



Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research

Predstavitev odprtega dostopa do publikacij in raziskovalnih podatkov

Za slovenske odločevalce v znanosti

Univerza v Ljubljani, Kongresni trg 12, Ljubljana, 24. september 2014



HOW POLICY MAKERS CAN SUPPORT OPEN ACCESS (OA) TO PUBLICATIONS AND OPEN RESEARCH DATA.

Remedios Melero. Spanish National Research Council



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Budapest Open Access Initiative (14 February 2012)

By "open access" to this literature (scholarly publications), 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.

The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.



OPEN  ACCESS

Gratis



Libre



+



OA Green route...
OA repositories

Gold route
...OA journals





Researcher decides where to publish



Check SHERPA RoMEO to see what OA and self-archiving options are available
www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo



Publish in an open access journal



Pay Article Processing Charge (APC) - *if required*



Immediate open access (via publisher)

GOLD OA ROUTE



Publish in a subscription-based journal



Search for a repository
<http://service.re3data.org/search>
and <http://www.andoar.org>



Self-archive in a repository, based on publisher policy.



Immediate or delayed open access, based on publisher's policy and any embargo period imposed

GREEN OA ROUTE

IF OPTION EXISTS
e.g. a 'hybrid' journal
(a subscription-based journal that has a paid open access option)



Pay Article Processing Charge (APC)



Immediate open access (via publisher)

Ten years on from the Budapest Open Access Initiative: setting the default to open



September 2012

Recommendations for the next 10 years:

1. **On policy**
2. **On licensing and reuse**
3. **On infrastructure and sustainability**
4. **On advocacy and coordination**

On policy

1.1. **Every institution of higher education should have a policy** assuring that peer-reviewed versions of all future scholarly articles by faculty members are deposited in the institution's designated repository.

1.2. Every institution of higher education offering advanced degrees **should have a policy assuring that future theses and dissertations** are deposited upon acceptance in the institution's OA repository. At the request of students who want to publish their work, or seek a patent on a patentable discovery, policies should grant reasonable delays rather than permanent exemptions.

1.3. Every **research funding agency, public or private, should have a policy assuring that peer-reviewed versions** of all future scholarly articles reporting funded research are deposited in a suitable repository and made OA as soon as practicable.

1.4. **All university and funder OA policies should require deposit in a suitable OA repository** between the date of acceptance and the date of publication. The metadata should be deposited as soon as it is available and should be OA from the moment of deposit. The full-text should be made OA as soon as the repository has permission to make it OA.

On policy

1.5. We discourage the use of journal impact factors as surrogates for the quality of journals, articles, or authors. We encourage the development of alternative metrics for impact and quality which are less simplistic, more reliable, and entirely open for use and reuse.

1.6. Universities with institutional repositories should require deposit in the repository for all research articles to be considered for promotion, tenure, or other forms of internal assessment and review.

Neither policy should be construed to limit the review of other sorts of evidence, or to alter the standards of review.

1.7. Publishers who do not provide OA should at least permit it through their formal publishing agreements.

Europe vs open access



The Commission has carefully analysed the effects of open access policies on the scientific publishing market, both by means of a study and of a public consultation in 2006. These are available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/page_en.cfm?id=3185

In August 2008 The EC announce which parts of FP7 will be covered by the open access pilot?

The pilot covers approximately 20% of the FP7 budget and will apply to specific areas of research under the 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7):

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



How was Open Access implemented in FP7?

- General framework: EC and ERC Guidelines
- Special Clause 39 in Grant Agreements
- Best effort to achieve open access to publications
- Choice between the two routes: GREEN and GOLD OA
- Deposit in repository is mandatory (through author or publisher)
- Maximum embargo of 6 months (science, technology, medicine) and 12 months (humanities and social sciences)
- Support provided by OpenAIRE, IPR Helpdesk, others
- Support activities developed during the running of FP7

http://www.openaire.eu/



OpenAIRE

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DEPOSIT, JOIN

SEARCH
PUBLICATIONS, DATA, PROJECTS

STATISTICS
OA, PROJECTS, TOPICS

SUPPORT
FAQ, HELPDESK, GUIDES

OPEN ACCESS
IN EUROPE

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<http://zenodo.org/>



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 **28 May 2013** **Software documentation** **Open access** [View](#)

PSEUDONYMITY USER GUIDE

White, John

EMI Pseudonymity System provides users with a way to hide their true identity behind a pseudonymous identity

Uploaded by [EMI Project Office](#) on 28 May 2013.

 **28 May 2013** **Software documentation** **Open access** [View](#)

COMMON AUTHENTICATION LIBRARY MANUAL

Ould-Saada, Farid ; Sustr, Zdenek

COMMON AUTHENTICATION LIBRARY MANUAL

New to ZENODO?

