

PASTEUR4OA

eifl

Open Access policies and best practices

Iryna Kuchma



Attribution 4.0 International

“Open Science - benefits for researchers in the 21st century”, October 20, 2015, National Library of Latvia, Riga



Open access (OA) is free, immediate, online access to the results of research, coupled with the right to use those results in new and innovative ways

DEL-FI

ABOUT ME

Where I work

Sage Bionetworks, where we build **tools and policies** that help **networks of people who have their health data** share it with **networks of people who analyze health data**.

We built **open methods for informed consent** that have enrolled more than 60,000 people into clinical studies in less than three months. I gave a **TED Global talk about informed consent** in 2012.

Past jobs

Harvard's **Berkman Center for Internet & Society**, the **World Wide Web Consortium**, the **US House of Representatives**, **Creative Commons** (hosted at MIT's **Project on Mathematics and Computation**), and the **Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation**. I co-founded a bioinformatics company called **Incellico**, which was acquired by **Selventa** in 2003.

Advocacy

Access To Research campaign, which resulted in **federal policy requiring public access to scientific research** across the US government (co-founder).

Education

Tulane University (philosophy 1994, with a dose of French)



This is the personal site of John Wilbanks. My writing here is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 Unported License. Photo by @armstrongphoto licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0 as well.

BIO

TED TALK



Greater visibility and application of research through global networks of Open Access repositories

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Promoting Open Knowledge and Open Science - Report of the Current State of Repositories

Interest Group "Repository Impact and Visibility"

This Interest Group will explore and document existing approaches for maximizing repository visibility as well as develop new and innovative strategies for adoption by organizations around the world.

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News & Announcements

SEP 01 IBICT launches the new version of its portal of scientific publications

Thousands of scientific publications produced in Brazil are more accessible to researchers and academics from around the world. All because it is already available the new version of the Brazilian Portal of Scientific Publications in Open ... [Continue reading »](#)

Advocacy & Leadership

OCT 08 Consultation on French Digital Republic bill

The French Government has made public a "draft" bill on digital issues for France. This bill, has a number of problems, including allowing lengthy embargo times for open access to scientific articles and no TDM exception. As the law is ... [Continue reading »](#)

@wilbanks #coarsparc2015

“Is it open? is the wrong question. **Does it create more value** than a closed version is the right question.”

“**Reusable content** is more valuable to the end user than non-reusable content.”

“What we know is a lot less stable than it used to be. **The right to reuse is the right to be current.**”

“Thinking in terms of value creation requires a science practice change.”

Story #1

Homo naledi

Homo naledi

More than 1500 fossils from the Rising Star cave system in South Africa have been assigned to a new human species, Homo naledi, which displays a unique combination of primitive and derived traits throughout the skeleton.

