

Open Science Self- Assessment

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Demographics

We would like to ask you some optional questions about your institution.

Which country is your institution based in?

- bitte auswählen -



What is the type of your institution?

- bitte auswählen -



Which research areas does your institution cover?

Natural and physical sciences

Engineering

Medical, health and life sciences

Agriculture and veterinary sciences

Social sciences

Humanities

How many units (e.g., faculties/
divisions/ departments) does
your institution have?

Please enter the names of the
units.



How many students are enrolled at your institution?

- bitte auswählen -

How many people (full-time equivalent) work in science management (e.g., library, IT support) in your institution?

- bitte auswi

How many researchers (full-time equivalent), including PhD students, work in your institution?

- bitte auswi

Who is responsible for filling in the Open Science Self Assessment?

Institutional leadership

Research services staff

Library staff

IT support staff

Office for technology transfer

Other research support staff

Professor / Principal investigator

Research associate

Student

Other

Number of people who fill in the Open Science Self Assessment

One person

Multiple people

For which institutional "level" are you conducting the Open Science Self Assessment

For the whole institution

For a "unit" of your institution (e.g. faculty/ department)

Other

Continue with Open Access Research Outputs

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Open Access Research Outputs

Definition

Open Access Research Outputs covers access to research results and research processes, such as access to publications, data, methods and materials. Authors and right holders of such contributions grant to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly. Materials are deposited in an online repository that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, inter operability, and long-term archiving. (Definition based on [Berlin Declaration on Open Access](#)).

Potential

Open Access contributes to better visibility and re-use of research outputs and increases impact of research projects. Open Access leads to increased transparency, accountability and reproducibility of research processes and research outputs. Additionally, Open Access ensures that all potential users can access research outputs, such as citizens, businesses, policy-makers and researchers at institutions that have limited institutional access to information behind paywalls.

Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less "advanced" institution so that you receive more recommendations later.



Information on Open Access practices

Please note: The questions refer to practices that are prioritised at central institutional level, e.g., based on an Open Science strategy document.

1. A declaration on Open Access...

Examples of Open Access declarations: [Berlin Declaration](#) | [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)

has not been signed and signing is not planned.

has not been signed but signing is planned.

has been signed.

I don't know

2. Publication of articles/ papers with Open Access...

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know



3. Publication of monographs/ books/ collections with Open Access...

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know

4. Publication of preprints that have not undergone peer review...

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know



5. Publication of digital research data and methods...

Please note: examples of digital research methods are electronic lab notebooks, developed software or software code. Not all data or methods can be made openly available, e.g., due to data privacy regulations, so should be made available according to the principle "as open as possible, as closed as necessary".

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know

6. Access to physical research data and methods...

Please note: physical data or methods are those that are not available in digital or digitised format. Examples are reagents, samples, specimens, hardware, archaeological artefacts, exhibits, artworks.

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know



7. Publication according to FAIR principles...

Tip: See link for more information on [FAIR principles](#)

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know

8. Use of free and open source software...

Please note: the question is whether the use of free and open source software is prioritised across the institution, e.g., in infrastructure or research projects.

is not a priority

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know



9. Publishing software that has been developed at the institution as free and open source software...

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory

I don't know

10. Use of unique personal persistent identifiers (e.g., ORCID)...

Tip: See link for more information on [ORCID](#)

is not a priority.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know

Information on Open Access training

Please note: the questions here refer to training that is offered centrally and prioritised centrally by the institution.



1. Training in Open Access publishing...

is not offered.

is offered but optional.

is mandatory

I don't know

2. Training in management and access to digital research data and methods...

is not offered.

is offered but optional.

is mandatory.

I don't know

3. Training in management and access to physical research data and methods...

is not offered.

is offered but optional.

is mandatory.

I don't know



4. Open Access publication of undergraduate or masters theses/ dissertations...

is not prioritised.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know

5. Open Access publication of PhD theses/ dissertations...

is not prioritised.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know



6. Publication of data and methods from undergraduate or masters research projects...

Please note: this could also cover internal publication only to train management of data and methods publication rather than making information available externally.

is not prioritised.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know

7. Publication of data and methods from PhD research projects...

Please note: this could also cover internal publication only to train management of data and methods publication rather than making information available externally.

is not prioritised.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know



8. Use of free and open source software in training for students...

Please note: we aim to find out here whether there is an institutional preference to teach the use of free and open source software, e.g., in research methods training.

is not prioritised.

is recommended.

is mandatory.

I don't know

9. User requirements for training in Open Access publishing, open data or open materials/ methods...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of training.

are collected centrally to continually improve training.

I don't know

Information on Open Access infrastructure



Please note: the questions cover infrastructure that is made available and prioritised at central institutional levels.

1. A digital institutional repository to collect publications...

Please note: examples of certifications for quality standards are:

[CoreTrustSeal](#) | [DINI Zertifikat](#)

is not available.

is available but has not received certification for quality standards.

is available and has received certification for quality standards.

I don't know

2. A digital institutional repository to collect research data and methods...

is not available.

is available but has not received certification for quality standards.

is available and has received certification for quality standards.

I don't know



3. External use of published digital data and methods...

Please note: this covers use by external researchers as well as other stakeholders such as industry

is not evaluated centrally.

is evaluated sporadically.

is always evaluated centrally to track re-use.

I don't know

4. Institutional repositories that allow access to physical research data and methods...

are not available.

are available for some research areas.

are available for all relevant research areas and conform to quality standards.

I don't know



5. External use of published/ accessible physical data and methods...

Please note: this covers use by external researchers as well as other stakeholders such as industry.

is not evaluated centrally.

is evaluated sporadically.

is always evaluated centrally to track re-use.

