

# Policy for Open Science at Diakonhjemmet Hospital

## Open access at Diakonhjemmet Hospital

Open Access (OA) means free, online access to research results. The purpose is to make publicly funded research results as widely accessible as possible. You can read more about open research at [openscience.no](https://openscience.no).

The government aims for all Norwegian scientific articles funded by public funds to be openly accessible by 2024, and has set [national goals and guidelines](#) for open access to scientific articles. The Research Council, EU, and various foreign organizations have joined forces in Plan S to accelerate open publishing, and the requirements for open publishing have been tightened in calls for proposals.

For peer-reviewed scientific articles, the following applies at Diakonhjemmet Hospital:

### Choice of publishing channel

- In the choice between equally reputable publishing channels, Diakonhjemmet Hospital recommends that researchers publish in scientific journals/publishers that provide public access to the article/book, either through being an Open Access journal/book or by allowing it to be made available in an institutional knowledge archive.

### Publishing costs

- Publishing in the negotiated "publish and read" agreements with Wiley, Taylor & Francis, Springer Nature, and Oxford should be prioritized for otherwise equal journals/publishing channels.
- Researchers at Diakonhjemmet Hospital should, in principle, be exempt from direct publishing costs to make articles and other publications openly accessible to the research community and the public through negotiated publishing agreements.
- Publishing in other OA journals usually incurs a fee, and such fees should be sought to be covered through external funding associated with the individual research projects.

## Availability of research data at Diakonhjemmet Hospital

FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable) principles first published in 2016, are guidelines that promote data sharing while respecting ethical, legal, or commercial restrictions. It is important to note that in very few cases, data will be completely FAIR, and FAIR data is not necessarily the same as open data. Open data is data that can be freely used and shared. In cases where making the data openly accessible contradicts current privacy regulations, the datasets should not be made openly available.

- Diakonhjemmet Hospital supports the clear objectives and guidelines of the [Norwegian Research Council](#), the [EU](#), and the [Ministry of Education and Research](#) for the management of research data – "As open as possible, as closed as necessary."
- Diakonhjemmet Hospital will work towards an open and sharing culture, following the FAIR principles, while also ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations including

personal data protection, the interests of researchers and Diakonhjemmet Hospital as the responsible research institution.

- Diakonhjemmet Hospital should have robust systems for data collection and management, including secure storage and sharing among project team members, as well as archiving and availability after the completion of projects.
- Diakonhjemmet Hospital should encourage and facilitate larger datasets for multiple research projects and projects with longer durations.

#### FAIR Guidelines:

The goal is to increase the potential for reuse, and in many cases, even small adjustments can significantly increase the level of fairness. FAIR opportunities in the study should be considered at the planning stage of the study. It is also important to think about FAIR even in cases where the relevant data will not be openly shared since the principles provide guidelines for good data management throughout the project's lifespan. The data should be FAIR throughout the project for everyone who needs access, including the researcher themselves.

##### *1 Storage of research data*

- Research data should be stored/archived securely and in accordance with procedures and guidelines for the institution.
- Projects should have a conscious approach to how research data of long-term value should be managed.

##### *2 Accessibility of research data*

- Research data should be made available for further use unless there are legal, ethical, or security reasons not to do so, and should be made available to the extent permitted.
- Research data should be made available to all relevant users on equal terms unless there are legal, ethical, or security reasons not to do so.
- Research data that can be made available should be made available at an early stage and should be accompanied by licenses.

##### *3 Metadata (data about data)*

- Research data should be equipped with standardized metadata.
- The metadata should enable others to search for and use the data.
- The metadata should follow international standards where available.
- The metadata should provide a description of the data quality of the dataset, and should include all necessary information to understand the content.

##### *4 Costs*

- Research data should be made available at the lowest possible cost without compromising quality.
- Metadata should be made available at no cost and published in a way that can be machine-harvested and used in searches for research data.
- Research data should preferably be made available at no cost.

### *5 Data Management Plan (DMP)*

- The handling of research data should be described in a data management plan.
- The data management plan should be in line with the institution's requirements and expectations.
- The plan should fulfill the FAIR principles, taking into account legal, ethical, or security aspects.