

Open access in Eastern Europe: Removing barriers to knowledge sharing

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EIFL Open Access programme manager

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eifl
knowledge without boundaries

Who we are

EIFL is an **international not-for-profit** organisation with a base in Europe and a **global network of partners**



EILF works in
47 countries
in partnership with library consortia

Our mission

**Enabling access to knowledge through libraries
in developing and transition countries to
contribute to sustainable economic and social
development**

Core initiatives

Access to Knowledge for Education, Learning and Research

**EIFL Open access, EIFL-IP, EIFL-FOSS,
EIFL Consortium management, EIFL-Licensing**

Access to Knowledge for Sustainable Livelihoods

EIFL-PLIP: Public Library Innovation Program

EIFL-IP: copyright and libraries Resources

EIFL Handbook on Copyright and Related Issues

Copyright for Librarians: an Online Open Curriculum on
Copyright Law with Harvard's Berkman Center for
Internet & Society

eIFL-IP Draft Law on Copyright Including Model
Exceptions and Limitations for Libraries and
Consumers

Statement of Principles on Copyright Exceptions and
Limitations for Libraries

EIFL OA

We **advocate** for the adoption of **open access policies and mandates** by research funding agencies, universities and research organizations **nationally and internationally**

We **build capacities** to launch **open access repositories**, and to ensure their long-term sustainability

EIFL OA (2)

We empower library professionals, scholars, educators and students to become **open access advocates**

We offer training, support knowledge sharing, and provide expertise on open access policies and practices (journals and repositories)

EIFL OA (3)

41 workshops in 27 countries with participants from over 52 countries (awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building, 2008-2010)

18 open access mandates (China, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, South Africa & Ukraine)

270 open repositories in 39 countries

2,371 open access journals published in the EIFL network.

EIFL OA (4)

Report on **Open Repository Development in Developing and Transition countries**

(EIFL, the University of Kansas Libraries, the DRIVER project and Key Perspectives Ltd)

http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services/eifl-oa/oa-news/2010_07_05_report-on-open

Report on the implementation of **open content licenses in developing and transition countries**

http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services/eifl-oa/oa-news/2010_07_09_report-on-implementation

Open access

Open access for researchers:

increased visibility, usage and impact for their work

Open access for research institutions:

increased visibility and impact, complete record of the research output in easily accessible form, the means to manage and assess research programmes

Open access for publishers:

increased readership and citations, visibility and impact, the best possible dissemination service for research

Open access

Open access literature is **digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.**

Open access is **compatible with copyright, peer review, revenue (even profit), print, preservation, prestige, career-advancement, indexing,** and other features and supportive services associated with conventional scholarly literature.

<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

Open access journals

Journals that use a funding model that **does not charge readers or their institutions for access.**

Users can read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the journal articles.

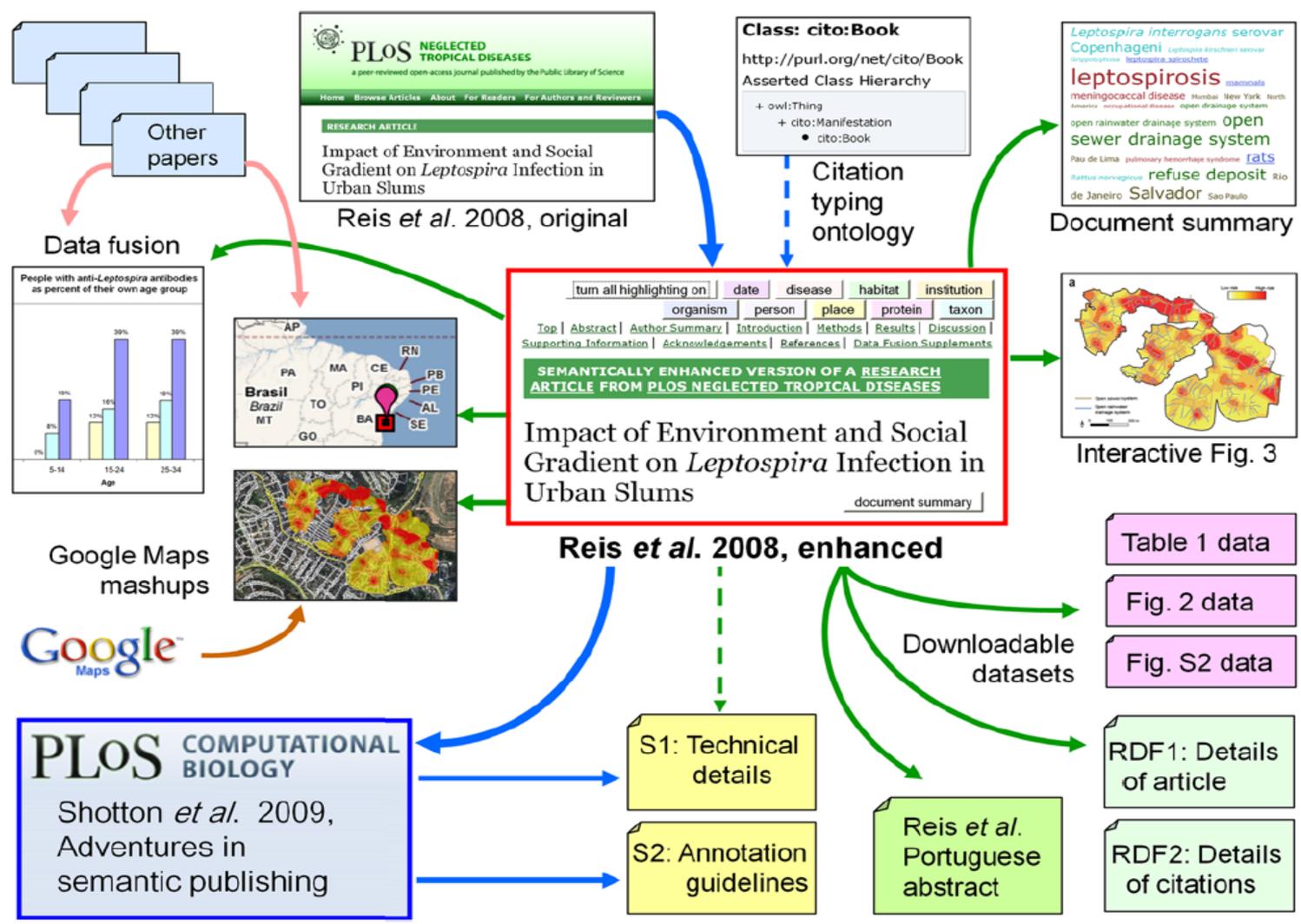


Figure 10. The ecosystem of published articles, documents, spreadsheets, data fusions, and machine-readable RDF data files resulting from our decision to apply semantic enhancements to the PLoS NTDs article by Reis et al. [12]. doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000361.g010

http://www.doaj.org/bpguide/

Best Practices Guide ... - Mozilla Firefox

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Welcome to the Online Guide to Open Access Journals Publishing

The Online Guide to Open Access Journals Publishing provides practical information and tools to support the efforts of scholars and other small teams producing independent Open Access journals. The guide has been developed by [Co-Action Publishing](#) and [Lund University Libraries Head Office](#) with support from the [National Library of Sweden](#) and [Nordbib](#).

Before using this guide, please read this page, which contains important information that will help you get the most out of the guide.

Introduction to the guide

This guide focuses on Open Access scholarly journals publishing. By "Open Access journals" we refer to the publication of peer reviewed scientific manuscripts under the umbrella of a specific journal title.

The Online Guide to Open Access Journals Publishing is a web-based, living document that allows users to navigate quickly to specific areas of interest. Each chapter contains links to additional resources on the same topic in the form of: other documents and websites, tools and templates that can be adapted for your own use, and examples and best practices from other editorial teams to illustrate how the information can be implemented. Wherever possible, tables, charts, figures and checklists have been used in place of lengthy text.

