



# The role of open access and its practical implementation in research institutions

Iryna Kuchma

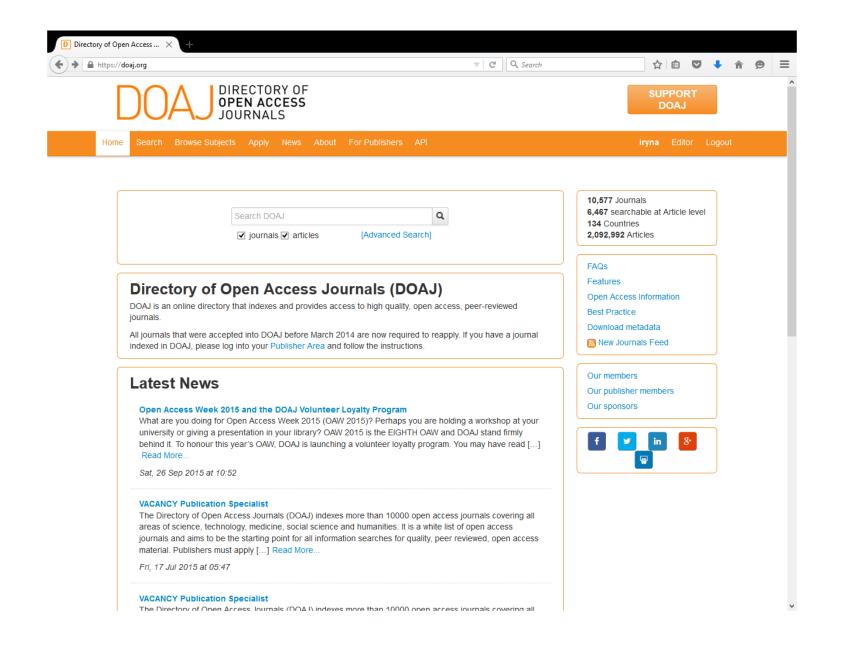


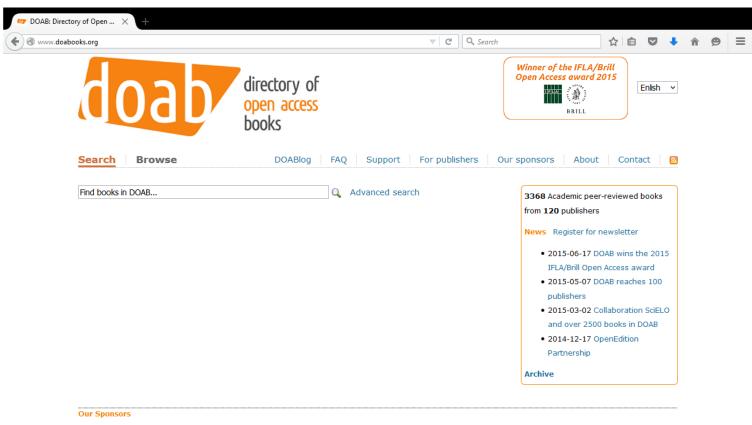
Attribution 4.0 International



# Strategies to achieve open access

Open access journals and monographs Open access repositories













#### The international community of Open **Access publishers**

Our mission is to represent the interests of Open Access (OA) journal and book publishers globally in all scientific, technical and scholarly disciplines. This mission will be carried out through exchanging information, setting standards, advancing models, advocacy, education, and the promotion of innovation.

Through a shared interest in developing appropriate business models, tools and standards to support OA publishing, we can ensure a prosperous and sustainable future to the benefit of our members and the scholarly communities they serve.

Join OASPA and keep up to date with news via our Blog.

#### **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Search this website ...

The 7<sup>th</sup> Conference on Open Access Scholarly Publishing (COASP) was held at KNAW in Amsterdam, September 15-17, 2015. See our conference page to be informed when recordings are available and to register for news of future events.

Keep up to date on OASPA

#### **Latest Tweets**

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CONFERENCE

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INFORMATION RESOURCES

**BLOG** 

CONTACT

Dove Medical Press reinstated as members of OASPA following Membership Committee review http://buff.ly/1KzwF3c

Posted on 23 Sep

A huge thanks to everyone who attended, talked & made this year's #COASP such a lively affair. Looking forward to seeing you all next year!

#### Some of our members

View Full List of Members >



Bio Med Central
The Open Access Publisher













https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/funders-policies





# What are the advantages of a repository to a University?

Opens up the outputs of the university to the world

Maximises the visibility and impact of these outputs as a result

Showcases the university to interested constituencies – prospective staff, prospective students and other stakeholders