I don't know

6. Institutional guidelines on Open Access publishing/ open data/ open materials and methods...

are not available.

are available but they are not very detailed or do not cover all areas of Open Access Research Outputs (publications, open data, open methods).

are available with detailed information and recommendations that cover responsibilities of all institutional members.

I don't know



7. Support for Open Access publishing...

is not available.

is available on a limited scale to answer general questions.

is available and can develop individual solutions for complex problems.

I don't know

8. Support for publishing digital data and materials or methods...

is not available.

is available on a limited scale to answer general questions.

is available and can develop individual solutions for complex problems.

I don't know



9. Support for publishing physical data and materials or methods...

is not available.

is available on a limited scale to answer general questions.

is available and can develop individual solutions for complex problems.

I don't know

10. Events and internal communication to promote Open Access publishing/ open data/ open materials or methods...

are not available.

are available but it is unclear who can be reached with the information.

are available on many channels and reach all relevant members of the institution.

I don't know



11. User requirements for infrastructure for Open Access publishing, open data or open materials/ methods...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

12. Internal networks of institutional members who promote Open Access publishing/ open data/ open materials or methods...

do not exist.

exist but they are restricted to specific groups, e.g. librarians.

exist and connect all relevant actors, e.g. researchers, librarians and other members of research support or institutional administration.

I don't know



13. Connections with external networks who promote Open Access publishing/ open data/ open materials or methods...

do not exist.

exist sporadically but are dependent on individuals who are actively engaged.

are supported at all levels of the institution.

I don't know

14. Would you like to add information on additional infrastructure of your institution?

Freitext

Information on funding for Open Access publishing

Please note: questions cover funding that is offered centrally by the institution.



1. Internal funding to promote Open Access publication of articles/ papers/ monographs...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs of open access.

is available and covers all of the costs of open access.

I don't know

2. Internal funding to promote publication of digital research data or methods...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs of open data.

is available and covers all of the costs of open data.

I don't know



3. Internal funding to promote publication of physical research data or methods...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs of open materials/ methods.

is available and covers all of the costs of open materials/ methods.

I don't know

4. A central budget that covers costs of training and infrastructure for Open Access publishing of manuscripts...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know



5. A central budget that covers costs of training and infrastructure for publishing digital research data and materials/ methods...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know

6. A central budget that covers costs of training and infrastructure for publishing physical research data and materials/ methods...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know



7. Internal financial support for projects that develop solutions to promote Open Access publishing/ open data/ open materials or methods (e.g., to develop infrastructure or training)...

is not available.

is available but restricted to time-limited pilot projects.

is available and successful projects can receive permanent financial support.

I don't know

Information on Open Access in the institutional publishing house

Does your institution run a publishing house?

Yes

No



1. In the institutional publishing house publication of manuscripts with Open Access...

is not a priority.

is recommended but not mandatory.

is mandatory because the publisher only offers gold or diamond open access options.

I don't know

2. In the institutional publishing house publication of preprints...

Please note: the publishing house does not need to publish preprints, only recommend publication of preprints with external services.

is not a priority.

is recommended but not mandatory.

is mandatory for all authors.

I don't know



3. In the institutional publishing house publication of digital research data and methods alongside manuscripts...

Please note: the publishing house does not need to publish data or methods but manuscripts should contain information about accessibility of data or methods, e.g., data/ methods availability statement.

is not a priority.

is recommended but not mandatory.

is mandatory for all authors.

I don't know

4. In the institutional publishing house publication of physical research data and methods alongside manuscripts...

Please note: the publishing house does not need to publish data or methods but manuscripts should contain information about accessibility of data or methods, e.g., data/ methods availability statement.

is not a priority.

is recommended but not mandatory.

is mandatory for all authors.

I don't know



5. In the institutional publishing house use of unique personal persistent identifiers such as ORCID...

Tip: see link for more information on [ORCID](#)

is not a priority.

is recommended but not mandatory.

is mandatory for all authors.

I don't know

6. In the institutional publishing house implementation of TOP guidelines...

Tip: see link for more information on [Transparency and Openness Promotion Guidelines](#)

is not a priority.

is planned at a low level of implementation.

is planned at a high level of implementation.

I don't know



7. In the institutional publishing house the use of statements that define roles of authors in publications (e.g., CRediT)...

Tip: see link for more information on [CRediT Contributor Roles Taxonomy](#)

is not a priority.

is planned.

is implemented.

I don't know

8. Journals that are published by the institutional publishing house...

Tip: see link for more information on the [DOAJ Seal](#)

do not exist because only books are published.

have partly received the DOAJ Seal for best practice in Open Access publishing or applications are planned.

have all received the DOAJ Seal for best practice in Open Access publishing.

I don't know



Citizen Science

Definition

Citizen science covers the active participation of citizens in research projects in different stages of the research process (development of research question, study design, data acquisition, data analysis, communication of research results). Importantly, citizen science projects lead to new research evidence. You can find examples of citizen science projects [here](#). See [10 principles of Citizen Science](#) of the European Citizen Science Association for more information.

Potential

Participation of citizens in research projects can be useful at many different levels. Involvement in development and priority setting of research questions can lead to increased relevance of research projects. Some projects are only possible through participation of citizens in decentral data acquisition and data analyses. A better understanding of research processes can lead to increased acceptance of research evidence among participating citizens.

Important distinction

Citizen science is bidirectional. Activities that only aim at unidirectional science communication from institutions to citizens are not covered by this definition. Additionally, projects that only include citizens as study participants are not covered.

Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less "advanced" institution so that you receive more recommendations later.