This is a living document. Users are asked to please submit their own best practices and experiences by using the "Share your best practices" function available at the bottom of each page. Your experiences can bring insight to others! We also request that users bring inoperable links to the attention of the developers by clicking on "Contact" in the menu to the left and filling in the form.

Publishing as a system

Ideally we would like to have written this guide in the form of a list of steps to be taken in a nice sequential order. However, the launching and publishing of a scholarly journal does not fit such a tidy scheme; it involves a number of activities that form a *system*. Within this system we can identify *some* clean processes to be followed, but what is more typical is that a number of activities need to be performed in tandem. Moreover, the activities within the system interface with one another, such that the output from one activity can be an input for another, much like the cogs and wheels inside a clock. Large publishing houses are organized into different units that manage the different activities that make up the publishing system, but as a scholar publisher or small team you will be moving back and forth between different activities.

Because the publishing system is complex and can be daunting for small teams, we have written this guide based on the assumption that what is important is to understand *what* activities need to be carried out, *who* ought to carry them out and *how* they relate to other activities within the system. As you read this guide you will notice that we refer back and forth to different sections of the guide.

Methodology

To capture the full complexity of the system yet allow us to clearly understand how different activities interface within it, we have applied the IDEF0 modeling tool (see e.g. "The IDEF Process Modeling Methodology" by Robert P. Hanrahan, Software Technology Support Center, available at: <http://www.stsc.hill.af.mil/crosstalk/1995/06/IDEF.asp>). Initially created for use with technical systems

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Budapest Open Access Initiative - Mozilla Firefox

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http://www.soros.org/openaccess/oajguides/index.shtml

http://www.facebook... Gmail: Електронне по... EIFL: Home https://www.google.c... Welcome to Flickr - Ph... Спільнота a2k ігнук's Bookmarks on... OpenAIRE - OpenAIRE Open Access Week

Budapest Open Access Initiative

Budapest Open Access Initiative



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- [What you can do to help](#)
- [OSI support for BOAI](#)
- [Contact us](#)

Open Access Journal Business Guides

The following guides are available in PDF or HTML format:

Guide to Business Planning for Converting a Subscription-based Journal to Open Access v3 *(Last Update: February 3, 2004)*

- [PDF format \(201 K\)](#)
- [HTML format](#)

Guide to Business Planning for Launching a New Open Access Journal v2

- [PDF format \(212 K\)](#)
- [HTML format](#)

Model Business Plan: A Supplemental Guide for Open Access Journal Developers & Publishers

- [PDF format \(176 K\)](#)
- [HTML format](#)

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This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons License](#).

(To download PDF files, for viewing or for printing, you need the Adobe Acrobat Reader, available free at the [Adobe website](#).)

5830 signatures have been added to the initiative.

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The title bar reads "Income Models for Supporting Open Access (SPARC) - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar contains the URL "http://www.arl.org/sparc/publisher/incomemodels/". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "History", "Bookmarks", "Tools", and "Help". The page content is titled "Income Models for Supporting Open Access" and includes an introductory paragraph, a sub-header "Supply-side income models", and a list of model types. A second column titled "Demand-side models" is also visible.

Income Models for Supporting Open Access

Developing a sound business model is a critical concern of publishers considering open-access distribution. Selecting the model appropriate to a particular journal will depend not only on the expense hurdle that must be cleared, but also on the publisher's mission objectives, size, business management resources, risk tolerance, tax status, and institutional or corporate affiliation.

This Web site and accompanying guide provide an overview of income models currently being used to support the open-access distribution of peer-reviewed scholarly and scientific journals. These resources will be a useful tool both for publishers exploring new potential sources of income and for libraries weighing where to direct meager library funds.

READ or download [the guide](#) | BROWSE income models below | CONTRIBUTE your experiences through this site

Supply-side income models

: supply-side models, funded primarily by producers of the content or by proxies that pay on their behalf.

- [Article Processing Fees](#)
- [Advertising](#)
- [Sponsorships](#)
- [Internal Subsidies](#)
- [External Subsidies](#)
- [Donations & Fundraising](#)
- [Endowments](#)
- [In-Kind Support](#)
- [Partnerships](#)
- [Describe another model](#)

Demand-side models

: funded primarily by consumers of the content or by proxies that pay on their behalf.

- [Use-Triggered Fees](#)
- [Convenience-Format License](#)
- [Value Added Fee-Based Services](#)
- [Contextual E-Commerce](#)
- [Describe another model](#)

How Science 2.0 and Open Access Really Work

May 25, 2010

Posted by Dr. Bertalan Meskó in [Medicine](#), [Open Access](#), [Web 2.0](#), [science](#). [trackback](#)

Last week, I wrote about publishing my first paper in PhD (Peripheral blood gene expression patterns discriminate among chronic inflammatory diseases and healthy controls and identify novel targets) and I said publishing in an open access journal was a real priority for us because we really wanted to get feedback from the scientific communities. So let's see where I shared that paper:

1. Scinceroll.com and also my Hungarian medical blog (MedIQ.blog.hu)
2. Twitter and Friendfeed
3. ResearchGATE

And let's see what happened after that:

- The paper now is the most viewed one in the last 30 days in BMC Medical Genomics.
- It received the "Highly accessed" badge
- I received many e-mails with relevant questions and I had interesting discussions on Twitter (actually found some colleagues who work in the same field)
- I got invitations for collaboration from several international labs.

[» most viewed articles over the last 30 days from all BioMed Central Journals](#)

1. Research article Open Access Highly accessed

Accesses: 1240

Peripheral blood gene expression patterns discriminate among chronic inflammatory diseases and healthy controls and identify novel targets

Bertalan Mesko, Szilard Poliska1, Andrea Szegedi, Zoltan Szekanez, Karoly Palatka, Maria Papp, Laszlo Nagy

BMC Medical Genomics 2010, **3**:15 (5 May 2010)

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[Full text\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#) [\[PubMed\]](#) [\[Related articles\]](#)

Before you'd ask, yes, I think it's because we chose an open access journal. It costs a lot but is really worth it.

What is your story?

search
go!

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12

Medicine in Social Media

PeRSSonalized Medicine

webicina

Practicing medicine in the web 2.0 era

E-LEARNING TOOLS

<< GET STARTED TODAY >>

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berci.mesko@gmail.com

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Open repository

contains **research output, institutional or thematic, and OAI compliant**

<http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/openarchivesprotocol.html>

interoperable, forming a global research facility,
common metadata protocol allows other web
applications, such as data mining

scholars deposit their refereed journal articles in
open archives/repositories, a practice
commonly called, self-archiving

Open Access in numbers

About 1 in 5 articles published in 2009 are now available in open access Björk B-C, Welling P, Laakso M, Majlender P, Hedlund T, et al. (2010) Open Access to the Scientific Journal Literature: Situation 2009. PLoS ONE 5(6): e11273. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011273
<http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0011273>

