




OPEN ACCESS POLICY VE SPOJENÉM KRÁLOVSTVÍ

Otakar Fojt

INFORUM 2014, 27. května 2014

Open access k vědeckým publikacím

- Historie OA
- Současný stav
- Dlouhodobý proces, ne okamžitá událost
- OA Přístup ve Spojeném království
- Proč Británie podporuje Gold model OA?
- Obtíže implementace
- Výhledy do budoucna



Internet naprosto změnil
praktickou i ekonomickou
realitu šíření vědeckých znalostí
a kulturního dědictví

Vědecká komunikace nemůže
uprobíhat pouze v uzavřené
akademické komunitě



Historie OA

Únor 2002 - Budapest Open Access Initiative

Červen 2003 - Bethesda Statement on OA Publishing

Říjen 2003 - Berlin Declaration on OA

Současný stav

Studie EK ze srpna 2013
50% vědeckých publikací
je volně dostupných !!!

Proportion of Open Access
Peer-Reviewed Papers at the
European and World Levels—2004-2011

August 2013



Science-Metrix

Dlouhodobý proces

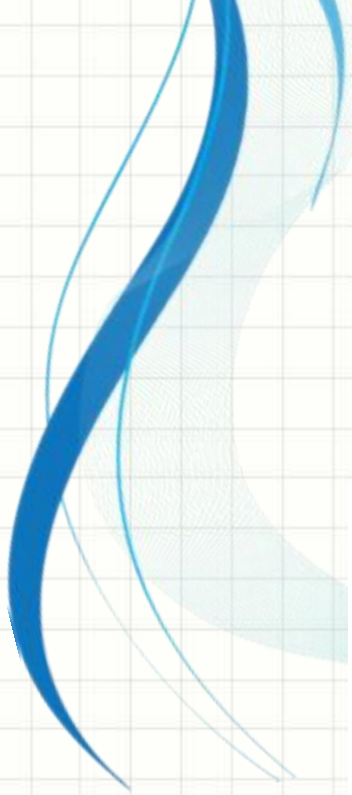


Subscription
model



OA Model

Prof Bernard Schutz, Max Planck Institute



Jasný cíl

OA přístup ve Spojeném království

- Innovation and Research Strategy - Dec 2011
- Finch Report published - June 2012
- Royal Society “Science as an Open Enterprise’ - June 2012
- Open Data White paper June 2012
- Government Response to Finch - July 2012.
- Revised RCUK Guidelines - April 2013
- BIS Parliamentary Report - Sept 2013
- Finch Report one year after - October 2013
- OA Westminster Higher Education Forum – Nov 2013
- OA Speech of Minister David Willetts in Berlin – Nov 2013
- Ministerial open letter to Finch Report - Jan 2014
- Horizon2020 OA requirement – Jan 2014
- HEFCE New Guideline - May 2014

