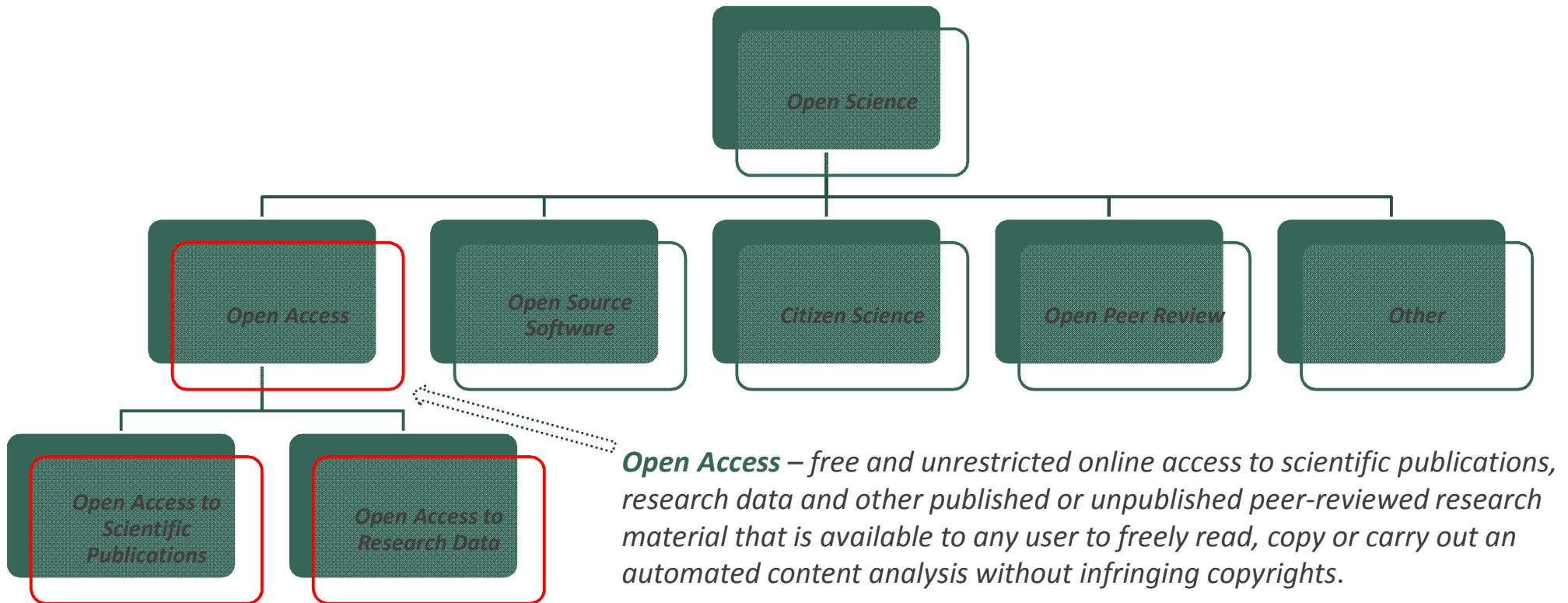# OPEN SCIENCE POLICY IN LITHUANIA AND EUROPE

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STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED INTO A DISCUSSION

OPEN SCIENCE POLICY

Open Science

Open Access

Open Source Software

Citizen Science

Open Peer Review

Other

Open Access to Scientific Publications

Open Access to Research Data

Open Access – *free and unrestricted online access to scientific publications, research data and other published or unpublished peer-reviewed research material that is available to any user to freely read, copy or carry out an automated content analysis without infringing copyrights.*

WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO PUBLISH RESEARCH RESULTS IN 'OPEN WAY'?

SCIENCE

- Higher citation rates;
- Compliant with grant rules;
- Access for researchers from all over the world;

ECONOMY

- Practitioners can apply research findings for their commercial activities;
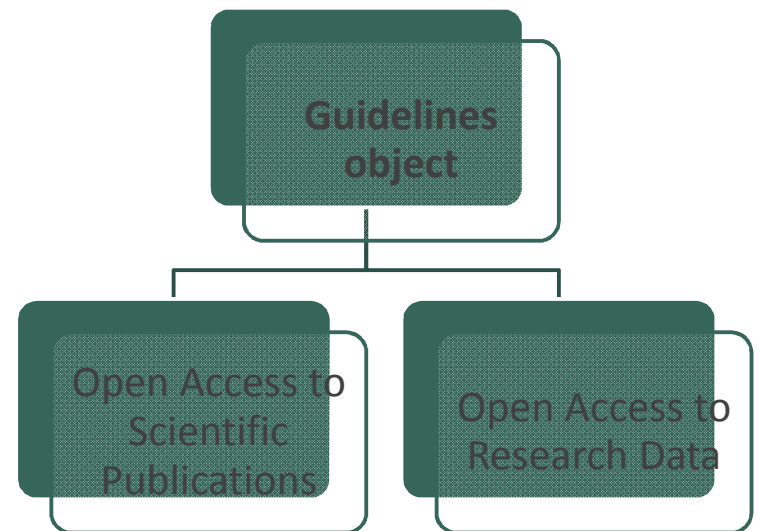- Speeds up innovation;