# What are the advantages of a repository to a University? (2)

Collects and curates digital outputs

Manages and measures research and teaching activities

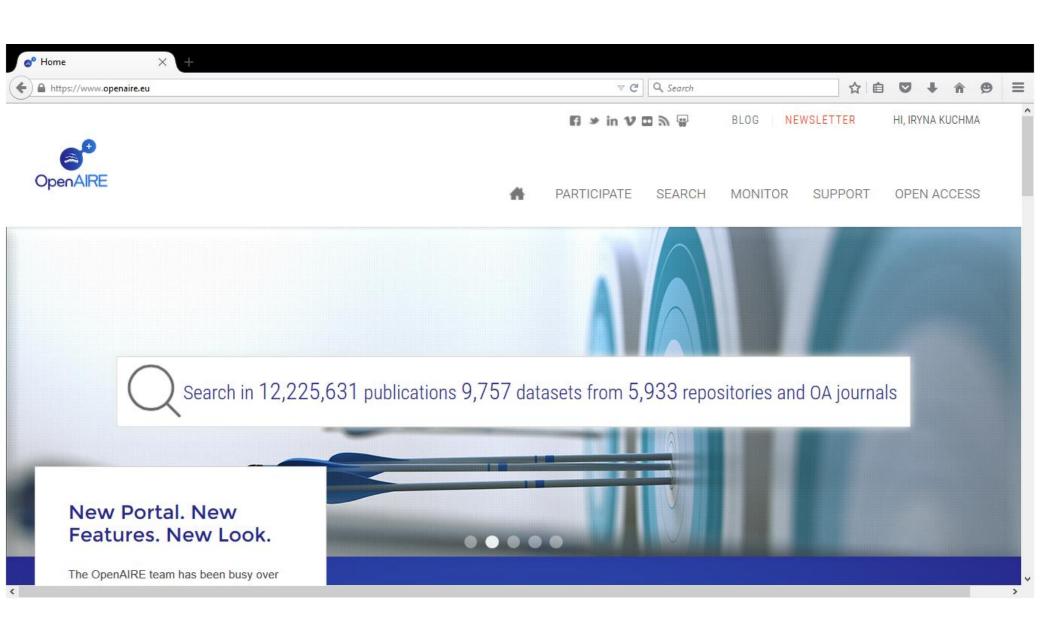
Provides a workspace for work-in-progress, and for collaborative or large-scale projects

# What are the advantages of a repository to a University? (3)

Enables and encourages interdisciplinary approaches to research

Facilitates the development and sharing of digital teaching materials and aids

Supports student endeavours, providing access to theses and dissertations and a location for the development of e-portfolios



# OpenAIRE

# OPEN ACCESS INFRASTRUCTURE

for research in Europe

www.openaire.eu



### **Project & Infrastructure...**

**Guided by OA funder policies** 

(European

Commission)









Participatory
approach (human & e-infrastructure)



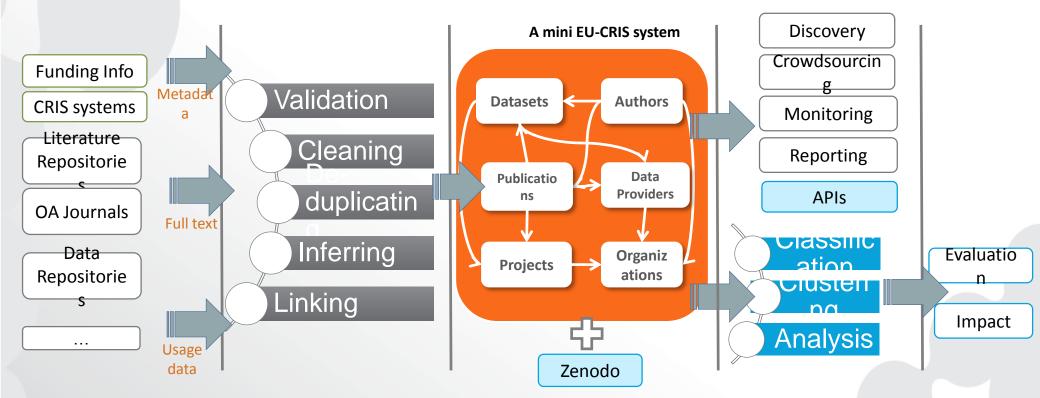
Integrated
Scientific
Information
System











### Data Provide OpenAIRE Platfor Services



## Linking research results

**Publications and data to projects** 

1 IDENTIFY PROJECT | 2 SELECT PUBLICATIONS/DATASETS | 3 SET ACCESS RIGHTS

3 easy steps
Identify projects (EC +)
Find publications/data
Set access rights





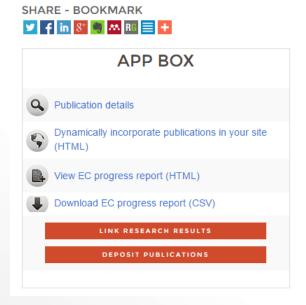




### View aggregated project scientific OpenAIRE Output

You can get to a project landing page through the use of our search/browse facilities and search for your project either by the name, acronym or project identifier.

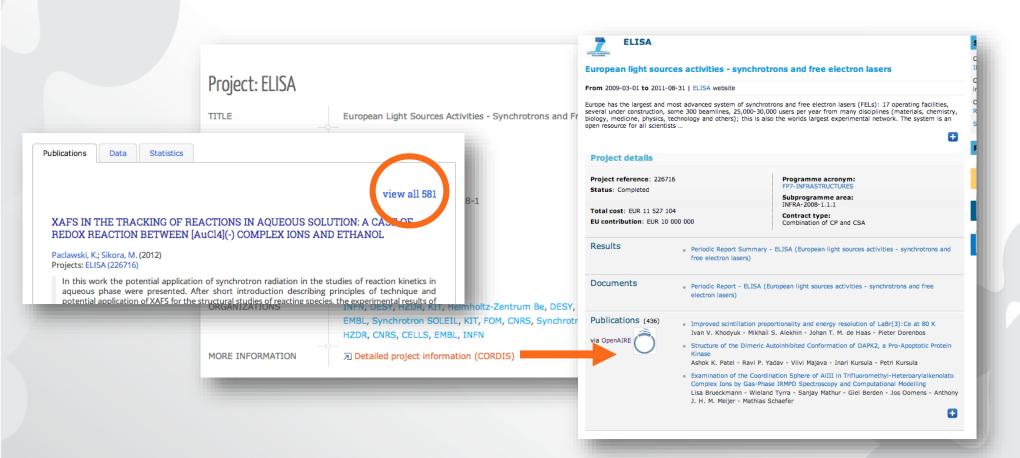
YOU MAY USE THE **OPENAIRE SERVICES** TO GET THE AGGREGATED PROJECT **OUTPUT IN A FORMAT** THAT YOU CAN USE FOR YOUR REPORTING OR MONITORING.