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- **Research. Shared.** – all research outputs from across all fields of science are welcome!
- **Citeable. Discoverable.** – uploads gets a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to make them easily and uniquely citeable.
- **Community Collections** – accept or reject uploads to your own community collections (e.g workshops, EU projects or your complete own digital repository).
- **Funding** – integrated in reporting lines for research funded by the European Commission via OpenAIRE.
- **Flexible licensing** – because not everything is under Creative Commons.
- **Safe** – your research output is stored safely for the future in same cloud infrastructure as research data from CERN's Large Hadron Collider.





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**

<http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.topic&id=1301>



In Horizon 2020, **both the 'Green' and 'Gold' models** are considered valid approaches to achieve open access.

All projects **will be requested to immediately deposit an electronic version of their publications** (final version or peer-reviewed manuscript) into an archive in a machine-readable format.

The Commission will allow an embargo period of a maximum of **six months, except for the social sciences and humanities where the maximum will be twelve months** (due to publications' longer 'half-life')

The Commission encourages authors to **retain their copyright** and to grant licences to publishers, according to the rules applying in Member States.

In addition, the Commission will to set up a pilot scheme on open access to **and re-use of research data generated by projects in selected areas of Horizon 2020**

In designing and implementing the pilot the Commission will take **into account possible constraints on making research data openly accessible which may pertain to privacy, national security or data, and know-how and knowledge brought into projects as inputs.**





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 17.7.2012

C(2012) 4890 final

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 17.7.2012

on access to and preservation of scientific information

{SWD(2012) 221 final}

{SWD(2012) 222 final}

http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/recommendation-access-and-preservation-scientific-information_en.pdf

HEREBY RECOMMENDS THAT MEMBER STATES:

Open access to scientific publications

1. **Define clear policies for the dissemination of and open access to scientific publications resulting from publicly funded research.** These policies should provide for:

- concrete objectives and indicators to measure progress;
- implementation plans, including the allocation of responsibilities;
- associated financial planning.

Ensure that, as a result of these policies:

- there should **be open access to publications resulting from publicly funded research as soon as possible**, preferably immediately and in any case **no later than six months** after the date of publication, and twelve months for social sciences and humanities;
- licensing systems contribute to open access to scientific publications resulting from publicly-funded research in a balanced way, in accordance with and without prejudice to the applicable copyright legislation, and **encourage researchers to retain their copyright while granting licences to publishers;**



Guidelines on Open Access
to Scientific Publications and Research Data
in Horizon 2020

Version 1.0
11 December 2013



What changes in Horizon2020?

- Update of Guidelines
- New clauses in Grant Agreements
- OA to publications is mandatory for all projects
- OA to data piloted for 7 selected areas
- Member States are requested to develop and align national OA policies and infrastructures



Grant Agreement: 29.2 Open access to scientific publications

Each beneficiary must **ensure open access** (free of charge, online access for any user) to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results. In particular, it must:

- (a) **as soon as possible** and at the latest on publication, **deposit a machine-readable** electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications;
Moreover, the beneficiary must aim to deposit at the same time the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications.
- (b) ensure open access to the deposited publication — via the repository — at the latest:
- (i) on publication, if an electronic version is available for free via the publisher, or
 - (ii) within **six months of publication** (**twelve months** for publications in the social sciences and humanities) in any other case.
- (c) ensure **open access — via the repository** — to the bibliographic **metadata** that identify the deposited publication.
The bibliographic metadata must be in a standard format and must include all of the following:
- the terms ["European Union (EU)" and "Horizon 2020"] ["Euratom" and Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018];
 - the name of the action, acronym and grant number; - the publication date, and length of embargo period if applicable, and - a persistent identifier.

What to deposit

- The final peer-reviewed manuscript, accepted for publication, including all modifications from the peer review process

OR

- A machine-readable copy of the published version (usually a PDF document).

In principle this applies to all kinds of publications, but emphasis is on peer-reviewed journal articles

Where to deposit

- **Institutional repository**

OR

- **Disciplinary repository** (arXiv, Europe PubMed Central, etc.)

OR

- **Zenodo** (www.zenodo.org) if none of the above is available – a ECcofunded, multidisciplinary repository, for publications & data

When to deposit

- Each beneficiary must deposit as soon as possible and at the latest on publication.
- Open access must be ensured immediately or after an embargo period:

GREEN – 6-12 months depending on the research area and the choice of journal

GOLD – immediately



europa.eu

Press releases database

EUROPA > Press releases database > Press Release details

Speech: The Economic and social benefits of big data
European Commission - SPEECH/13/450 23/05/2013
Other available languages: none

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DOC



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Neelie Kroes

Vice-President of the European Commission responsible for the Digital Agenda

The Economic and social benefits of big data

“...Open access to scientific results and data is a **great way to boost science, boost the economy, and enable new techniques and collaborations between disciplines.** Really it's quite simple: it's about ensuring you can see the results you've already paid for through your taxes....”