Information on citizen science projects

Please note: The questions refer to practices that are prioritised at central institutional level, e.g., based on an Open Science strategy document.

1. Participation of citizens in research projects...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

2. Citizen science projects...

are not run in the institution.

are run occasionally.

are run regularly. Projects include citizens at different stages of a research project (from study development to communication of results).

I don't know

3. Increasing the number of citizen science projects...

is not planned.

is planned but there are no specific aims, such as increasing the diversity of research areas that offer projects.

is planned and there are specific aims, such as increasing the diversity of research areas that offer projects or increasing the diversity of participants in projects.

I don't know

4. Effects and impact of citizen science projects...

are not evaluated centrally.

are evaluated sporadically.

are always evaluated centrally to continually improve projects.

I don't know

Information on citizen science training

Please note: the questions here refer to training that is offered centrally and prioritised centrally by the institution.

1. Training in Citizen Science...

is not offered.

is offered but optional.

is mandatory.

I don't know

2. Incorporating citizen science in undergraduate or masters theses/ dissertations...

e.g., through participation of students in existing citizen science projects or including theoretical ideas in dissertations how citizens could participate in research projects.

is not a priority.

is recommended but rarely implemented.

is recommended and used extensively.

I don't know

3. Incorporating citizen science in PhD theses...

e.g., through participation of PhD students in existing citizen science projects or including theoretical ideas in PhD theses how citizens could participate in research projects.

is not a priority.

is recommended but rarely implemented.

is recommended and used extensively.

I don't know

4. User requirements for training in citizen science...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of training.

are collected centrally to continually improve training.

I don't know

Information on infrastructure for citizen science

Please note: the questions cover infrastructure that is made available and prioritised at central institutional levels.

1. An institutional platform for citizen science...

Examples of external platforms that publish citizen science projects: [BürgerschaffenWissen](#) | [Zooniverse](#)

does not exist and there is no central website to increase visibility for projects that are published on external platforms.

does not exist but there is a central website to increase visibility for and advertise projects that are published on external platforms.

exists to advertise projects and facilitate participation.

I don't know

2. Institutional guidelines for developing and implementing citizen science projects...

are not available.

are available but they are not very detailed.

are available with detailed information and recommendations that cover principles, quality criteria and responsibilities of all institutional members.

I don't know

3. Institutional guidelines for participants in citizen science projects...

are not available.

are available but they are not very detailed.

are available with detailed information and recommendations that cover principles and responsibilities of institutional members as well as participants.

I don't know

4. Institutional support for citizen science projects (e.g., legal or technical support, support with communication and outreach)...

is not available.

is available to answer general questions about development of citizen science projects.

is available and offers extensive support during all project phases, from start to finish.

I don't know

5. Events and internal communication to promote citizen science...

are not available.

are available but it is unclear who can be reached with the information.

are available on many channels and reach all relevant members of the institution.

I don't know

6. Researchers' requirements for citizen science infrastructure...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

7. Participants' requirements for citizen science infrastructure...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

8. Internal networks of institutional members who promote citizen science (e.g., a citizen science working group)...

do not exist.

exist but they are restricted to specific groups, e.g. public engagement coordinators.

exist and connect all relevant actors, e.g. researchers, public engagement coordinators and other members of research support or institutional administration.

I don't know

9. Connections with external networks who promote citizen science (e.g., national or international networks)...

do not exist.

exist sporadically but are dependent on individuals who are actively engaged.

are supported at all levels of the institution.

I don't know

10. Would you like to add information on additional citizen science infrastructure of your institution?

Freitext

Information on funding for citizen science

Please note: questions cover funding that is offered centrally by the institution.

1. Internal funding to promote development and implementation of citizen science projects...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs.

is available and covers all of the costs.

I don't know

2. A central budget that covers costs of training and infrastructure for citizen science...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know

3. Internal financial support for projects that develop solutions to promote citizen science (e.g., to develop infrastructure or training)...

is not available.

is available but restricted to time-limited pilot projects.

is available and successful projects can receive permanent financial support.

I don't know

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Continue with Open Innovation

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Open Innovation

Definition

Open Innovation covers technology transfer activities that are open at different stages of the innovation process, from shaping the idea to development and release of the product. The innovation process could be open to all and connect multiple stakeholders, it might use open research outputs to create impact or it might be open to different business models (for profit and not-for-profit) and different intellectual property models (e.g., via open source developments, open licenses). Examples of open innovation projects are: crowdsourcing of ideas for projects; projects in living labs, fabrication laboratories or co-creation labs; or innovation projects that make products openly available, e.g., via open licenses. See this link for [more information](#).

Potential

Research results can create more societal impact if they lead to innovations that can be used by anyone. Connecting multiple stakeholders in innovation processes, including external experts, increases the chances of successful innovations.

Important distinction

Technology transfer and spin-out/ spin-off activities that do not include openness in the innovation process are not covered here. Cooperations with industry can only be considered open innovation if products are openly available or openness plays a role during the development or implementation of the project, e.g., through participation of external stakeholders such as users.



Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less “advanced” institution so that you receive more recommendations later.

Information on open innovation projects

Please note: The questions refer to practices that are prioritised at central institutional level, e.g., based on an Open Science strategy document.

1. Development of open innovation projects...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know



2. Open innovation projects...

are not run in the institution.

are run occasionally but only by a limited number of researchers and/ or projects are limited to specific stakeholder groups (e.g. industry only).

are run regularly. Many researchers develop projects with/ for diverse groups of external stakeholders (e.g. industry, citizens, policy makers).

I don't know

3. Increasing the number of open innovation projects...

is not planned.

is planned but there are no specific aims, such as increasing the diversity of research areas that offer projects.

is planned and there are specific aims, such as increasing the diversity of research areas that offer projects or increasing the diversity of user groups.

