Enhanced publications in V4 countries

Edith Görögh, University of Debrecen

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Introduction to project:

Enhancing scholarly communication: National initiatives to manage research data in the V4 countries

Edit Görögh
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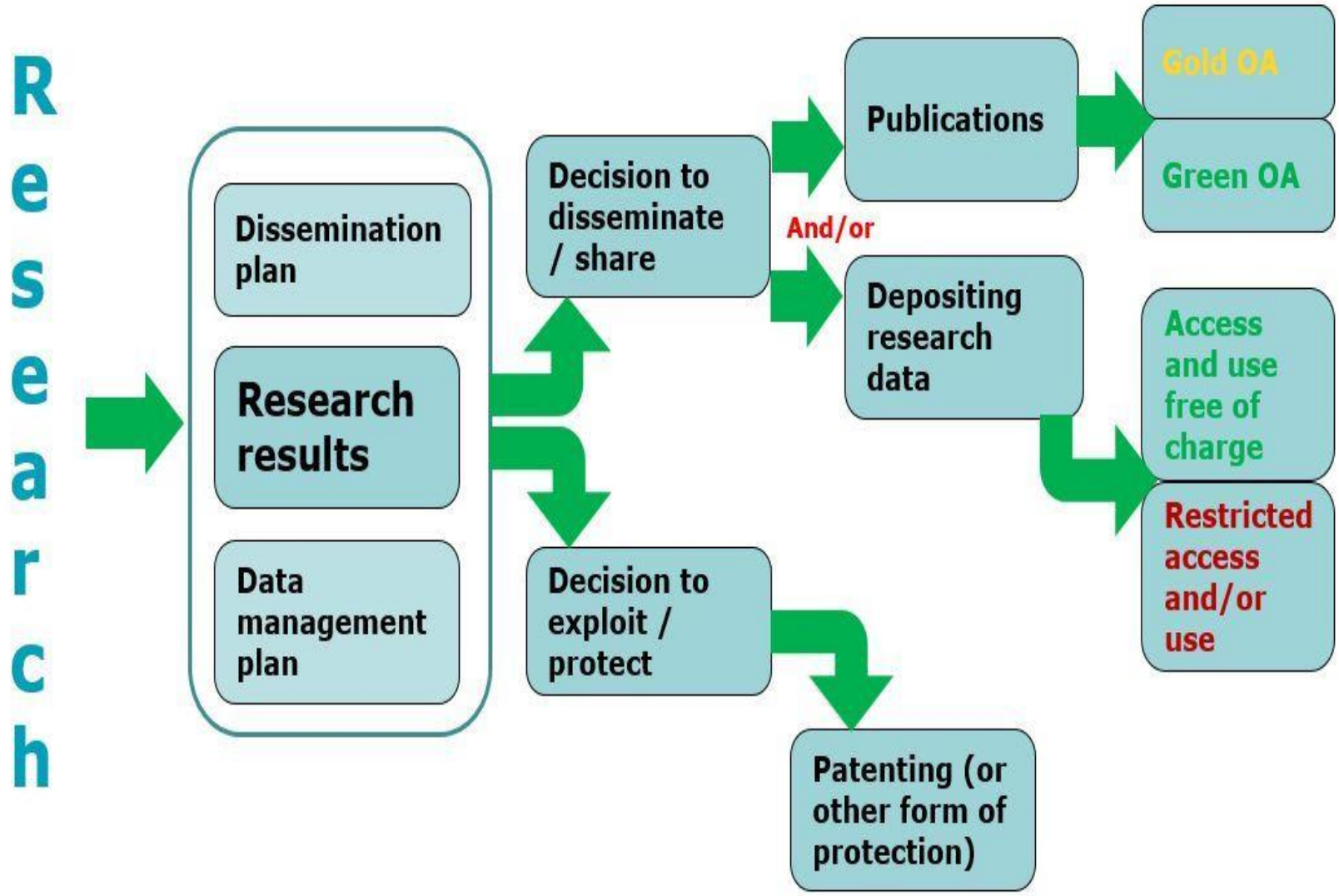
Background of the project

„Data really is the new oil."

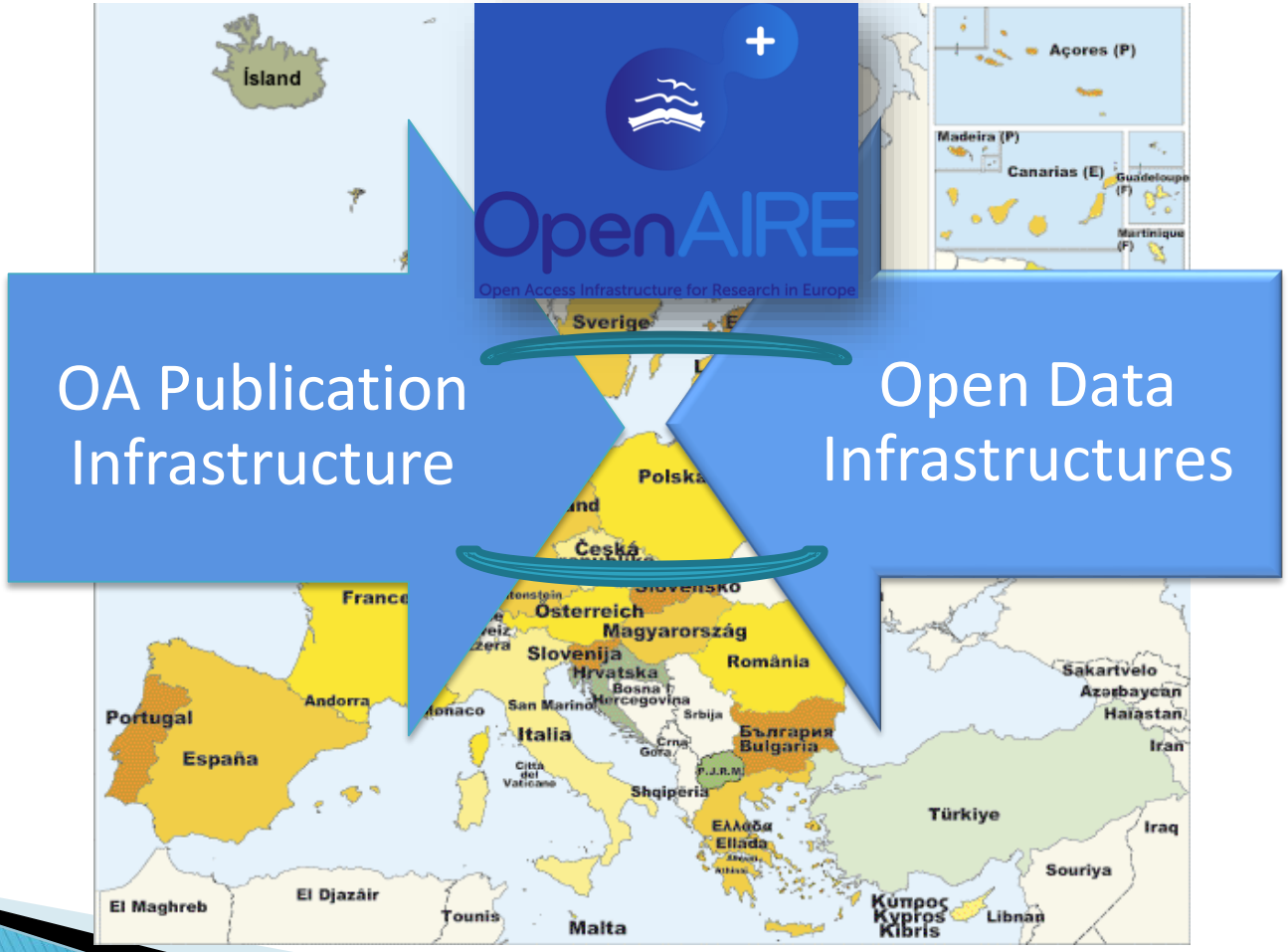
Neelie Kroes, EC President for Digital Agenda

A novelty in Horizon 2020 is the Open Research Data Pilot which aims to improve and maximize access to and re-use of research data generated by projects.

Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020


Research
Dissemination plan
Research results
Data management plan
Decision to disseminate / share
Decision to exploit / protect
Publications
And/or
Depositing research data
Gold OA
Green OA
Access and use free of charge
Restricted access and/or use
Patenting (or other form of protection)

OpenAIRE and OpenAIREplus in the European infrastructure: Vision



Enhanced Publication

An enhanced publication (EP) is a totally new way of publishing in which a traditional publication (a book, an article or a report) is enriched with additional information. An enhanced publication relies on the linking possibilities of the web.

An enhanced publication is a publication that is enriched with three categories of information:

- research data (evidence of the research)
- extra materials (to illustrate or clarify)
- post-publication data (commentaries, ranking)

International Visegrad Funds (IVF) Standard Grant

Participants:

- University of Debrecen (coordinator)
- National Library of Technology in Prague
- Chemical Library at the Faculty of Chemical and Food Technology of Slovak University of Technology
- Warsaw University of Technology (Biblioteka Glowna)

Duration: January 1–November 30, 2014

Goals:

- national surveys
- guidelines in preparation to research data management
- publication in English communicates the regional developments in handling enhanced publications and problematic issues facing V4 repositories

Objectives

Seeking information for questions on:

- what research data are produced and archived by research institutions and universities
- provide a basic overview of Open Access publishing
- manner of data storage and archiving,
- re-use of data,
- data are linked with research publications (enhanced publications)

Visegrad Fund

Evaluation of survey results in Hungary

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Distribution

Channels of distribution:

- HUNOR (Hungarian Open Repositories)

dedicated to promoting Hungarian research both nationally and internationally and to achieving effective dissemination of scientific outputs through the implementation of a national infrastructure of open access repositories

- Database of Hungarian Scientific Documents –network of administrators

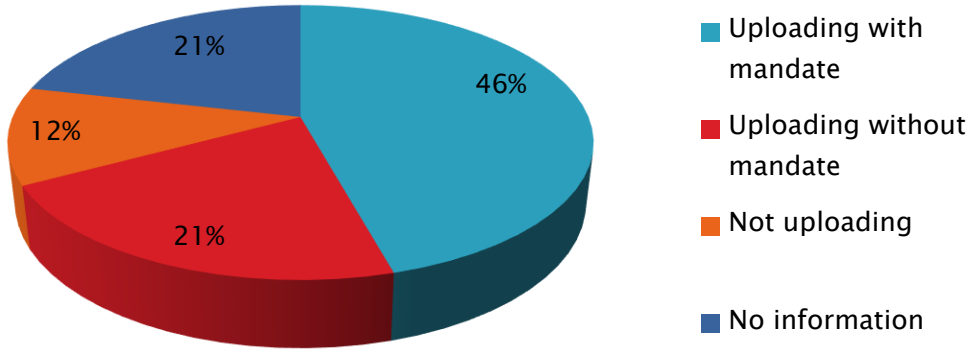
70 answers from:

