



Ministerstwo
Edukacji i Nauki

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

Kraków, 06.11.2023 r.

Polish open science as a future element of **EOSC**

**INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES WITH
EOSC**

STANDARDS HARMONIZATION

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL

**EASY ACCESS TO EOSC TOOLS FOR NATIONAL
RESEARCHERS**

HUMAN 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 of 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.
- Most common obstacles – **different strategic priorities** and lack of competent personnel or sufficient knowledge regarding the legal aspects.



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 universities.
- 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 entities 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 significantly increase its budget 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 supporting Open Science in universities are **IT specialists** as well as **legal and financial personnel.**
- Universities employing Open Science experts need them mostly to **advise in the areas of intellectual property and other legal concerns.**
- Most of universities that do not employ Open Science experts but want to do so, need them to help in the process of **adopting relevant 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%** of 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



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Thank you

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