## OpenAIRE A project view







## A project report

#### All project publications in HTML or CSV

#### **Publications of Project ELISA**

#### 445 publications

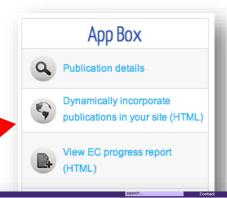
Title	Author	Publisher	Publication Date	Permanent Identifier	Access Mode	Embargo End Date
Low-temperature fabrication of layered self organized ge clusters by RF-sputtering	Pinto, S. R. C.	Springer Verlag	2011-04-14	http://hdl.handle.net/1822/15689	OPEN	
The high-resolution structure of the extracellular domain of human CD69 using a novel polymer	Kolenko, Petr	WILEY-BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, INC	2009-01-01	http://dx.doi.org/10.1107/S1744309109043152	CLOSED	
Structural and magnetic study of the annealing of Fe-Co nanoparticles	Desvaux, Celine	ROYAL SOC CHEMISTRY	2010-01-01	http://dx.doi.org/10.1039/b916294a	CLOSED	
Neuroprotective action of FK-506 (tacrolimus) after seizures induced with pilocarpine: quantitative and topographic elemental analysis of brain tissue	Chwiej, Joanna	SPRINGER	2010-01-01	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00775-009-0597-2	CLOSED	
Energy band structure and optical response function of	Dalralava C	AMED DIIVEICAL SOC	2010.01.01	http://dv.doi.org/10.1102/DhusDavD.91.075114	CI OSED	

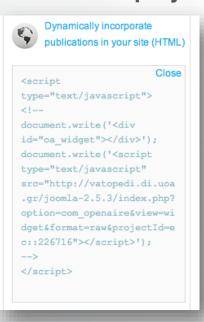




## OpenAIRE Project apps

Use OpenAIRE to aggregate and disseminate all project's publications











## OpenAIRE Statistics

#### **Individual statistics**

Project, publication/data (usage), author

#### **Aggregated statistics over**

Funding agency, programme, scientific area, country, institution

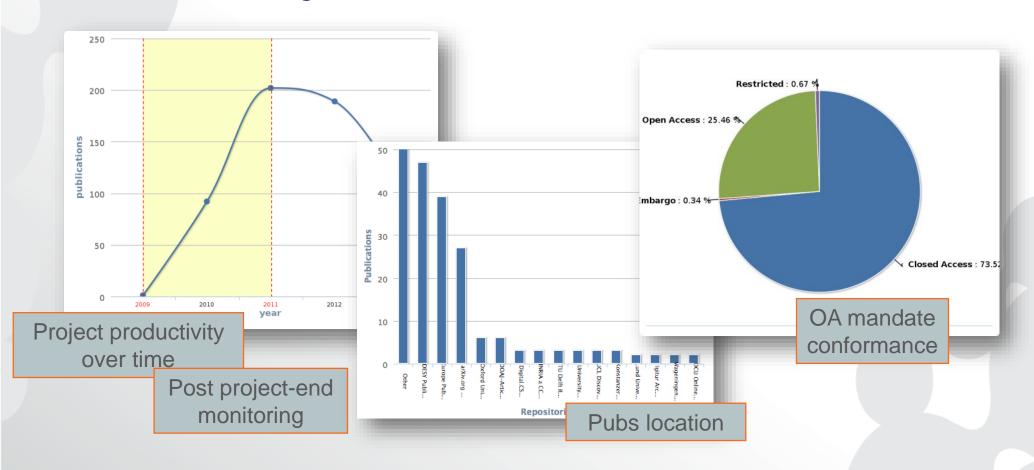
**OA** evaluation

Advanced statistics based on content classification and clustering





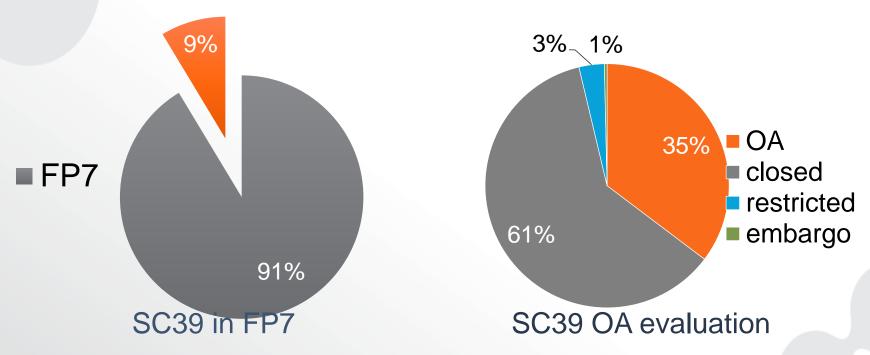
## Project statistics







## Monitoring OA policies



FP7 OA pilot evaluation





## **Funders**

**Evidence based policy making** 

Overall policy monitoring
Scientific outcome reporting

First step in impact assessment

Links to advanced indicators

Return on investment





## **Funders**

OpenAIRE would like to use a 'very limited' set of metadata fields from funders, no personal or private details are needed, e.g. no people's names, budget details

