

Learning to write a DMP at the Library of Kaunas University of Technology

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Kaunas University of Technology

Lithuania

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KTU

- operates under its current name since 1990;
- dates back to 1922 when the University of Lithuania was established in Kaunas

Kaunas University of Technology: facts and figures

- Number of students: **9040** (6670 undergraduate, 2010 Master's, 590 international students and 320 doctoral students)
- Alumni: ~130 000
- Academic Staff: ~ 947
- 6 main fields of study: technological, physical and social sciences, arts, humanities and biomedicine.
- Number of study programmes:
 122 (including 56 in English, 48 undergraduate, 54 Master's, 19 doctoral programmes)

KTU Library services

5 Library Units:

- Reader Services (26 FTE) including 11 subject librarians
- Information Services (3,5 FTE)
- Research Information Services (4 FTE)
- Information Resources
 Management Services (10 FTE)
- Rare Books (1 FTE)



Building of School of Economics and Business and Main Library

The services are provided in:

- 7 loan departments
- 10 reading rooms
- group work rooms
- virtually



University Campus

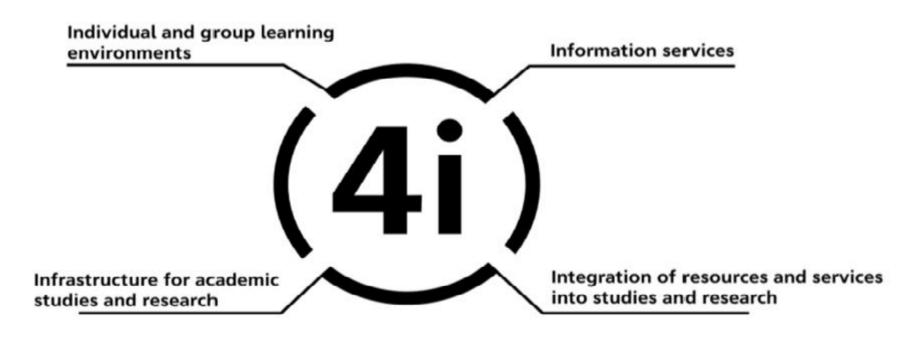
The Library strategy was developed in 2014.

The mission: to provide efficient services, meeting the needs of current and future users by ensuring access to the resources at the Library and the global information resources available online.



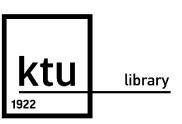
Strategic goals of the Library 2015-2020

Strategic Goals



At KTU Library we

- act a National Open Access Desk (NOAD) for Lithuanian researchers (provide training sessions / consultations)
- act as Research Data Alliance (RDA) National Node Lithuania to promote the outputs and recommendations delivered by the Research Data Alliance in the national context
- 2019 –2020 RDA Europe 4.0 National Node Lithuania
- 2018 2020 OpenAIRE-Advance (OpenAIRE Advancing Open Scholarship)
- 2015 2018 OpenAIRE2020 (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe 2020)
- **2011 2014** OpenAIRE plus (2nd Generation of Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe)
- 2009 2011 OpenAIRE (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe)

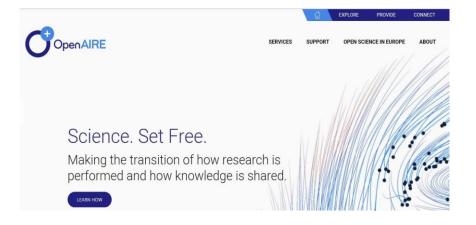








Research support provided by OpenAIRE NOAD (since 2009)









https://www.openaire.eu



- ➤ Workshops, webinars
- > Training sessions
- Courses
- Web-based training material

FOSTER: "Promoting Open Science among Young Researchers: Opportunities and Challenges"

2015-2016





22 AUGUST 2017 _____ Tuesda

Writing for Scholars. Scientific Writing
Lynn P. Nygaard, PRIO, Norway
Jacek Fiutowski, University of Southern Denmark

23 AUGUST 2017 ______ Wednesd

Project Management for PhD Students
Flavien Massi, Intelligentsia Consultants Sàrl, Luxembourg

24 AUGUST 2017 _____ Thursd

Open Science and Research Data Management: tips and tools to help you plan to get the most from your data Sarah Jones, Digital Curation Center, UK Irvna Kuchma. EIFL Lithuania

Towards built-in practices





In cooperation with the University of Stavanger and European Consortium of Innovative Universities, focus on the development of transferable skills at the international PhD Summer School in 2017: workshop "Open Science and Research Data Management" on 24 August.