- University of Debrecen, Corvinus University in Budapest, University of Economics in Budapest, University of Pécs, University of Szeged, Miskolc University
- Hungarian Academy of Science
- ALÖKI Applied Ocology Research Institution

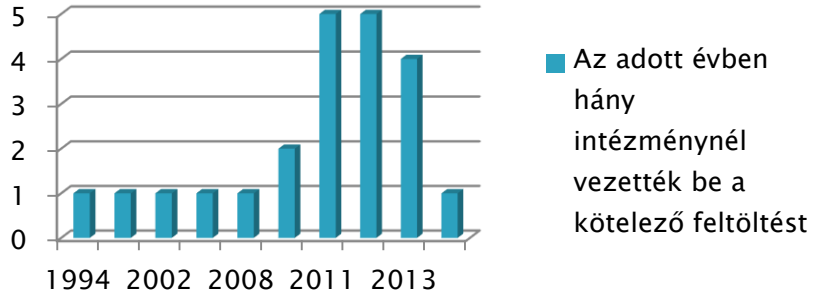
Open access publishing

Repository content development

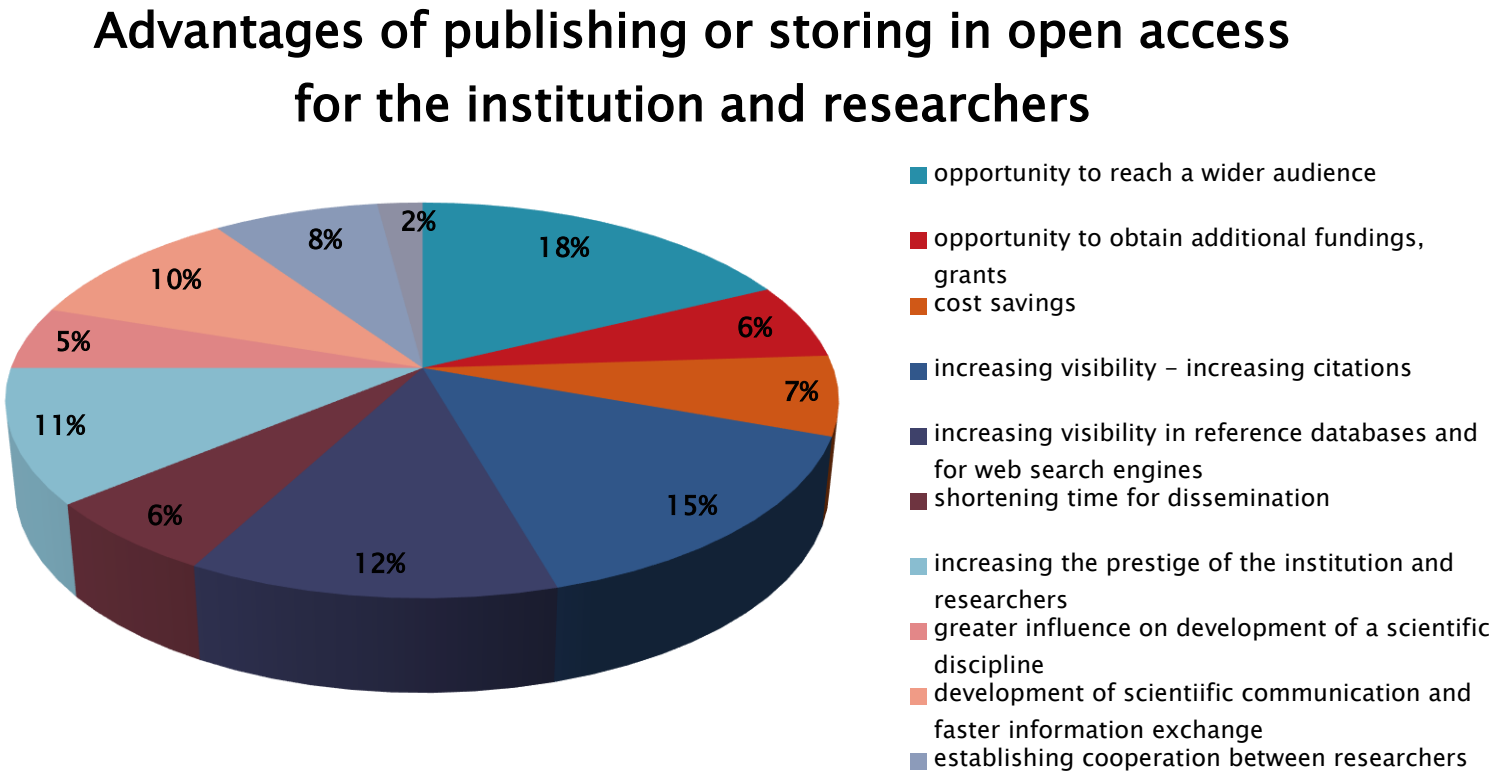
Mandatory archiving in institutional repository



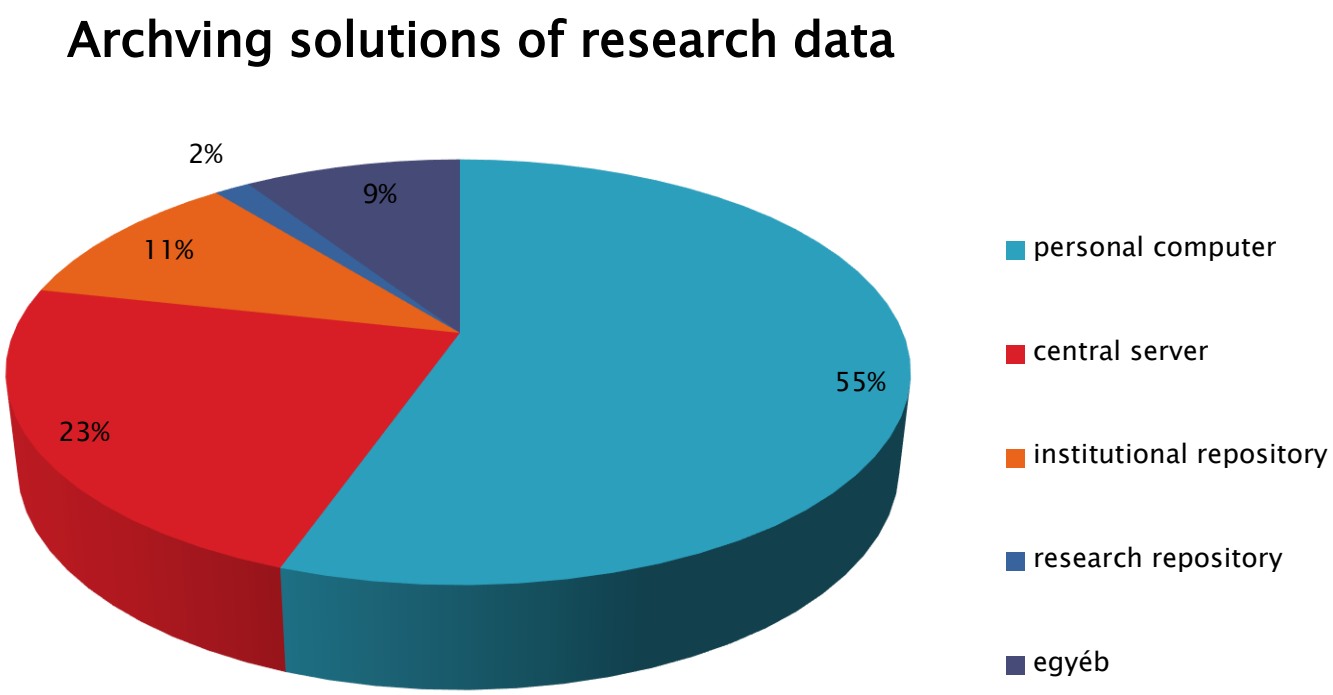
Mandatory uploading to the institutional repository



Benefits of OA publishing



Archiving research data



Research data management

Present problems:

- Lack of central archiving solutions for research data
- No connections between research data and publication
- Sharing data among institutions or within a research community is not organized
- Researchers' reluctance to cooperate

Benefits of research data management

By managing your data you will:

- Meet funding body grant requirements.
- Ensure research integrity and replication.
- Increase your research efficiency.
- Save time and resources in the long run.
- Enhance data security and minimise the risk of data loss.
- Prevent duplication of effort by enabling others to use your data.
- Comply with practices conducted in industry and commerce.

University of Edinburgh (http://www.ed.ac.uk/schools-departments/information-services/research-support/data-library/research-data-mgmt)

Thank you!

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University of Debrecen

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Visegrad Fund

Evaluation of survey results in Poland

Edyta Kędzierska,
Natallia Kavalchuk, Jolanta Stępniak
Warsaw University of Technology. The Main Library

Basic information

- National policy for open access:
  - December 2012 – Ministry of Science and Higher Education declare: scientific publications should be accessible free of charge in open access model;
  - July 2013 Polish Academy of Science and Conference of Rectors of Polish Universities statement: advocacy for open access policy, recomendation for green route
  - Otwarta nauka w Polsce. Diagnoza 2014

    http://pon.edu.pl/index.php/nasze-publikacje?pubid=13
    - ✓ 59% of authors at least once make open their research papers
    - ✓ 12% do it regularly
    - ✓ 79% respondents support the sharing openly the results of all research funded by the public

Repositories vs digital libraries

- Over 100 digital libraries covering 1.990.410 various types of documents including:
  - Rare collections (manuscripts, drawings, carthography, and other mainly national heritage collections)
  - Current scientific publications,
  - Textbooks,
  - PhD thesis,
  - No source data mentioned in
- Repositories (digital libraries named as repositories) ca 15 institutions
  - Including: Digital Repository of Scientific Institutes (Polish Academy of Science almost 50.000 documents)
  - University repositories: Warsaw (WUT), Poznań (UAM), Wroclaw (WRUT), Krakow (CUT)