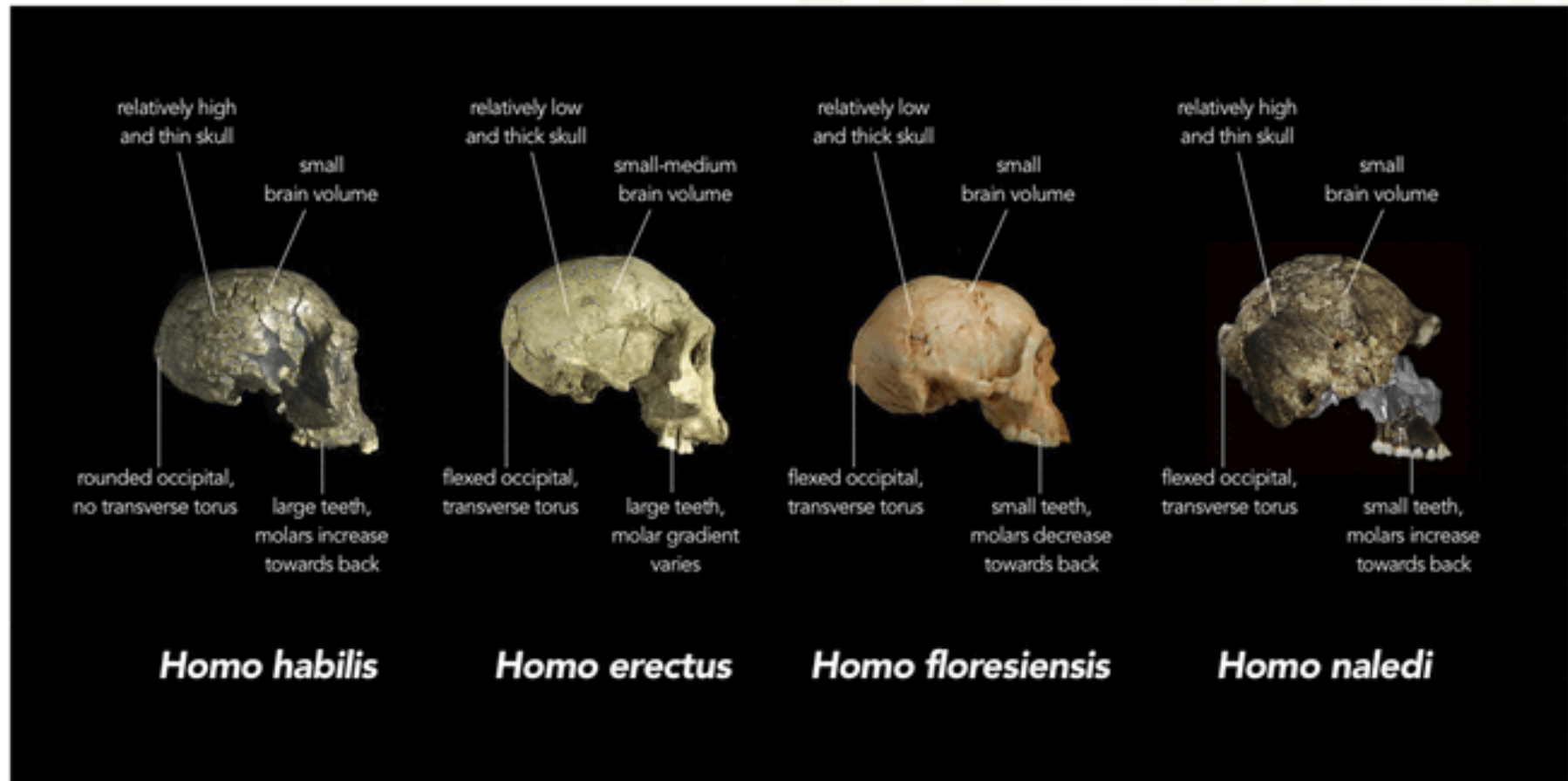
<http://elifesciences.org/content/4/e10627#sthash.KZGthce6.dpuf>

Image Fossils representing at least 15 individuals of Homo naledi have been found




Comparison of skull features of Homo naledi and other early human species

<http://elifesciences.org/content/4/e10627#sthash.KZGthce6.dpuf>



Homo naledi, a new species of the genus *Homo* from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa

Lee R Berger , John Hawks, Darryl J de Ruiter, Steven E Churchill, Peter Schmid, Lucas K Deleuzene, Tracy L Kivell, Heather M Garvin, Scott A Williams, Jeremy M DeSilva, Matthew M Skinner, Charles M Musiba, Noel Cameron, Trenton W Holliday, William Harcourt-Smith, Rebecca R Ackermann, Markus Bastir, Barry Bogin, Debra Bolter, Juliet Brophy, Zachary D Cofran, Kimberly A Congdon, Andrew S Deane, Mana Dembo, Michelle Drapeau, Marina C Elliott, Elen M Feuerriegel, Daniel Garcia-Martinez, David J Green, Alia Gurtov, Joel D Irish, Ashley Kruger, Myra F Laird, Damiano Marchi, Marc R Meyer, Shahed Nalla, Enquye W Negash, Caley M Orr, Davorka Radovicic, Lauren Schroeder, Jill E Scott, Zachary Throckmorton, Matthew W Tocheri, Caroline VanSickle, Christopher S Walker, Pianpian Wei, Bernhard Zipfel

