalition on reforming research assessment](#) organised by the European Commission, tasked with drafting an agreement on reforming research assessment. Signatories agree to base actions on common principles, to implement commitments for change (including a given timeframe for implementation), to operate and organise the Coalition along some common principles. We recommend that the EUT+ and its members adopt its propositions regarding quantitative and qualitative research assessment.
8. On the specific topic of Open Access dissemination of publications, this group recommends the commonly used and accepted open access metric to monitor the institutions progress in this regard which is the percentage of research outputs (articles, books, chapters, proceedings, theses, research datasets, reports) published in the five last years under any form of Open Access (Gold, Green, Diamond, etc.).
9. The cRIs (Common Research Information System) sub-group recommends the EUT+ Alliance produce a 'Proof of Concept' common cRIS for EUT+. The proof of concept acknowledges that there are some issues which will not be

possible to resolve in a proof of concept version but these may be resolved in a final version of the cRIS. A key consideration is that the pilot should exploit as much existing software and information as possible and that it must be compliant with relevant technical standards.

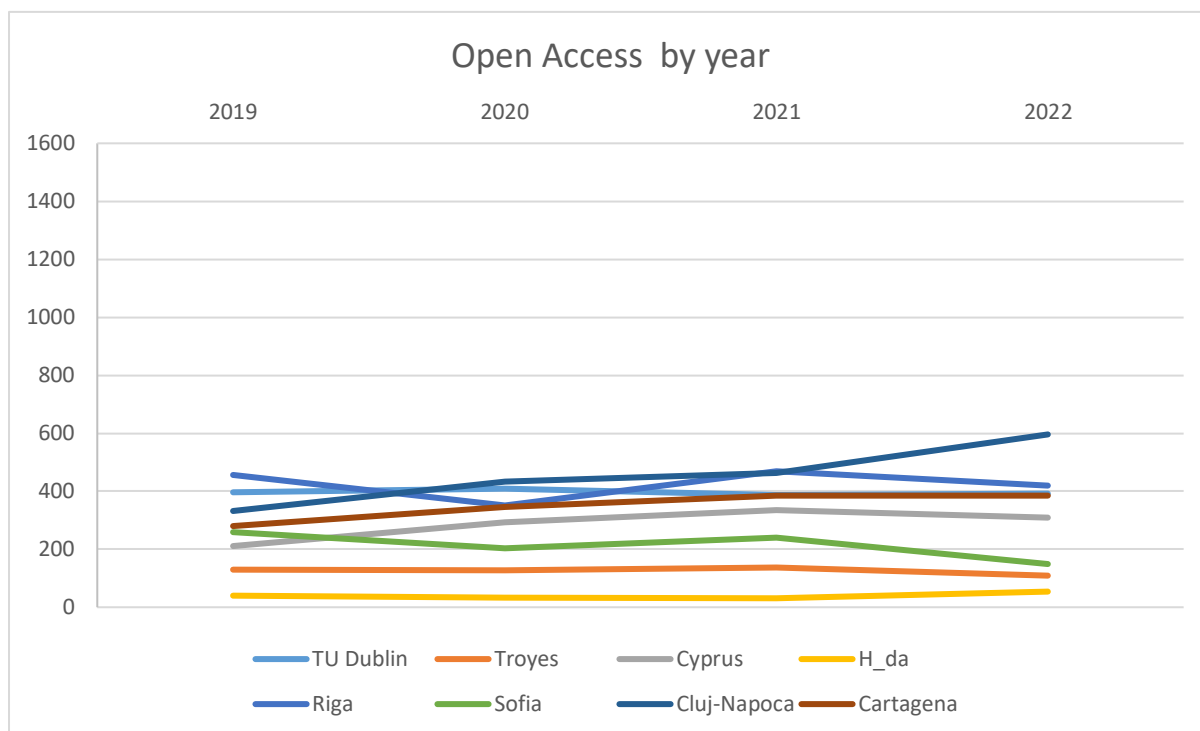
There are several potential routes to delivery:

- + Develop, inhouse, a harvesting process and software to support the project.
- + Purchase a commercial cRIS software product.
- + Develop the cRIS through existing systems such as Open Aire