SOCIETY

- Tax payers get value for money;
- Greater transparency;
- Access for the public;
- Research can influence policy;
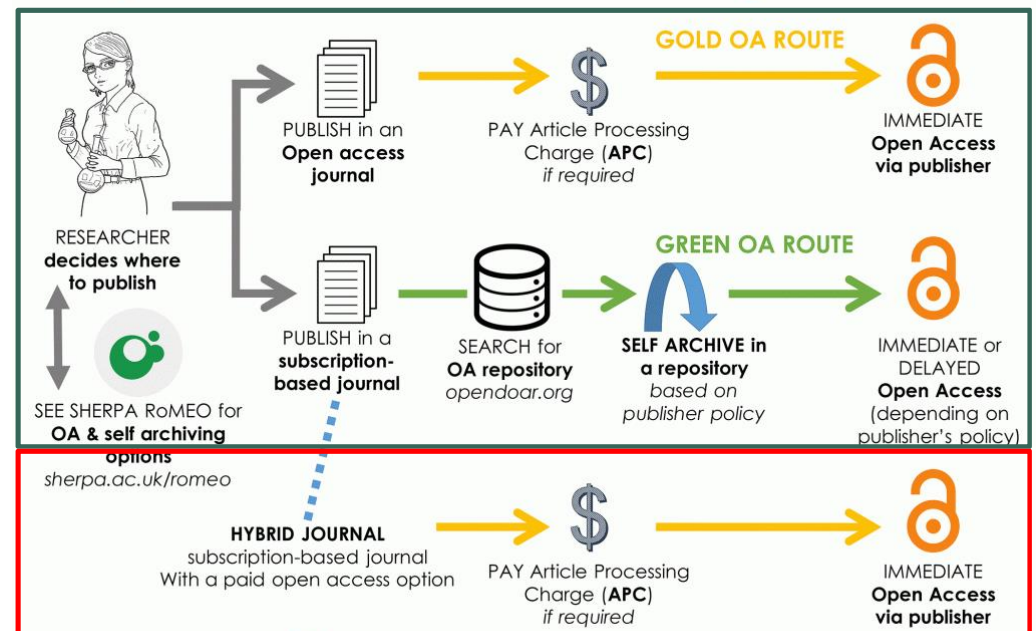
RESEARCH COUNCIL OF LITHUANIA OPEN ACCESS POLICY

- Research Council of Lithuania Open Access Policies are regulated by the **'Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Data'** (approved in February 2016);

- **The main purpose of the Guidelines –** present to Lithuanian academic institutions and researchers engaged in research and dissemination projects the general principles underlying Open Access to the results of publicly funded research;

- Guidelines applies **transitional period;**

OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

- The Open Access to scientific publications is provided by uploading the publications in **repositories**, and/or **Open Access journals**;

- **Open Access repository** – is a technical infrastructure used for storing and opening research publications, and/or related or separately submitted research data, at the same time submitting the metadata;

- **Open Access journals** – are online scientific journals that publish peer-reviewed articles, openly accessible online without any additional charges for the user;
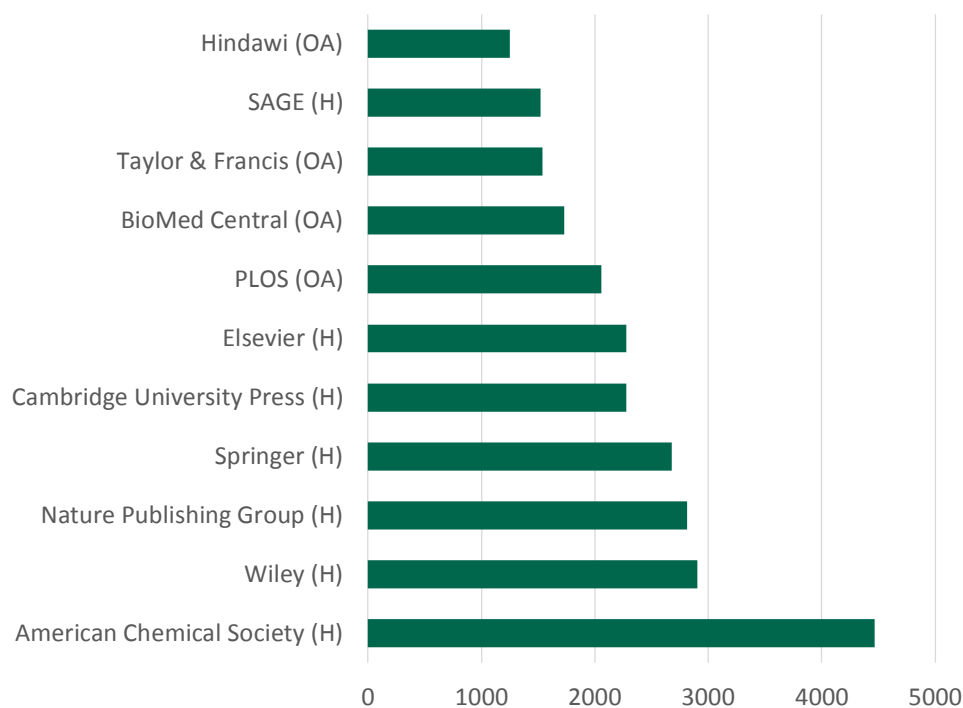
WHICH OA PUBLISHING WAY TO CHOOSE?