About this site



europa.eu

European Union Open Data Portal BETA

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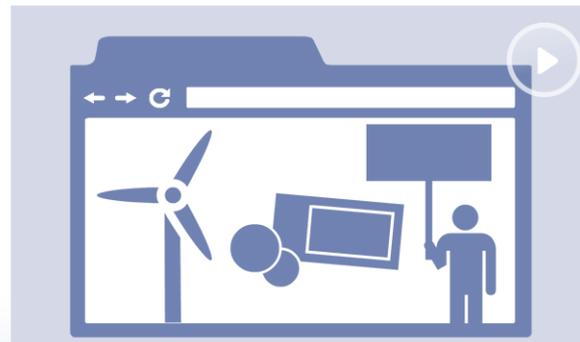
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The European Union Open Data Portal contains [5910 datasets](#) that you can browse, learn about and download.



CC



H2020 areas participating in the pilot

- Future and Emerging Technologies
- Research infrastructures – part e-Infrastructures
- Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies – Information and Communication Technologies
- Societal Challenge: 'Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy' – part Smart cities and communities
- Societal Challenge: 'Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw materials' – except raw materials
- Societal Challenge: 'Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies'
- Science with and for Society

Projects in other areas can participate on a voluntary basis



Requirements of the open data pilot

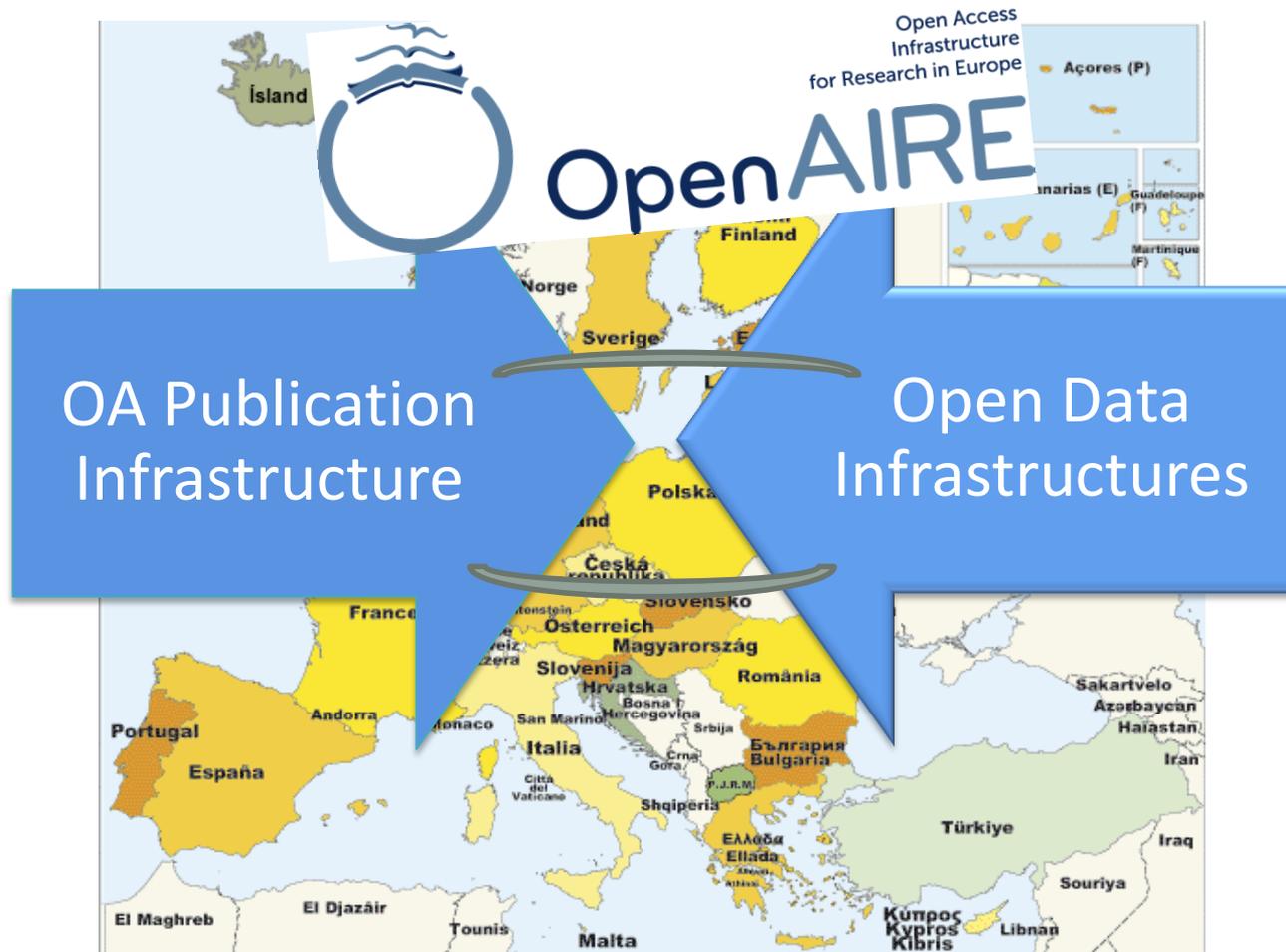
1. Develop (and update) a Data Management Plan (deliverable within first 6 months)
2. Deposit in a research data repository
3. Make it possible for third parties to access, mine, exploit, reproduce and disseminate data – free of charge for any user
4. Provide information on the tools and instruments needed to validate the results (or provide the tools)

Exemptions – reasons for opting out

- If results are expected to be commercially or industrially exploited
- If participation is incompatible with the need for confidentiality in connection with security issues
- Incompatible with existing rules on the protection of personal data
- Would jeopardise the achievement of the main aim of the action
- If the project will not generate / collect any research data
- If there are other legitimate reason to not take part in the Pilot

Can opt out at proposal stage **OR** during lifetime of project.
Should describe issues in the project Data Management Plan

Covering 'European Knowledge'



Other approaches.....