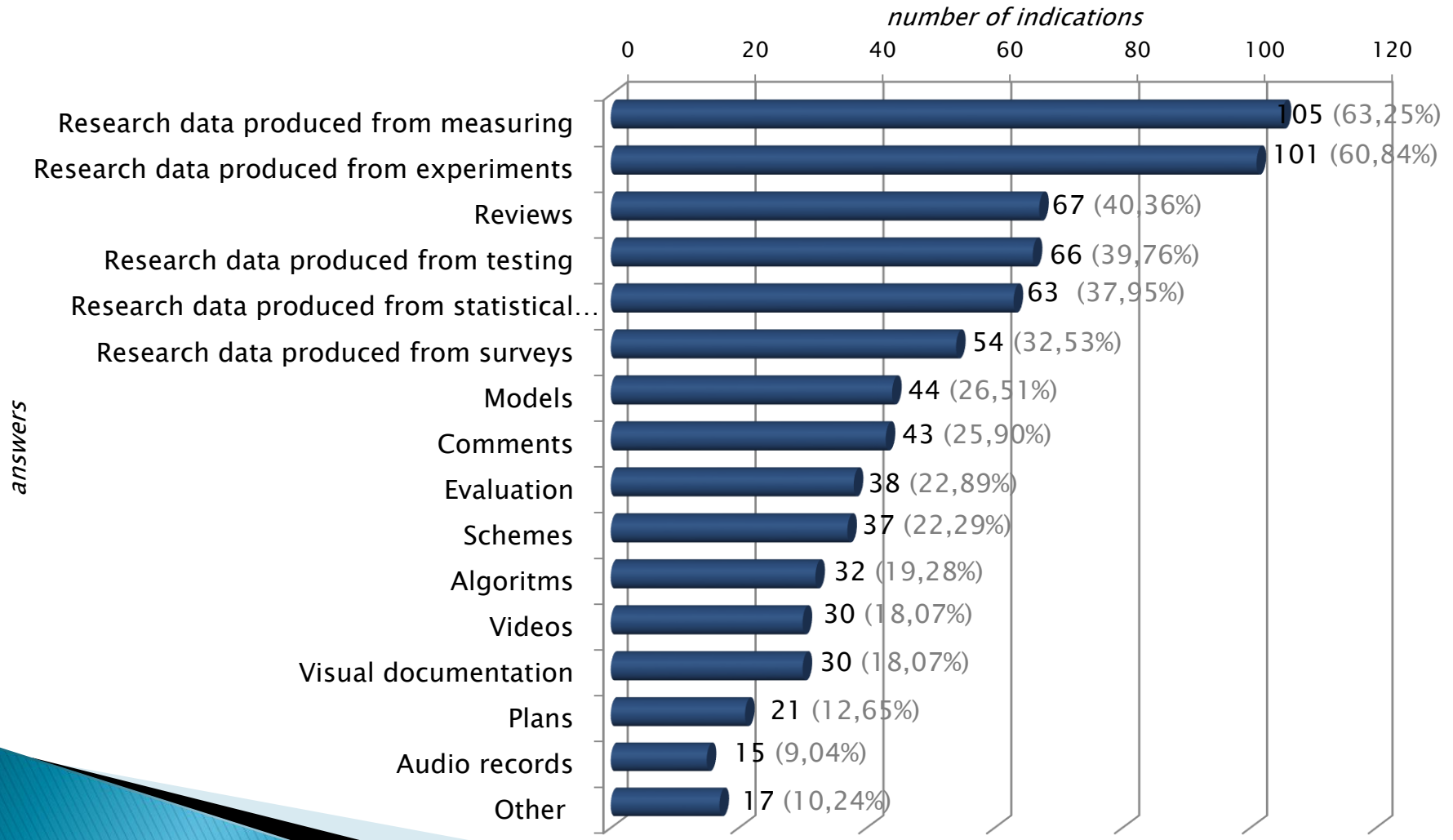
Report on: Enhancing scholarly communication

- Size of the general population of the survey – **396 scientific institutions** in Poland (not included commercial economic entities, private institutions of higher learning, museums, archives, or libraries)
- Research sample was selected by means of statistical methods for **268 units**
- E-Questionnaire was available via Limesurvey software
- E-mails with request to fill out questionnaire were sent to scientific institutions: (secretary, department for research … other offices)
- Finally we gathered 207 completed questionnaires (77%)
  - Difficulties in finding right person (department), who should respond to the questionnaire, especially at large institutions
  - One questionnaire was sent to one institution, no matter how large it was
  - It is possible to have various policies for OA at each faculty and not the only one for entire university. That was difficult (or impossible) to show in response.

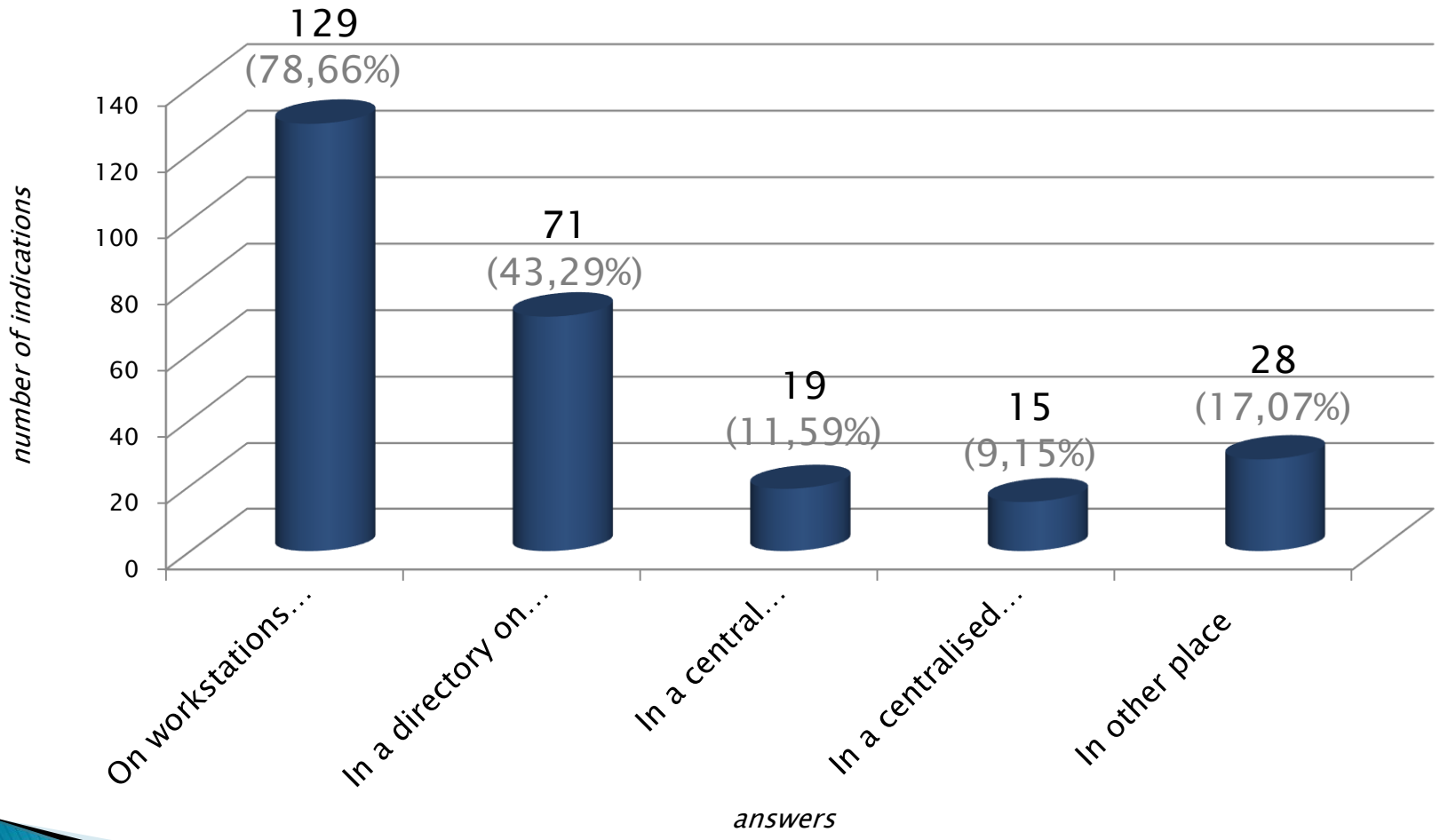
General remarks

- Statistics for 207 gathered responds (questionnaires) includes:
  - Type of institution:
    - scientific institutes 46%,
    - public higher education institutions 26%,
    - scientific institutes of the Polish Academy of Science 21%
    - other 7%
  - Discipline:
    - sciences (i.a. life sciences, medical sciences, engineering sciences) – 60% *of indications*,
    - humanities, social sciences, arts – 30% *of indications*
  - 63% of respondents filled out the questionnaire anonymously
  - 34% did not specify their institution type

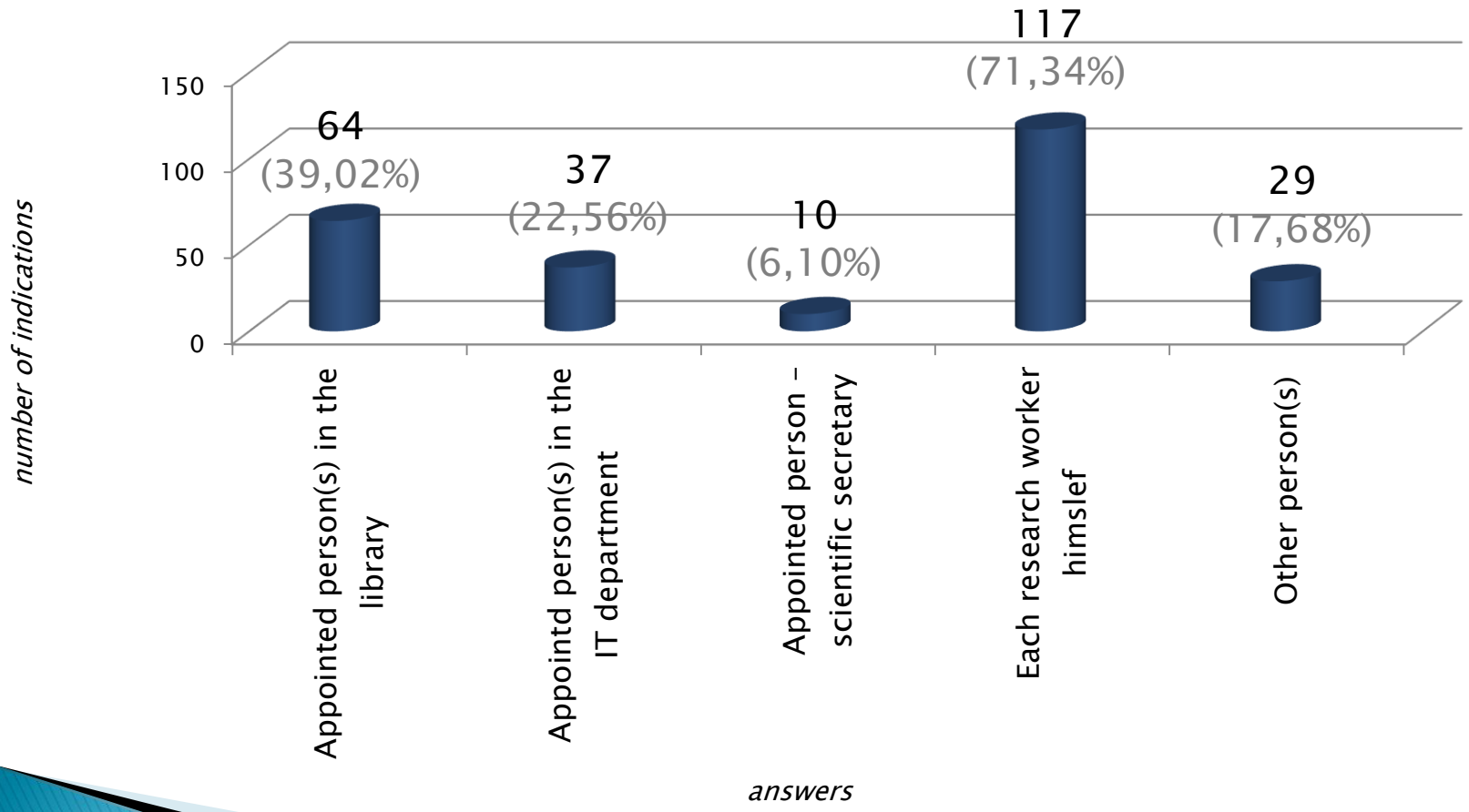
What types of research data are produced in your institution?