University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States; Texas A&M University, United States; Duke University, United States; University of Zurich, Switzerland; University of Arkansas, United States; University of Kent, United Kingdom; Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Germany; Mercyhurst University, United States; New York University, United States; New York Consortium in Evolutionary Primatology, United States; Dartmouth College, United States; University of Colorado Denver, United States; Loughborough University, United Kingdom; Tulane University, United States; Lehman College, United States; American Museum of Natural History, United States; University of Cape Town, South Africa; Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Spain; Modesto Junior College, United States; Louisiana State University, United States;

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 Article

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Related content

[Geological and taphonomic context for the new hominin species *Homo naledi* from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa](#)

PH Dirks, LR Berger, EM Roberts, JD Kramers, J Hawks, PS Randolph-Quinney, M Elliott, CM Musiba, SE Churchill, DJ de Ruiter, P Schmid, LR Backwell, GA Belyanin, P Boshoff, KL Hunter, EM Feuerriegel, A Gurtov, JDG Harrison, R Hunter, A Kruger, H Morris, TV

Cite as eLife 2015;4:e09560

 **Figures** | Tables | Additional files

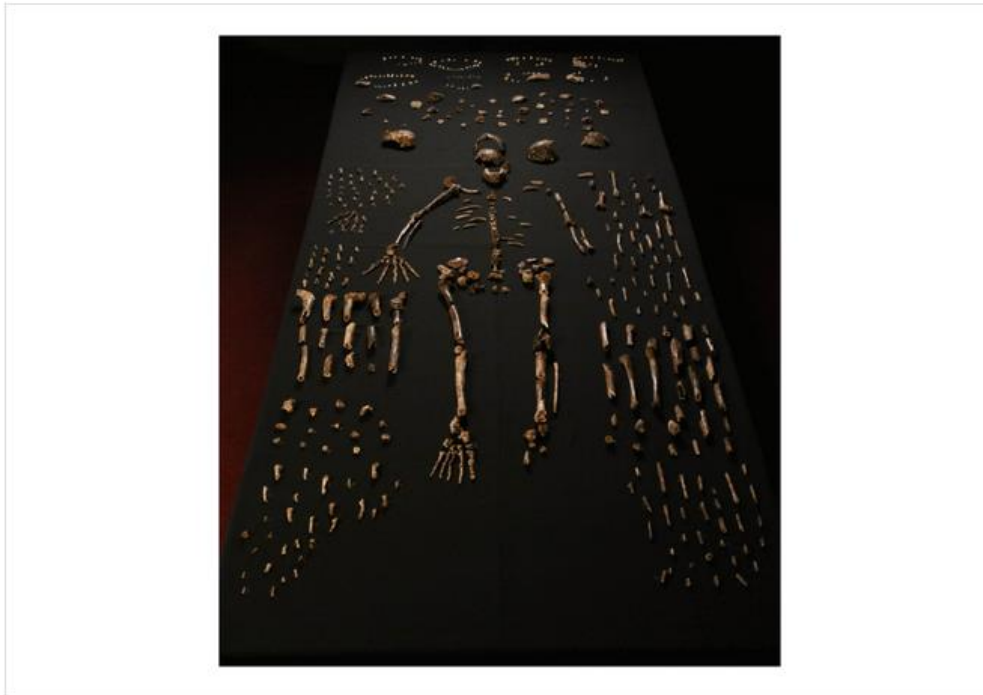


Figure 1.

Dinaledi skeletal specimens.

The figure includes approximately all of the material incorporated in this diagnosis, including the holotype specimen, paratypes and referred material. These make up 737 partial or complete anatomical elements, many of which consist of several refitted specimens. Specimens not identified to element, such as non-diagnostic long bone or cranial fragments,

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Multimedia



Lee Berger, Charles Musiba and John Hawks talk about Homo naledi in the eLife Podcast

