Scholarly Work and Open Access

Laurent Romary

Inria, senior researcher and advisor for scientific information

Humboldt University, guest scientist

DARIA research infrastructure, director

A scholar-centered perspective

- Exploring territories
  - Knowing what is new in his/her field: publications
  - Scrutinizing what the others are doing: experiments, data, sources
- Making "discoveries"
  - Communicating to others
  - Assessment by peers (certification)
- Organizing research
  - Setting up teams, projects, equipments
  - Applications, reports, assessments

Scientific information management — the role of the institution

- Providing the researcher with the means to work
  - Providing access to publications
    - Traditionally through journal subscriptions
  - Giving the means to record and disseminate his/her activity
    - From journals to publication repositories
  - Allowing him to manage a wider range of digital assets
    - Laboratory notes, primary sources, databases

- Difficulties
  - Coping with the high costs of traditional scholarly publishing
  - Accommodating with the development of new technologies
  - Getting a comprehensive view on the researcher's production

Scholarly publishing in the digital world — a complex range of activities

- Writing
  - A possibly long period of compiling prose and evidence
- Identification
  - Declaring ownership to a text: associating one's name and related institutions
- Certification
  - Managing of the peer-reviewing process; carrying out the peer review
- Dissemination
  - Reaching out scholars, possibly mediated through the library
- Long-term availability
  - Permanent reference and access

Open access comes into play here

GOING OPEN ACCESS — THE THEORY

Berlin Declaration (2003)

„…free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose….“

- *CNRS, INRIA, INRA, IRD, INSERM*
- *CPU, UPMC, EPHE, Université de Provence, Université de Nantes, Université du Maine, Université Blaise Pascal, Université de Haute-Alsace, Université Paris-Sud 11, Université Montpellier 2, Université Lumière Lyon 2*

CPU: *Conférence des Présidents d'Université*

Open Access comes in colors

- Green open access
  - The author provides access to his/her scholarly papers
  - Implementation: publication repository infrastructure, whether institutional, thematic or regional
- Gold open access
  - The publishing locus provides access to the scholarly paper
  - Implementation: identify a business model allowing publishing platforms to cover their costs without subscriptions — commercial publishers focus on an author-pays model
- Issues
  - A view strongly anchored in the traditional journal system
  - How close are we to the Berlin principles?
    - Degrees of access and reuse
  - Where does data come into play?
  - Other colors, various shades?

GOING OPEN ACCESS — THE FRENCH PERSPECTIVE

HAL in a few words

- Initiated by the CNRS in 2001 as a mirror to arXiv
  - Initially centered on physics
  - Quick expansion to all scientific domains, comprising human and social sciences
  - Increasing support from higher education and research institutions
- HAL today
  - 220 000 full-text documents in open access
    - Among which 34 000 doctoral theses
  - More than 2 800 new documents every month

A publication archive for researchers and their institutions

- An immediate dissemination channel
  - From early drafts to final publications
  - All types of research documents (papers, but also posters, slides, images, …)
- A memory of research results
  - Importance of metadata quality, re-usability and preservation
  - For the individual researchers, research teams, institutions
- In complement to the peer-review process

A national policy

- Geneviève Fioraso, Ministre de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche:
  - « *L'information scientifique est un bien commun qui doit être disponible pour tous* » (24 Jan. 2013)
  - [Scientific information is a public good that must be available to all]
- Putting together a « *Plan Open Access* »
  - Coherence with Horizon 2020
  - Combining Green, Gold, and other forms of open access
- Strengthening the *Bibliothèque Scientifique Numérique* (BSN)
  - National coordination of all scientific information aspects

bsn
BIBLIOTHÈQUE SCIENTIFIQUE NUMÉRIQUE
DIGITAL SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

bsn1 Acquisitions

bsn2 Accès

bsn3 Signalement

bsn4 Archives ouvertes

bsn5 Numérisation

bsn6 Archivage pérenne

bsn7 Edition scientifique publique

bsn8 PEB, Fourniture de documents

bsn9 Formation, compétences, usages

A cross-institutional endeavor

- April 2nd, 2013: National agreement on the use and maintenance of the HAL platform
  - Under the auspices of the Ministry
- Signed by 25 national educational, research and patrimonial organizations
  - AMUE, ANDRA, ANR, BNF, BRGM, CDEFI, CEA, CEE, CGE, CIRAD, CNRS, CPU, CSTB, IFPEN, IFREMER, IFSTTAR, INERIS, INRA, Inria, INSERM, InVS , IRD, IRSN, IRSTEA, Institut Pasteur

An even stronger involvement at Inria

- *Inria*: national research organisation in computer science and applied mathematics — www.inria.fr
  - 8 research centers, 171 research teams, 3430 scientists (senior, junior, post-docs, PhD students, engineers)
- Open access policy by Inria set in January 2013
  - Clear priority to a green open access policy
    - **Mandatory deposit** in relation to the annual reporting and assessment campaigns
  - Cautious gold
    - Refusing the hybrid model (subscription + author-pays)
    - Strict supervision of native author-pays models — a potentially costly model for research performing organisations
  - Experimenting new publication models

