Otwarty dostęp do treści naukowych - nowe wyzwania, nowe paradygmaty, nowe rozwiązania

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ICM UW

Open Access Week
Łódź 22 października 2013

Rekomendacje Komisji Europejskiej

European Research Council
Scientific Council

ERC Scientific Council Statement on Open Access
December 2006

1. The ERC Scientific Council stresses the fundamental importance of peer-reviewed journals in ensuring the certification and dissemination of high-quality scientific research and in guiding appropriate allocation of research funds. Policies towards access to scientific research must guarantee the ability of the system to continue to deliver high-quality certification services.

2. While the certification quality of the scientific publication system is not in doubt, the high prices of some journals – which do not seem to be chiefly driven by cost considerations – raise significant worries concerning the ability of the system to deliver wide access and therefore efficient dissemination of research results, with the resulting risk of stifling further scientific progress.

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ERC Scientific

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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 14.2.2007
COM(2007) 56 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation

{SEC(2007)181}

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation

1. INTRODUCTION

The present Communication comes from two policy strands, the **i2010 digital libraries initiative** and the **Community policy on research.** The digital libraries initiative aims to make information more accessible and usable in the digital environment. It follows up on a letter of 28 April 2005 by six Heads of State and Government asking the Commission to take necessary steps to improve access to Europe's cultural and scientific[1] heritage.

The Community policy on research looks to maximise the socio-economic benefits of research and development for the public good. The present Communication represents an initial step within a wider policy process addressing how the scientific publication system functions and what impact it has on research excellence. It comes at a strategic moment for European research with the launch of the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) for 2007-2013 and the forthcoming Communication on developing the European Research Area (ERA).

This Communication's objective is to signal the importance of and launch a policy process on (a) access to and dissemination of scientific information[2], and (b) strategies for the preservation of scientific information across the Union. To this end, it announces a series of measures at European level and points to the need for a continuing policy debate.

These issues have a direct impact on Europe's capacity to compete through knowledge, a determining factor to reach the goals of the Lisbon agenda for competitiveness.

2. THE IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

In order to become an increasingly competitive knowledge-based economy, Europe must improve the production of knowledge through research, its dissemination through education, and its application through innovation. All research builds on former work, and depends on scientists' possibilities to access and share scientific publications and research data. The rapid and widespread dissemination of research results can help accelerate innovation and avoid

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Research Area

Open Access Pilot in FP7

LEAFLET

"If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants." Isaac Newton, 1676

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

> Introduction

All research builds on former work, and depends on scientists' possibilities to access and share scientific information. The advent of the internet and electronic publishing have resulted in unprecedented possibilities for the dissemination and exchange of information. 'Open access', defined as free access over the internet, aims to improve and promote the dissemination of knowledge, thereby improving the efficiency of scientific discovery and maximising return on investment in R&D by public research funding bodies.

The European Commission is conducting a pilot initiative on open access to peer reviewed research articles in its Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7). In this pilot, open access to articles resulting from research funded in areas participating in the pilot should be provided within a specified time period. This pilot will run until the end of FP7.

> Scope of open access pilot

This initiative covers approximately 20% of the FP7 budget and applies to the following areas:

- Energy;
- Environment;
- Health;
- Information and Communication Technologies (Challenge 2: Cognitive Systems, Interaction, Robotics);
- Research Infrastructures (e-Infrastructures);
- Science in Society;
- Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities.

Grant agreements in these areas signed after the beginning of the open access pilot will contain a special clause requiring beneficiaries:

1. to deposit articles resulting from FP7 projects into an institutional or subject-based repository;
2. to make their best efforts to ensure open access to these articles within six months (Energy, Environment, Health, Information and Communication Technologies, Research Infrastructures) or twelve months (Science in Society, Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities).

Rekomendacje Komisji Europejskiej

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 17.7.2012
COM(2012) 401 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Towards better access to scientific information:
Boosting the benefits of public investments in research

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Towards better access to scientific information:
Boosting the benefits of public investments in research

1. INTRODUCTION

The Europe 2020 strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy underlines the central role of knowledge and innovation in generating growth. Research results, including both publications and data collections, need to be circulated rapidly and widely, using digital media. This accelerates scientific discovery, enables new forms of data-intensive research and allows research findings to be systematically taken up by European business and industry. To spur scientific and technological progress, the European Union (EU) should review its policies and practices on disseminating scientific information, and take the necessary steps to improve access to the results of publicly-funded scientific research.

Example: Mapping the human genome will enable scientists to make progress in tackling serious diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's and HIV/AIDS. It is estimated that government investments of $3.8 billion in the Human Genome Project, a US co-ordinated research endeavour including major European contributions, have had an economic impact worth $796 billion, created 310 000 jobs and launched the genome revolution. This is an excellent illustration of the power that open access to scientific information can have.

This Communication sets out the action that the Commission intends to take to improve access to scientific information and to boost the benefits of public investment in research. It also explains how open access policies will be implemented under 'Horizon 2020', the EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020). The Communication is accompanied by a Recommendation to the Member States, calling for improved policies and practices on access and preservation in the Member States.

This initiative springs from two mutually-reinforcing policy strands. One is the Digital Agenda for Europe[1], which sets out an 'open data' policy covering the full range of information that public bodies across the European Union produce, collect or pay for[2]. The other is the Innovation Union Communication[3], which outlines the EU's research and innovation policies and programmes.