- PROJECT IDENTIFIER (MANDATORY)
- PROJECT TITLE or ACRONYM (MANDATORY)
- FUNDER NAME (MANDATORY), e.g. Wellcome Trust, EC
- START DATE (MANDATORY),
- END DATE (MANDATORY)
- FUNDING STREAM(S) (OPTIONAL) funding categories for more detailed statistics
- ORGANIZATION(S) INVOLVED (OPTIONAL)





#### One Week to Go! Open Peer Review Tender closes 5 June





Credit: AJ Cann, CC BY-SA 2.0

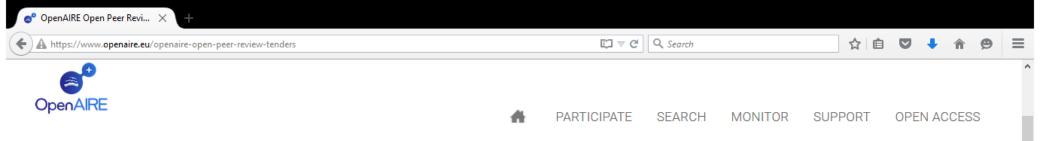
Peer review is evolving - help shape its future!

OpenAIRE invites tenders for two prototypes (technologies or workflows) in the area of open peer review. Tenders should build upon or align with the OpenAIRE infrastructure, including Zenodo.org.

OpenAIRE supports Open Access in Europe and beyond to help realize Open Science for the benefit of society, innovation and industry. OpenAIRE2020, the current project phase, is investigating new modes of scholarly communication, including new approaches to peer review. This invitation to tender forms part of this effort.

#### The work aims to:

- . Encourage technological experimentation in the area of open peer review.
- Investigate ways in which open peer review technologies might integrate with OpenAIRE's infrastructure, including the repository Zenodo.org as well as other content aggregated, inferred, and interlinked by OpenAIRE.
- Provide case studies for evaluation in OpenAIRE's wider investigation of open peer review.



#### 1. THE WINNOWER AND ZENODO

Project Lead: The Winnower

### WINNOWER

The Winnower will explore if publishing post-publication peer reviews can be incentivized by elevating peer reviews to the same level as original research, with all

the affordances and services of scholarly publications. Towards this goal, the Winnower will directly integrate with the Zenodo repository by (1) acting as a platform for reviews of Zenodo content, and (2) depositing reviews published on The Winnower in Zenodo.

Science thrives on discussion and debate, but some of the most meaningful discussions happen away from the public, in traditional, closed, peer review. Efforts to bring peer review from behind closed doors—to where it can serve the scientific community as a whole—have had varying degrees of success. Chief among the challenges is the lack of incentives for scholars to write and make public high quality reviews. And yet, peer review, more broadly construed, takes place every day amongst individuals, in groups, in labs, in classes around the world, and in the form of organized meetings informally referred to as "journal clubs." These journal club discussions—disinterested reviews—tend to happen post-publication, as scholars of all stripes discuss works relevant to their research with their colleagues. Unfortunately, journal club proceedings, like the other forms of peer review, are very rarely published, if only because of the burdens of publishing, and the lack of incentives to do so. This project shall attempt to rectify this and bring such work into the open through



#### 2. OPEN PEER REVIEW MODULE FOR REPOSITORIES

Project Lead: Open Scholar

Project partners: DIGITAL.CSIC, e-IEO, IIIA, SECABA, ARVO



This consortium will capitalise on the existing infrastructure offered by open access repositories by enabling their conversion into functional evaluation platforms by developing a prototype open peer review module (OPRM) for open scholar open access repositories. The OPRM will initially be developed as a DSpace plugin but designed to facilitate subsequent adaptation to other repository

software suites like Invenio (which underpins Zenodo) and EPrints.

The OPRM will be open, with full text of reviews publicly available alongside the original research work, and transparent, with reviewers' identities disclosed to authors and the public. It will also include a reviewer reputation system based on the assessment of reviews themselves, both by the community of users and by other reviewers, in order to allow a sophisticated weighting of each review's respective importance for the overall assessment of a research work. This qualitative and quantitative repository-based evaluation process, able to run in parallel to traditional journal peer review, will:

. Enable the peer review of any research work deposited in a repository, including data, code and monographs



PARTICIPATE

SEARCH

MONITOR

SUPPORT

OPEN ACCESS

- Enable the peer review of any research work deposited in a repository, including data, code and monographs.
- · Provide novel metrics for the quantitative assessment of research quality.
- · Create a sophisticated reputation system for reviewers.
- . Allow the weighting of reviews based on the quality of previous reviewer contributions.
- Facilitate the selection of relevant content from digital repositories by distinguishing material that has been validated by reviewers using tags and advanced search filters.
- Engage the research community in an open and transparent dialogue over the soundness and usefulness of research material.

