Open Science Policy in the Library of the CAS

KNAVSE-0729-2023

Open science is a set of principles and measures that together seek to change the established practices of scientific communication. Open science is not simply free access to scientific publications and research data but increasingly seeks to make the whole process of scientific research more accessible: it helps to make faster dissemination of scientific knowledge and share it more easily by the scientific community, which has a positive impact on the quality of scientific research and also strengthens the transparency of science itself.

The Library of the CAS (hereinafter KNAV) is committed to the advancement of science and the dissemination of knowledge in society by adopting the practices of open, reproducible and responsible research.

KNAV recognizes "openness" as one of its core principles and is committed to promoting it, inter alia, through research practices and tools that promote collaboration, enable new working models and new social relations, stimulate the dissemination of knowledge and the accessibility and reusability of research outputs.

KNAV actively supports the implementation of open science practices (beyond open access to publications and data), such as engaging in citizen science projects, using open educational resources, publishing data and content under open and standard open licenses, etc.

KNAV supports strengthening of the transition to open access/open science through education, training and outreach events aimed at researchers and other staff. The acquisition of open science skills should form an integral part of the professional training and career development offered to the researchers.

Scope and validity of the policy

This policy establishes the expectations that KNAV has of its researchers regarding the publication activity and management of data generated by their research. And expectations about the role of the various people or services that will support this management throughout the research data lifecycle. Where research is funded by a third party, any agreement with that party relating to data storage and access shall take precedence over this policy.

KNAV operates the ASEP Institutional Repository, which enables storage of full text publications and datasets in various access modes including open access. At the same time, it provides support through the Department of Open Science in making publications accessible and in research data management, including the creation of data management plans.

KNAV shall ensure that the ASEP Institutional Repository meets the current requirements for
storage (compatibility with national and European infrastructures: OpenAIRE, NUŠL, NRP, compliant with FAIR principles). The ASEP Repository is registered in the relevant registries (DOAR, RE3DATA) and is interoperable through the OpenAIRE Metadata Schema for Repositories.

Employees responsibilities regarding publication and research data management:

Making publications available in Open Access mode

Employees are required (where possible) to make research outputs available in Open Access, i.e.:
   A. to support the so-called Green Open Access, a form of full-text self-archiving of research outputs in the **ASEP Institutional Repository** (in accordance with the publishers' licensing conditions),
   B. to consider the possibility of publishing in Gold and Diamond Open Access journals or publishers,
   C. to avoid publishing in so-called predatory journals,
   D. where possible, to ensure publication of the research outputs (at least in an author accepted manuscript) under a Creative Commons license,
   E. to respond to any comments on their publications.

Use of persistent identifiers of persons and institutions

   A. KNAV recommends that its employees establish and maintain persistent ORCID identifier and include it in their publications, as well as identifiers ResearcherID and ScopusID if their publications are included in the WoS and Scopus.
   B. Employees are required to include the KNAV organization identifier from the ROR system, if the publisher allows it - https://ror.org/028sgmw18.
   C. Affiliations in publications must be listed in the format specified in the internal KNAV Directive - "Protection of Intellectual Property".

For the KNAV it applies:

Var. 1: Czech Academy of Sciences, Library
Var. 2: Library of the Czech Academy of Sciences
Short form: Czech Acad Sci, Library

The researcher is required to:

A. for publicly funded projects, create a Data Management Plan,
B. plan funding for data management in grant applications everywhere, where it is possible or necessary due to the nature of the grant call or the research project,
C. take steps to implement FAIR principles in data management and ensure sufficient security and backup of data,
D. primarily use the ASEP Institutional Repository for storage of research data,
E. store data in an appropriate format for long-term, secure data storage. Create a detailed metadata description of the stored data, according to the KNAV methodology, and, if appropriate, include additional documentation related to the stored data files,
F. link the data record to the related publication in ASEP,
G. if depositing data in another trusted repository, insert the data record into ASEP with a persistent link to the stored data,
H. follow the principle of "as open as possible, as closed as necessary" when making research data available.

This policy will be reviewed and updated every two years.

Sources:

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Glossary

As open as possible, as closed as necessary
Research data should, in accordance with this principle, be made public to the following extent,
that maximises its reuse. On the other hand, access may be limited, precisely to the extent necessary to protect rights and interests of the recipient, the provider and third parties. These protection rights and interests typically include the right to the protection of personal data, the protection of national security or, for example, the interest in the monetisation and exploitation of the research by the institution that carried it out.

A trusted repository
A trusted digital repository is defined by the Librarianship and Information Science Terminology Database as a digital repository that provides reliable, long term access to organized digital collections to a clearly defined group of users.
For easier recognition of the trustworthiness of repositories, the identity of the operator (institutional and national repositories) or one of the established certifications (CoreTrustSeal, Nestor Seal or ISO16363) can be followed, in such cases, the repository can be considered trustworthy.

FAIR principles
Research data should fulfil the FAIR principles. These principles describe how data should be processed to make it findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable. The data should have standard formats, metadata and persistent identifiers (DOI, handle). It is not contrary to the FAIR principles for access to data to be subject to conditions. (e.g. signing a contract and complying with contractual restrictions etc. - if these restrictions are necessary and transparently explained e.g. in the DMP).

Diamond Open Access refers to a model where the publisher of a journal ensures a full-text publication. In this case, however, both readers and authors are exempted from paying for access or publication - funding for the publishing process is provided in a different way.

Gold Open Access refers to a model where the publication of full-text is provided by the publisher of the journal - in exchange for so-called Article Processing Charges

(APC) - a fee for publishing the article. In this case, the publication costs are not paid by the readers, but by the author, research institution or consortium.

Green Open Access refers to "self-archiving", i.e. making texts available through disciplinary or institutional repositories - for example, in the form of an author's accepted manuscript, version of record also known as publisher's postprint, etc. (the published version of the text varies depending on the specifics of the discipline, the conditions of the funders, and, last but not least, the contractual arrangements with the publisher).

Research data are data (e.g. statistics, interview records, images, document scans, computer software source code, etc.) that are used to verify results presented in scientific publications or other data used during the project and described in the data management plan.

Prague, 17 October 2023