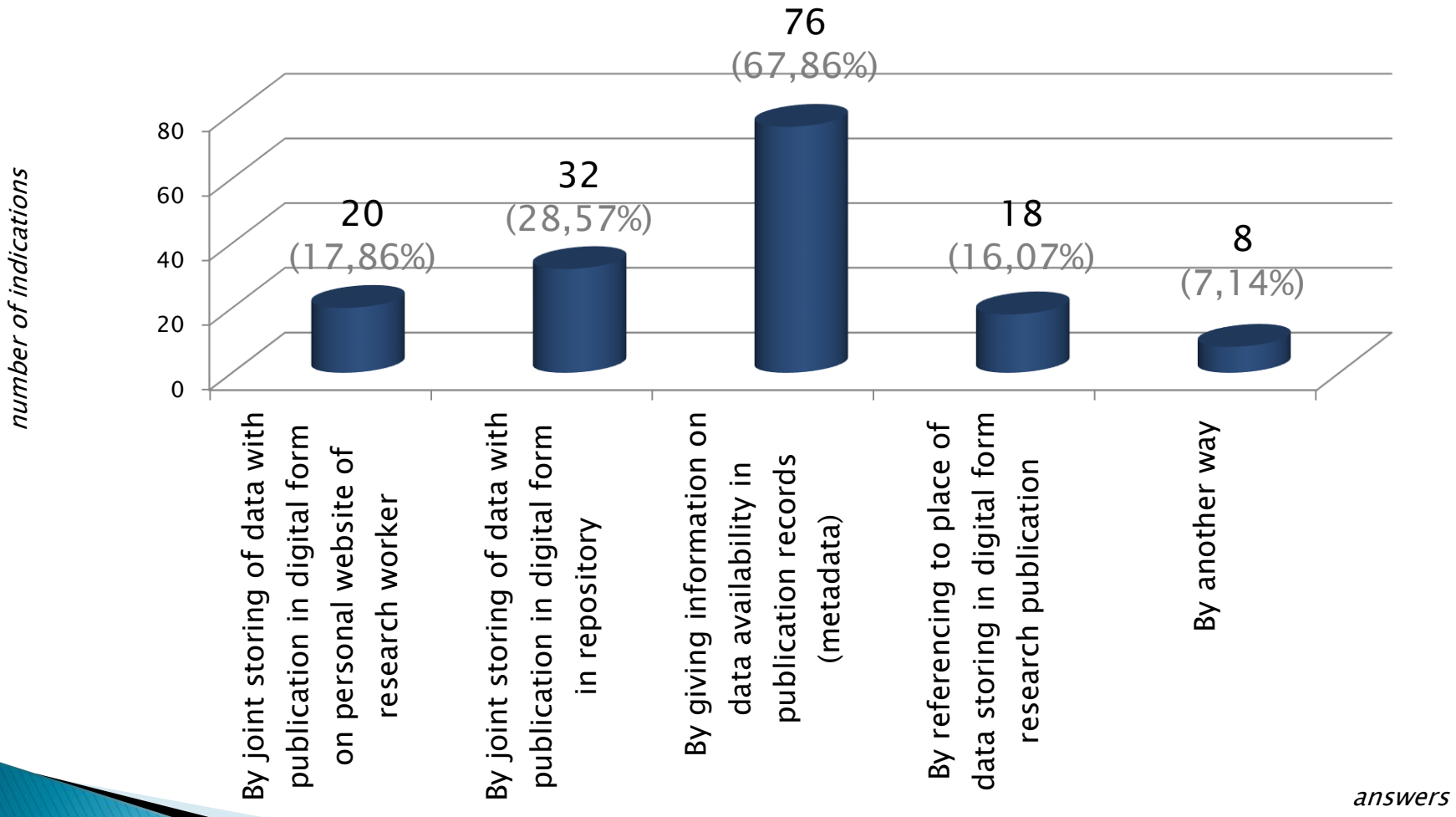
Where are the raw research data of your institution stored?



Who in your institution is responsible (takes care) for storing and archiving the research data?



How are the research data linked with research papers?



Linked source data and OA

- About 77% of Polish institutions declare that source data **are linked** to the research paper
  - but there were only 149 responds to the question out of 207 filled questionnaires
  - others perhaps did not understand the question or did not know the issue?
- Among those who responded „Yes" about linked source data almost 59% indicated that they have published research papers in OA

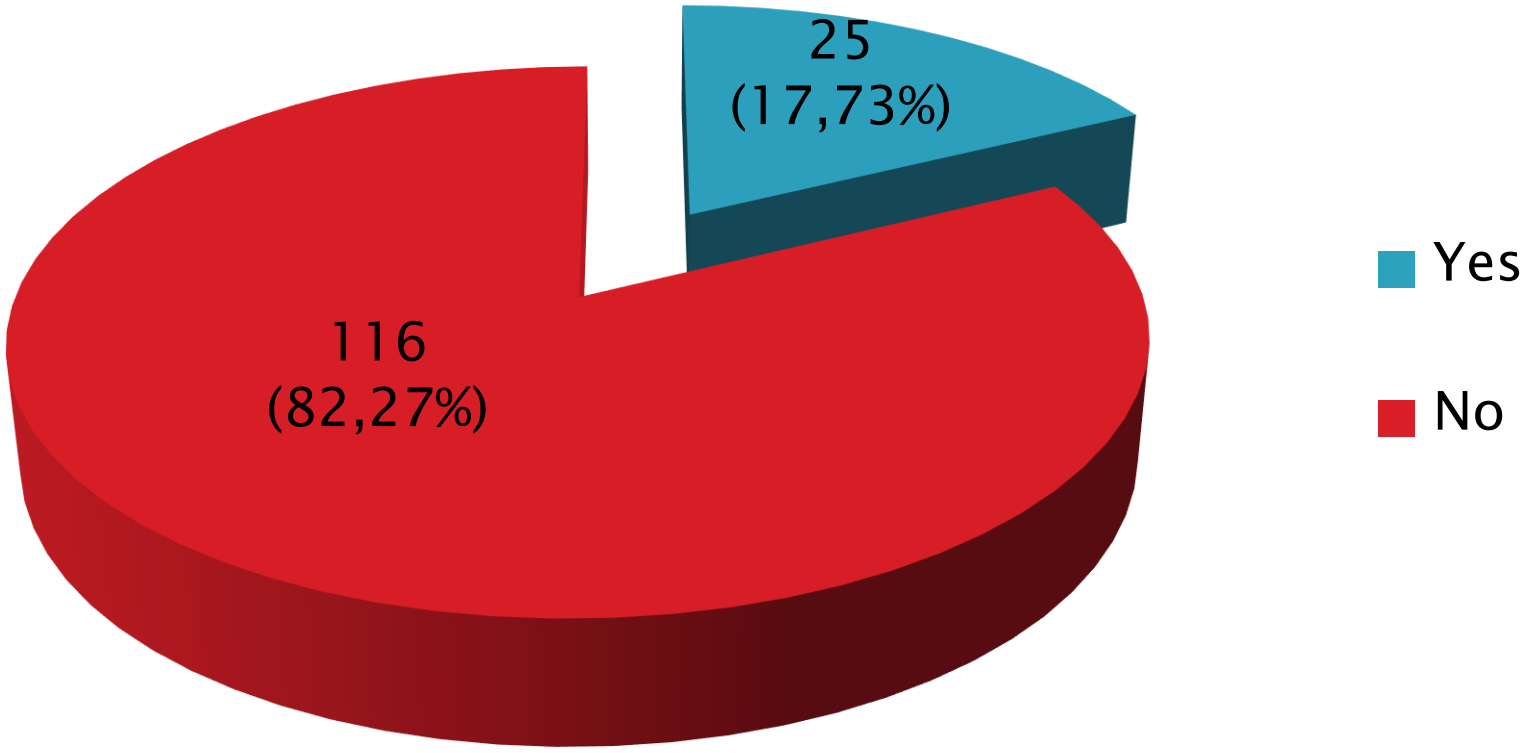
Place of data and research papers storage

- Place of raw research data storage – *(total responds – 164)*
  - *institution's closed files* – 76% *of indications*
  - *open files* – 13% *of indications*
- Type of archive (repository)
  - Institutional repository – 65%
  - Subject based respository – 48%
  - Personal web-site – 27%
  - Other – – 22%
- Obligation / formal rules for archiving in repository
  - Yes – 4% of responds ; Yes, but NOT obligatory – 44%
  - No – 36% 27 Hard to say – 16% (no one policy in institution)