Some examples of different Open Access strategies/ approaches

Supra-national strategy

European Commission
ERC...

By government funding bodies (national level)

UK (RCUKs)

Portugal (Fundação para la Ciência e a Tecnologia, Ministry of
Education and Science)

By other funders (public or private, national or international)

Wellcome Trust, Telethon...



By legislation/directives

Spain (Ley de la Ciencia, la Tecnología y la Innovación, Art 37)

Italy (Decreto Direttoriale 23 gennaio 2014 n. 197, Art. 9 Open Access)

Peru (Law 1188/2011-CR)

Mexico (Ley de Ciencia y Tecnología, de la Ley General de Educación y de la Ley Orgánica del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. Chapter X)

Argentina (Law 26899: Creación de Repositorios Digitales Institucionales de Acceso Abierto, Propios o Compartidos)

National global strategy

Denmark

Sweden

...

By academic/research institutions (at national or local level)

By international organizations (Unesco, The World Bank, WHO...



Denmark's National Strategy for Open Access (announced during the EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF) 2014 in Copenhagen)

Vision

To **create free access for all citizens**, researchers and companies to all research articles **from Danish research institutions** financed by public authorities and/or private foundations.

To achieve by 2017 via digital archives – repositories – unimpeded, digital access for all to **80 per cent** of Danish peer-reviewed scientific articles from Danish research institutions published in 2016.

To achieve from 2022 and onwards unimpeded, digital access for all to **100 per cent** of all Danish peer-reviewed scientific articles from Danish research institutions published from 2021 and onwards.

HOW

The Minister for Higher Education and Science has set up the National Steering Committee to develop the national strategy based on:

- Implementation of OA through the **GREEN model**
- Open Access is **not to take place through legislation**, but through **collaboration between relevant actors**
- Authors **retain part of the copyright**
- **Monitoring implementation**



- » Activities
 - Research Infrastructures
 - » Analysis, Evaluation and Follow-up
 - Research Strategy 2013-2016
 - **National guidelines for Open Access to research information**
 - Research communication
 - Research funding
 - The current state and future of Swedish research

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National guidelines for open access to research findings

Based on the work carried out by the European Union (EU) and the Commission's recommendations to Member States, the Swedish Government has commissioned the Swedish Research Council to develop national guidelines for open access to research findings (Open Access). The Swedish Research Council will collaborate with the National Library of Sweden and other relevant partners accordingly.

In the context of the commission, the Swedish Research Council will spearhead a project developing a proposal for guidelines in 2014. This project will also produce an impact assessment which will be presented to the Government together with the proposal.

The proposal will contain guidelines for both research findings (publications) and research data.

Implementation

In order to gain insight into the challenges and opportunities associated with open access to publications and research data, we will be gathering the perspectives of various stakeholders throughout the spring 2014. We will then produce a first draft of the national guidelines. The draft will be reviewed both internally and externally during the fall. Feedback will be provided to the department by year's end.

Other policies.....

World Bank Announces Open Access Policy, Will Require Research to Be Published Under Creative Commons Licenses



APRIL 10, 2012 BY MIKE PALMEDO 1 COMMENT



The World Bank today [announced a new Open Access policy](#) for research conducted in-house or supported by its grants. Beginning July 1, the bank will “require open access under copyright licensing from Creative Commons—a non-profit organization whose copyright licenses are designed to accommodate the expanded access to information afforded by the Internet.” The default license to be used will be the CC-BY license, which allows anyone to copy, distribute, adopt, or make commercial use of the work, under the condition of attribution.

The World Bank also announced the creation of its [Open Knowledge Repository](#), described as “a one-stop-shop for most of the Bank’s research outputs and knowledge products, providing free and unrestricted access to students, libraries, government officials and anyone interested in the Bank’s knowledge. Additional material, including foreign language editions and links to datasets, will be added in the coming year.”

The formal policy document describing the World Bank Open Access Policy is [here](#).

In a [statement](#) on the Creative Commons Blog, CC Board Member and co-founder Larry Lessig said: “The World Bank is not only leading by embracing the principles of open access. But by making its works available under a CC BY license, it is encouraging the widest spread of the knowledge it is producing. This work is incredibly valuable in assuring access to knowledge universally, and not just at elite universities.”

