

Advancing open science in the context of EOSC implementation – Polish Perspective

Polish open science as a future element of EOSC

INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES WITH EOSC

EASY ACCESS TO EOSC TOOLS FOR NATIOAL RESEARCHERS

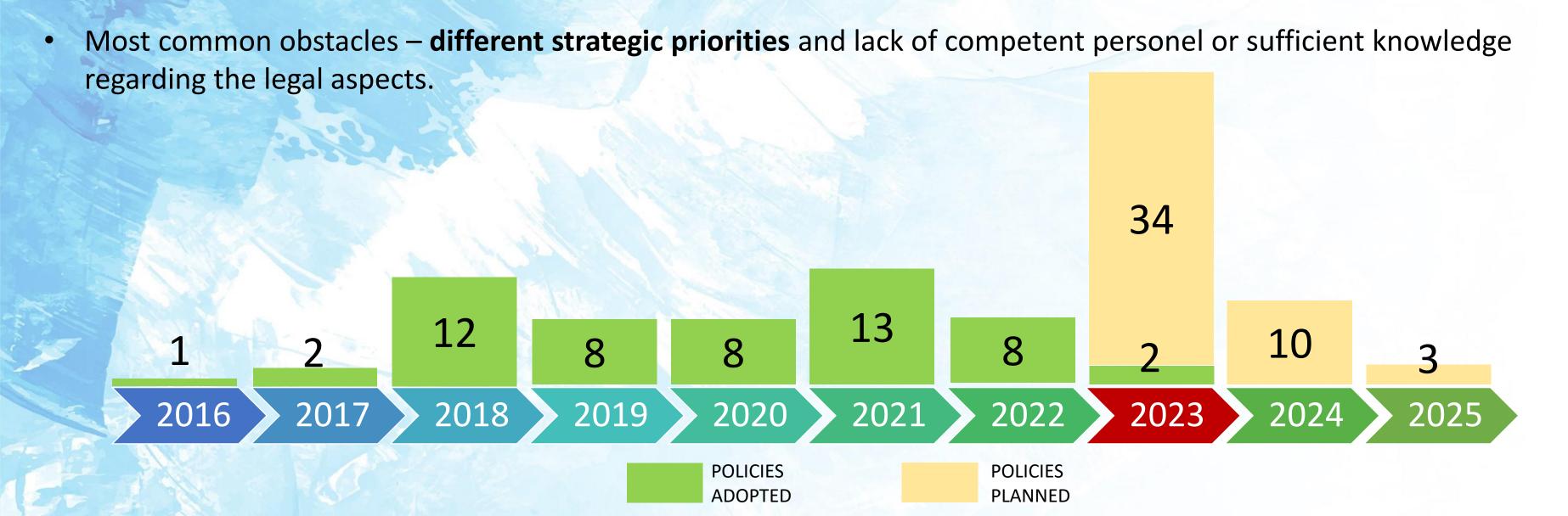
STANDARDS HARMONIZATION

HUMAN CAPITAL

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL

Open science in Poland as of early 2023 - policies

- At least 27% of entities included in the system of higher education and science has an Open Science policy (not all responded to the survey). Half of them also covers the area od open data.
- Between 2016 and 2023 at least 54 institutional open science policies have been adopted in Poland. Further 32 were to be adopted until the end of 2023.



Open science in Poland as of early 2023 – repositories and publications

- Around 35% of entities included in the system of higher education and science owns or shares at least one data repository (20% in 2020).
- Repositories are most common among academic universities. Less so among research institutes or vocational univerisites.
- Highest ratio of institutions without any repository is among the smallest (less than 20 employees).
- 84% of magazines issued by entities included in the system of higher education and science are open. Many enities only issue open magazines.
- Around 25% of academic publishers publish fully in open access
- Around 61% of academic entities funded APC costs for its researchers. Half of those plans to significanlty increase its bugdet for APC costs in the next two years.

Open science in Poland as of early 2023 - personnel

- Open Science specialists in universities most often are employed in libraries. There is lack of dedicated specialists such as data curators or data stewards.
- Other experts engaged in supporiting Open Science in universities are IT specialists as well as legal and financial personel.
- Universities employing Open Science experts need them mostly to advise in the areas of intellectual property and other legas concerns.
- Most of univeristies that do not employ Open Science experts but want to do so, need them
 to help in the process of adopting relevent internal regulations.
- Only 30% of questioned universities have a dedicated Open Science Information Point.
- 34% of questioned universities have organized trainings for their researchers regarding access to publications and 27% o them have done so in the area of open research data.

Challenges and what we do to overcome them

Separate repositories, not a coherent ecosystem

Work towards creation of national system for FAIR research data

Open science not fully regulated under national law

 Reinforcement of opening, sharing and reusing research data in national law

Insufficient competence and lack of open science experts

 Creation of national competence network for open research data

Low EOSC visibility, low conviction

- Promotional activities
- Expert support