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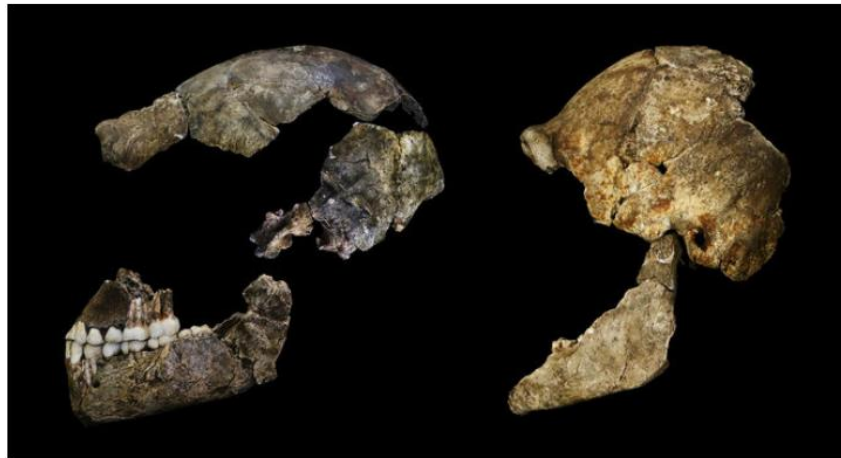
Genomics and evolutionary biology

Homo naledi

hominin

Homo naledi fossil discovery a triumph for open access and education

September 28, 2015 5.42am BST



Skulls of Homo naledi. John Hawks, CC BY

Author



John Hawks
Paleoanthropologist, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Disclosure statement

John Hawks is a core scientist on the Rising Star Expedition team and coauthor on the papers describing Homo naledi.

The Conversation is funded by the following universities: Aberdeen, Bath Spa, Bangor, Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Brunel, Cardiff, Cardiff Metropolitan, City, Coventry, Durham, Edinburgh Napier, Essex, Glasgow Caledonian, Goldsmiths, Huddersfield, Hull, King's College, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Northumbria, Nottingham, The Open University, Queen Mary University of London, Queen's University Belfast.

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[Homo naledi](#) has made headlines around the world as one of the most significant fossil discoveries ever made.

The unprecedented sample of fossils represents a rich record of an

Story #2

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Open Repository and Bibliography

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The Open Access movement

- Overview

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All news [RSS icon]



Research impact through Open Access: explore new opportunities (21-22 octobre, Bruxelles) 14/10/2015

During the international Open Access Week 2015, whose theme is "Open for Collaboration", the Flemish and French-speaking universities of Belgium jointly organize a two-day event entitled :

"Impact through Open Access Research: explores new opportunities", on 21st and 22nd October 2015 at the Royal Library in Brussels

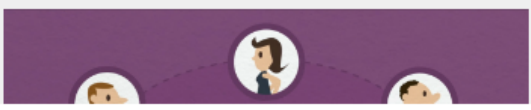
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France : public call on the new digital bill 02/10/2015

For the first time, French people have the opportunity to participate to an online and open consultation on government legislation :

The Digital Republic bill



Recently added

Gusareva Elena, van der Lee Sven, Katsumata Yuriko,... - Biological validation of statistical epistasis signals.

Schroyen Sarah, Missotten Pierre, JERUSALEM Guy,... - Ageism among nurses in oncology

Gianfrancesco Marco, Bloch Katarzyna, Dehairs Jonas,... - Deciphering the molecular mechanisms underlying NLRP3 inflammasome activation by saturated fatty acids

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BERNARD RENTIER
University Rector, Open Science crusader, Virologist-Immunologist
University of Liège (ULg)

 <http://recteur.blogs.ulg.ac.be/>

BIOGRAPHY

Born in 1947, married, 2 children, 4 grand-children, Bernard Rentier is a biologist, specialized in Virology and Immunology. He has made his major contributions on viruses (measles, chicken pox) that infect the nervous system and remain latent, sometimes reactivating later thereby causing severe diseases (subacute sclerosing panencephalitis, zoster).

He authored over 200 publications (<http://orbi.ulg.ac.be/browse?locale=en&rpp=20&value=Rentier%2C+Bernard+p001118&type=authorulg>) and is or has been a members of numerous associations and learned societies.

He chaired the European branch of the VZV Research Foundation, EuroVar and W.A.V.E.
He founded and chaired two spin-off companies in the Biotech sector (Gamma, acquired by Zentech, and Probiox).
He is now chairing EOS (Enabling Open Scholarship), an association promoting Open Access to scientific publications.