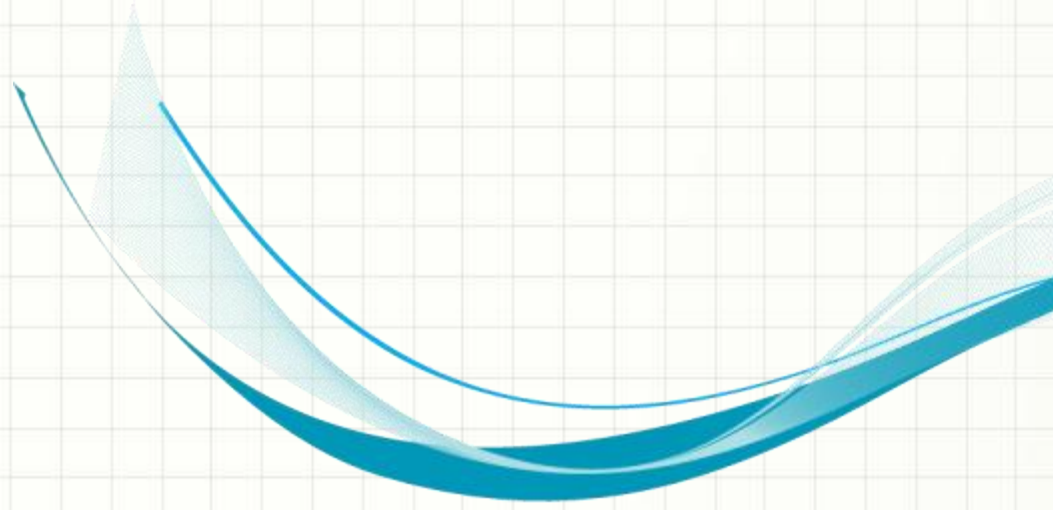
OA přístup ve Spojeném království

Rozhodovací diagram



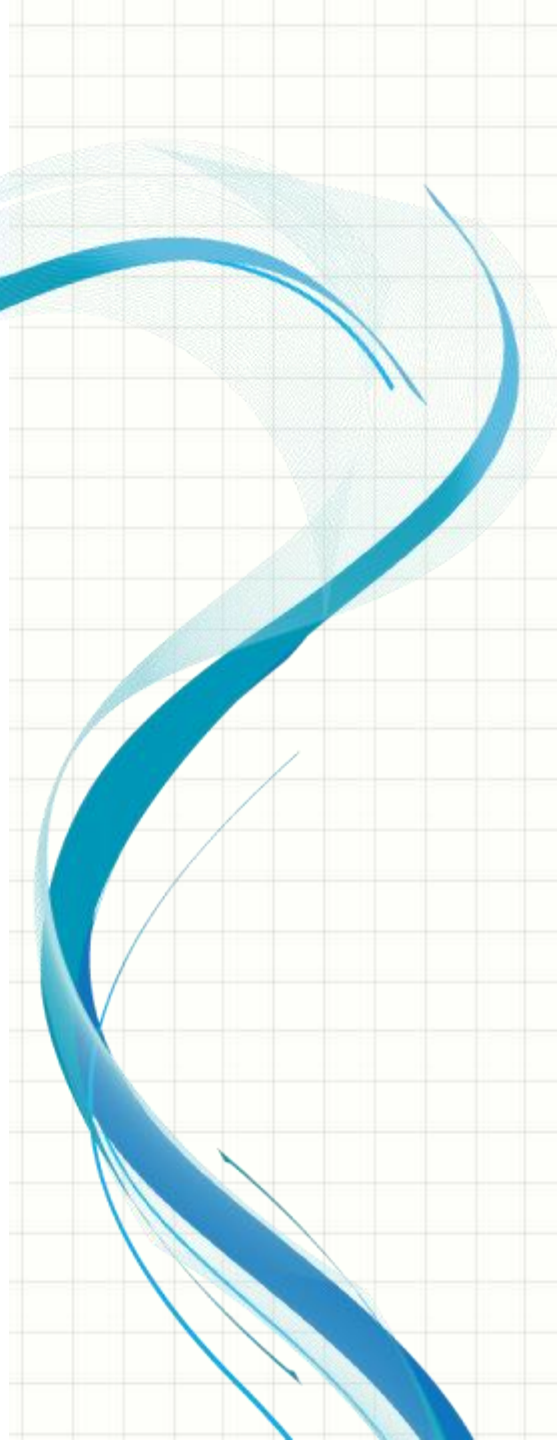
Proč Británie podporuje Gold OA?

- Zajišťuje ověřenou kvalitu peer review
- Uznává důležitost práce vydavatelů
- Zveřejnění je okamžité a bez zpoždění
- Je jasně daná jediná vydaná verze publikace
- Vyhledávání je snadnější než v repozitářích
- Snadnější standartizace



Obtíže

Implementace OA



Financování

Kde získat prostředky na
přechodnou fázi mezi
předplácením publikací a
OA?

Jak udržet kvalitu peer review?

COMPLICATION IN SCIENCE



Who's Afraid of Peer Review?

A spate of papers concocted by Science reveals little or no scrutiny at many open-access journals

On 4 July, good news arrived in the inbox of Giovanni Colangelo, biologist at the Maxon Institute of Medicine in Rome. From the official letter of acceptance for a paper he had submitted 2 months earlier to the *Journal of Natural Pharmacology*, describing the anticancer properties of a chemical that Colangelo had extracted from a lichen.

In fact, it should have been promptly rejected. Any reviewer with more than a high school knowledge of chemistry and the ability to understand a basic data plot should have spotted the paper's glaring omissions immediately. Its experiments are so hopelessly flawed that the results are meaningless.

I know because I wrote the paper. Giovanni Colangelo does not care, nor does the lesser circle of Maxon. Over the past 18 months, I have submitted 500 reviews of the wonder drug paper to open-access journals. More than half of the journals accepted the paper, failing to notice its fatal flaws. Beyond that headline result, the data from this string operation reveal the success of an emerging Web 2.0 science publishing.

Three health and education legislations a decade ago, open-access scientific journals have transformed into a global industry, driven by online publication fees rather than traditional subscriptions. Most of the players are newly. The identity and location of the journals' editors, as well as the financial workings of their publishers, are often paradoxically obscured. But Science's investigation casts a powerful light. Internet Professor (IP) editors issue within the row leaders of a small sect by journal editors barely that location. Invitations for publications flow through a network of basic accounts based mostly in the developing world. And the acceptance and rejection of the paper provide the first global snapshot of peer review across the open-access scientific enterprise.