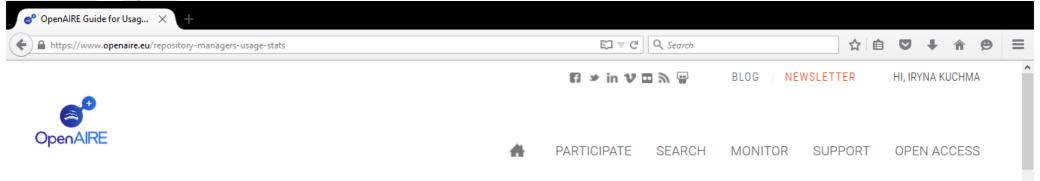












(i)

## OpenAIRE Guide for Usage Statistics



#### HARVESTING USAGE DATA

Aggregation requires standardization on the recording of user events, exclusion of robot accesses and data exchange mechanisms. The OpenAIRE Guidelines for Usage Statistics (v1.0), based on OAI-PMH, specify a common description of usage events for a straightforward adoption by data providers.

#### **LEGAL ISSUES - PRIVACY POLICY**

In alignment with the European Act of personal data protection, the IP address, session-id and in some cases also the C-class Subnet must be pseudonymised before transferring the usage data to the page data.

#### Find more

#### Guides for

Repository Managers

OA Journals

Repository Managers - Usage Statistics

Register & Validate

Enrich metadata

Intro for Data Providers



Systematically contribute to the greater worldwide visibility of your researchers, their groups, centers, departments, helping to increase their international reach and impact

With a greater web presence, help increase your institution's ranking position.

Contribute to the faster innovative and economic growth of your region and your country by providing access to results to other smaller research institutions, SMEs and other industry innovators.

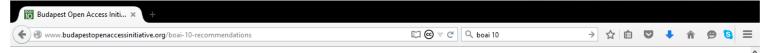
Stimulate new research partnerships and project collaborations, and generate further research income for your institution.

Making your institution's knowledge open access means increasing its value by being more accessible and used by professionals, practitioners, business and industry.

Increase the social impact and reputation of your institution through greater visibility of research results through more channels.

Demonstrate your institution's commitment to open access and open science in no uncertain terms.

(SPARC Europe)



#### **Budapest Open Access Initiative**

#### Home

#### BOAI10 Recommendations

**Translations** 

#### **Background**

Read the original BOAI declaration

<u>Translations</u>

**FAQ** 

View signatures

Sign the the original BOAI

#### **BOAI Forum**

#### Resources

What you can do to help

Contact us

#### Ten years on from the Budapest Open Access Initiative: setting the default to open



#### Prologue: The Budapest Open Access Initiative after 10 years

Ten years ago the Budapest Open Access Initiative launched a worldwide campaign for open access (OA) to all new peer-reviewed research. It didn't invent the idea of OA. On the contrary, it deliberately drew together existing projects to explore how they might "work together to achieve broader, deeper, and faster success." But the BOAI was the first initiative to use the term "open access" for this purpose, the first to articulate a public definition, the first to propose complementary strategies for realizing OA, the first to generalize the call for OA to all disciplines and countries, and the first to be accompanied by significant funding.

Today we're no longer at the beginning of this worldwide campaign, and not yet at the end. We're solidly in the middle, and draw upon a decade of experience in order to make new recommendations for the next ten years.

We reaffirm the DOAL "statement of principle statement of strategy and statement of semiliment" We reaffirm

## On policy

Every institution of higher education should have a policy assuring that peer-reviewed versions of all future scholarly articles by faculty members are deposited in the institution's designated repository

### On policy (2)

University policies should respect faculty freedom to submit new work to the journals of their choice.

University policies should encourage but not require publication in OA journals, and should help faculty understand the difference between depositing in an OA repository and publishing in an OA journal.

## On policy (3)

Every institution of higher education offering advanced degrees should have a policy assuring that future theses and dissertations are deposited upon acceptance in the institution's **OA repository**. At the request of students who want to publish their work, or seek a patent on a patentable discovery, policies should grant reasonable delays rather than permanent exemptions.

### On policy (4)

Every research funding agency, public or private, should have a policy assuring that peer-reviewed versions of all future scholarly articles reporting funded research are deposited in a suitable repository and made OA as soon as practicable.

## On policy (5)

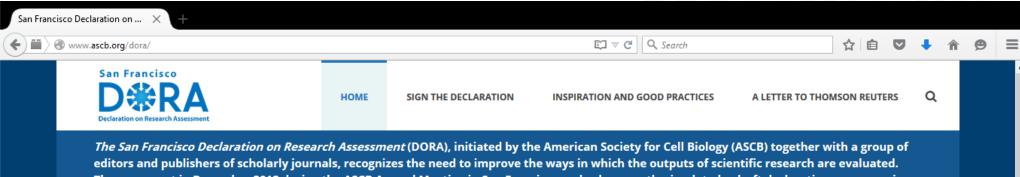
Universities with institutional repositories should require deposit in the repository for all research articles to be considered for promotion, tenure, or other forms of internal assessment and review.

#### On policy (6)

Insofar as universities, funding agencies, and research assessment programs need to measure the impact of individual articles, they should use article-level metrics, not journal-level metrics

## On policy (7)

Similarly, governments performing research assessment should require deposit in OA repositories for all research articles to be reviewed for national assessment purposes.



editors and publishers of scholarly journals, recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scientific research are evaluated. The group met in December 2012 during the ASCB Annual Meeting in San Francisco and subsequently circulated a draft declaration among various stakeholders. DORA as it now stands has benefited from input by many of the original signers listed below. It is a worldwide initiative covering all scholarly disciplines. We encourage individuals and organizations who are concerned about the appropriate assessment of scientific research to sign DORA.