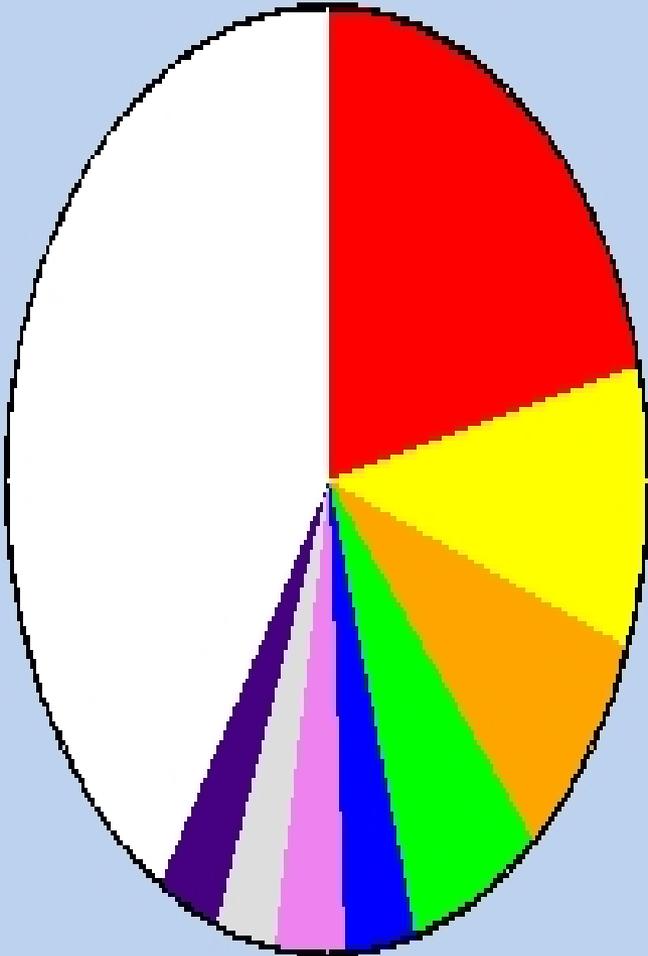
5600 open access journals in the Directory of Open Access Journals <http://www.doaj.org/>

1794 open access repositories in the Directory of Open Access Repositories <http://www.openoar.org/>

1941 open access repositories in the Registry of Open Access Repositories <http://roar.eprints.org/>

25,518,361 open access documents in the BASE Search <http://www.base-search.net>

Proportion of Repositories by Country Worldwide

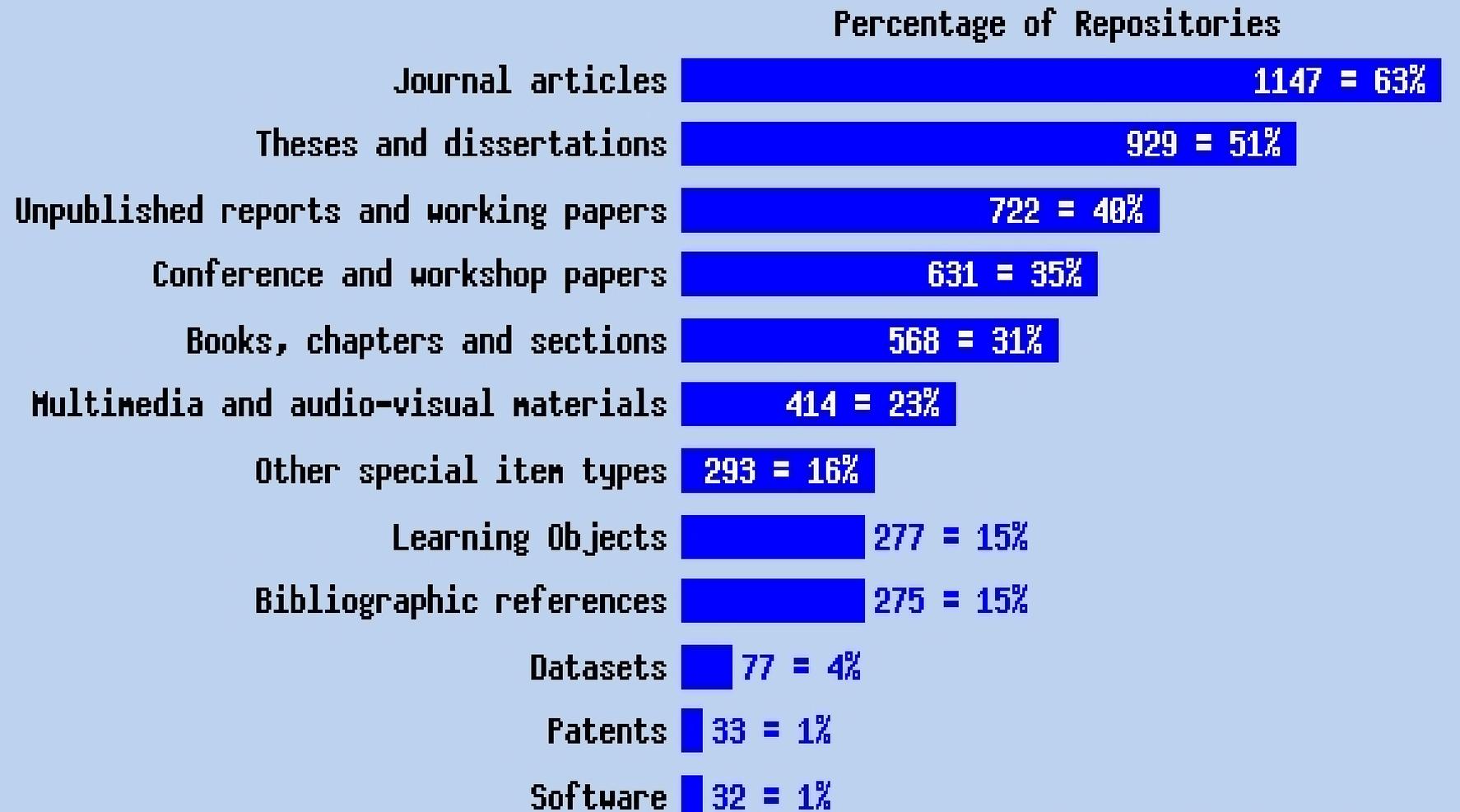


- United States (375 = 21%)
- United Kingdom (181 = 10%)
- Germany (142 = 8%)
- Japan (120 = 7%)
- Spain (67 = 4%)
- Australia (63 = 4%)
- Italy (57 = 3%)
- France (56 = 3%)
- [85 Others (733 = 41%)]

Total = 1794 repositories

Content types

Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories Worldwide



Total = 1794 repositories

Open Repository Development

Report on **Open Repository Development in Developing and Transition countries**

(EIFL, the University of Kansas Libraries, the DRIVER project and Key Perspectives Ltd)

http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services/eifl-oa/oa-news/2010_07_05_report-on-open

Motivations

83% to increase the visibility of the institution's
research output

66% to provide free access to the institution's
research output

62% to preserve the institution's research
output

Motivations (2)

35% the repository was set up **to help evaluate researchers and departments**

34% the repository was set up **in response to requests from faculty**

Stimulants

57% Increased visibility and citations for the publications of the academics in our institution

32% Simple and user-friendly depositing process

32% Institutional policy of mandatory depositing

32% Awareness-raising efforts among the academics

Stimulants (2)

27% Interest from the decision makers within institution

16% The requirements of research-funding organisations in our country regarding depositing research output in Open Access repositories

14% Policy to safeguard the **long-term preservation** of the deposited material

11% Institutional **policy of accountability**

11% Integration/linking of the digital repository with other systems in our institution

Open repositories

**Publicise an institute's research strengths,
providing maximum return on research
investment;**

**Can be mandated by institutions, speeding
development;**

Provide an administrative tool for institutions;

Open repositories (2)

Increase impact and usage of institute's research, providing new contacts and research partnerships for authors;

Use free software and benefit from free technical support for installation and use; low installation and maintenance costs; quick to set up & gain benefits;

Provide usage statistics showing global interest and value of institutional research.

Swan, A. (2010) The Open Access citation advantage: Studies and results to date

Summary data from these studies are provided below.

