

Norway

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Open Access in the Czech Republic



Open Access and Data Management Plan Webinar

Jiří Marek
Institute of Computer Science, MUNI
marek@ics.muni.cz
@JM_microblog

Presentation Outline

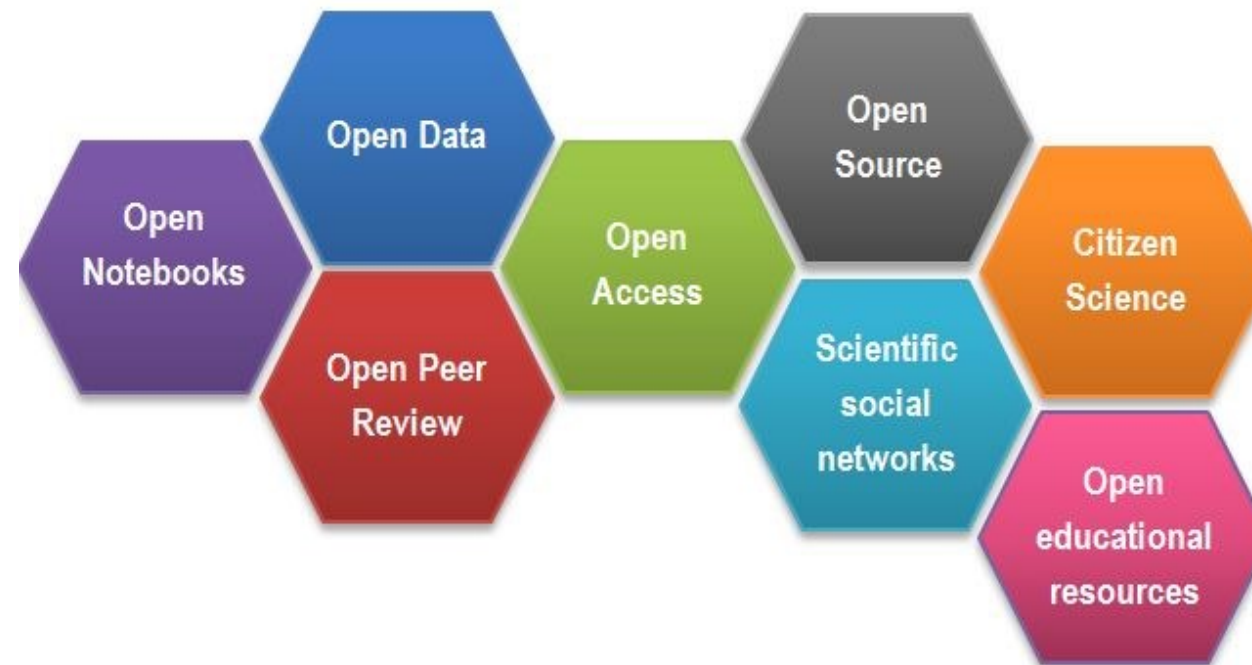
1. Why?
2. What?
3. How?





“1. Why?”

Open Access as part of Open Science agenda



Source: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/1420>

EC Definition of Open Science?

“Open Science represents a *new approach to the scientific process* based on *cooperative work and new ways of diffusing knowledge* by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools” (European Commission, 2016b:33).

OECD Definition of Open Science?

“*To make the primary outputs of publicly funded research results* – publications and the research data – *publicly accessible in digital format with no or minimal restriction*” (OECD, 2015:7).