Download the Declaration (PDF)

Download the DORA Logo (ZIP) Download the DORA Poster (PDF)

#### San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment

Putting science into the assessment of research

There is a pressing need to improve the ways in which the output of scientific research is evaluated by funding agencies, academic institutions, and other parties.

To address this issue, a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals met during the Annual Meeting of The American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) in San Francisco, CA, on December 16, 2012. The group developed a set of recommendations, referred to as the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment. We invite interested parties across all scientific disciplines to indicate their support by adding their names to this Declaration.

The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including: research articles reporting new knowledge,



IMPORTANT
DEVELOPMENTS
The conversation about research assessment continues....

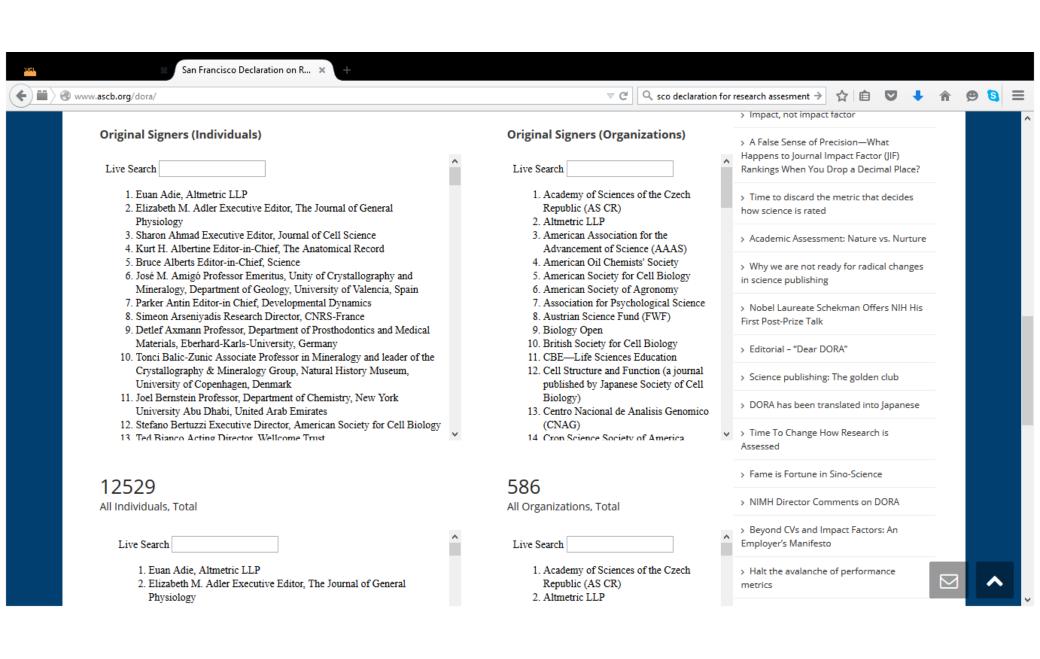
Inspiration and Good Practices on Research Assessment

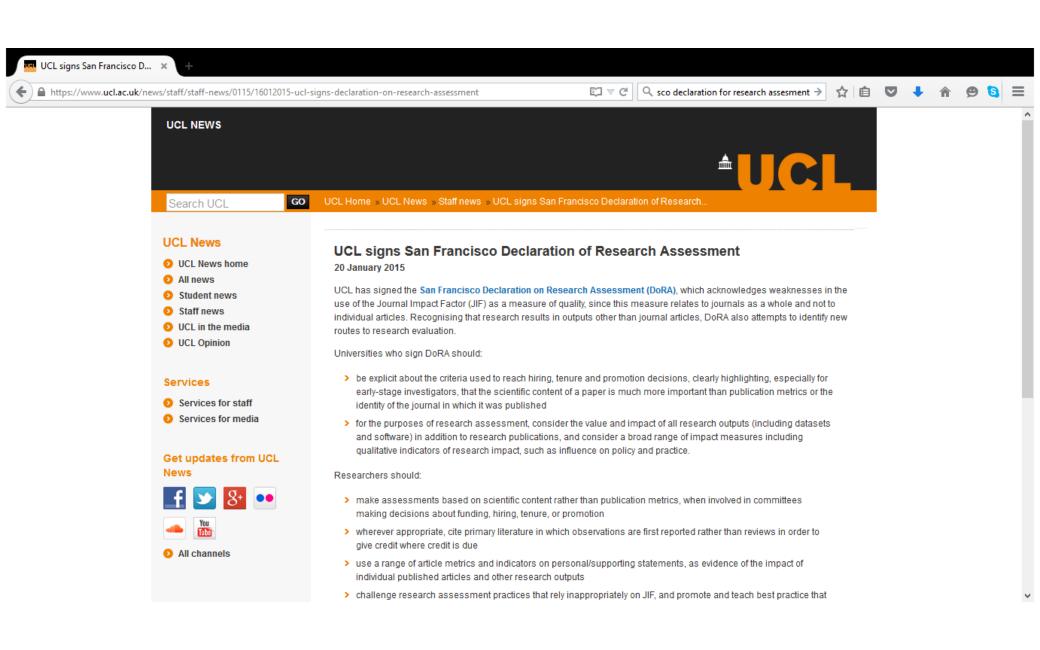


1. Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.

The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)

http://am.ascb.org/dora/





"...for the purposes of research assessment, consider the value and impact of all research outputs (including datasets and software) in addition to research publications, and consider a broad range of impact measures including qualitative indicators of research impact, such as influence on policy and practice.