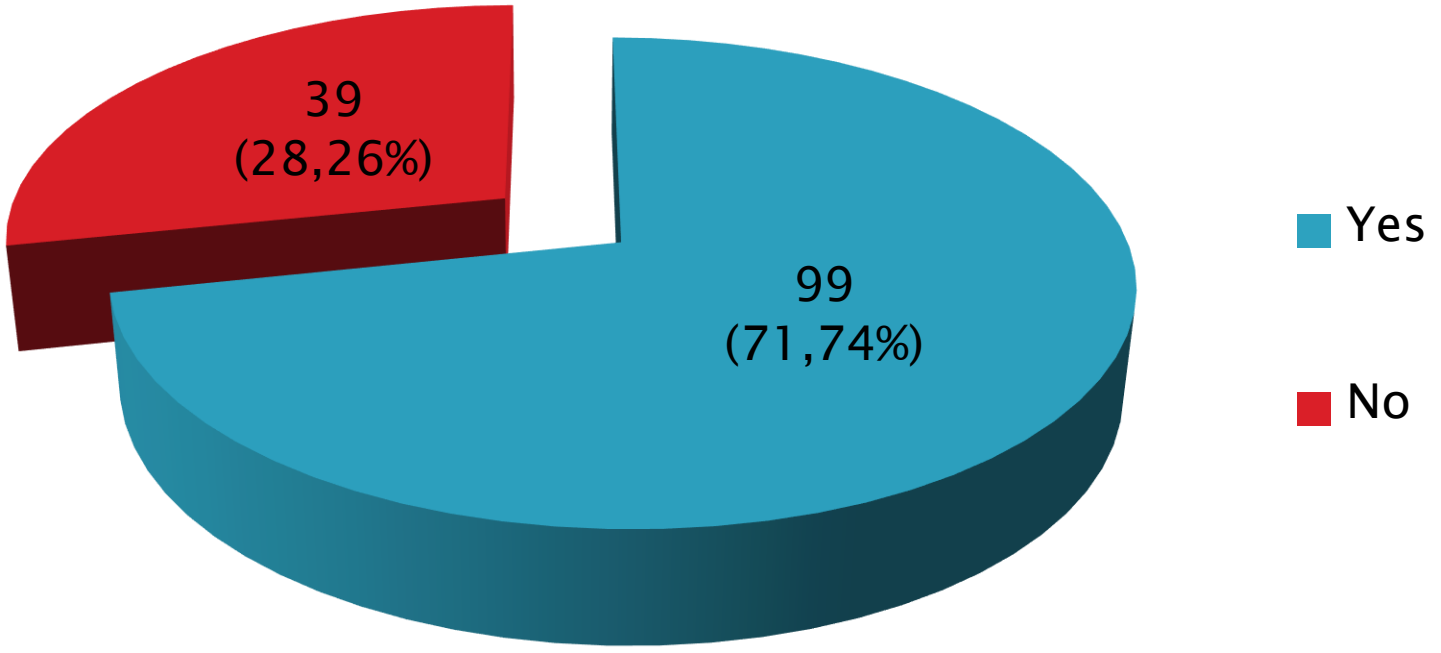
Linked data – is it clear what that means?

- Giving information (metadata) on data availability – This way of linking data with publications is quite far from the model of enhanced publications, which is based on publishing the digital forms of data and research papers in open internet resources.
- Among the institutions declared that they link data with research publications, 84% of them store the raw data in closed own files, while only 16 % in open files.
- Combining raw data and publications does not have appropriate effect because even though these elements are linked, both are not available in open access

Are public licenses used in your institution for providing and marking the research data?



If there were a project to build a long-term central interinstitutional repository for research data, would your institution be interested in participating in it?



Conclusions

- In the Polish scientific environment the researchers **recognize the importance** of linking research data with publications, re-using and providing data.
- Most of the activities (storing, providing and linking) are **realized inside** of individual institution or on workstations of individual researchers.
- It is **not common** practice to publish data and research papers in **OA**, but Open Access is indicated as an important factor of research promotion and improvement of citations.
- Researchers provide rather publications than raw research data in open internet resources.
- Few institutions (less than 30 %) create enhanced publications.

- There is a need for better promotion of enhanced publications at research institutions

Thank you for your attention

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n.kavalchuk@bg.pw.edu.pl

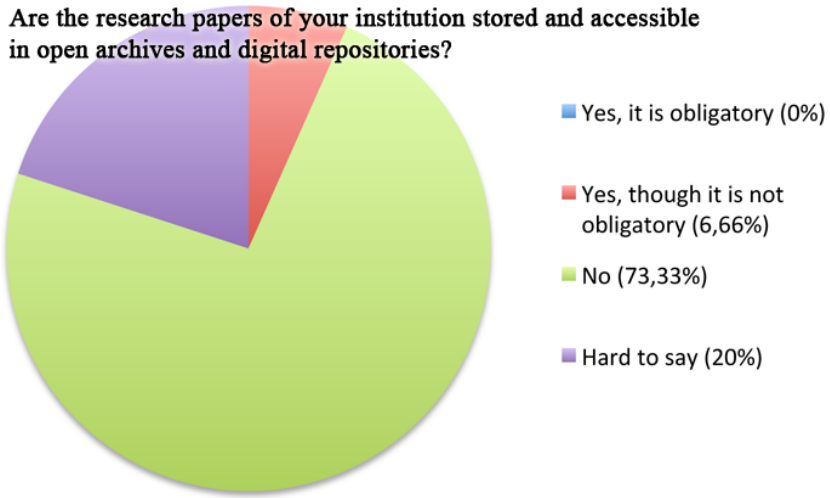
Evaluation of survey results in Slovakia

Jozef Dzivak, Andrej Kožuch
Slovak Univerzity of Technology, Chemical Library

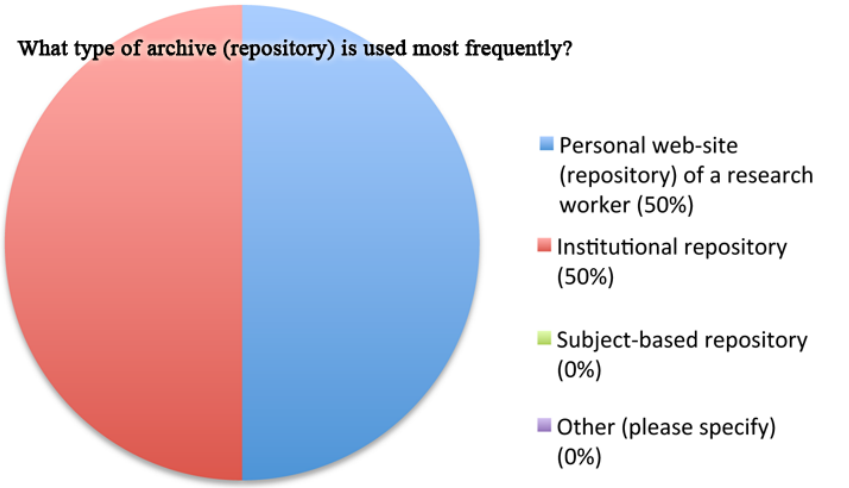
Part 1: Open Access.

- Storage and availability
- Advantages of OA
- Disadvantages of OA

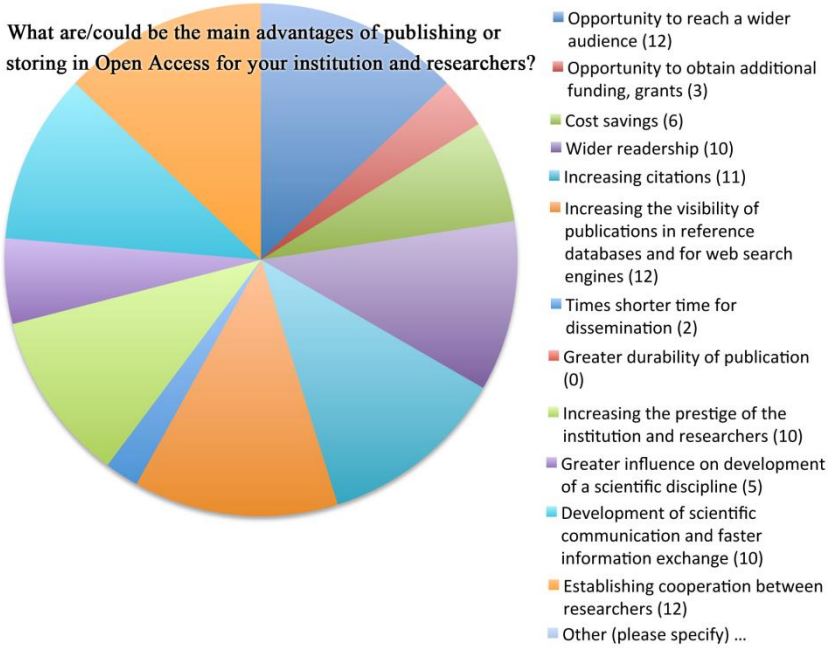
Are the research papers of your institution stored and accessible in open archives and digital repositories?



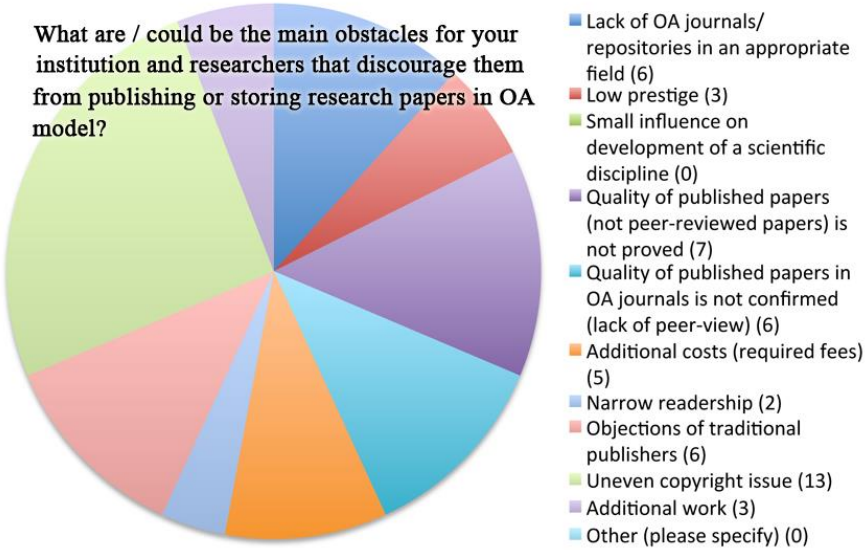
What type of archive (repository) is used most frequently?



What are/could be the main advantages of publishing or storing in Open Access for your institution and researchers?



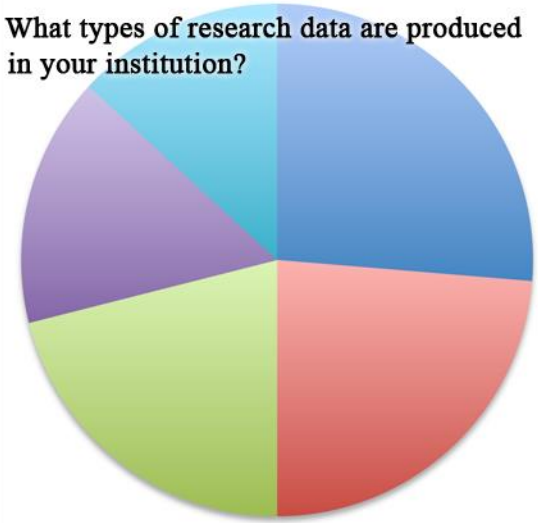
What are / could be the main obstacles for your institution and researchers that discourage them from publishing or storing research papers in OA model?



