THE ROLE OF NATIONALLY CO-ORDINATED OPEN SCIENCE STRATEGIES

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Top-down versus bottom-up approach?

• Why bottom-up?
  – Researchers believe that they are the experts
  – Researchers are worried about the impact of open science (career perspectives, bureaucracy)

• Why top-down?
  – Enabling the transition to Open Science requires an integrated and systemic approach at institutional, national, and international level, working on a range of coherent topics and with all stakeholders.
  – Different disciplines/stakeholders have different requirements regarding infrastructure, complexity
  – Convergence of many grass-root initiatives
  – Researchers operate in an international research community: international alignment is critical
  – The transition to Open Science requires additional funding.
The long way to Open Science

- 2002: Budapest Open Access initiative
- 2003: Berlin declaration
- 2009: NL-Fund to stimulate Open Access
- 2013: NL government publishes OA ambition
- 2016: Amsterdam call for action: ambition 100% in 2020
- 2017: NL Government: OA and OS are the norm
- 2020: Ambition: 100% Open Access without exceptions
In summer 2022 Dutch government decided to invest 20 million €/year for transition to Open Science
NPOS Ambition 2030 2/3

2022 - 2030

rolling agenda

Towards societal engagement and participation
Towards inclusive and transparent scientific processes
Towards open scholarly communication
Towards FAIR and open research outputs

Open Infrastructures
Support & Training
Community Engagement
Recognition & Rewards
Policies & Regulations
Conclusions and recommendations

• It is important to listen to the scientific community at all levels (individual scientists, faculties, universities, societal stakeholders) at the start (collect ideas) and end (check on implementation)
• Appreciate differences between scientific communities and disciplines
• National coordination is necessary to merge all ideas and suggestions
• National coordination is necessary to start new initiatives
• Change causes uncertainty! Typically senior researchers focus on potential threats and pitfalls; junior researchers focus on new opportunities
• Explain how Open Science will promote science and how scientists will benefit
• Provide additional (temporary) funding for the transition