Open Science Trainer Bootcamp and Open Data Workshop on writing Data Management Plans April 2-3, 2019 Workshop
"Practising FAIR and Open Data Management"

April 19-20, 2018

library

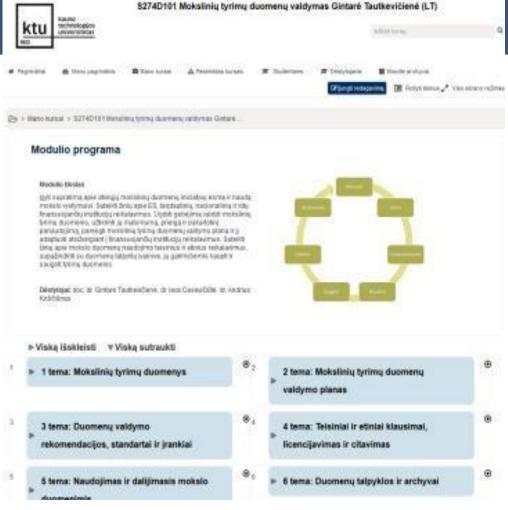


PhD course "Research Data Management"

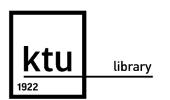
June 26, 2017: approval at the committee of the joint Doctoral Programme in Educational Science October 2017: registration at Kaunas University of Technology
2018 – 2019 Moodle-based course is offered for PhD students as an elective (6 ECTS)

Topics:

- 1. Research Data.
- 2. Research Data Management Plan.
- 3. Research Data Management Guidelines, Standards and Tools
- 4. Legal and Ethical Issues. Data Licensing and Data Citations.
- 5. Using and Sharing Data.
- 6. Data Repositories and Archives.
- 7. Open Science Initiatives.



Data Management Plan



2018 / 2019

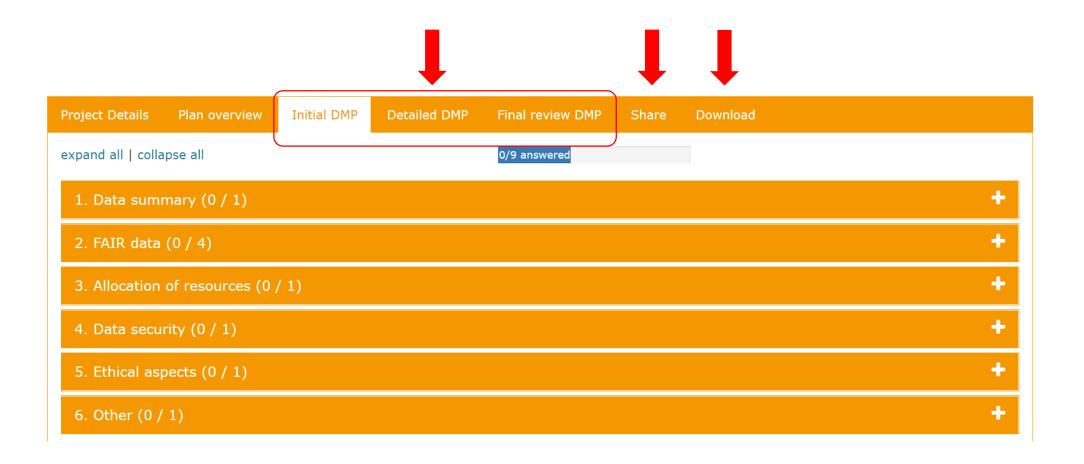
Data Management Plan was

introduced as an obligatory element in the doctoral studies at Kaunas University of Technology – political mandate





Data Management Planning tools: DMPonline



Institutional policy

"Regulations on the Open Access to Scientific Publications and Data of Kaunas University of Technology" adopted December 22, 2016, revised May 13, 2020

APPROVED BY Order No. A-589 of the Rector of Kaunas University of Technology of 22 December 2016

REGULATIONS ON THE OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND DATA OF KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Regulations on the Open Access to Scientific Publications and Data regulate the key principles, procedure, obligations and responsibility of Kaunas University of Technology (hereinafter – University) related publications and data in the open access.

PATVIRTINTA

Kauno technologijos universiteto rektoriaus 2020 m. gegužės 13 d. įsakymu Nr. A-236

KAUNO TECHNOLOGIJOS UNIVERSITETO ATVIROSIOS PRIEIGOS PRIE MOKSLO PUBLIKACIJŲ IR MOKSLINIŲ TYRIMŲ DUOMENŲ NUOSTATAI

I SKYRIUS BENDROSIOS NUOSTATOS

1. Kauno technologijos universiteto atvirosios prieigos prie mokslo publikacijų ir mokslinių tyrimų duomenų nuostatai (toliau – Nuostatai) reglamentuoja Kauno technologijos universiteto (toliau – Universitetas) darbuotojų ir studentų mokslo publikacijų ir mokslinių tyrimų duomenų skelbimo atvirojoje prieigoje pagrindinius principus, tvarka, įsipareigojimus ir atsakomybę.