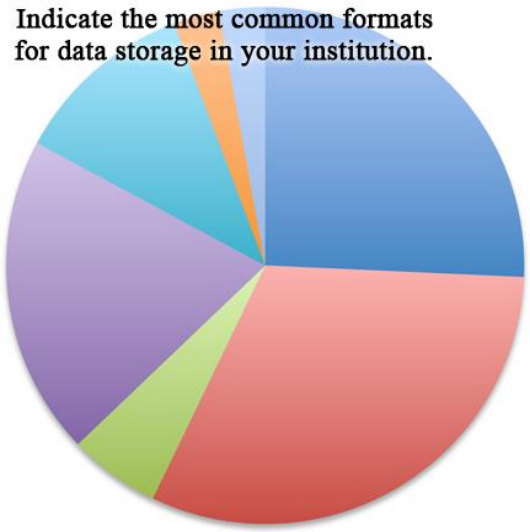
Part 2: Research data

- Creation
- Type
- Format
- Storage system

What types of research data are produced in your institution?



Indicate the most common formats for data storage in your institution.



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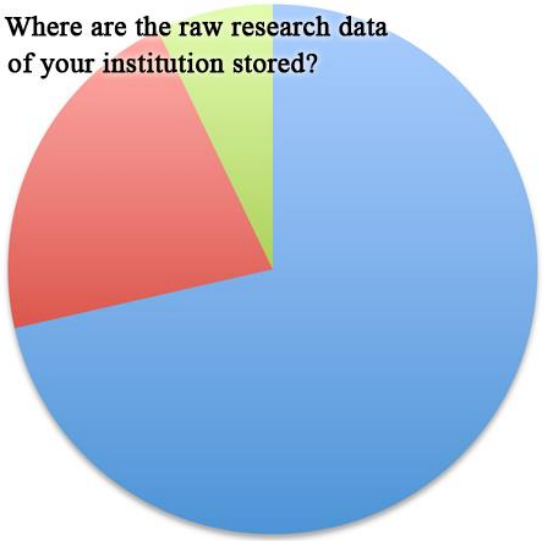


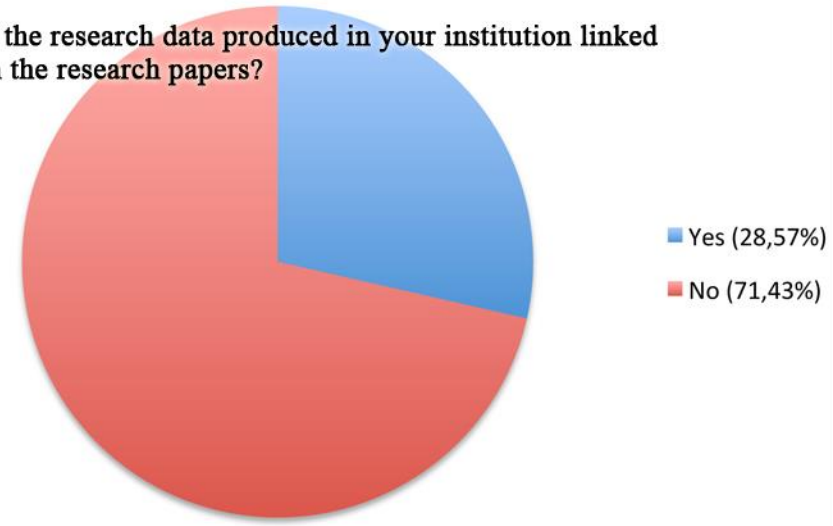
Who in your institution is responsible (takes care) for storing and archiving the research data?

SLOVENSKÁ CHEMICKÁ KNIŽNICA 1955

Part 3: Reusage of RD

- Linking the data with publications
- Who uses the data?
- Distribution of RD
- Public licenses
- Interest in enhancement

Are the research data produced in your institution linked with the research papers?



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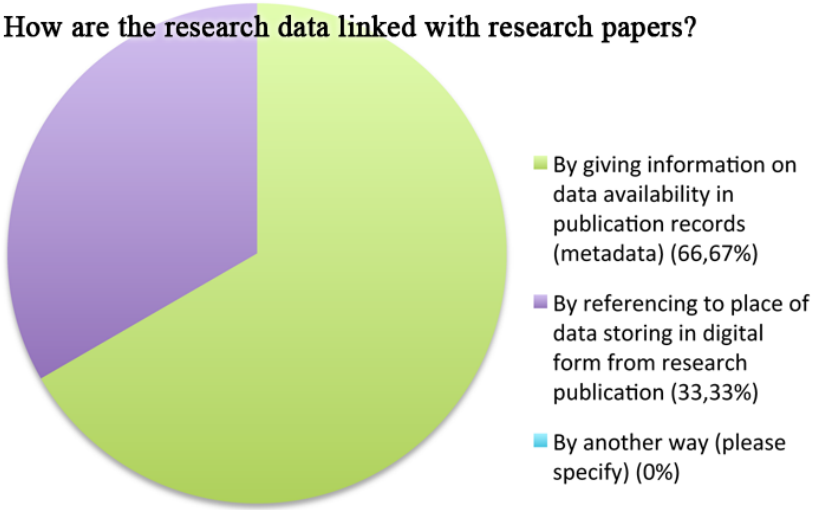
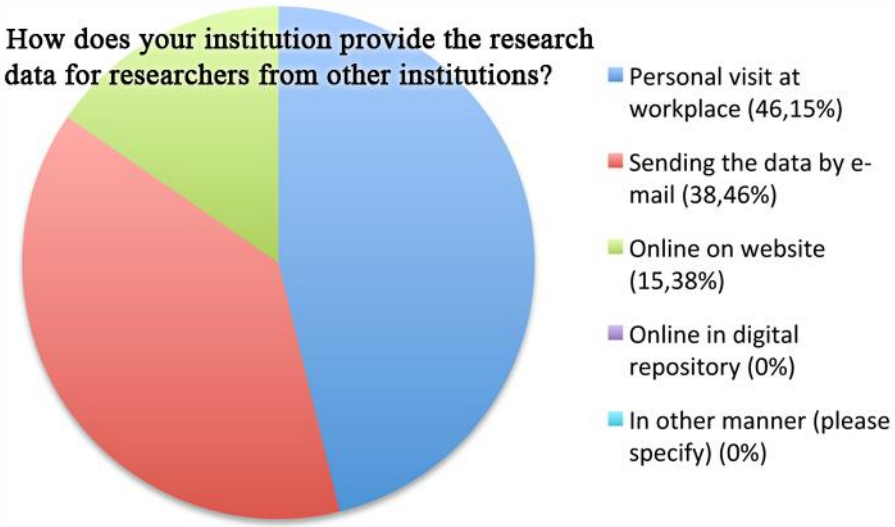


How does your institution provide the research data for researchers from other institutions?



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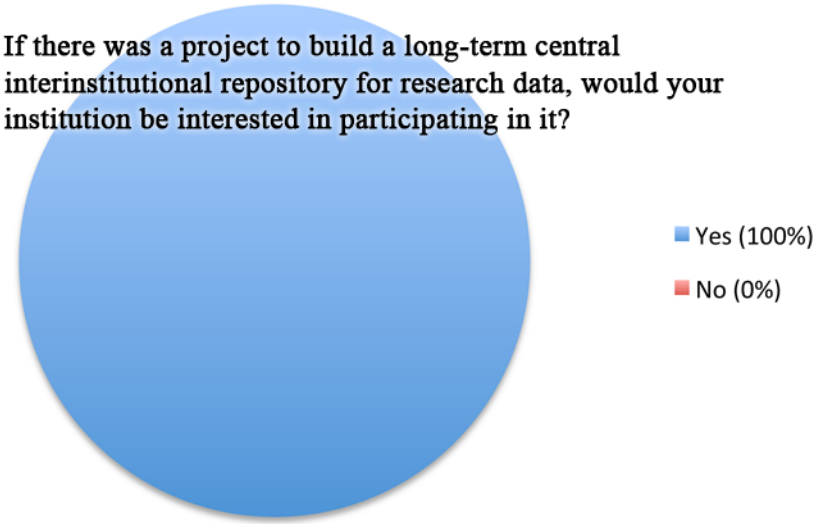

Conclusion

- Current management of RD
- Resources for the management
- Interest in a change of the current situation

Evaluation of survey results in the Czech Republic

Petra Pejšová, Hana Vyčítalová
National Library of Technology, Prague

NTK
Národní technická knihovna
National Library of Technology

Survey - overview

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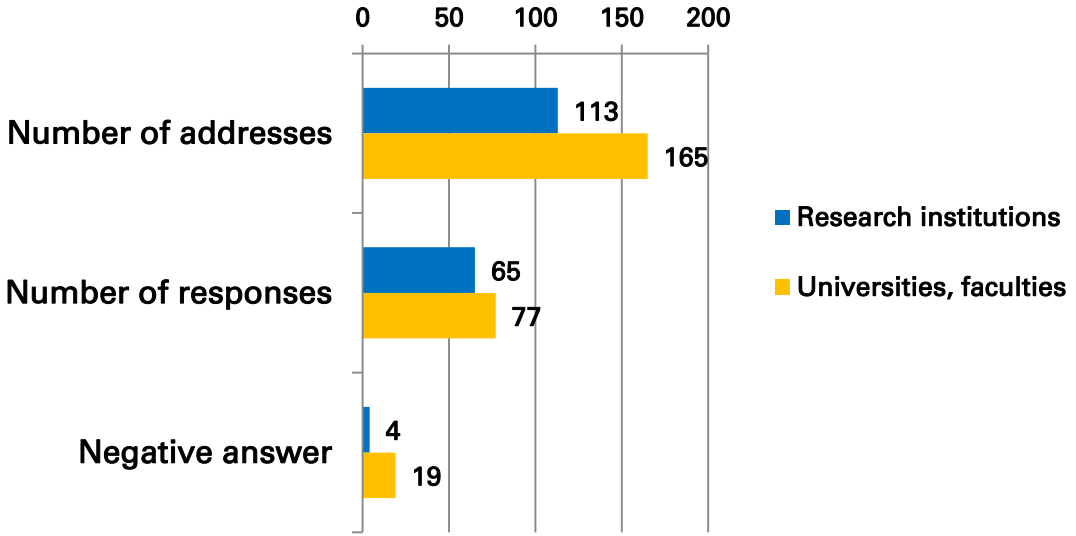
Institution type	Research institutions	Universities, faculties
Number of addresses	113	165
Number of responses	65	77
Negative answer	4	19