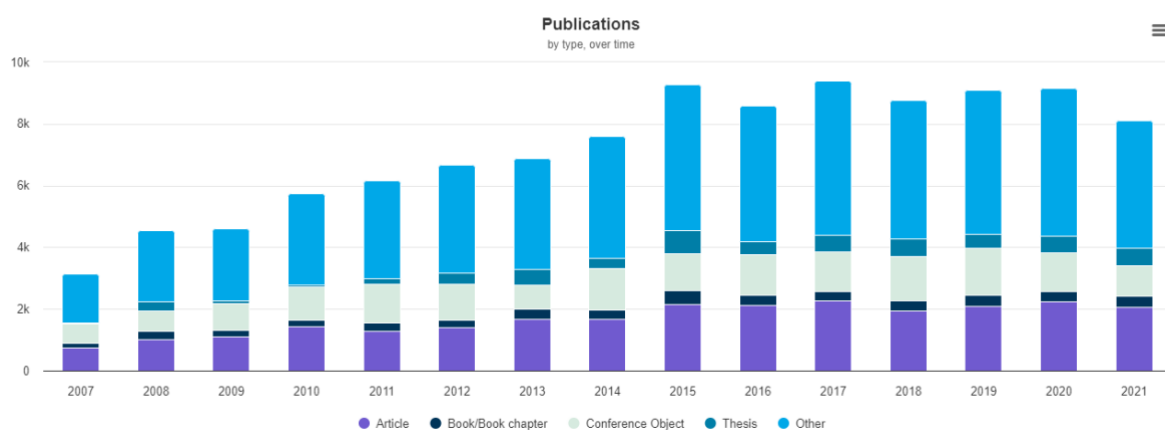
One commercial provider has offered us the opportunity to accomplish this project in a platform-agnostic 'community cRIS' portal that they have developed. Developing their platform to support international collaborative projects is one of their strategic objectives so they are willing to offer their product and services on a 'each covers their own costs' basis. This may be the most cost-effective way to produce a common research information system for the EUT+ Alliance.

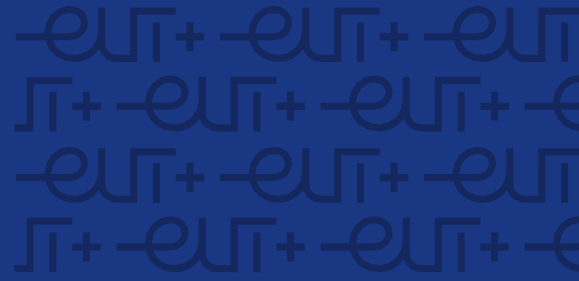
Annex 2. Statistics

Open Access by Year of Publication



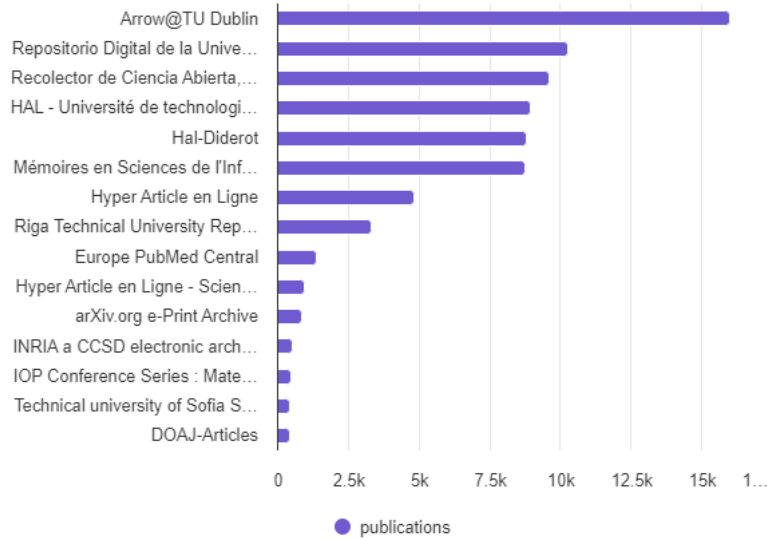
Annex 3. Eut+ Institutional Repository - Monitor Dashboard





Top 15 Data Sources

by number of publications



Software

over time