Partners



PROGRAM ON INFORMATION JUSTICE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
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January 14, 2009

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IN-DEPTH COVERAGE

Countries

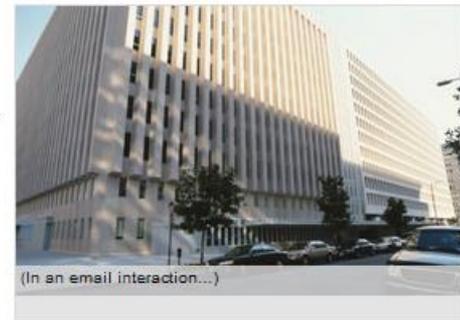
World Bank

World Bank looks to expand its open data initiative to reach wider audience

ET Bureau Mar 31, 2013, 11.09PM IST

Tags: YES | World Bank Open | World Bank | United Nations Statistical Commission | united nations | software developer | Shaida Badiie | Open data | OECD | National accounts | National accounts | Kenya | International Data Corporation | indicators | Indicators | IDC | Google | gdp | Foreign Direct Investment | Development Data Group | Athman Mohamed | Africa

World Bank, a global financial institution whose official mandate is to reduce global poverty, decided to throw open its rich database. This initiative meant anyone can now access 8,000 plus time series indicators for more than 200 countries for free. In an email interaction with The Economic Times, Neil Fanton, manager of Development Data Group for the World Bank explains more about the initiative.



World Bank's open data attracted 3.7 million visitors in the first year. Can you please share current numbers with more than 30 months after the data was thrown open?

31 March 2013

Estados Unidos. Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR)

CONGRESS.GOV^{BETA} United States Legislative Information

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S.350 - Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act of 2013

113th Congress (2013-2014)

Overview: Senate Bill

Sponsor: [Sen. Cornyn, John \[R-TX\]](#) (Introduced 02/14/2013)

Cosponsors: [2](#)

Latest Action: 02/14/2013 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Major Recorded Votes: There are no Roll Call votes for this bill

Status of Legislation:

Introduced Passed Senate Passed House To President Became Law

[Hide Overview](#) x

Subjects:
Primary Subject:
Government Operations and Politics
[View all subjects >](#)

<http://beta.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/350?q=s350>



White House Directive

The screenshot shows the White House website's navigation bar with links for 'BLOG', 'PHOTOS & VIDEO', 'BRIEFING ROOM', 'ISSUES', 'the ADMINISTRATION', 'the WHITE HOUSE', and 'our GOVERNMENT'. The breadcrumb trail reads 'Home • The Administration • Office of Science and Technology Policy'. A search bar is present with the text 'Search WhiteHouse.gov'. The main header for the 'Office of Science and Technology Policy' includes a navigation menu with 'About OSTP', 'OSTP Blog', 'Pressroom', 'Divisions', 'R&D Budgets', 'Resource Library', 'NSTC', 'PCAST', and 'Contact Us'. The featured article is titled 'Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research' with a 'Subscribe' icon. The post is attributed to Michael Stebbins on February 22, 2013. Social sharing buttons for E-Mail, Tweet, and Share are visible. The article text states: 'The Obama Administration is committed to the proposition that citizens deserve easy access to the results of scientific research their tax dollars have paid for. That's why, in a policy memorandum released today, OSTP Director John Holdren has directed Federal agencies with more than \$100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the published results of federally funded research freely available to the public within one year of publication and requiring researchers to better account for and manage the digital data resulting from federally funded scientific research. OSTP has been looking into this issue for some time, soliciting broad public input on multiple occasions and convening an interagency working group to develop a policy. The final policy reflects substantial inputs from scientists and scientific organizations, publishers, members of Congress, and other members of the public—over 65 thousand of whom recently signed a *We the People* petition asking for expanded public access to the results of taxpayer-funded research.' To the right of the article is a green 'GIVE FEEDBACK ABOUT THIS PAGE' button and a white box titled 'YOUR FEDERAL TAXPAYER RECEIPT' containing a thumbnail of the receipt interface and a 'Launch the Receipt' button.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/02/22/expanding-public-access-results-federally-funded-research>



Other recommendations



From more European entities

- European Research Advisory Board (EURAB, 11 January 2007)
- European Heads of Research Councils (EUROHORCs, currently Science Europe, 28 January 2008)
- European Research Council (ERC, 04 January 2007)
- European University Association (EUA, 27 January 2008)

Global Research Council (GRC) endorsed statements concerning “Open Access” and “Research Integrity” during the 2nd Annual Global Meeting, 27 – 29 May 2013, Berlin, Germany

*“..increased access to knowledge provides **societal benefits** to many who rely on research results, be it in **patient care**, be it in **politics and decision making**, be it in **entrepreneurship or industry**, be it in **journalism or society** at large: there is an enormous need for research information outside universities and research institutes which **can be served best by openly accessible research information..”***

http://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/dfg_magazin/internationales/130528_grc_annual_meeting/grc_action_plan_open_access.pdf



Principles for transitioning towards open access

1. In order to increase their return on investments, **research councils encourage open access** to all results from **publicly funded research** which originated from their funding. This relates specifically to **journal articles**.
2. The research councils see it as their responsibility **to raise their grantees' awareness and to educate** (especially young) researchers regarding the **importance, the benefits, and the various approaches towards open access**.
3. Research funders will provide support for their grantees to encourage and enable them in making their works openly accessible with suitable means, e.g. through **open access policies**, through **addressing copyright**, or through **dedicated open access funding**.