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National Library of Technology

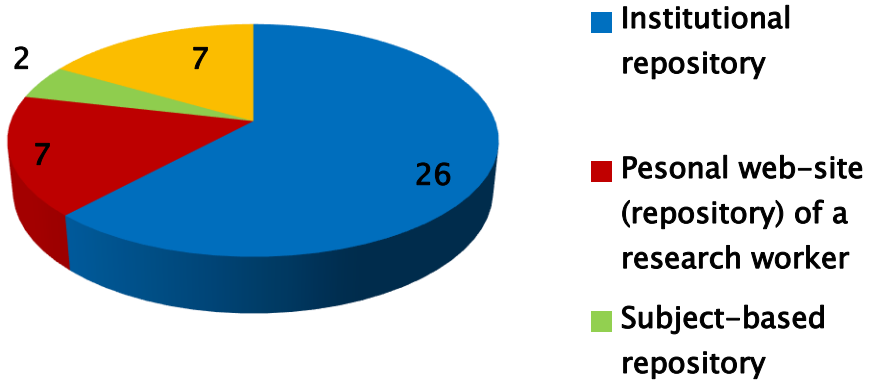
Open Access at universities

210 mm

- Publications storing in OA archives

Yes, it is obligatory	6
Yes, though it is not obliged	26
No	36
Hard to say	9

Type of open archive – Universities



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Advantages and obstacles of OA

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Advantages of OA publishing

- Opportunity to reach a wider audience
- Increasing citations
- Wider readership
- Development of scientific communication and faster information exchange
- ...

Obstacles of OA publishing

- Low prestige of OA journals/repositories
- Uneven copyright issue
- Additional costs (required fees)
- Quality of published papers (not peer-reviewed papers) is not proved
- ...

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Data in research

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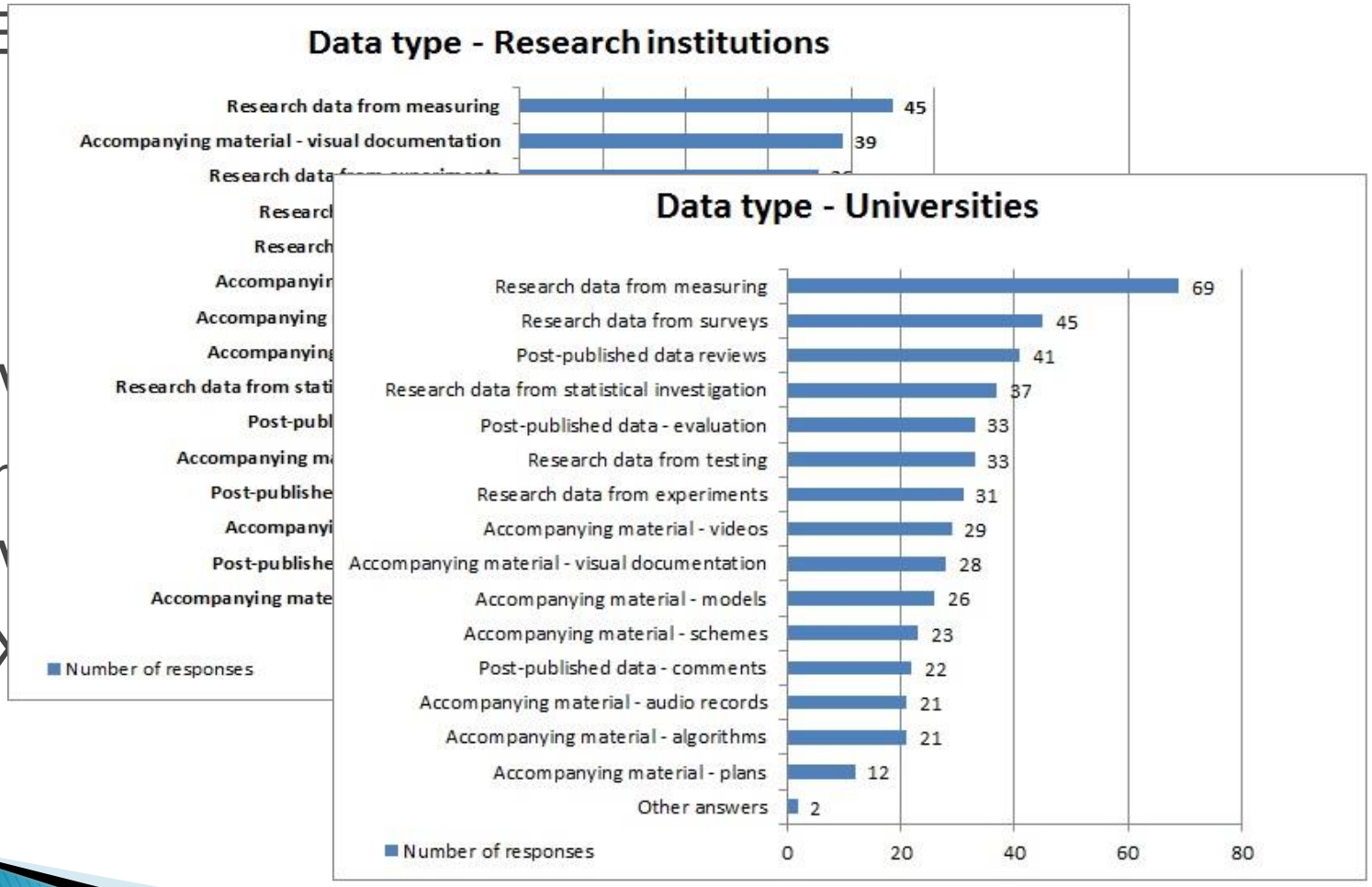

Manner of data storing

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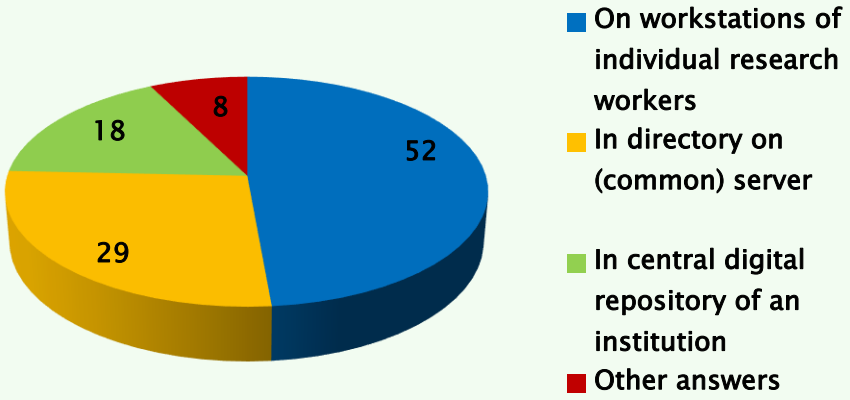
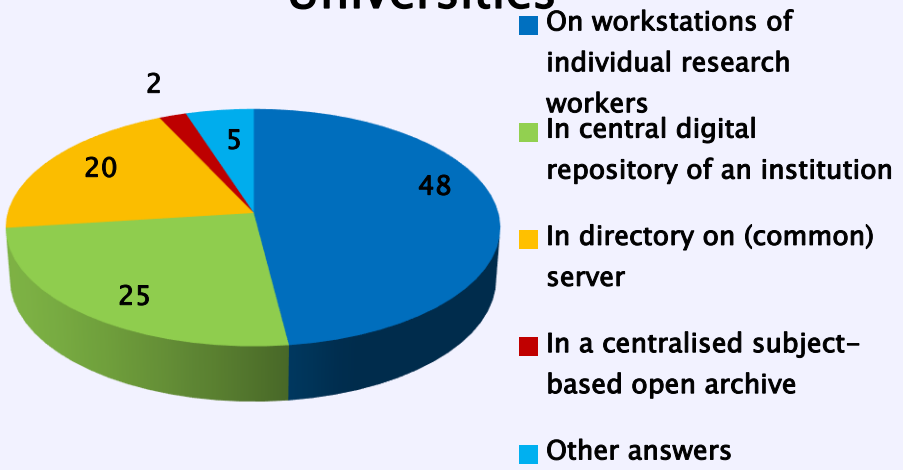
Manner of data storing – Research institutions



Data are archived more than 10 years in about half the cases .
In 86% cases data are re-used by research.

Manner of data storing – Universities



Researchers take care about research data most often.

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Manner of data Linking

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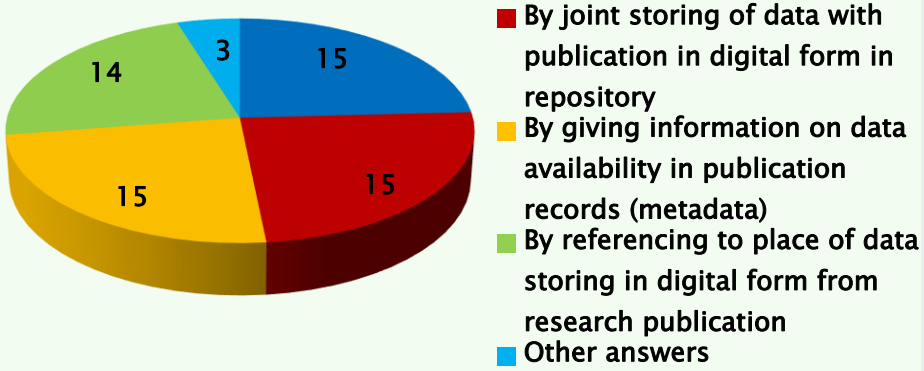
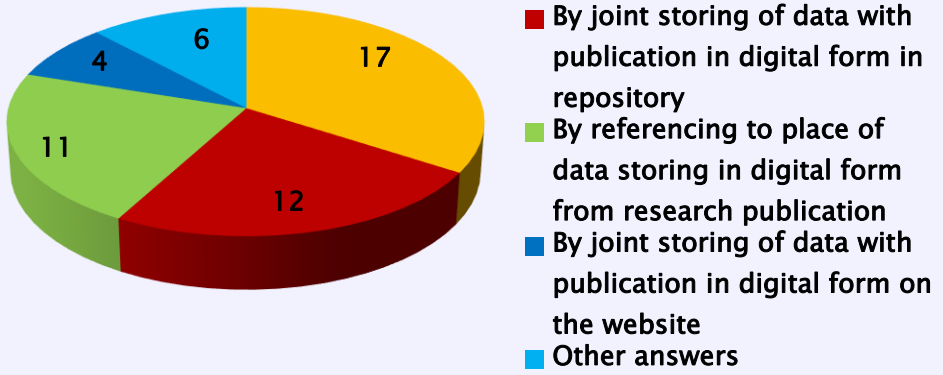
Yes	56%
No	44%