Measure	Result
Studies finding a positive Open Access citation advantage	27
Studies finding no Open Access citation advantage (or an OA citation disadvantage)	4

Size of OA citation advantage when found (and where explicitly stated by discipline)	% increase in citations with Open Access
Physics/astronomy	170 to 580
Mathematics	35 to 91
Biology	-5 to 36
Electrical engineering	51
Computer science	157
Political science	86
Philosophy	45
Medicine	300 to 450
Communications studies (IT)	200
Agricultural sciences	200 to 600

Key Perspectives



**MODELLING SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION OPTIONS:
COSTS AND BENEFITS FOR UNIVERSITIES**

Report to the JISC

February 2010

Prepared by:
Alma Swan
Key Perspectives Ltd
48 Old Coach Road
Playing Place
Truro
TR3 6ET
UK
+44 1392 879702



University A: a relatively small, post-1992 institution with a strong vocational/professional focus and with a growing, good-quality research base. It provides a counterweight to the research-primacy of some of the other case studies. Research income: circa 2 million GBP *per annum*.

University B: a pre-1992 university with a tradition of strength in applied research and a strong enterprise and innovation focus. Research income: circa 10 million GBP *per annum*.

University C: a large, research-intensive Russell Group University. Research income: circa 75 million GBP *per annum*.

University D: a large, very research-intensive, high-performing university. Research income: circa 200 million GBP *per annum*

Box 1: University profiles

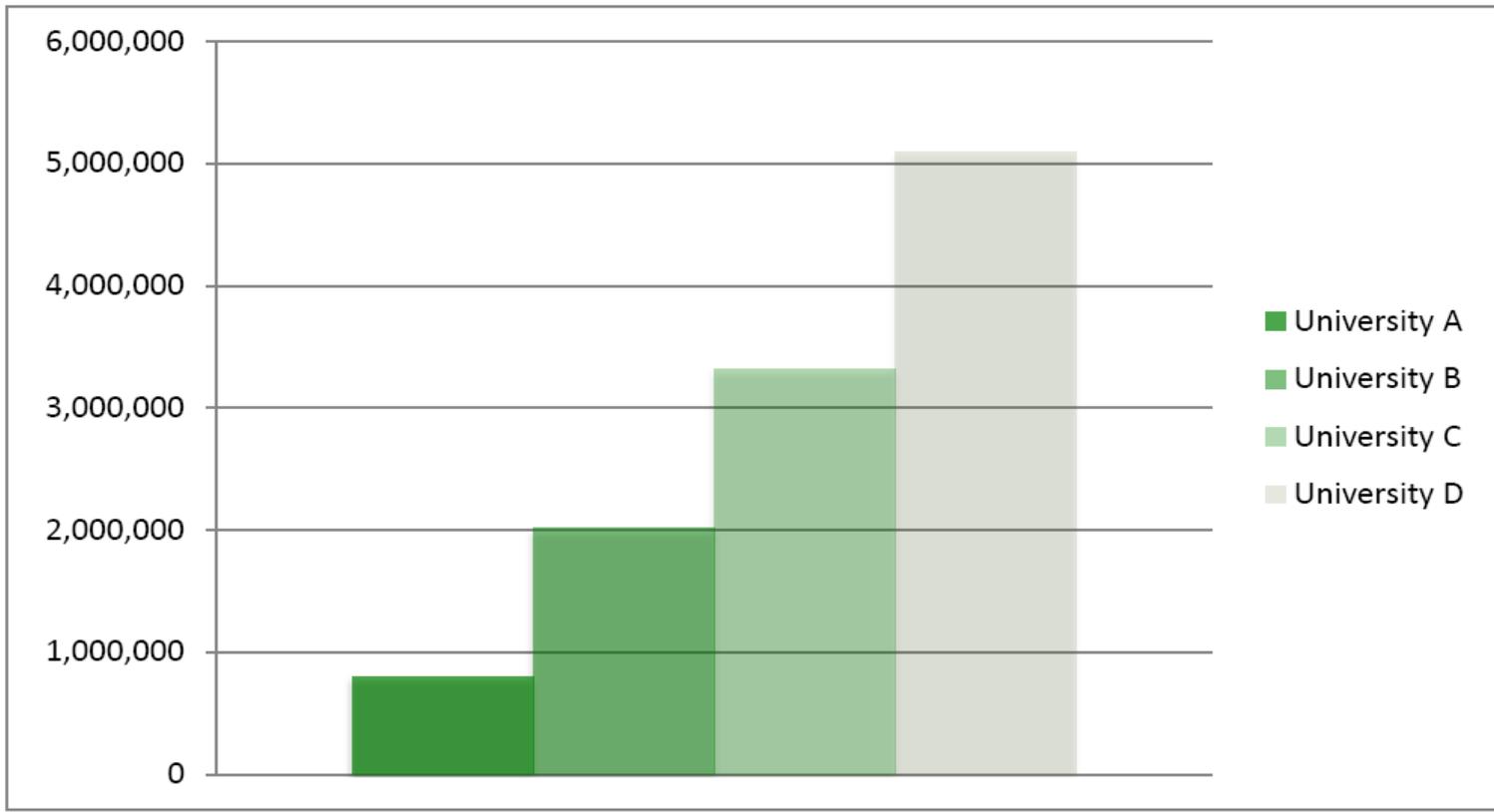


Figure 7: Research system savings from Open Access per annum (GBP)