The proposed measures build on earlier work, in particular the 2007 Communication on scientific information in the digital age[4] and the related Council Conclusions, the 2009 Communication on ICT infrastructures for e-Science[5] and the strategic policy developed for the European Research Area (ERA).

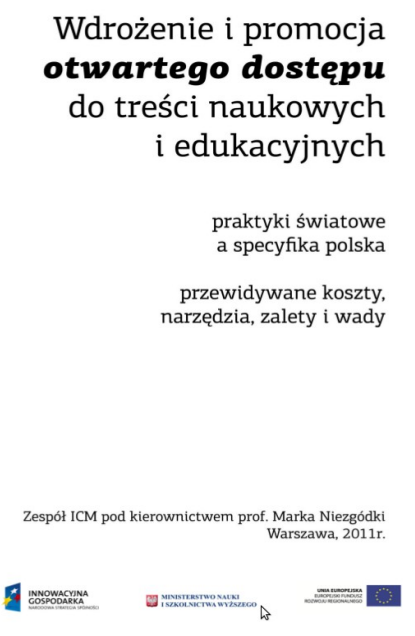
Otwarty dostęp w Polsce - MNiSW

Wśród priorytetów resortu nauki na nadchodzące lata jest otwarty dostęp do wyników badań finansowanych ze środków publicznych.

Zależy nam na tym, by na przełomie 2015/2016 r. 60% tych badań było już dostępnych – prof. Barbara Kudrycka

Otwarty dostęp w Polsce - MNiSW

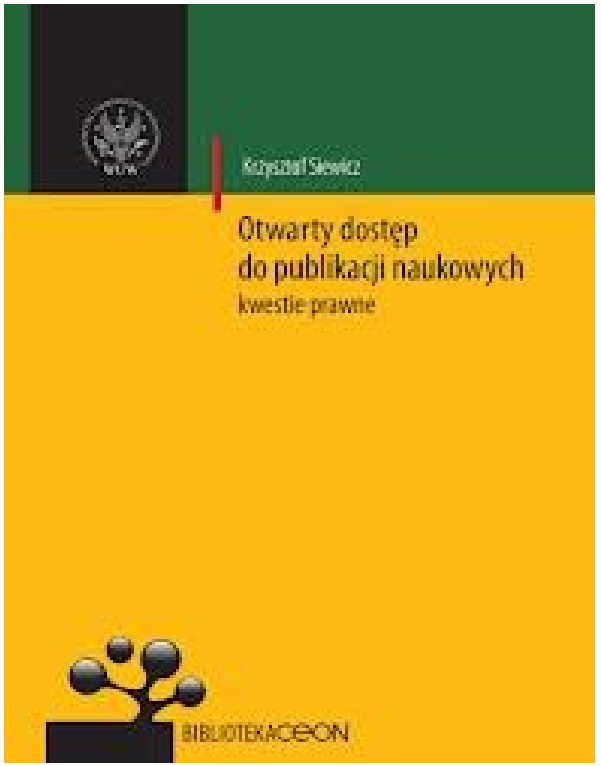
- Licencja „Open Choice” w wydawnictwie Springer
- Budowa infrastruktury, która może być wykorzystana do rozwoju otwartego dostępu
- Ekspertyza „Wdrożenie i promocja otwartego dostępu do treści naukowych i edukacyjnych. Praktyki światowe a specyfika polska - przewidywane koszty, narzędzia, zalety i wady”



Publikcje ICM dotyczące otwartego dostępu

Przewodnik po otwartej nauce

Otwarty dostęp do publikacji naukowych. Kwestie prawne



Paradygmaty

- Rozproszony
  - Zasoby lokalne i lokalna infrastruktura
  - Odpowiedzialność naukowców i lokalnych instytucji za wdrażnie otwartości
  - Wytworzenie lokalnych norm i praktyk (np. w zapisy w umowach o pracę)
- Scentralizowany
  - Zasoby centralne bądź z centralnym punktem dostępu
  - Wytworzenie norm udostępniania treści przez instytucje centralne (np. MNiSW, NCN)
  - Centralne motywacje do wdrażania otwartości

Obawy

- Związane z niezrozumieniem – pozbawienie naukowców praw do ich dzieł, brak potrzeby
- Związane z ogranizacją i wdrażaniem zmiany (na poziomie instytucjonalnym)
- Związane z kosztami – opłaty publikacyjne
- Związane z czasochłonnością i nowymi obowiązkami
- Związane z jakością

Nowe pytania na świecie

- Otwarty dostęp a recenzowanie
- Śmierć czasopism
- Publikowanie negatywnych wyników
- Czy wszystko otwierać (?)

Nowe perspektywy -Text and data mining w nauce (TDM)

Czy prawo do czytania jest też prawem do przetwarzania?

1. Innowacje oparte o dane i teksty
2. Usługi oparte o dane i teksty
3. Efektywniejsze rozprowadzanie informacji

Nowe wyzwania – Otwarte dane

- Nowe formy uprawiania nauki oparte o heterogeniczne dane
- Pilotażowy program Komisji Europejskiej w Horyzoncie 2020
- Rozpowszechnianie się planów zarządzania danymi w największych instytucjach naukowych
- Otwarte dane w instytucjach publicznych (OECD)

Dziękuję za uwagę.

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