Individual policies that are based upon these principles **will need to be re-evaluated** on a **regular basis to possibly modify and further improve** them. Such re-evaluation is likely to **involve a number of stake-holders**, just as the development of this Action Plan has involved many stakeholders.

The value of Research data. Metrics for datasets from a cultural and technical point of view. <http://www.knowledge-exchange.info/datametrics>

Recommendations targeted at the most important stakeholders involved in the promotion and generation of data sharing

Funders

- Demand and **reward data sharing** activities
- Consider **data metrics** in assessments
- Inform about the importance and **benefits of data sharing**
- **Promote** open access of data

Research Institutions

- Promote **policies of data sharing**
- Promote arguments and **incentives in favour of data sharing**
- Provide options and alternatives to the different types of **data sharing activities**
- Professionalize staff and **standardize data sharing activities** (collection, curation, dissemination)



News 2013

News 2012

[LERU launches statements on Open Access and Open data](#)

LERU (League of European Research Universities) statements on Open Access and *Open data*

What can universities do?

- Implement data management policies
- Create and support technical infrastructure
- Advocacy programmes (how researchers should manage their data)
- Work together with funders to share infrastructure and best practices



Compliance.....



Policy Design and Implementation

Monitoring for Open Access

By [Cameron Neylon](#)

Posted: September 3, 2014



We know that those Open Access policies that work are the ones that have teeth. Both institutional and funder policies work better when tied to reporting requirements. The success of the University of Liege in filling its repository is in large part due to the fact that works not in the repository do not count for annual reviews. Both the NIH and Wellcome policies have seen substantial jumps in the proportion of articles reaching the repository when grantees final payments or ability to apply for new grants was withheld until issues were corrected.

The [Liege](#), [Wellcome](#) and [NIH](#) policies all have something in common. They *specify* which repository content must go into to count. This makes it straightforward to determine if an article complies with the policy. For various reasons, other policies are less specific about where articles should go. This makes it harder to track policy implementation. The [RCUK policy](#) is particularly relevant with the call currently out for evidence to support the [implementation review currently being undertaken](#). However the issues of implementation monitoring are equally relevant to the [European Commission Horizon 2020 policy](#), [Australian funder policies](#) and the [UK HEFCE policy](#) as well as implementation of the [US White House order](#).

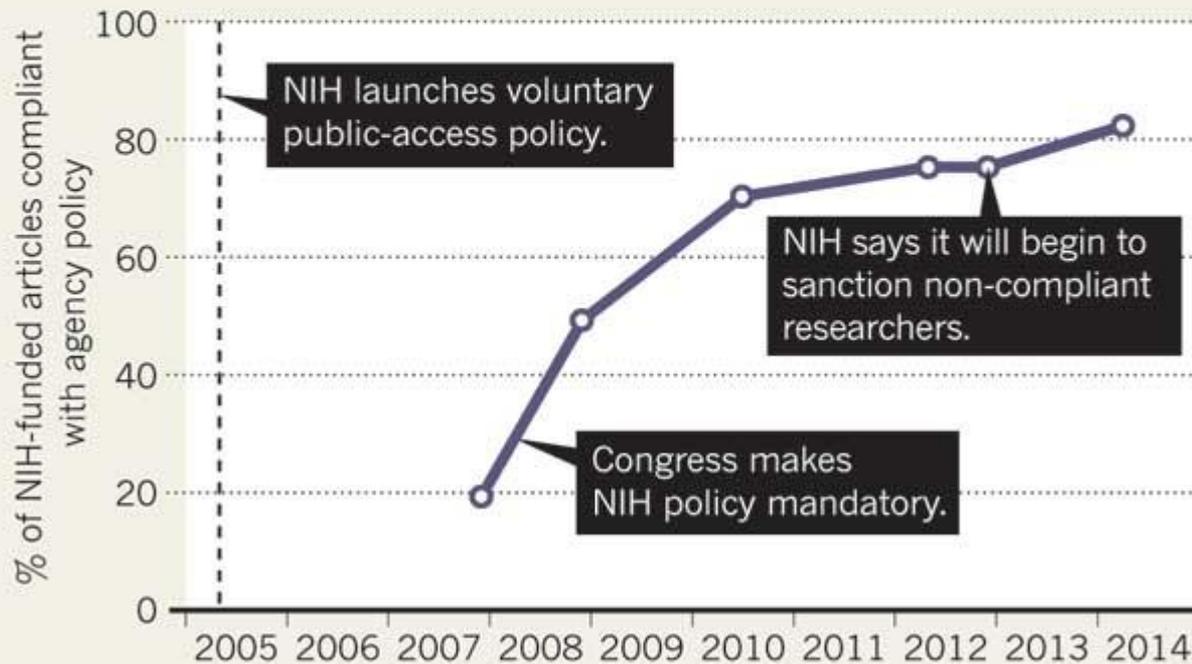
The challenges of implementation monitoring