I don't know



4. Effects and impact of open innovation projects...

are not evaluated centrally.

are evaluated sporadically.

are always evaluated centrally to continually improve projects.

I don't know

Information on open innovation training

Please note: the questions here refer to training that is offered centrally and prioritised centrally by the institution.

Training rarely only covers open innovation but can be part of training on other topics (e.g., technology transfer, Responsible Research and Innovation). The questions aim to find out whether open innovation is covered at all as part of training activities.

1. Training that covers open innovation...

is not offered.

is offered but optional.

is mandatory.

I don't know



2. Incorporating open innovation in PhD theses...

e.g., through participation of PhD students in existing open innovation projects or including theoretical ideas in PhD theses
how research results could be translated in open innovation projects.

is not a priority.

is recommended but rarely implemented.

is recommended and used extensively.

I don't know

3. Incorporating open innovation in undergraduate or masters theses/ dissertations...

e.g., through participation of students in existing open innovation projects or including theoretical ideas in theses/ dissertations
how research results could be translated in open innovation projects.

is not a priority.

is recommended but rarely implemented.

is recommended and used extensively.

I don't know



4. User requirements for training in open innovation...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of training.

are collected centrally to continually improve training.

I don't know

Information on infrastructure for open innovation

Please note: the questions cover infrastructure that is made available and prioritised at central institutional levels. Infrastructure is rarely developed for open innovation purposes only but infrastructure can cover open innovation as part of other topics (e.g., technology transfer, Responsible Research and Innovation). The questions aim to find out whether such infrastructure is developed with open innovation in mind.



1. An institutional platform to initiate open innovation projects (e.g., a platform for crowdsourcing of ideas for projects)...

does not exist and there is no central website to increase visibility for projects.

does not exist but there is a central website to increase visibility for and advertise projects.

exists to advertise projects and facilitate participation of external stakeholders.

I don't know

2. Physical spaces where open innovation projects can be initiated and implemented (e.g., fabrication laboratories or co-creation labs)...

are not available.

are available but rarely used.

are available and used regularly by diverse stakeholder groups.

I don't know



3. Institutional guidelines for initiating and implementing open innovation projects...

are not available.

are available but they are not very detailed, e.g. they do not cover all types of open innovation projects.

are available with detailed information and recommendations that cover principles, quality criteria and responsibilities of all institutional members.

I don't know

4. Institutional support for open innovation projects (e.g., legal or technical support, support with setting up collaborations)...

is not available.

is available on a limited scale to answer general questions.

is available and can develop individual solutions for complex problems.

I don't know



5. Events and internal communication to promote open innovation...

are not available.

are available but it is unclear who can be reached with the information.

are available on many channels and reach all relevant members of the institution.

I don't know

6. A central point of call that helps to connect with potential external stakeholders for open innovation projects (e.g., industry, organizations, policy-makers)...

is not available.

is available but restricted to specific stakeholder groups.

is available and actively involved in establishing contacts with diverse external stakeholder groups.

I don't know



7. Researchers' requirements for open innovation infrastructure...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

8. External stakeholders' requirements for open innovation infrastructure...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know



9. Internal networks of institutional members who promote open innovation...

do not exist.

exist but they are restricted to specific groups, e.g. innovation managers.

exist and connect all relevant actors, e.g., researchers, members of research support or institutional administration.

I don't know

10. Connections with external networks who promote open innovation (e.g., national or international networks)...

do not exist.

exist sporadically but are dependent on individuals who are actively engaged.

exist and are supported at all levels of the institution.

I don't know

11. Would you like to add information on additional open innovation infrastructure of your institution?

Freitext



Information on funding for open innovation

Please note: questions cover funding that is offered centrally by the institution.

1. Internal funding to develop and implement open innovation projects...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs.

is available and covers all of the costs.

I don't know

2. A central budget that covers costs of training and infrastructure for open innovation...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know



3. Internal financial support for projects that develop solutions to promote open innovation (e.g., to develop infrastructure or training)...

is not available.

is available but restricted to time-limited pilot projects.

is available and successful projects can receive permanent financial support.

I don't know

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Continue with Open Educational Resources

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Open Educational Resources

Definition

Open Educational Resources (OER) are learning, teaching and research materials (e.g., textbooks, online courses, course syllabi, exam questions) that are openly available and licensed to allow access, re-use, and adaptation by others. It includes the internal development and curation of materials that are made openly available (inside-out OER) as well as re-use and adaptation of external materials (outside-in OER). [See here for more information on OER.](#)

Potential

Open Educational Resources enable anyone to access educational materials. Publishing OER can increase the reach and impact of courses and thus institutional reputation. Impact of innovations that have been developed at an institution can be enhanced if they are accompanied by training courses that are offered as OER.

Important distinction

Materials that are only developed for internal use and accessible internally (e.g., lecture recordings on an internal learning platform) are not covered by the definition of OER.

Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less “advanced” institution so that you receive more recommendations later.

Information on OER projects

Please note: The questions refer to practices that are prioritised at central institutional level, e.g., based on an Open Science strategy document.

1. Developing open educational resources...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

2. Re-using and adapting externally developed open educational resources...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

3. Open educational resources...

are not being developed at the institution.

are being developed at the institution but they do not cover all areas of OER (e.g. textbooks, online courses, course syllabi, exam questions).

are being developed at the institution and cover all areas of OER (e.g. textbooks, online courses, course syllabi, exam questions).

I don't know

4. Increasing the number of internally developed open educational resources...

is not planned.

is planned but there are no specific aims, such as increasing the diversity of research areas that develop OER.

is planned. There are specific aims, such covering all areas of OER or all research areas.