Researchers should: "...use a range of article metrics and indicators on personal/supporting statements, as evidence of the impact of individual published articles and other research outputs"

## The Institution:

Collects and preserves its scientific output and disseminates it through its repository

Provides the possibility of indexing and tracking the scientific output of the institution from international search engines on the internet, like Google etc.

Monitors the number of visits and use and collects data and indicators that can be used in institutional planning, and the search for sources of funding etc.

## The Institution: (2)

Provides opportunities for the use and re-use of the institution's output for scientific purposes (CVs, publications, excellence reports, indicators, institutional websites, personal websites etc.)

Strengthens international communication and collaboration channels and the institution's international profile

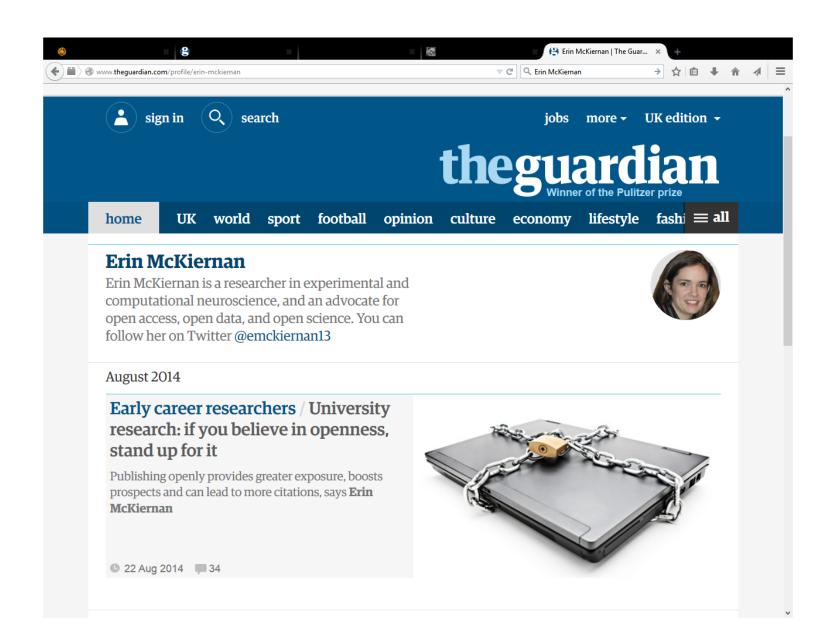
## The researchers:

Increase the visibility of their research and their citations

Increase the usage of their research

Increase the impact of their research

Obtain a permanent link for each of their research outputs



Make a list of open access publication options in your particular field. Chances are you will be surprised by the range of possibilities

Discuss access issues with your collaborators up front, before the research is done and the articles written.





#### Your CV, but better.

" Impactstory looks great and works beautifully.

The new standard for scientific CVs."

- Pietro Gatti Lafranconi, Cambridge University

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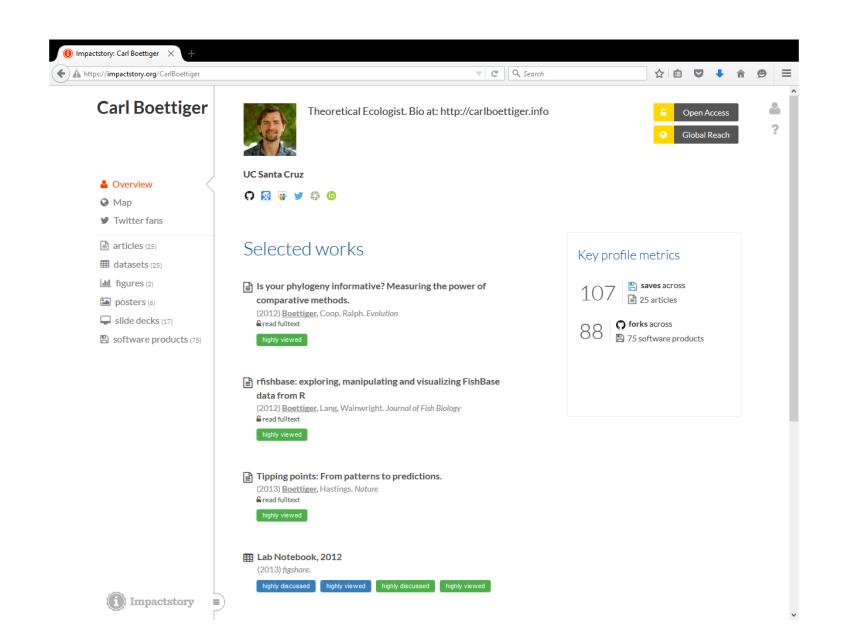