Monitoring Open Access policy implementation requires three main steps:

- **Identify the set of outputs are to be audited for compliance**
- **Identify accessible copies of the outputs at publisher and/or repository sites**
- **Check whether the accessible copies are compliant with the policy**

OPENING UP

More researchers are abiding by the open-access policy of the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) since enforcement was stepped up. It requires articles to be publicly available in PubMed Central within a year of publication.



Nature Vol 508, 10 April 2014

http://www.nature.com/polopoly_fs/1.15007!/menu/main/topColumns/topLeftColumn/pdf/508161a.pdf

Wellcome Trust strengthens its open access policy

28 June 2012



The Wellcome Trust today announces that it will be strengthening the manner in which it enforces its open access policy with immediate effect. Failure to comply with the policy could result in final grant payments being withheld and non-compliant publications being discounted when applying for further funding.

The Wellcome Trust is committed to ensuring that the published outputs of its funded research are made freely available, so that this knowledge can be built on and used in a manner that maximises health and public benefit.

Since 2006, its open access policy has required that all research papers funded in whole or in part by the Wellcome Trust be made available via the UK PubMed Central repository as soon as possible, and in any event within six months of the date of publication. At present, only 55 per cent of research papers acknowledging Wellcome Trust funding comply with its open access policy.

Sir Mark Walport, Director of the Wellcome Trust, says: "We are firmly committed to ensuring that research publications that result from our funding are made freely available to all. Yet, despite our open access policy having been in place for over five years, still almost half of these publications remain restricted behind subscription paywalls. This is simply unacceptable and so with immediate effect we will be tightening up enforcement of our policy."

Sir Mark has written to university vice-chancellors and the directors of the Trust's major overseas programmes to outline the steps that the Trust will be taking:

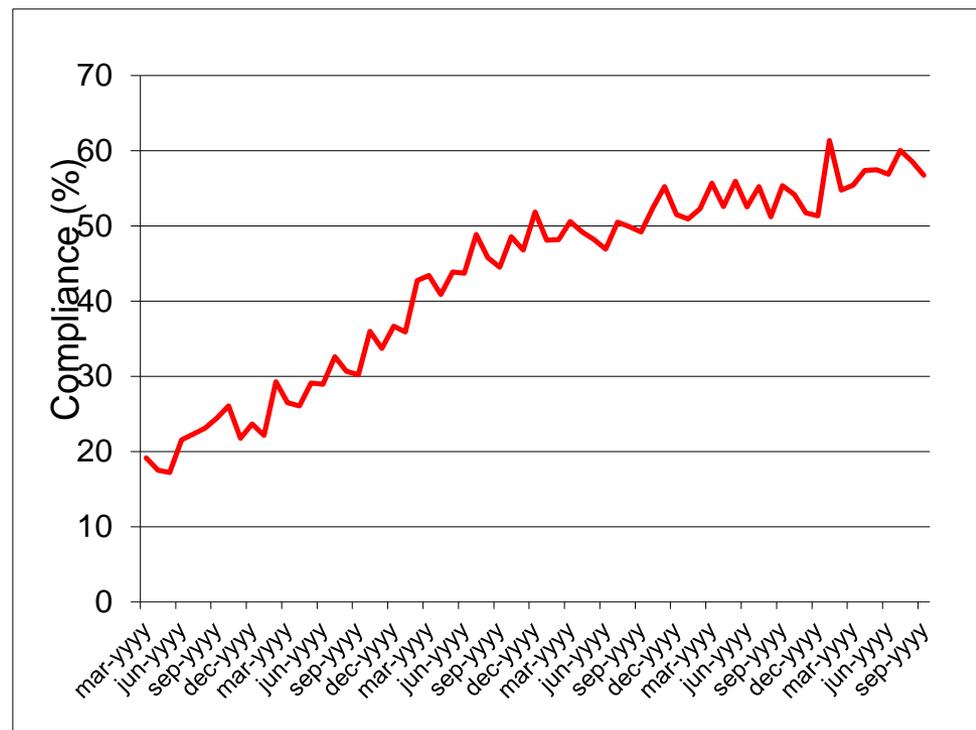
- When Trust-funded researchers prepare final grant reports, it will require the principal investigator's institution to provide assurance that all papers associated with the grant comply with the Trust's policy. If they are unable to do this, the final payment on the grant will be withheld.
- Non-compliant publications will be discounted as part of a researcher's track record in any renewal of an existing grant or new grant application.
- Trust-funded researchers will be required to ensure that all publications associated with their Wellcome-funded research are compliant with the Trust's policy before any funding renewals or new grant awards will be activated.

All three steps will apply to research articles published from 1 October 2009 onwards.