I don't know

5. Effects and impact of internally developed open educational resources...

are not evaluated centrally.

are evaluated sporadically.

are always evaluated centrally to continually improve resources.

I don't know

Information on training in developing/ using OER

Please note: the questions here refer to training that is offered centrally and prioritised centrally by the institution.

1. Training for instructors in the development of open educational resources...

is not offered.

is offered but optional.

is mandatory.

I don't know

2. Training for instructors in the re-use and adaptation of external open educational resources...

is not offered.

is offered but optional.

is mandatory.

I don't know

3. Recommendations on integrating internal or external open educational resources in courses...

are not available.

are available but only few instructors integrate OER.

are available and there is extensive integration of OER.

I don't know

4. User requirements for training in the development, re-use and adaptation of open educational resources...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of training.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve training.

I don't know

Information on infrastructure for open educational resources

Please note: the questions cover infrastructure that is made available and prioritised at central institutional levels.

1. A central institutional platform that publishes internally developed open educational resources...

Example of an external OER platform

does not exist and there is no central website to increase visibility for OERs on external platforms.

does not exist but there is a central website to increase visibility for OERs on external websites.

exists to increase visibility for and advertise OERs. The platform has implemented quality standards for OERs.

I don't know

2. Institutional access to hardware and software solutions to develop or adapt open educational resources (e.g., for professional recordings of lectures)...

is not available.

is available but limited to specific types of OERs.

is available for all different types of OERs.

I don't know

3. Institutional guidelines on developing, re-using and adapting open educational resources...

are not available.

are available but they are not very detailed or do not cover all types of OERs.

are available with detailed information and recommendations that cover principles, quality criteria and responsibilities of institutional members. They are easy to find on a central institutional website.

I don't know

4. Institutional support for developing, re-using or adapting OER (e.g., legal or technical support)...

is not available.

is available on a limited scale to answer general questions.

is available and can support development and use of all types of OERs.

I don't know

5. Events and internal communication to promote development, re-use and adaptation of open educational resources...

are not available.

are available but it is unclear who can be reached with the information.

are available on many channels and reach all relevant members of the institution.

I don't know

6. Instructors' requirements for OER infrastructure...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

7. Students' requirements for OER infrastructure...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

8. Internal networks of institutional members who promote open educational resources (e.g., an OER working group)...

do not exist.

exist but they are restricted to specific groups, e.g. research support.

exist and connect all relevant actors, e.g. researchers, members of research support or institutional administration.

I don't know

9. Connections with external networks who promote open educational resources (e.g., national or international networks)...

do not exist.

exist sporadically but are dependent on individuals who are actively engaged.

exist and are supported at all levels of the institution.

I don't know

10. Would you like to add information on additional OER infrastructure offered by your institution?

Freitext

Information on funding for open educational resources

Please note: questions cover funding that is offered centrally by the institution.

1. Internal funding to promote development of internal OER and/ or re-use/ adaptation of external OER...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs.

is available and covers all of the costs.

I don't know

2. A central budget that covers costs of training and infrastructure for OER...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know

3. Internal financial support for projects that develop solutions to promote development or re-use/adaptation of OER (e.g., to develop infrastructure or training)...

is not available.

is available but restricted to time-limited pilot projects.

is available and successful projects can receive permanent financial support.

I don't know

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Continue with Research Quality Management

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Research Quality Management

Definition

Research Quality Management covers the implementation of good scientific practice in design, conduct and communication of research studies. This section is not about avoiding scientific misconduct, it is about the promotion of good practices. Even though research quality management can differ between subjects, the questions here aim to find out in how far measures to promote research quality are supported centrally by the institution. Examples of such measures could be: study design or statistical consultancy services, or quality control of research materials or outputs.

Potential

Research quality management leads to increased trustworthiness of research results and is a prerequisite for the re-use of research outputs.

Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less "advanced" institution so that you receive more recommendations later.

Quality assurance in research projects

Please note: The questions refer to practices that are prioritised at central institutional level, e.g., based on an Open Science strategy document.

1. Internal subject-specific guidelines on quality standards in research projects...

Note: internal subject-specific guidelines could simply refer to (inter)national guidelines.

are not available.

are available for some departments/ faculties/ institutes.

are available for all departments/ faculties/ institutes.

I don't know

2. Development of internal subject-specific guidelines on quality standards in research projects...

Note: internal subject-specific guidelines could simply refer to (inter)national guidelines.

is not prioritised.

is recommended but not prioritised.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

3. Internal development or application of subject-specific quality management systems...

Note: Depending on the size of an institution, quality management systems can be organised centrally, decentrally, or at the level of research groups (e.g., as standard operating procedures, SOPs).

is not prioritised.

is recommended but not prioritised.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

4. Testing new subject-specific measures to increase quality standards in research projects...

Note: this question aims to find out whether a continuous improvement of quality standards is prioritised.

is not prioritised.

is recommended but not prioritised.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

5. Conducting studies that aim to test research quality (e.g., replication projects)...

is not prioritised.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

6. Studies that aim to investigate the application of quality standards in the institution...

Note: these could be research projects that aim to create new insights and are communicated externally as well as internal projects that are run regularly for internal quality control

are not conducted.

are conducted in some research areas. Only a few researchers participate in them.

are conducted in all research areas. Many researchers participate in them.

I don't know

7. When communicating research results of the institution, e.g., in press releases, information on adherence to research quality guidelines and reliability of research results...

is not included.

is sometimes included.

is always included and explicitly mentioned.

I don't know

Information on training

Please note: the questions here refer to training that is offered centrally and prioritised centrally by the institution.

