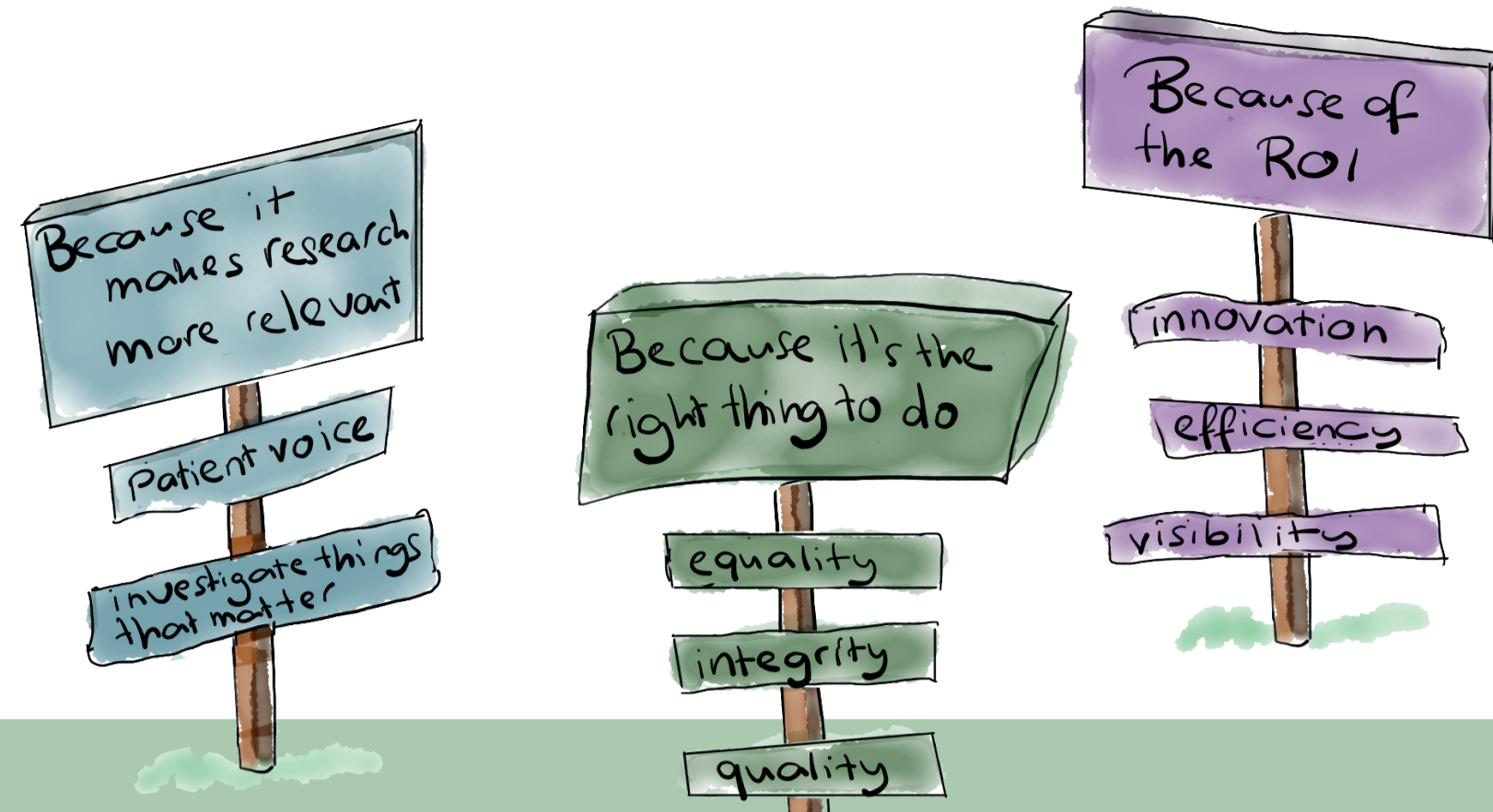


OPEN SCIENCE DURING ALL RESEARCH PHASES



PHASE		PARTS OF OPEN SCIENCE	EXAMPLE	
APPLICATION	BEFORE	Is open science valued when assessing research and grant applications?	Precondition for granting subsidies	
		Are the general public and all stakeholders involved in determining the subject of research?	Participation ladder	
		DEFINITION	Is pre-registration of the research question and methodology being pursued?	AsPredicted or Clinicaltrials.gov
			Is the grant application openly shared?	Rio
		ORGANISATION	Are patient researchers participating in this research?	Participation ladder
			Has the form of patient participation been discussed?	Participation ladder
RESEARCH	DURING	Are existing datasets/software code being reused?	Found via Figshare, Zenodo, GitHub	
		Are interested parties within and outside the academic world being kept up to date of the research process and interim results?	Social media, posters and presentations	
		Is the research protocol being shared?	Protocols.io	
EVALUATION	AFTER	Is open peer review being practised?	PubPeer	
		Are manuscripts shared before peer review? (preprint)	BioRxiv or MedRxiv	
		Is the manuscript being published in open access?	Via journals (gold open access) or repositories (green open access)	
		DISSEMINATION	Are interested parties within and outside the academic world being informed about the research output and results?	Social media, posters and presentaties, lay summaries, news items
			Are research outputs made available under open licenses?	Creative Commons CC BY or CC 0
			Are research data made available as FAIR data?	Via data repositories such as Dryad, Zenodo

A FEW DEFINITIONS

Open science

Open science is sharing and opening up the research process as openly, as quickly and as widely as possible, and all its (interim) results with the aim of increasing the quality, reproducibility, speed and usefulness of scientific research.

Peer review

Peer review is a method to method of checking research quality.

Preregistration

In pre-registration, peer reviewers assess the research question and research methodology even before the research is conducted.

Open access

Open access aims to make publicly funded research accessible to everyone online without financial and legal barriers. Open access publications are easier to find, are cited more often and have a wider reach.

If you publish open access via journals this is called golden open access. The green route means that an author - often after an embargo determined by the publisher - makes a version of his/her article freely accessible in a publicly accessible database (open access repository).

FAIR data

The international FAIR principles are guidelines for describing, storing and publishing scientific data. FAIR is an acronym for:

Findable
Accessible
Interoperable
Reusable