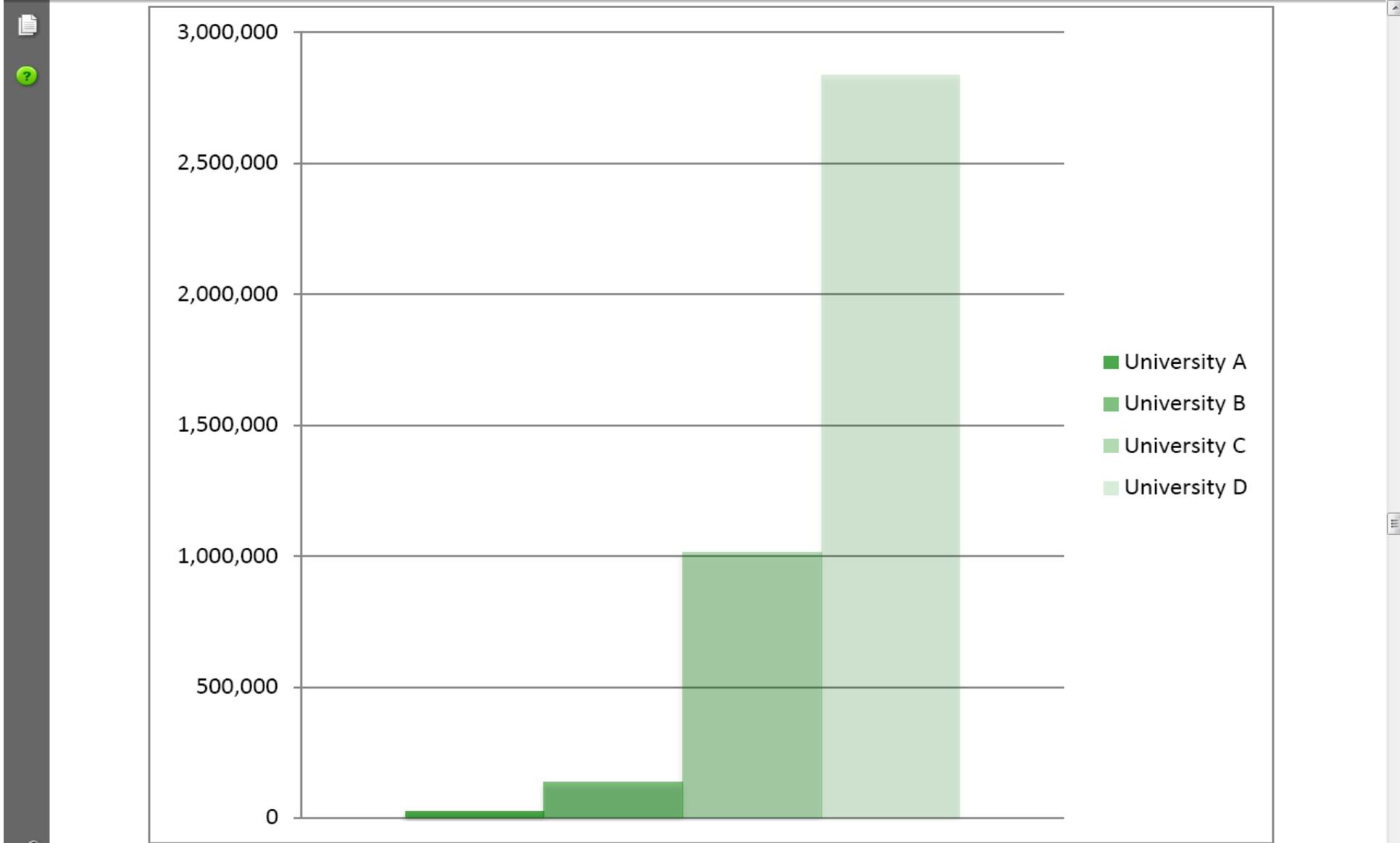


Figure 2: Increase in return to R&D from Open Access per annum (GBP)

Open access repository

A useful **tool in day to day research management activities.**

Once research outputs are stored in the repository they can be used by departmental research managers as the **definitive source of information for promotion panels and appraisals.**

It is part of a **network, both formal and informal.**

The Briefing Paper written by Wendy White, University of Southampton Library, and edited by Alma Swan for OASIS: www.openoasis.org

Open access repository (2)

Repositories could be **linked to the institutional research management system (IRMS)**:

e.g. data from the finance office for research income, information on staffing from the human resources database and details of postgraduate numbers from the student records system.

Using the central repository in this way can lead to **resource efficiencies across the institution**. Without this arrangement the information about research outputs may otherwise need to be gathered from several individual departments or research groups.

The Briefing Paper written by Wendy White, University of Southampton Library, and edited by Alma Swan for OASIS: www.openoasis.org

Open access

Provides access to the world's research output, free of financial and other restrictions – a level playing field;

Incorporates local research into interoperable network of global knowledge;

Increases impact of local research, providing new contacts and research partnerships for authors; removes professional isolation

Strengthens economies through developing a strong and independent national science base.

Open access (2)

There are considerable

economic, social and educational benefits

to making research and other outputs available
without financial, legal and technical

barriers to access



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Access Management

European Commission Activities

Interoperability of Digital Repositories

Libraries in the Digital Age

Licensing

> Open Access

Costs and Benefits of Open Access

[Letter to EU Commission](#)
[Open Access Petition](#)
[Licence to Publish](#)
[Open Access Working Group](#)
[Primary Research Data](#)
[Strategy](#)
[Sustainability](#)
[Virtual Research Environments](#)

Knowledge Exchange comparative report on Costs and Benefits of Open Access

In June 2009 a study was completed that had been commissioned by Knowledge Exchange and written by Professor John Houghton, Victoria University, Australia. This report on the study was titled: "Open Access – What are the economic benefits?"

A comparison of the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Denmark." This report was based on the findings of studies in which John Houghton had modelled the costs and benefits of Open Access in three countries. These studies had been undertaken in the UK by JISC, in the Netherlands by SURF and in Denmark by DEFF.

In the three national studies the costs and benefits of scholarly communication were compared based on three different publication models. The modelling revealed that the greatest advantage would be offered by the Open Access model, which means that the research institution or the party financing the research pays for publication and the article is then freely accessible.

Adopting this model could lead to annual savings of around EUR 70 million in Denmark, EUR 133 million in The Netherlands and EUR 480 in the UK. The report concludes that the advantages would not just be in the long term; in the transitional phase too, more open access to research results would have positive effects. In this case the benefits would also outweigh the costs.

The full report is available here:

[Open Access – What are the economic benefits?](#)

[A comparison of the United Kingdom, Netherlands and Denmark](#)

The reports of the three countries can be downloaded below:

- JISC report: [Economic Implications of Alternative Scholarly Publishing Models: Exploring the costs and benefits](#)
- SURF report: [Costs and Benefits of Research Communication: The Dutch Situation](#)
- DEFF report is not available at the website yet. For questions concerning the report, please contact [Anne Sandfaer](#) at DEFF.

Seminar with members of European Commission

On the 22 June 2009 this combined report was discussed in a seminar with various members of the European commission and other European bodies present. At this seminar not only the report was presented, but responses from various stakeholders and implications for funders were also discussed. Two speakers from the European commission gave a presentation on the activities they are undertaking in the field of Open Access. These presentations can be found below.



The Lisbon Treaty

Article 179: The Union shall have the objective of **strengthening its scientific and technological bases by achieving a European research area in which researchers, scientific knowledge and technology circulate freely, and encouraging it to become more competitive**, including in its industry...

Article 180: In pursuing these objectives, the Union shall carry out the following activities, complementing the activities carried out in the Member States: (c) **dissemination and optimisation of the results of activities** in Union research, technological development and demonstration

Fifth freedom

Free movement of knowledge



European Commission EUROPE 2020

European Commission > Europe 2020

Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Over the last two years, we have faced the world's worst economic crisis since the 1930s. This crisis has reversed much of the progress achieved in Europe since 2000. We are now facing high levels of unemployment, sluggish structural growth and excessive levels of debt. The economic situation is improving, but the recovery is still fragile. At the same time, the world is moving fast and long-term challenges – globalisation, pressure on resources, climate change, ageing – are intensifying.

Europe can succeed if it acts collectively, as a Union. The Europe 2020 strategy put forward by the Commission sets out a vision of Europe's social market economy for the 21st century. It shows how the EU can come out stronger from the crisis and how it can be turned into a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. To deliver rapid and lasting results, stronger economic governance will be required.

Following the Commission's communication "[Europe 2020: a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth](#)" [1240 kB] and the discussions held in the Council, on the 25-26 March 2010, [the European Council reached an agreement on the new strategy](#), [120 kB], which was formally adopted on 17 June. See the [European Council conclusions](#).

Following the launch of the Europe 2020 strategy, the Commission gave guidance to Member States on the implementation of the strategy and more specifically on the [governance, tools and policy cycle of the strategy](#).

News

06.10.2010 - [Innovation Union](#)

15.09.2010 - [Youth on the move](#)

19.07.2010 - [€6.4 billion for smart growth and jobs – Europe's biggest investment in research and innovation](#)

13.07.2010 - [Europe 2020 strategy jobs and growth: the Council adopts broad economic policy guidelines](#)

A Digital Agenda for Europe

2.5.2. Driving ICT innovation by exploiting the single market

Knowledge transfer activities should be managed effectively... and **publicly funded research should be widely disseminated through Open Access publication of scientific data and papers**

To this end the Commission will appropriately extend current Open Access publication requirements as stipulated in Commission Decision C(2008) 4408 (more information on this pilot is available at <http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.topic&id=1680>).

Europe 2020

Europe 2020 Flagship Initiative

Innovation Union

The Commission will **promote open access** to the results of publicly funded research. It will aim to make **open access to publications the general principle for projects funded by the EU research Framework Programmes.**

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http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/intm/97236.pdf

A digital agenda for Europe

97236.pdf (application/pdf Object)

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COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



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

*2832nd COMPETITIVENESS (Internal market, Industry and Research) Council meeting
Brussels, 22 and 23 November 2007*

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

Done

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European Commission RESEARCH - Science in Society

European Commission > Research > SiS > Policy Initiatives > Open Access > Open Access In Fp7

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portal

Policy Initiatives

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OPEN ACCESS IN FP7

Reimbursement of Open Access publication costs in FP7

In the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7), 'gold' Open Access fees (i.e. 'Open Access publishing' and 'author pays' fees) are eligible for reimbursement. Details can be found in the FP7 model Grant Agreement:

Reimbursement of publication costs (📎 191KB) ('paid' Open Access), article II.16.4 'other activities'.