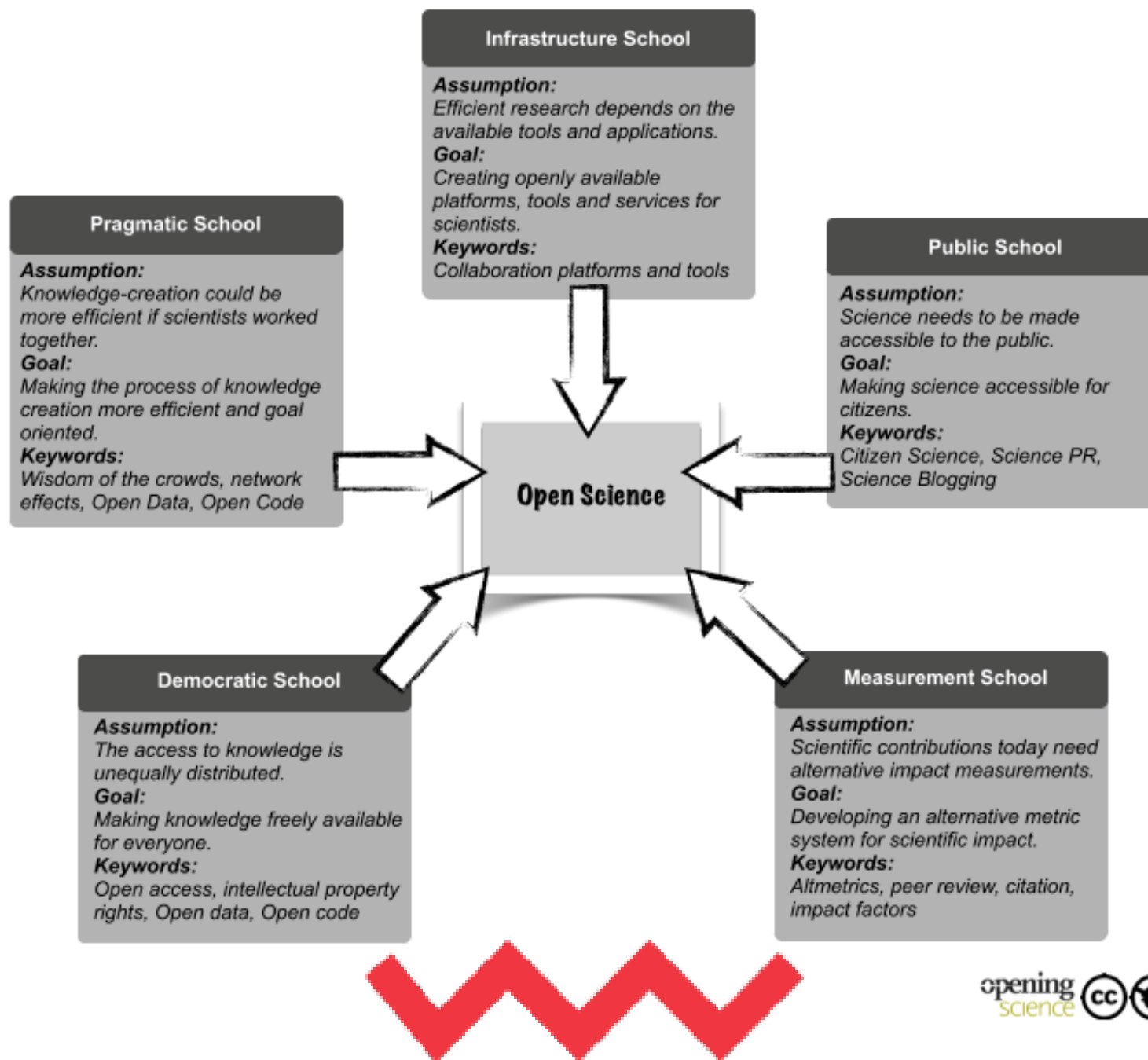
Source: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/1420>



FOSTER Definition of Open Science?

“Open Science is about extending the principles of openness to the whole research cycle, fostering *sharing* and *collaboration* as early as possible thus entailing a *systemic change* to the way science and research is done.”

Source: <https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/1420>



Open Science is still the same “old” science

Open Science = is still the same science, only its form is transformed for 21. century

Openness is only a form of publication

“Knowledge is open if anyone is free to access, use, modify, and share it — subject, at most, to measures that preserve provenance and openness.”