1. In research methods training for members of the institution information on research quality assurance...

Note: peer review is only one measure of research quality assurance. We aim to find out here in how far good scientific practice in design, conduct and communication of research studies plays a role in subject-specific training.

is not included.

is included but not a priority.

is included and plays an important role.

I don't know

2. Incorporating measures of research quality assurance in PhD projects...

Note: the aim here is to find out in how far PhD projects include measures to ensure reliability of research results and whether information on those measures is included in PhD theses.

is not a priority.

is recommended but not used much in practice.

is recommended and common practice.

I don't know

3. Incorporating measures of research quality assurance in undergraduate and graduate research projects...

Note: the aim here is to find out in how far research projects include measures to ensure reliability of research results and whether information on those measures is included in dissertations.

is not a priority.

is recommended but not used much in practice.

is recommended and common practice.

I don't know

4. User requirements for incorporating measures of quality assurance in training...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of training.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve training.

I don't know

Information on infrastructure

Hinweis: Diese Fragen beziehen sich darauf, inwiefern Infrastrukturangebote auf zentraler Ebene bereitgestellt und priorisiert werden.

1. Institutional support regarding research quality assurance (e.g. questions on study design or quality control)...

is not available.

is available on a limited scale to answer general questions.

is available and can develop individual solutions for complex problems.

I don't know

2. Central or decentralised services for quality control of research inputs...

Note: Research inputs mainly refers to physical input such as reagents, chemicals, biological and other materials, which are necessary to collect data in research Projects.

are not available.

are available for some research areas only or they do not cover all inputs used at the institution.

are available for all research areas and cover all inputs used at the institution.

I don't know

3. Central or decentralised services for quality control of research outputs...

Note: Examples of research outputs are publications, physical outputs such as reagents, biological or other materials, as well as digital outputs such as digital data or software that have been created as part of a research project.

are not available.

are available for some research areas only or they do not cover all outputs generated at the institution.

are available for all research areas and cover all outputs generated at the institution.

I don't know

4. Events or internal communication to promote quality assurance (e.g. information on subject-specific guidelines)...

are not available.

are available but it is unclear who can be reached with the information.

are available on many channels and reach all relevant members of the institution.

I don't know

5. Effects and impact of measures for quality assurance...

are not evaluated centrally.

are evaluated sporadically.

are always evaluated centrally to continually improve measures.

I don't know

6. User requirements for infrastructure for quality assurance...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

7. Internal networks of members of the institution dealing with quality assurance...

do not exist.

exist but they are restricted to specific groups, e.g. research support.

exist and connect all relevant actors, e.g. researchers, members of research support or institutional administration.

I don't know

8. Connections with external networks who promote quality assurance (e.g., national or international networks)...

do not exist.

exist sporadically but are dependent on individuals who are actively engaged.

exist and are supported at all levels of the institution.

I don't know

9. Would you like to add any additional information regarding other infrastructure at your institution?

Freitext

Information on funding

Note: These questions refer to whether funding is provided on a central level.

1. Internal funding for studies investigating the application of quality standards...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs.

is available and covers all of the costs.

I don't know

2. A central budget for the costs of training and infrastructure for quality assurance...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know

3. Internal funding for projects developing solutions for quality assurance (e.g. infrastructure or training)...

is not available.

is available but restricted to time-limited pilot projects.

is available and successful projects can receive permanent financial support.

I don't know

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Continue with Open Governance

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Open Governance

Definition

Open governance is a cross-sectional topic, describing transparency and accountability of internal decisions, processes, structures, and responsibilities. This also entails broad participation of all members of an institution in decision-making and processes as well as getting external perspective for decision-making.

Potential

Transparency and participation lead to higher acceptance of decisions. The participation of different groups with diverse perspectives results in better decisions. Open Governance thus increases the probability of success for strategy implementation.

Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less "advanced" institution so that you receive more recommendations later.

Information on Open Governance practices

Please note: The questions refer to practices that are prioritised at central institutional level, e.g., based on an Open Science strategy document.

1. Implementing Open Governance at institutional level...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

2. Minutes of meetings and decision-making on internal committees...

are available to read for few members of the institution.

are available to read for some members of the institution.

are available to read for all members of the institution.

I don't know

3. Explanations for decision-making on internal committees...

are not disclosed.

are sometimes disclosed.

are usually disclosed.

I don't know

4. Information on internal structures, processes and responsibilities that underlie institutional decision-making...

is available to a few members of the institution only.

is available to some members of the institution but not actively disclosed.

is available to all members of the institution and overviews are available on a central website.

I don't know

5. Institutional decision-making involves...

only a few institutional status groups or their representatives.

some institutional status groups or their representatives.

all institutional status groups or their representatives.

I don't know

6. Increasing the number of institutional members that participate in processes and decision-making...

is not a priority.

is a priority but there are no pre-defined goals (e.g. increasing diversity).

is a priority with pre-defined goals (e.g. increasing diversity).

I don't know

7. Including external stakeholders in strategic institutional decision-making...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised, recommended and supported by the institution.

I don't know

Information on Open Governance infrastructure

Please note: the questions cover infrastructure that is made available and prioritised at central institutional levels.

1. A central digital platform to share information on governance, such as processes, structures, opportunities for participation...

is not available.

is available but the platform is relatively unknown and not used much.

is available, well known and used widely by members of the institution.

I don't know

2. A central digital platform to share information on decision-making (e.g. meeting minutes)...

is not available.

is available but the platform is relatively unknown and not used much.

is available, well known and used widely by members of the institution.