Open Access Pilot in FP7

In August 2008, the European Commission launched the Open Access Pilot in FP7 that will run until the end of the Framework Programme. It aims to ensure that research results funded by the EU citizen are made available to the population at large for free. In this way, Open Access is considered a way to improve the EU's return on research and development (R&D) investment.

Under the Open Access pilot, FP7 grant recipients in seven areas (energy, environment, health, information and communication technologies [only cognitive systems, interaction, and robotics], research infrastructures [only e-infrastructures], science in society, and socioeconomic sciences and humanities) are expected to:

- deposit peer-reviewed research articles or final manuscripts resulting from their FP7 projects into an online repository;
- make their best effort to ensure open access to these articles within either 6 months (health, energy, environment, information and communication technologies, research infrastructures) or 12 months (science in society, socioeconomic sciences and humanities) after publication.

EC Open access pilot

The European Commission wants to ensure that the **results of the research it funds** under the EU's 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7) with more than € 50 billion from 2007 – 2013, are **disseminated as widely and effectively as possible to guarantee maximum exploitation and impact in the world of researchers and beyond.**

Open access to research articles **helps to increase the impact of the EU's investment in research and development** and to **avoid wasting time and valuable resources on duplicative research.**

EC Open access pilot (2)

With access to a wider selection of literature, **researchers can build upon this knowledge to further their own work.**

Small and medium sized businesses and entrepreneurs can also benefit from improved access to the latest research developments **to speed up commercialisation and innovation.**

ERC Scientific Council Guidelines for Open Access

The ERC requires that all peer-reviewed publications from ERC-funded research projects **be deposited on publication into an appropriate research repository** where available, such as PubMed Central, ArXiv or an institutional repository, and subsequently **made Open Access within 6 months of publication.**

The ERC considers essential that **primary data are deposited** to the relevant databases as soon as possible, preferably immediately after publication and in any case not later than 6 months after the date of publication.

(December 2007)



Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe

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Open Access
Open Access is the immediate, online, free availability of research outputs without restrictions on use commonly imposed by publisher copyright agreements.

Open Access in Europe
Two main European OA initiatives are in progress which will improve access to, and will accelerate the research and discovery process:

Supporting OA deposition
OpenAIRE has set up a Helpdesk to answer your questions about the FP7 pilot and ERC OA guidelines, and on depositing Open Access publications.

Latest News
Open Access Institutional Policy at the Open University of Catalonia

20 FEBRUARY 2010
European Countries join forces to realize the EC Open Access

EUROHORCs

All the major public funding agencies in 24 European countries are members of European Heads of Research Councils (EUROHORCs)

In May 2008 the General Assembly of EUROHORCs agreed to recommend a minimal standard regarding Open Access to its Member Organisations. The proposed minimal standard is an *intermediate step* towards a system in which free access to all scientific information is guaranteed without jeopardizing the system of peer review, quality control, and long-term preservation.

(based on Open Access Policies: An Overview by David Prosser, SPARC Europe Director:

<http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services/eifl-oa/training/2009-nepal/10-david-prosser>)

EUROHORCs (2)

It encourages its members to reduce embargo time to not more than six months and later to zero.

All MOs of EUROHORCs should sign the Berlin Declaration on Open Access (2003);

all scientists, either funded by or doing research for MOs, should be informed about the already existing mechanisms for Open Access and strongly advised to make use of them.

(based on Open Access Policies: An Overview by David Prosser, SPARC Europe Director:
<http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services/eifl-oa/training/2009-nepal/10-david-prosser>)

Berlin Declaration

‘Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society.’

Signatories should promote open access by encouraging researchers/grant recipients to publish in open access.

encouraging the holders of cultural heritage to support open access by providing their resources on the Internet

<http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

Berlin Declaration (2)

developing means to evaluate open access
contributions and online-journals
in order to maintain the standards
of quality assurance and good scientific practice;

advocating that open access publication
be recognized in promotion
and tenure evaluation.

<http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

Bulgaria

4 open access repositories: Research at Sofia University, New Bulgarian University Scholar Electronic Repository, University of Rus, DSpace at Institute of Mathematics and Informatics (IMI BAS)

26 open access journals published by Bourgas University, Technical College, Hikari Ltd, NBU Library, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, University of Sofia, Trakia University, Union of Scientists in Bulgaria, Academic Publishing House, National Bank for Industrial Microorganisms and Cell Cultures Bulgaria, Science & Education Foundation, Bulgarian Geological Society, SCS Consulting Ltd, Pensoft Publishers and Plovdiv University

Bulgaria (2)

Bibliosphere, Ecologia Balkanica and ZooNotes

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Estonia

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Latvia

SciRePrints: Science and Religion Dialogue Prints of
University of Latvia

2 open access journals published by Versita, Poland



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Apie atvirą prieigą

Atviros prieigos siekis – užtikrinti nemokamą prieigą prie mokslinės literatūros: straipsnių, konferencijų pranešimų, daktaro disertacijų ir tezių, kitos publikuotos ir nepublikuotos medžiagos. Atviros prieigos vystimasis suteikia galimybę skleisti tyrimų rezultatus, užtikrinant jų matomumą pasaulyje bei suteikiant akademinės bendruomenės nariams geresnę prieigą prie pasaulinių mokslinių išteklių.

Mokslinių publikacijų atvira prieiga yra užtikrinama per atviros prieigos žurnalus ir atviros prieigos archyvus bei talpyklas:

- Atviros prieigos žurnalai vykdo straipsnių recenzavimą ir užtikrina jų nemokamą prieigą pasaulinei akademinėi bendruomenei. Žurnalų išlaidas sudaro recenzavimo, straipsnių rengimo, tarybinės stoties palaikymo išlaidos. Leidybos išlaidos gali būti padengiamos ugdymo ar mokslo institucijų, profesinių ir mokslinių bendruomenių. Kai kurių atviros prieigos žurnalų išlaidas apmoka straipsnius publikuojantys autoriai, jų institucijos arba rėmėjai.
- Atviros prieigos archyvai ar talpyklos nevykdo publikacijų recenzavimo, tačiau užtikrina jų prieigą ir matomumą pasaulyje. Jose gali būti talpinami nerecenzuoti preprintai, recenzuoti postprintai arba abiejų tipų publikacijos. Talpyklos gali būti kūnamos instituciniu principu, t.y. priklausyti vienai institucijai ar institucijų tinklui, arba kuriamos konkrečios mokslo tematikos archyvai. Kuriant atviros prieigos archyvus ir talpyklas rekomenduojama laikytis standartų, palaikančių [OA1-PMH](#) protokolą ir užtikrinančių talpyklų suderinamumą.

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- skatinti informacijos specialistus, bibliotekininkus, mokslininkus, dėstytojus ir studentus palaikyti atviros prieigos idėjas ir jų realizavimą.

Lithuania

a National repository eLABa (Electronic Academic Library of Lithuania): Lithuanian ETDs, books, journals, conference proceedings, working papers, empirical data

Kaunas College (Kauno kolegija) institutional repository

14 journals in DOAJ; Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Publishers publishes 12 scientific journals (all of them are OA)

Lithuania (2)

a Law on Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania (April 30, 2009) requires public access to research results.

Open Access institutional mandate: “*Regulations of Open Access to Scientific Information of Vilnius University*” (October 8, 2009)

Voluntary Open Access policy: “*Vytautas Magnus University regulations on submission of study and research documents to Electronic Academic Library of Lithuania (eLABa)*” (May 27, 2009)

Poland

6 open access repositories: subject: ECNIS Repository (Environmental Cancer Risk, Nutrition and Individual Susceptibility); institutional: IBB PAS Repository: Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, AMUR - Adam Mickiewicz University Repository, Yadda repository Warsaw University; departmental: Digital Library of the Formal Linguistics Department at the University of Warsaw, and Electrical Engineering Wroclaw University of Technology.