From early 2013, the Trust will also require that when it pays an open access fee, a paper is made freely available for all types of re-use (including commercial uses) subject to appropriate acknowledgement. The Trust believes that the full research and economic benefit of published content will only be realised when there are no restrictions on access to, and reuse of, this information. Its goal is to unleash that content while still allowing publishers to recoup their costs in an effective market.

The Trust will partner with the Research Councils in taking forward discussions with publishers to implement this change over the coming months.

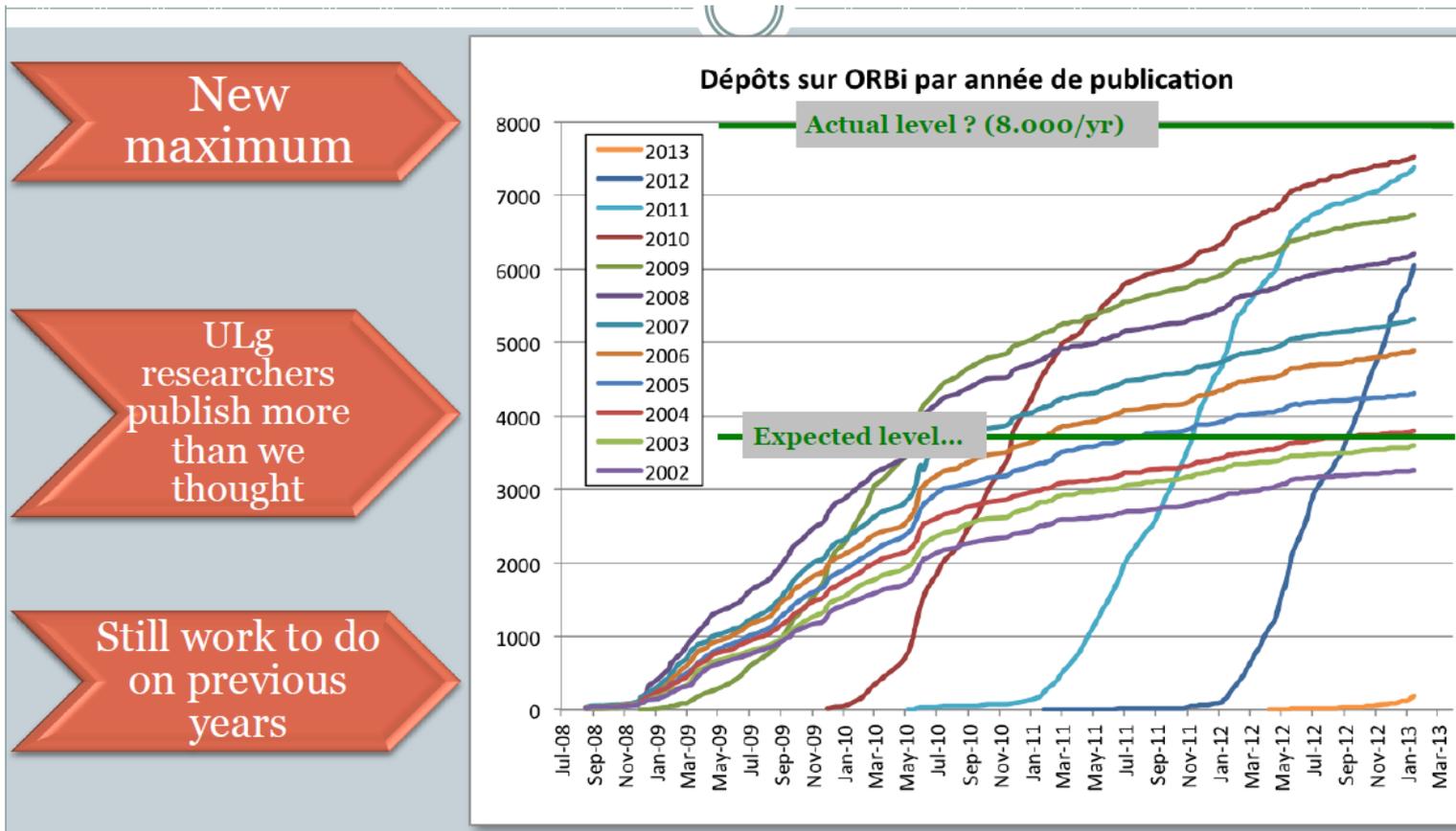
Currently Wellcome Trust compliance rate is 69% (see <http://www.nature.com/polopolyfs/1.15007!/menu/main/topColumns/topLeftColumn/pdf/508161a.pdf>)



Université de Liège . Institutional OA mandate since 2007.

- Immediate deposit
- Optional access (closed access by imposed embargoes)
- Only those publications that are in the repository will be considered in any evaluation, promotion, grant submission, etc...

“if an Institution does not know what produces, it has a problem” (Bernard Rentier, Rector Univ. Liege. Medoanet Workshop, Braga, February de 2013)



Thank you!!
Hvala!

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