Impact for Science: Development of Scientific Method

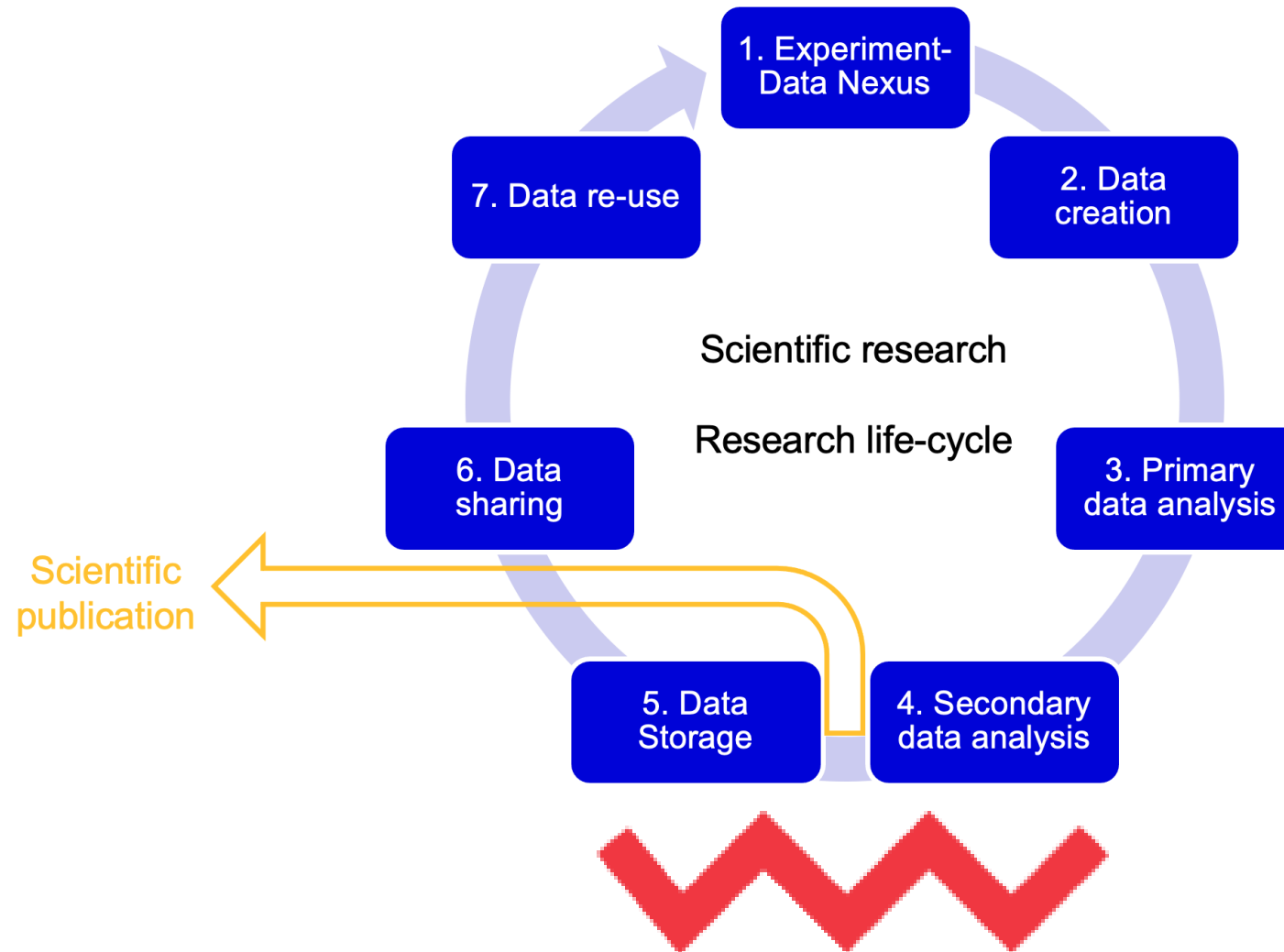
“A method of procedure that has characterized natural science since the 17th century, consisting ... and modification of hypotheses. ‘criticism is the backbone of the scientific method’.”

Source: <https://opendefinition.org/od/2.1/en/>

More information: <https://genomebiology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13059-015-0669-2>

Source: Scientific method. Oxford English Living Dictionaries [online]. Oxford University Press. Available at: https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/scientific_method.

Research proces (data vs. publ.)



Interoperability is the key!

3 layers to take into consideration:

1. Managerial (strategy, methodology)
2. Technical (repositories)
3. Legal (directives, licences CC)





“2. What?”

History of Open Access

20. century – start of more intense scientific sharing

BBB Initiatives:

2002 – [Budapest OA Initiative](#) (Open Society Fund, George Soros)

2003 – [Besthesda statement on Open Access Publication](#)

2003 – [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#) (Max Planck Institute)

...