From 1970 to 1976, he worked at the University of Liège (ULg) and at the NIMR, Mill Hill, London, UK.
After obtaining his PhD in Virology in 1976 at ULg, he worked at the NIH, Bethesda MD, USA till 1981 and he obtained a D.Sc in 1982 at ULg.
He became professor in 1989, full Professor in 1997, he was elected Vice-Rector the same year and Rector in 2005.
He will be leaving office on September 30, 2014 and he will hold the presidency of the "Société Libre d'Emulation", a 240 years old respected cultural institution in Liège aiming at promoting Science and Art.

Since 1997, being responsible for Research and Libraries at ULg, he became involved in the crusade against the uncontrollable growth of documentation expenditures and he has been a pioneer in the Open Access (OA) movement.
He urged his University as well as the National Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS) and the Ministry of Higher Education and Research to sign the Berlin Declaration on OA and he has been very active in developing, from 2007 on, a very per formative institutional repository of publication in the "Green OA" mode, supported by a strong OA mandate known nowadays worldwide as "the Liege Model of OA". As an outspoken advocate of OA, he is frequently invited worldwide to express his views on the new evolution of scholarly communication and of research in general.
He is also very active on social networks.

University that doesn't know
what papers its faculty publishes
is like a factory that doesn't
know what it produces

Bernard Rentier

An empty repository is useless;
a partly filled repository is partly
useless; there is a need for an
institutional open access policy

Bernard Rentier

Mandate, keep authors at the
core, communicate
permanently, be coherent,
reduce constraints

Bernard Rentier

Don't impose, just inform
researchers that only
publications in the repository
will be considered for evaluation

Bernard Rentier

@ORBi_ULg – a personal workspace, provides statistics and has a widget to generate publications lists – content in personal/faculties webpages

Bernard Rentier

Story #3

Horizon 2020



HORIZON 2020

The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

European Commission > Horizon 2020

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What is Horizon 2020?

Find Your area

Horizon 2020 Programme

Horizon 2020

€16 billion for Research and Innovation
2016-2017

Carlos Moedas
Commissioner for Research, Science & Innovation

Horizon 2020 work programme for 2016-2017 published
The European Commission will invest almost €16 billion in research and innovation in the next two years under Horizon 2020, the EU's research and innovation funding scheme, following a new work programme for 2016-17 adopted on 13 October. The work programme is now available on the participant portal.

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Researcher decides where to publish



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Immediate open access (via publisher)

GOLD OA ROUTE



Publish in a subscription-based journal



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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

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(a subscription-based journal that has a paid open access option)



Pay Article Processing Charge (APC)



Immediate open access (via publisher)

"Putting research results in the public sphere makes science better & strengthens our knowledge-based economy. The European taxpayer should not have to pay twice for publicly funded research. That is why we have made OA to publications the default setting for Horizon 2020, the EU research & innovation funding programme."

Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, European Commissioner for Research, Innovation & Science (2010-2014)

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OpenAIRE

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New Portal. New Features. New Look.

The OpenAIRE team has been busy over the past few months.

We brought our database up to speed with EC's H2020 data so you can use OpenAIRE to report your research outcomes to EC's participant portal.

We now have *12.3 mi OA publications*, an increase of almost 1 mi from June. With intensified text mining efforts we were able to identify many more links to projects and datasets: for *FP7 more than 200K publications and 3K related data*

RESEARCHERS

Why Open Access. How to comply. What services to use.