Polish digital library federation (56 digital libraries)

Poland (2)

All works the repositories **Electrical Engineering, Wroclaw University of Technology and AGH OpenCourseWare**, AGH University of Science and Technology, are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial Share Alike Poland License

The PIONIER Network Digital Libraries Federation provides a search facility for publications licensed under Creative Commons licenses: 246 publications from 5 digital libraries (as of July 9, 2010): Kujawsko-Pomorska Digital Library, Digital Library of Wroclaw University, Warsaw University of Technology Digital Library, Selesian Digital Library

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Poland (3)

82 OA journals

Open Access Publishers: Termedia and ViaMedica

Springer Open Choice for Polish Institutions: The ICM University of Warsaw, acting on behalf of the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education, and Springer reached an agreement in which the open access fees are covered for authors at Polish institutions from May 2010 onwards

Poland (4)

Two journals are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Poland License: **EBIB Bulletin** published by the Polish Librarians Association and **Folia Histochemica et Cytobiologica** published by Polish Histochemical and Cytochemical Society: every user is free to share — (to copy, distribute and transmit the work) and to remix — (to adapt the work) under the following condition: attribution — (they must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author).

Poland (5)

the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences open access institutional mandate: “All newly published manuscripts must be immediately deposited in the repository in the final reviewed version (not publisher's proprietary pdf). Deposits will become available immediately or after expiration of embargo, depending on publisher's policy.”

On November 20, 2009 the Rector of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan issued an open access PhD theses mandate.

Poland (6)

Open Education Coalition (KOED), Open Handbooks (wiki), Free literature, Open AGH – open platform for e-learning (free courses)

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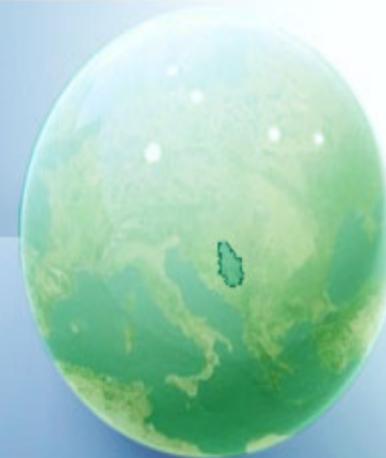
Driving force behind open access

Open Access

Authors: their work is not seen by all their peers – do not receive the recognition they deserve

Readers: cannot view all research literature they need – less effective

Libraries: cannot satisfy information needs of their users



News

26.04.2007 • New issue

Facta Universitatis

26.04.2007 • New journals

15 new journals added to doiSerbia repository.

08.07.2008 • New journals

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University associations

European University Association:

“Universities should develop institutional policies and strategies that foster the availability of their quality-controlled research results for the broadest possible range of users, maximising their visibility, accessibility and scientific impact.

The basic approach ...should be the creation of an institutional repository or participation in a shared repository...

http://www.eua.be/fileadmin/user_upload/files/Policy_Positions/Recommendations_Open_Access_adopted_by_the_EUA_Council_on_26th_of_March_2008_final.pdf

Research Communication

Cameron Neylon:

The future of research communication is aggregation

<http://cameronneylon.net/blog/the-future-of-research-communication-is-aggregation/>

Cameron Neylon: Biochemist, Open Science, Open Access, and bringing more experimental techniques to the biosciences, work at the Science and Technology Facilities Council, the UK's major provider and supporter of large scale academic research facilities, including synchrotrons, neutron sources, and high powered lasers



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Title: Sustainable livelihood approaches and soil erosion risks : who is to judge?

Authors: Forsyth, Timothy

Subject: GF Human ecology. Anthropogeography, GE Environmental Sciences, JF Political institutions (General)

Publication Date: 12-2006

Date: 2007-04-02TZ

Timestamp: 2007-04-02TZ

Publisher: LSE Research Online

Type: Article, PeerReviewed

Full Text: <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/909/1/ForsythSustainable.pdf>

Abstract: Purpose: This paper contributes to debates about environmental policy in developing countries by examining how far sustainable livelihoods approaches (SLAs) to development may allow an alternative, and less universalistic approach to environmental changes such as soil erosion. Approach: The paper provides an overview of debates about environmental narratives and SLAs. There are tensions in both debates, about how far local institutions represent adaptations to predefined environmental risks, or instead enable a redefinition of risks according to the experience of poor people. In addition, there is a tension in how far SLAs should be seen as a fixed institutional design, or as a framework for organizing ideas and concerns about development. The paper presents research on soil erosion in Thailand as a case study of how SLAs can redefine risks from erosion for poor people. Findings: SLAs provide a more contextual analysis of how environmental changes such as soil erosion represent risk to different land users, and hence SLAs can make environmental interventions more relevant for reducing vulnerability. But this approach can only succeed if intervener agencies are willing to consider challenging pre-existing environmental narratives in order to

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bcl-2	5423	Breast Neoplasms	4017	erythema	49	Nitric Oxide	454	cdc2	723	oxygen	1295
ras	3120	Adenocarcinoma	3616	ataxia	47	Etoposide	413	proteasome	608	Estrogen	1094
Bcl-2	3058	carcinogenesis	3433	seizures	46	Fragment	366	APC	540	Estrogen	1076
Ki-67	2834	breast cancer	3100	hyperoxia	41	lysine	235	MAP	507	Cisplatin	1020
mdm2	2573	Adenocarcinoma	3009	abdominal pain	30	Tretinoin	228	PARP	507	tyrosine	939
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caspase-3	1635	metastases	1975	headache	20	Estradiol	169	topoisomerase	297	Doxorubicin	818
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c-myc	1553	squamous cell carcinoma	1880	fatigue	18	Estrogens	125	caspase-8	288	calcium	708
MDM2	1426	Colorectal Neoplasms	1704	skin damage	16	ROS	98	topoisomerase	274	Progesterone	702
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WAF1	1174	Liver Neoplasms	1537	hypothermia	15	MDM	91	glutathione S-transferase	259	Glutathione	638
cyclin D1	1153	Leukemia	1454	Recovery of Function	14	IFN-gamma	86	beta-galactosidase	259	Glutathione	638
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Harald Hentschke, Claudia Benkwitz, Matthew I Banks, Mark G Perkins, Gregg E Homanics, Robert A Pearce, pp. 3643-55, Volume 102, Issue 6, Journal of neurophysiology, 2009 [PMID:19846622]

Fittingly, long-lasting recurrent inhibition of population **spikes** was less powerful in the mutant, indicating that **receptors containing beta (3) subunits contribute** substantially to **GABA (A , slow currents in pyramidal neurons** . »XML
- [Coxsackievirus B5 induced apoptosis of HeLa cells: effects on p53 and SUMO . »XML](#)
Rogério Gomes, Renata Guerra-Sá, Eurico Arruda, pp. 256-63, Volume 396, Issue 2, Virology, 2010 [PMID:19906394]

Taken together, these results suggest that CVB5 infection of HeLa cells **elicit** the intrinsic pathway of apoptosis by **MDM2 degradation and p53 activation** , destabilizing protein sumoylation, by a **mechanism that is dependent on a functional ubiquitin-proteasome system** . »XML
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N E Tzanakis, G Peros, P Karakitsos, G A Giannopoulos, S P Efsthathiou, G Rallis, Chr Tsigris, A Kostakis, N I Nikiteas, pp. 606-11, Volume 109, Issue 5, Acta chirurgica Belgica, 2009 [PMID:19994803]