2018 – [Plan S](#) (cOAlition S)

2021 – Horizon Europe

The development until now

2018 – only 28 % of all scientific literature in OA

(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5815332>)



Open Access/Open Science

“By ‘open access’ to the literature, we mean its *free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.*”



Types of Open Access publishing model

1. Green OA
2. Gold OA
3. Hybrid OA
4. Bronze OA
5. Platinum/Diamond OA
6. Black “OA”



Types of Open Access publishing model

Gold route

publication in [open access journals](#)
(OA provided by publishers)

Green route

self-archiving in [open repositories](#)
(OA provided by authors)



Global Context of OA (OA Mandates development)

2008 NIH/USA PubMed Central (12 months)

2008 **EU OA pilot in FP7 funding programme**

2013 USA Government decision on OA

2013 **Research Councils UK OA policy**

2014 **EU Horizon 2020** + pilot pro OpenData

2018 **Plan S** (cOAlition S) – from 2021 “full & immediate OA”, 10 conditions

Sherpa/JULIET – funders policies about OA



Global Context of OA (Other OA Initiatives)

2012 **EC Recommendation** for member states

2012 **Finch Report** (UK) – OA in UK

2014 **SCOAP3** – CERN approach to OA

2015 **MPDL White Paper**

2015 **OA2020 Iniciativa** (MPDL) – transformation for OA Gold

2016 **Amsterdam Open Access Call for Action**



National Context

2017 Czech National Strategy 2017–2020 – open access to **scientific information** (publications and data)

2017 CzechElib consortium

2019 Action Plan for Czech National Strategy 2017–2020
(only publications)

2021 NCIP VaVal

New policy under development... (National Open Access repository, Plan S position, National Funders OA Mandates, legislation change)





“3. How?”

Open Science Stakeholders

1. Scientists
2. Librarians
3. Data Specialists
4. Lawyers
5. Universities
6. Funders
7. Readers/Citizens

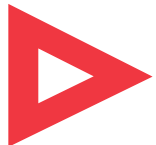
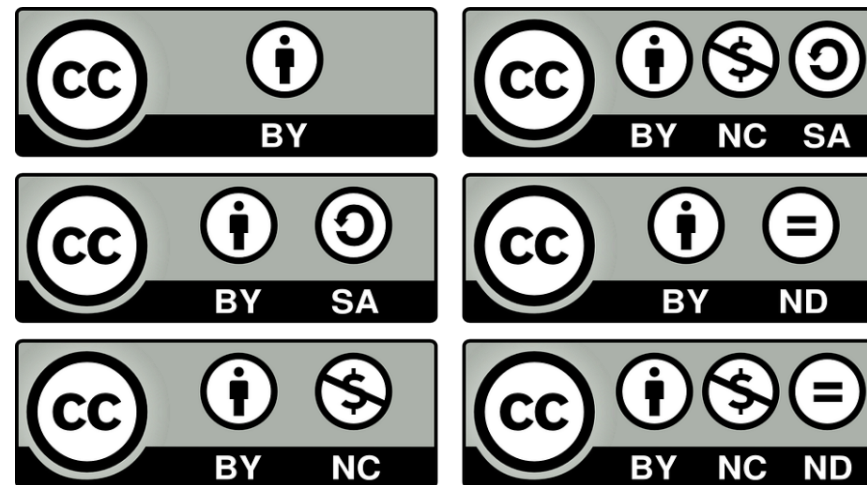


Practical Open Access Issues

1. Predatory journals/publishers
2. Funders conditions regarding the publication (Plan S)
3. APC fee – project planning
4. Choosing of the right journal
5. “Stealing of my research”
6. Open vs. Commercialization of Science



CC Licence as legal tool to make OS reality

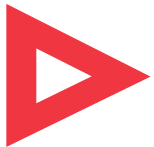


OA Services

1. [DOAJ](#)
2. [OpenDOAR](#)
3. [SHERPA/RoMeO](#)
4. [SHERPA/JULIET](#)
5. [ZENODO](#)
6. ...



Questions?





Thank you for your
attention!



www.tacr.cz/en