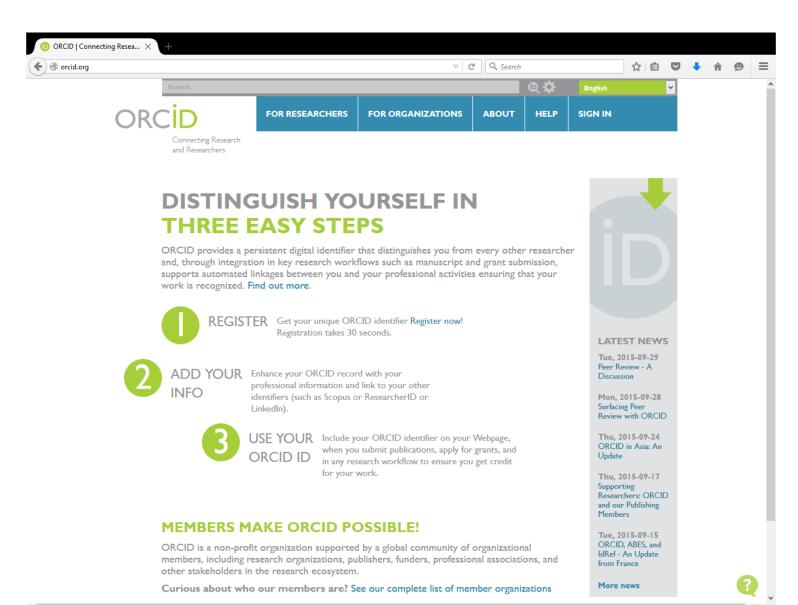


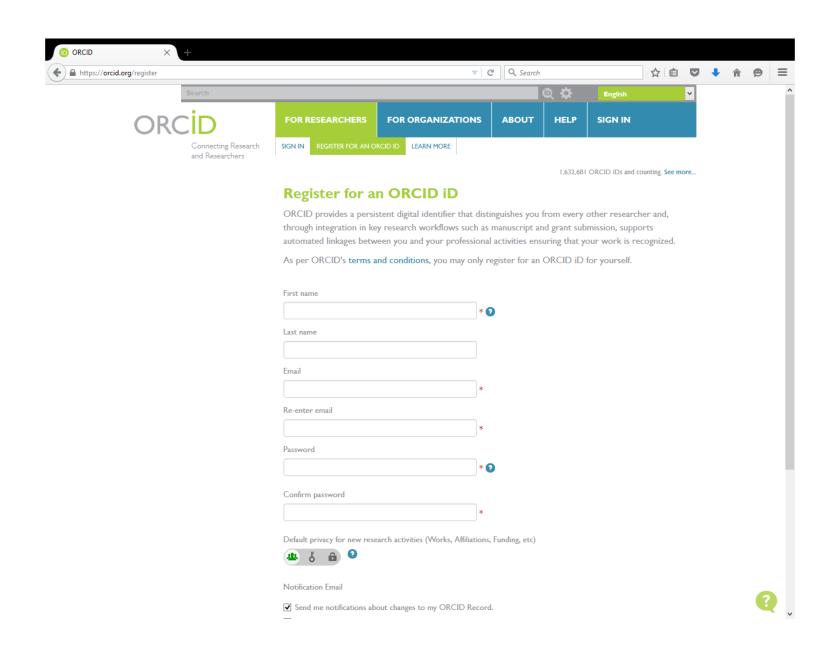


Blog about your science, and in language that is comprehensible to non-scientists. Doing this can ultimately increase the impact of your work and can even lead sometimes to press coverage and to better press coverage.

Be active on social media. This is the way academic reputations are built today, so ignoring the opportunities presented is unwise.

If for some reason you do publish a closedaccess article, remember that you can selfarchive a copy of your article in a disciplinary or institutional or shared repository.











#### Part 4: Should you make your thesis available 22FEB12 online?: Introducing EthOS by Sara Gould

Posted by atarrant



Today's post, which contributes to our series about publishing dissertations and theses online is written by Sara Gould. Sara is the EThOS Service Manager at the British Library, UK. She is managing the transition of this e-theses website to a sustainable Higher Education shared service.

Anna has been wondering whether to publish her thesis. Or if not 'publish'

then put it online somewhere to share the results of her work more widely, and gain the benefits she mentions, like raising the level of interest in her research and making connections with like-minded researchers.

EThOS is the UK's e-theses website that gives instant access to 55,000+ doctoral theses. Pretty much all UK universities have their theses listed in EThOS so there's around 300,000 records in all, with a variety of routes to get hold of the full text if it's not already available.

That's a fantastic resource for students and all researchers, not just to be able to dig deep into research that's already happened, but to see who's researching what and who the key players are - individuals, departments, institutions, even funders.

It almost goes without saving that open access to research theses is a 'good thing' for new researchers, for those looking for source material. But what about for thesis authors themselves? Should Anna try to make sure her PhD thesis appears in her university's repository and/or EThOS, or not?

Here are a few frequently expressed concerns:

#### 1. It'll spoil my publication chances later

Well, it might, but in a recent survey only 7% of institutions cited this as a frequent concern amongst their students, and no concrete examples were found of publication being refused because the PhD thesis had been added to an open access repository. If reassurance is needed, then an embargo period can be applied, with may be the record plus abstract still being available to all.

#### 2. My work will be plagiarised

It's possible, but then again people can plagiarise from printed theses too, and in those cases there's no automated way to detect the crime.

Allowing open access to your thesis does open it up to all sorts of people who may come along and use the content in whatever way they like. But plagiarism detection services can help to mitigate the risks, and in EThOS at least, users have to register their details, so we could if necessary track all users of a particular thesis. So far that's never been needed. And as people get more and more used to open

Search this blog

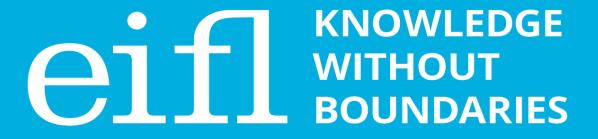


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Wendy Laura Belcher
What They Didn't
Teach You in
Graduate School
Writing Writing TIDS YouTube



# Thank you! Questions?

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