The routine evaluation of **p53 and Ki67 levels** could be a useful tool in identification of patient with more aggressive disease and **contribute** to **a better therapeutic approach** . »XML
- [Tumor protein 53 mutations and inherited cancer : beyond Li-Fraumeni syndrome . »XML](#)
Edenir I Palmero, Maria Iw Achatz, Patricia Ashton-Prolla, Magali Olivier, Pierre Hainaut, pp. 64-9, Volume 22, Issue 1, Current opinion in oncology, 2010 [PMID:19952748]

Elucidating the molecular mechanisms underlying the **predisposition caused by TP53 deficiency** may help to develop better, evidence-based and personalized clinical protocols. »XML
- [Genome-wide transcriptome analyses reveal p53 inactivation mediated loss of miR-34a expression in malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumours . »XML](#)
Subbaya Subramanian, Venugopal Thayani, Robert B West, Cheng-Han Lee, Andrew H Beck, Shirley Zhu, Erinn Downs-Kelly, Kelli Montgomery, John R Goldblum, Pancras Cw Hogendoorn, Christopher L Corless, Andre M Oliveira, Sarah M Dry, Torsten O Nielsen, Brian P Rubin, Jonathan A Fletcher, Christopher Dm Fletcher, Matt van de Rijn, pp. 58-70, Volume 220, Issue 1, The Journal of pathology, 2010 [PMID:19890883]

In vitro studies using the cell lines MPNST-14 (**NF1** mutant) and MPNST-724 (from a non-NF1 individual) show that **exogenous expression of p53 or miR-34a promotes apoptotic cell death** . »XML
- [Essential role of the RNA-binding protein HuR in progenitor cell survival in mice . »XML](#)
Mallika Ghosh, Hector Leonardo Aguila, Jason Michaud, Youxi Ai, Ming-Tao Wu, Annabrita Hemmes, Ari Ristimaki, Caiying Guo, Henry Furneaux, Timothy Hla, pp. 3530-43, Volume 119, Issue 12, The Journal of clinical investigation, 2009 [PMID:19884661]

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Open data

The benefits of open data, says Murray-Rust, are clear: **Opening up data allows others to validate or disprove experiments, leads to new scientific insights and gives individuals who created the science new recognition.**

“It's commonplace that we advance by building on the work of colleagues and predecessors – standing on the shoulders of giants,” says Pollock, co-founder of the Open Knowledge Foundation and Mead Fellow in Economics, Emmanuel College, University of Cambridge. **“In a digital age, to build on the work of others we need something very concrete: access to the data of others and the freedom to use and reuse it.”**

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/innovator/panton.shtml>

Open data (2)

The authors' vision is that data needs to be used and reused for the maximum benefit, says Neylon, who also serves on the Science and Technology Facility Council. In most cases, scientists are taking public money or money from charity to conduct their research and those entities want to generate meaningful outputs.

“They want to make investments that get the biggest possible return,” says Neylon. “Funders are under pressure to make sure funding outputs are being fully exploited. The public is not impressed with hearing data is not available... people are appalled when data is not available.”

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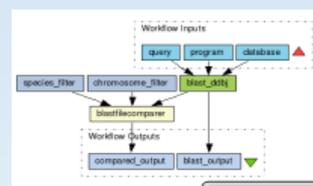
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OpenWetWare is an effort to promote the sharing of information, know-how, and wisdom among researchers and groups who are working in biology & biological engineering. [Learn more about us.](#)
If you would like edit access, would be interested in helping out, or want your lab website hosted on OpenWetWare, please join us.

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Welcome

2009 iGEM Teams



OpenWetWare
Lab Notebooks



New features include:

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See all new users.

OWW Community Blog



[Referencing a DOI Within OpenWetWare](#)

To lookup an article using a document object identifier, there's a cheap and cheerful way to do it based upon the work we did earlier to add access to pubget.

[OpenWetWare: Where DOI Begin\(s\)?](#)

MediaWiki is the software that OpenWetWare.org is built on. We customize it by applying our own styling to the page, add our own member management software to it, and either write our own extensions to it or download and install others.

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To paraphrase Sigmund Freud,
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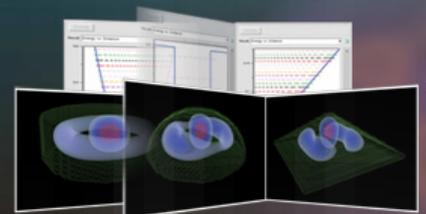


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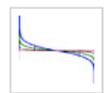
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NANO NETWORKS

FEATURED TOOL



Carrier Statistics Lab: Calculate the electron & hole density in semiconductors

FEATURED TEACHING MATERIAL



Computational Nanoscience, Lecture 18.5: A Little More, and Lots of Repetition, on Solids: Here we go over again some of the basics that one needs to know and understand in order to carry out electronic structure, atomic-scale calculations ...

FEATURED PROFILE



Yang Liu: I received my B.S. degree from the University of Science and Technical of China in 1998, and the Ph.D. degree in physics from the University of ...

FEATURED QUESTION



Deploying Matlab Script as client-side applet : I am trying to deploy matlab calculation programs as client-side java applications. The idea is to have a repeatable process of conversion such that anyone could make a matlab program web-deployable ...

Asked by Alexander Krause - 1 year 10 months ago - 1 response

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the Tropical Disease Initiative



an open source drug discovery project



Good news for Tropical Disease Research!

New collaboration between Pfizer and DNDi.

Pfizer Inc and Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) have signed an agreement that is designed to facilitate advancements in the battle against human African trypanosomiasis (HAT), visceral leishmaniasis (VL) and Chagas disease, which afflict vulnerable populations in the developing world. Under the agreement, DNDi will have access [...]

Posted on Nov 19.09 to [News](#) [NO COMMENTS YET]

TDI presented at Duke-NUS (Singapore)

July 16th, 2009

TDI was presented at the DUKE-NUS University in Singapore. Slides can be found here.

Posted on Jul 31.09 to [Presentation](#) [NO COMMENTS YET]

Blogging about TDI's kernel start appearing...

Common Knowledge blog post

We are glad to see that our kernel is starting to spark some comments and posts in the blogosphere. For example, John Wilbanks, who runs the Science Commons project at Creative Commons, has some nice thoughts on our approach.

Posted on Apr 29.09 to [Web](#) [NO COMMENTS YET]

More on our TDI kernel. Now in PLoS NTD!

PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases published with full details our kernel.

The detailed description on how our The Tropical Disease Initiative kernel was produced have been published in the last issue of the PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases journal. You can read about it in the PLoS NTD site at this link. For fair use, you can download the PDF here.

Marc A. [...]

Posted on Apr 21.09 to [Article, News](#) [NO COMMENTS YET]

In brief...

The Tropical Disease Initiative aims to provide a "kernel" for open source drug discovery. Such kernel should allow scientists from laboratories, universities, institutes, and corporations to work together for a common cause: find new drugs against tropical diseases such as Malaria or Tuberculosis.

To know more, visit the "INSIDE" links... →



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Next steps – researchers and students

Publish articles in open access journals

Self-archive in open repositories

Spread a word about open access

Next steps – research managers

Introduce open access policies

Transform the TA journals into OA journals

Set-up open repositories

Spread a word about open access

Next steps – libraries

Set-up open repositories

Help researchers and students to self-archive

**Help to publish open access journals and create
open educational resources**

Help in data curation and sharing

Spread a word about open access

National governments and international organizations

1. Require open access to publicly funded scientific research (funders mandates).
2. Commit to public domain status for publicly funded data.
3. Consider a patent policy that does not hinder the process of open innovations.
4. Start tracking and rewarding sharing via citations to open articles, data sets, materials, tools.
5. Increase funding for library resources and new training for librarians to support data.

Thank you!

Questions?

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<http://www.eifl.net>



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