I don't know

3. A central digital platform that allows institutional members to participate in improvement of internal structures and processes (e.g. via sharing of ideas for improvement)...

is not available.

is available but the platform is relatively unknown and not used much.

is available, well known and used widely by members of the institution.

I don't know

4. Internal events or communication to promote Open Governance (e.g. share information on participation)...

are not available.

are available but it is unclear who can be reached with the information.

are available on many channels and reach all relevant members of the institution.

I don't know

5. Use and impact of Open Governance infrastructure...

is not evaluated centrally.

is evaluated sporadically.

is always evaluated centrally to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

6. User requirements for Open Governance infrastructure...

are not collected centrally.

are collected centrally but have not contributed to development or improvement of infrastructure.

are collected centrally with regular feedback to continually improve infrastructure.

I don't know

7. Internal networks of members of the institution dealing with Open Governance (such as an Open Governance working group)...

do not exist.

exist but they are restricted to specific groups, e.g. administrators.

exist and connect all relevant actors, e.g. researchers, members of research support or institutional administration.

I don't know

8. Connections with external networks who promote Open Governance (e.g., national or international networks)...

do not exist.

exist sporadically but are dependent on individuals who are actively engaged.

exist and are supported at all levels of the institution.

I don't know

9. Would you like to add any additional Information regarding other infrastructure at your institution?

Freitext

Information on funding for Open Governance

Please note: These questions refer to whether funding is provided on a central level.

1. A central budget that covers the costs of Open Governance infrastructure...

is not available.

is available but is covered mostly by short-term third-party funding.

is available and is covered permanently by institutional internal resources.

I don't know

2. Internal funding for projects that investigate the use and impact of Open Governance...

is not available.

is available but only covers part of the costs.

is available and covers all of the costs.

I don't know

3. Internal funding for projects that develop solutions for Open Governance (e.g. Open Governance infrastructure)...

is not available.

is available but restricted to time-limited pilot projects.

is available and successful projects can receive permanent financial support.

I don't know

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Continue with Open Research Assessment

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Open Research Assessment

Definition

Open Research Assessment is the second cross-cutting theme that describes the extent to which Open Science practices are incentivised within the institution and in how far good practices in research(er) assessment are implemented.

Potential

Open Science practices can only be successfully implemented if they are incentivised and an institutional culture of openness is established, which includes good practices in research(er) assessment.

Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less "advanced" institution so that you receive more recommendations later.

Incentivising Open Science practices

Please note: the questions refer to the extent to which the following principles are prioritised at a central level within the institution, e.g., based on an Open Science strategy.

1. Within the institution incentivising Open Science practices...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised and actively promoted.

I don't know

2. Internal competitions and awards to incentivise Open Science practices...

are not available.

are available but they are restricted to specific Open Science areas or few members of the institution.

are available and cover many Open Science areas. Many status groups of the institution are eligible.

I don't know

3. In internal and external communication internal good practice examples of Open Science practices...

are not advertised.

will be advertised in the future.

are prominently advertised, e.g. on a central website.

I don't know

4. An Open Science ambassador/ champion scheme that provides resources (e.g., financial resources or protected time) for a number of institutional members for activities such as implementing Open Science projects, training or infrastructure or attending Open Science training or networking events...

has not been implemented.

is planned.

has been implemented.

I don't know

5. When hiring researchers (e.g., PhD students, postdoctoral researchers, research group leaders) experience with Open Science practices...

is not taken into account.

is planned to be taken into account or is taken into account in some departments/ faculties.

is taken into account in all departments/ faculties. Researchers without experience need to explain how they will implement Open Science practices in future projects.

I don't know

6. In career development and promotion processes of researchers (e.g., PhD students, postdoctoral researchers, research group leaders) experience with Open Science practices...

is not taken into account.

is planned to be taken into account or is taken into account in some departments/ faculties.

is taken into account in all departments/ faculties. Researchers without experience are required to attend training in Open Science practices.

I don't know

7. As part of internal performance or target agreements, e.g., with departments/ faculties or individual researchers, Open Science practices...

are not taken into account.

are planned to be taken into account or are taken into account in some departments/ faculties.

are taken into account in all departments/ faculties at all levels where targets play a role.

I don't know

8. Researchers' working conditions...

Please note: implementation of Open Science practices often takes time. This question refers to the extent to which this additional time requirement is taken into account, e.g., when calculating the duration of work contracts.

are not modified to take into account Open Science requirements in research projects.

will be modified in the future to take into account Open Science requirements in research projects.

have been modified to take into account Open Science requirements in research projects.

I don't know

9. Study and examination regulations...

Please note: this questions refers to the extent to which Open Science training is part of official curricula and/ or implementation of Open Science practices in research projects is part of official study assessment criteria.

are not modified to take into account Open Science requirements.

will be modified in the future to take into account Open Science requirements.

have been modified to take into account Open Science requirements.

I don't know

10. New internal career paths to support Open Science practices, e.g., data stewards, research software engineers, citizen science coordinators,...

have not been developed.

are planned.

are actively developed. Researchers are encouraged to explore those career paths.

I don't know

Information on good practice in research(er) assessment

Please note: The questions refer to criteria that are used in internal evaluations of individuals and departments/ faculties, and in application processes.

1. A declaration on good practice in research(er) assessment...

Please note: Some examples of declarations on good practice in research(er) assessment:

[San Francisco DORA](#) | [Leiden Manifesto](#) | [Hongkong Principles](#)

has not been signed by the institution.

will be signed or there are plans to implement such principles without signing a declaration.

has been signed or such principles are followed without having signed a declaration.

I don't know

2. Development of good practice in research(er) assessment...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised and actively promoted.