NEW MODELS – BEYOND THE GREEN AND GOLD DIVIDE

Hypotheses.org – academic blogs

627 blogs in social and human sciences

Hypotheses goes DE

47 German scholarly blogs
Support from the Max Weber Stiftung *and the* Institut historique allemand.
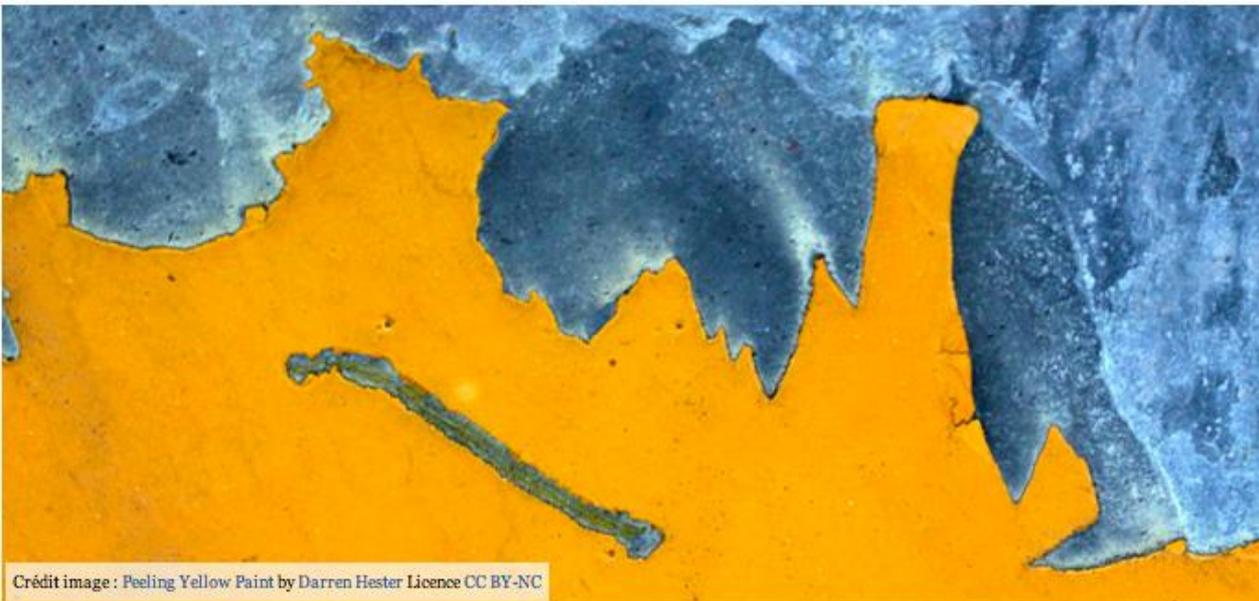
NARCIS: Gateway to scholarly information in The Netherlands

NARCIS

The gateway to scholarly information in The Netherlands

> Submit Content to NARCIS

Search...   **SEARCH** ⌄

717,337	46,057	25,717	54,921	47,922	2,909	1,802 beta release
PUBLICATIONS	E-THESES	DATA SETS	RESEARCH	PEOPLE	ORGANISATIONS	ENHANCED PUBLICATIONS

Enhanced publications: 'an Enhanced Publication is a new form of communication in science, where researchers make publications available online in conjunction with other material'

www.narcis.nl

Open electronic publishing

http://www.revues.org/

Freemium

Open access + subscription model to additional services

openedition
REVUES.ORG CALENDA HYPOTHESES.ORG

About OpenEdition

Freemium programme

Membership and training

Subscribe to the newsletter

OpenEdition RSS feeds

CATALOGUES

386 ACADEMIC JOURNALS	→
21121 EVENTS	→
600 SCHOLARLY BLOGS	→

SEARCH

Freemium programme

OpenEdition *Freemium*, an innovative programme for open access to scientific publishing

OpenEdition *Freemium* is an innovation in the domain of open-access academic publishing. It is based on a hybrid economic model combining open-access to information and paid services generating income for the producers of its resources. The program offers the perfect opportunity to place libraries at the heart of the development of open-access publication. It is OpenEdition's way of offering libraries

Jocelyn Howarth and Nancy Bird, ca. 1930-33
Aucune restriction de copyright connue

http://www.openedition.org/8873

Epijournals

- The Episciences initiative — episciences.org
  - Launched by mathematicians and computer scientists (cf. News in *Nature*, 17 Jan. 2013)
  - Supported by CNRS and Inria
- Principles
  - (Open?) Deposit in a publication archive
  - (Open?) Peer-review of the deposited manuscript
  - Final version stamped as accepted in the publication archive
  - Combined with a wider community feedback
- An efficient and low-cost reviewing environment
  - Towards a consortium of research organisations

NEW VISIONS FOR SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION?

Towards a (naturally) open scholarly space

- Scholars need to be able to manage their data, notes or publication projects within a structured digital working space
  - *Identification*: each digital asset is linked to his personal characteristics (e.g. affiliation)
  - *Research folders*: proto-publications as combination of data, annotations and prose
  - *Openness*: the researcher's decision to disseminate results to specific colleagues, a community or the wider public
  - *Certification*: editorial committees, as well a the community may review and comment the paper
- Quite a change: how do we go there?
  - Many more experiments are needed…