	Publishing type	PROS	CONS
Golden OA route	Open Access Journal	Direct Open Access	Possible costs (APCs)
	Hybrid Journal	Possibility to publish in high-ranked journals	Possible costs (APCs)
Green OA route	Subscription based journal	Publishing in any subscription based journals without extra fees	Possibility of embargo period

ARTICLE PROCESSING FEES (APC)

Average APC (Eur.) by publishers

Publisher	
Hindawi (OA)	≈1250
SAGE (H)	≈1500
Taylor & Francis (OA)	≈1550
BioMed Central (OA)	≈1700
PLOS (OA)	≈2000
Elsevier (H)	≈2250
Cambridge University Press (H)	≈2250
Springer (H)	≈2650
Nature Publishing Group (H)	≈2800
Wiley (H)	≈2900
American Chemical Society (H)	≈4450

(bar chart with x-axis: 0, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000)

- ■ Research Council of Lithuania **covers article processing costs** (APC) to publish in **OA journals** (except hybrid journals);

- ■ **H2020** covers APCs to publish either **OA and hybrid journals**;

- ■ Currently there **no APCs limit** at the **RCL** and **H2020** programmes;

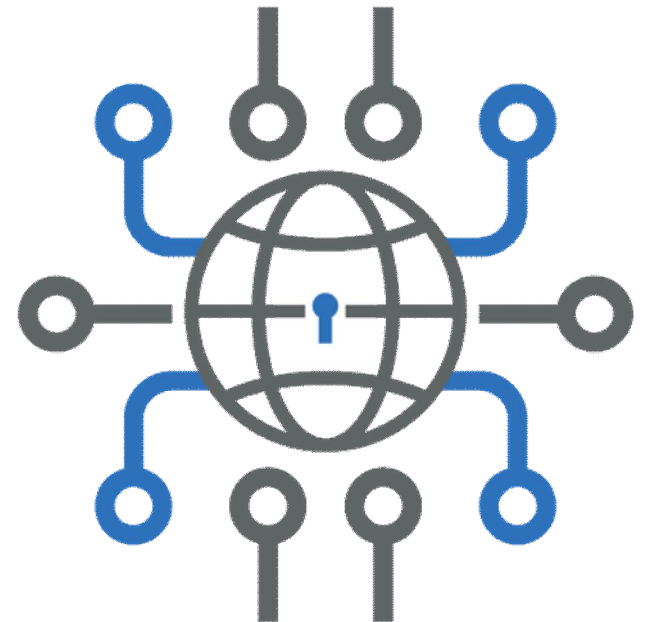- ■ More detailed information about other publishers **APCs policies** can be found at openAPC webpage;

UPLOADING THE PUBLICATIONS IN REPOSITORIES

- All project-related scientific publications must be stored in repositories and archived (applies in **H2020**);

- Unless an **embargo period** is provided (*Natural Sciences – 6 months, Social Sciences and Humanities – 12 months*) project-related scientific publications shall be opened **immediately** after they are deposited in the repository;

- The repository assigns to the publications an **identifier,** and immediately opens their **metadata**;

OPEN ACCESS TO RESEARCH DATA

- **Data –** results accumulated and/or obtained in the course of research that may be published and opened together with the publications they support, or stored in repositories the access to which is provided by the administrating institution. Data must be provided with an identifier and the metadata (applies in **H2020**);

- The project leader shall **ensure the preservation of the data** generated in the course of the project implementation in digital form, and the transfer of such data for storage at the institution and/or to the repository upon the end of the project;

- The implementers of the project intending to accumulate the relevant data must include in the proposal a **data management plan** (applies in **H2020**);

PREPARATION OF DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

- **Data management plan** – a document providing information on accumulation, storage and access of project data indicating the measures intended in the course of the project and upon its completion to ensure that the data are archived safely and reliably;

How and under what conditions the data will be accessible for re-use?	If there are no conflicting legal, ethical factors or security concerns?	How and when the data will be opened for other users?	Kokie standartiniai metaduomenys bus naudojami aprašant duomenis?
What standard metadata intended to be used for the description of the project data?	What type of data will be provided for the long or short-term storage?	When and in what manner the data will be destroyed?	

- **Data management plan** could be updated during project implementation (applies in **H2020**);

QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

How to reassure that researchers publish their research results in OA way?

What alternative metrics to use to evaluate research impact in OA journals?

Do we need to establish any incentives system for researchers and institutions who publish their research results in OA way?

Thank you for your attention!