One might have expected credible peer review at the *Journal of Natural Pharmacology*. It describes itself as "a peer-reviewed journal always in accordance with high-quality research articles, direct communication, and reviews in the field of natural products with defined pharmacological activities." The editors and advisory board members are pharmaceutical science professors at university around the world.

The journal is one of more than 170 owned by Medknow, a company based in Mumbai, India, and one of the largest open-access publishers. According to Medknow's website, more than

4 OCTOBER 2013 VOL 362 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

The Economist World politics Business & finance Economics Science & technology Culture

Problems with scientific research

How science goes wrong

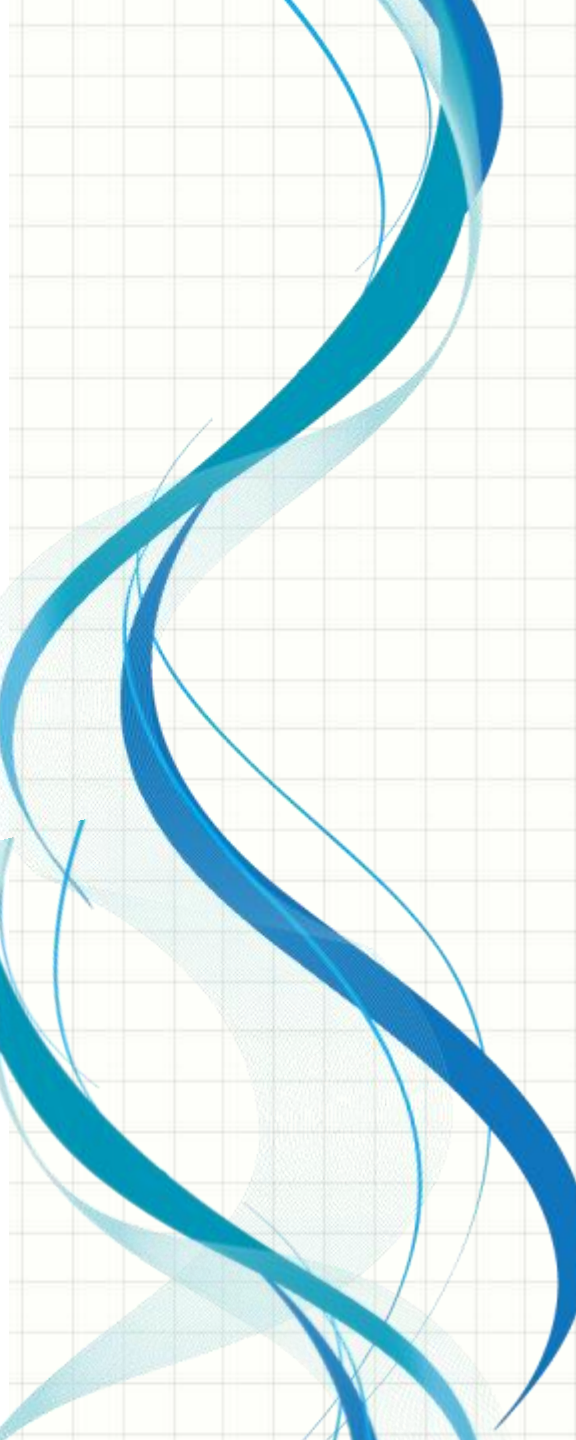
Scientific research has changed the world. Now it needs to change itself

Oct 19th 2013 | From the print edition

Timeless Like 24k Tweet 1,682



A SIMPLE idea underpins science: "trust, but verify". Results should always be subject to challenge from experiment. That simple but powerful idea has generated a vast body of

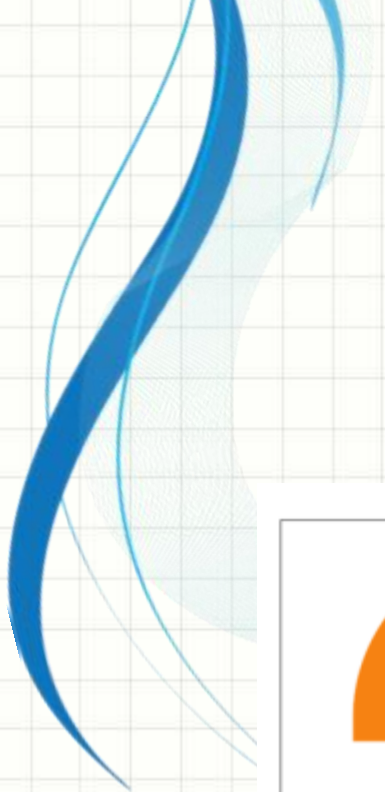


Link Rot

3 months – 4% of dead links

15 months – 10% of dead links

22 months – 22% of dead links



A co data?



DĚKUJI VÁM ZA POZORNOST