National policy

"Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Data" February 29, 2016: https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/8113c930e0b811e5b18181b790158f61

A mandate to write a DMP for projects funded by the Research Council of Lithuania

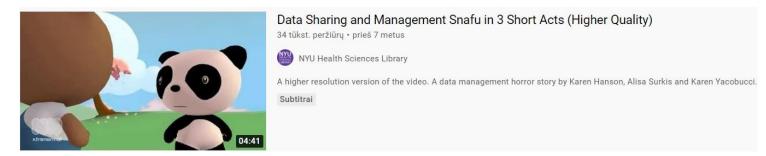
- 20. The project leader shall ensure the preservation of the data generated in the course of the project implementation in digital form, and the transfer of such data for storage at the institution and/or to the repository upon the end of the project. The data must be preserved for a period no shorter than five years following the completion of the project.
- 21. The implementers of the project intending to accumulate the relevant data must include in the proposal a data management plan. In the course of the implementation of the project the relevant data management plan may be adjusted.
- 22. The expenses incurred during the project to implement the data management plan are eligible expenses, and may be included as an item of the estimated total cost of the project.
- 23. The data underlying the scientific publications referred to in Chapter IV of the Guidelines must be made openly accessible at the same time as the publications. The data must be made accessible in repositories or other ways specified by the publishers, and linked to the relevant publications.
- 24. Project implementers may be exempted from the provisions of the Guidelines on Open Access to data (or part thereof), upon a reasonable explanation and if:
- 24.1. the data have been obtained not in the course of the project implementation, or the scientific publication was not based on original data, i.e. the data were not compiled and/or generated during the project;
- 24.2. the data that have commercial value or can used for industrial purposes may be exempted from the general principle of Open Access.
- 24.3. Opening Access to the data would be incompatible with the confidentiality requirements;
- 24.4. Opening Access to the data would contradict the requirements regarding the protection of personal data;
 - 24.5. Open Access to the data would prevent attaining the objectives of the project;
 - 24.6. there are other legitimate reasons not to open the data.

Sections	Questions	Questions to consider
A. Data Collection	1. What data will you collect or create?	1.1. Are there any existing data that you can re-use?
		1.2. What type, format and volume of data?
B. Storage and Backup	2. How will the data be stored and backed up during the project?	2.1. Where will the data be stored?
		2.2. How will the data be recovered in the event of an incident? Will the data be backed up?
	3. How will you manage access and	3.1. What are the risks to data security and how will these be managed?
	security?	3.2. How will you ensure that project partners (if applicable) can access your data securely?
C. Selection and	4. Which data are of long-term value and	4.1. What data must be retained/destroyed for contractual, legal, or regulatory purposes?
Preservation	should be retained and preserved?	4.2. How long will the data be retained and preserved?
D. Data Sharing	5. How will you ensure the availability and sharing of the data?	5.1. When will you make the data available?
		5.2. How will potential users find out about data?
		5.3. With whom will you share the data, and under what conditions?
E. Responsibilities	6. Who will be responsible for data	6.1. Who is responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised?
and Resources	management?	6.2. Will data ownership and responsibilities for RDM be part of any consortium agreement or contract
		agreed between project partners (if applicable)?
	7. What human and other resources will	7.1. Is additional specialist expertise required?
	you require to draft and deliver your DMP?	7.2. Do you require hardware or software which is additional or exceptional to existing institutional provision?
		7.3. Have you considered the charges that can be applied by data repositories?

The outline of data management plan (DMP) of the Researchers groups' project – The Research Council of Lithuania

Why is Data Management useful?

A data management horror story from the NYU Health Sciences Library



RDM horror stories from the Library of the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne

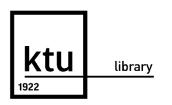


Lessons learnt

To give effective DMP (and RDM in general) training and support, we need an interplay of the following elements:

policy – relevant institutional regulations for Research Data Management
 infrastructure – user-friendly and state of the art tools available
 competence – adequate knowledge and skills, training and support to develop them
 also we need to

- □ know about global tendencies and seek to implement them on the national and institutional level (legal documents, infrastructure)
- □ seek support from stakeholders
- □ raise awareness
- ☐ develop the competence of researchers and administrative staff
- □ be proactive



Thank you for you attention

You are welcome to visit us at https://library.ktu.edu and in Kaunas!