Manner of data linking – Research institutions



Manner of data linking – Faculties of universities



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Data accessibility

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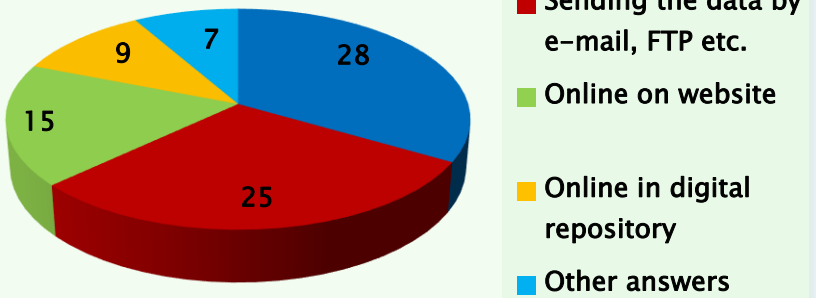
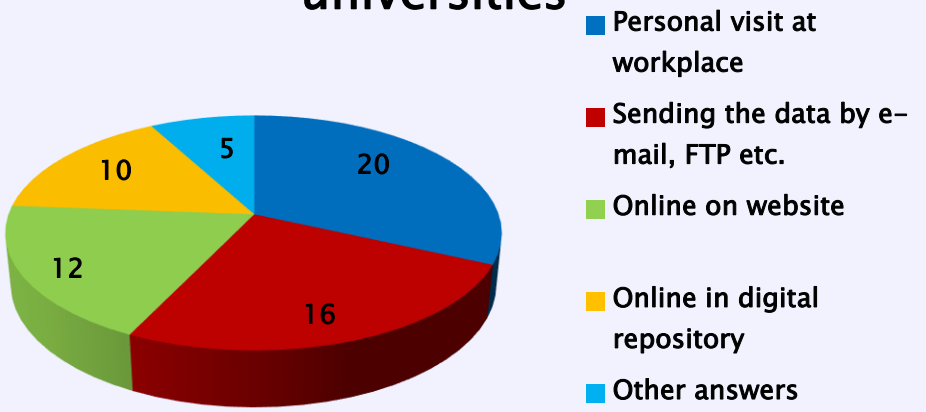
Yes	60%
No	40%

Manner of Making Data Accessible – Research institutions



Manner of Making Data Accessible – Faculties of universities



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Reasons for inaccessibility of data

- Research made to order, tailored research
- Know how (trade secret) of the institution
- Patent protection
- Intellectual property of the authors, copyright issues
- Only for cooperating partners
- Only final official research outputs

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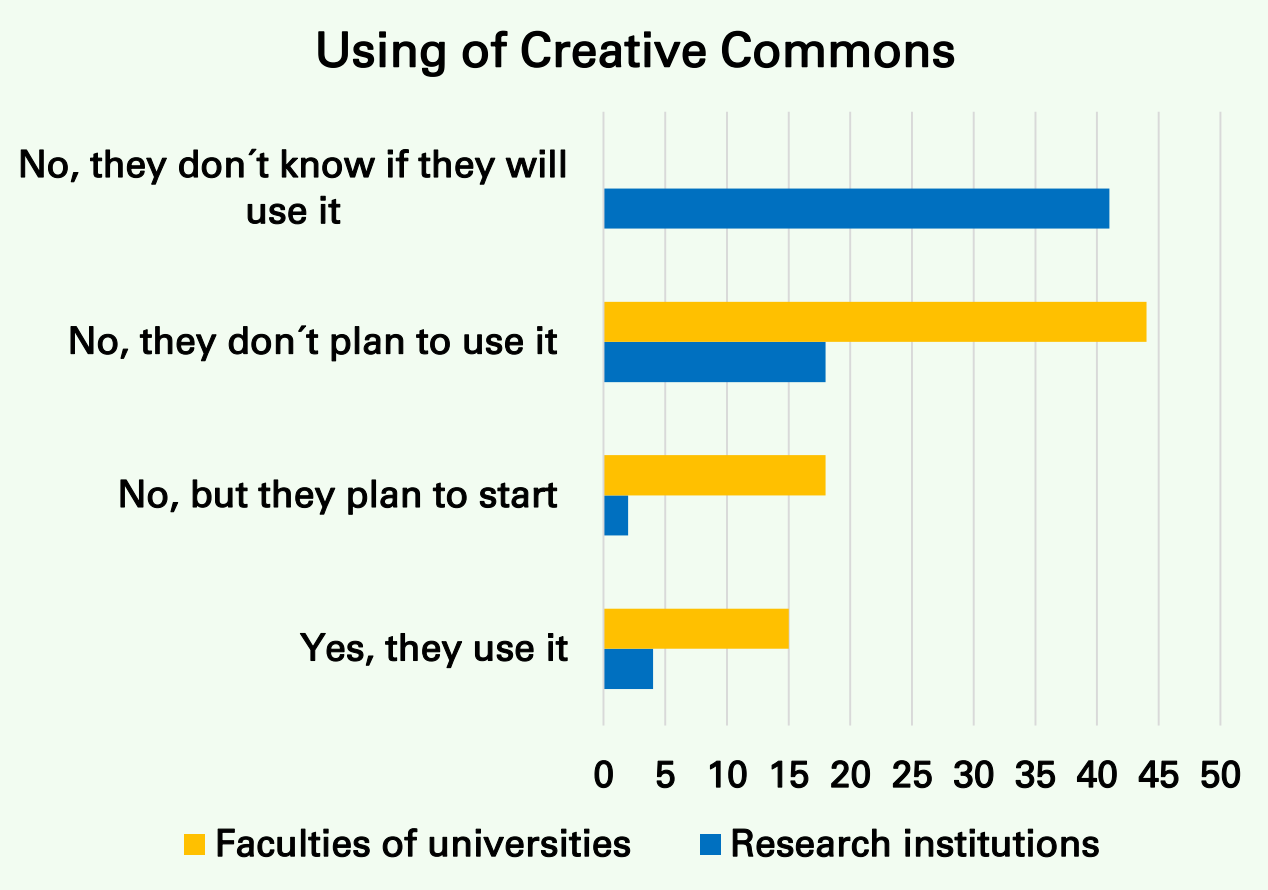

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Conclusions

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- Greater public education needed about enhanced publications and archiving and accessing research data
- Strengthen centralised management of research data and publications
- Future: building of „Czech“ data repository

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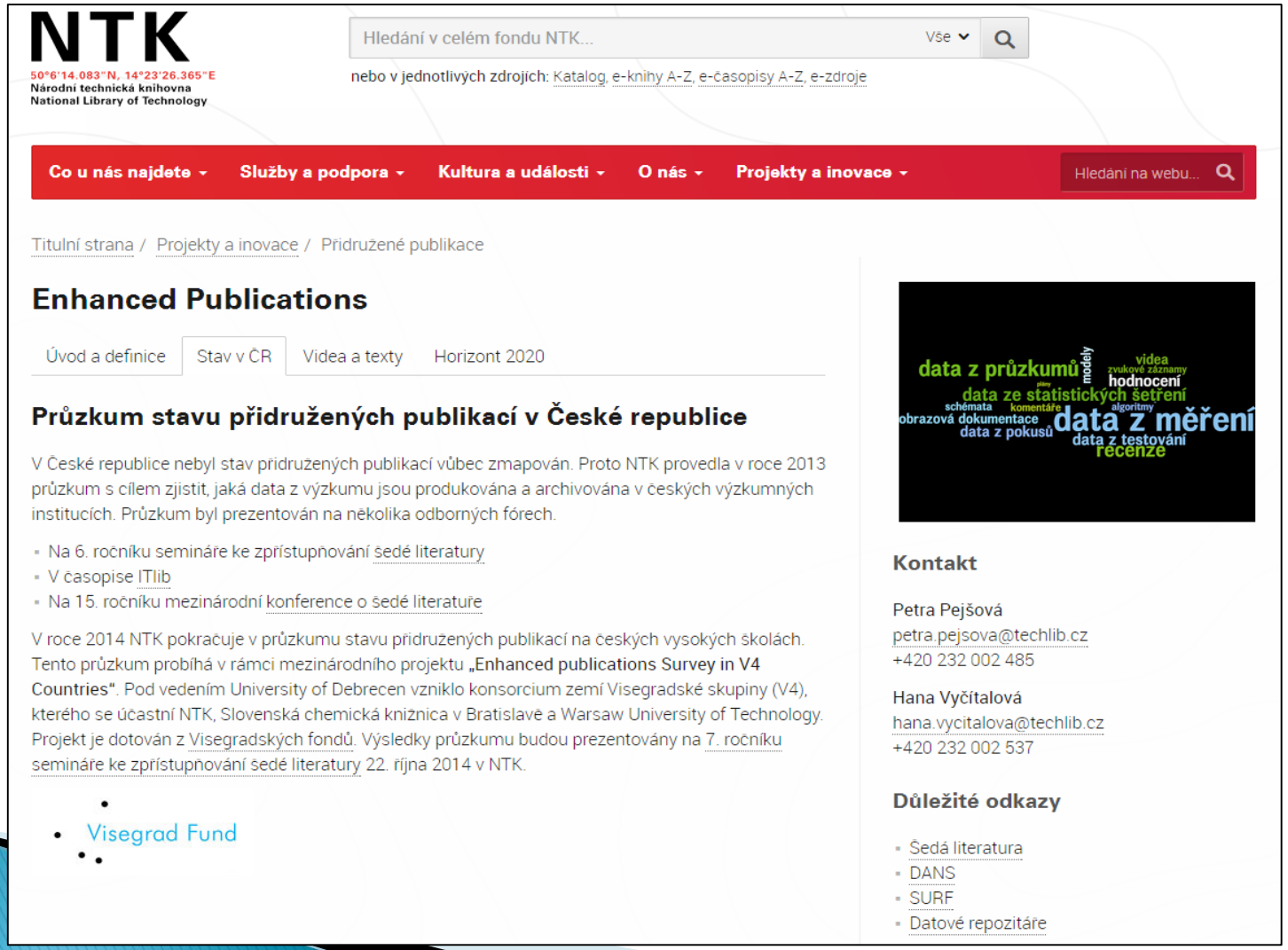

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Thank you for your attention!

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Quetions?

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