I don't know

3. A plan to implement good practice in research(er) assessment...

is not available.

is under development.

is available. Implementation is mandatory in all units and at all levels of the institution.

I don't know

4. To evaluate quality of publications...

impact factor and/ or reputation of the publisher/ journal are mainly used.

impact factor and/ or reputation of the publisher/ journal are not used. Other quantitative metrics (e.g., number of citations) play an important role.

quantitative metrics are not used. Publications are evaluated based on qualitative assessments.

I don't know

5. When assessing research(ers) other research outputs (e.g., publications of data or materials/ methods) in addition to publications...

are not taken into account.

are sometimes taken into account or taken into account in some departments/ faculties.

are taken into account in all departments/ faculties of the institution.

I don't know

6. In research(er) assessment good scientific citizenship...

Please note: good scientific citizenship refers to professional activities such as committee work, peer review of publications or grant applications, positions in professional societies/ networks

is not taken into account.

is sometimes taken into account or taken into account in some departments/ faculties.

is taken into account in all departments/ faculties.

I don't know

7. In research(er) assessment management and leadership skills...

Please note: management and leadership skills include successful mentoring and supervision of students/ researchers, positive feedback from direct reports, line managers, and colleagues

are not taken into account.

are sometimes taken into account or taken into account in some departments/ faculties.

are taken into account in all departments/ faculties of the institution.

I don't know

8. In research(er) assessment practical implementation of research results (e.g., in products, services, guidelines)...

is not taken into account.

is sometimes taken into account or taken into account in some departments/ faculties.

is taken into account in all departments/ faculties.

I don't know

9. Institutional guidelines to implement good practice in research(er) assessment...

are not available.

are available but not very detailed or not communicated sufficiently.

are available. They contain detailed information and recommendations that clearly define principles and responsibilities.

I don't know

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Continue with Open Science Strategy

 Save & continue later

Open Science Strategy

The final theme covers questions on the strategic developments of your institution in the area of Open Science.

Please select the statement that applies to your institution. If you cannot decide between two statements, choose the one that resembles a less "advanced" institution so that you receive more recommendations later.

1. An institutional Open Science strategy...

is not available.

is available. It does not cover all Open Science areas addresses by the self assessment, or there are different strategy documents available for the different Open Science areas.

is available. It includes all Open Science areas covered by the self-assessment and addresses them together.

I don't know

1.1. Which Open Science areas are covered by the Open Science strategy (or strategies)?

Note: some Open Science areas addresses in the self-assessment could be covered by other strategy documents (e.g., Citizen Science as part of a public engagement strategy, Open Innovation as part of a strategy for technology transfer). Please choose all Open Science areas that are covered by institutional strategy or strategies.

- Open Access Publishing
- Open Data
- Open Materials/ Methods
- Citizen Science
- Open Innovation
- Open Educational Resources
- Research Quality Management
- Open Governance
- Open Research Assessment

Select All

1.2. A concept that addresses the collaboration of central functions and the different units of the institution when implementing Open Science practices, training and infrastructure...

is not included in the strategy.

is included in the strategy but not very detailed.

is included in the strategy. It clearly defines roles and responsibilities.

I don't know

1.3. Progress with implementation of the Open Science strategy...

is not monitored.

is monitored regularly but there is no mechanism to adapt the strategy accordingly.

is monitored using qualitative and quantitative indicators within a specified timeframe. The strategy is adapted accordingly.

I don't know

2. At the level of institutional leadership, development or implementation of an Open Science strategy...

is not a priority.

is of interest but not a priority.

is prioritised and actively promoted.

I don't know

3. At the level of institutional leadership, clear responsibilities for development and implementation of the Open Science strategy or of the different Open Science areas...

do not exist.

exist for some Open Science areas. Several people are responsible for different Open Science areas but there is little collaboration between them.

exist for all Open Science areas. There is one dedicated person responsible for Open Science or several people are responsible for different Open Science areas and they collaborate efficiently.

I don't know

4. A committee that represents institutional Open Science experts...

does not exist.

exists but does not cover expertise in all Open Science areas and does not cover all levels of the institution.

exists and covers expertise in all Open Science areas. There is representation of all levels and relevant functions of the institution.

I don't know

4.1. Which Open Science areas are covered by the committee?

- Open Access Publishing
- Open Data
- Open Materials/ Methods
- Citizen Science
- Open Innovation
- Open Educational Resources
- Research Quality Management
- Open Governance
- Open Research Assessment

Select All

5. The Open Science strategy is developed by...

institutional leadership only.

Institutional leadership and some other relevant members of the institution (e.g., research support or the Open Science committee).

all Open Science experts of the institution and interested all interested parties have the opportunity to contribute to strategy development.

I don't know

6. An institutional Open Science community that shares knowledge and experiences in Open Science areas...

does not exist.

Exists but only covers a few Open Science areas or only a small group of relevant experts.

Exists and covers all Open Science areas. It connects experts from all levels and units and is open to all members of the institution.

I don't know

6.1. Which Open Science areas are covered by the community?

- Open Access Publishing
- Open Data
- Open Materials/ Methods
- Citizen Science
- Open Innovation
- Open Educational Resources
- Research Quality Management
- Open Governance
- Open Research Assessment

Select All

7. A single point of contact that coordinates Open Science activities...

is not available.

is available. It only covers some Open Science areas or there are several contact points for different areas.

is available and covers all Open Science areas.

I don't know

7.1. Which Open Science areas are covered by the point(s) of contact?

- Open Access Publishing
- Open Data
- Open Materials/ Methods
- Citizen Science
- Open Innovation
- Open Educational Resources
- Research Quality Management
- Open Governance
- Open Research Assessment

Select All

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