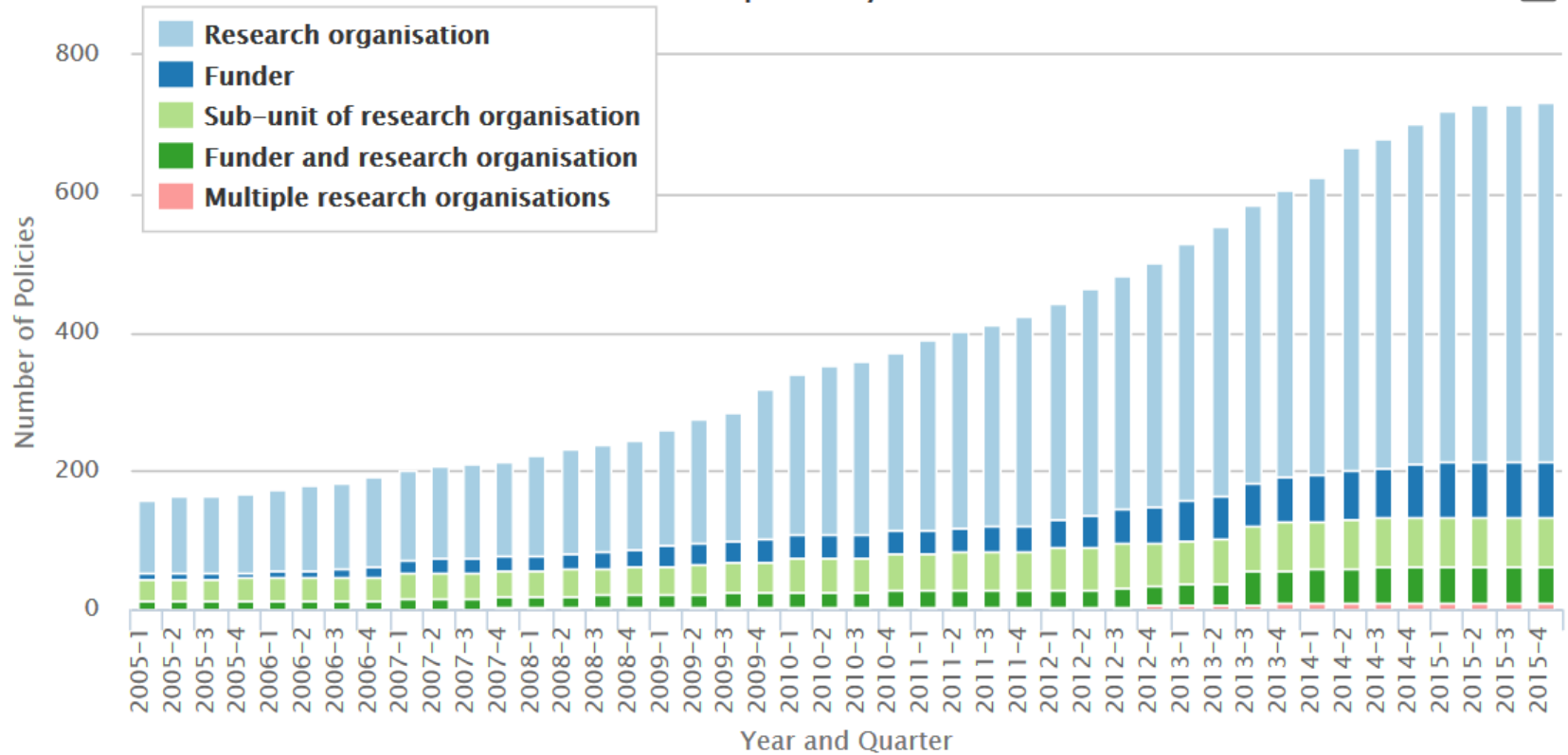
DATA PROVIDERS

How to make your content more visible. What to do to increase quality. How to join.

Story #4

OA policies worldwide

Policies Adopted by Quarter



Highcharts.com



- What we do
 - EIFL-Consortium Management
 - EIFL-Licensing
 - EIFL-OA: open access
 - EIFL-IP: copyright and libraries
 - EIFL-FOSS: free and open source software
 - EIFL-Public Library Innovation Programme

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Research funders in China issue open access policies

Published: 16 May 2014

The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) have both issued new open access policies which will contribute to making research more available.

The announcement on the Policies on Open Access to Research Articles from Publicly Funded Research, was made on May 15, during a briefing on the coming Annual Meeting of the Global Research Council to be held in May 26-28, 2014, in Beijing, China.

CAS will require its researchers and graduate students to deposit the final, peer-reviewed manuscripts of their research articles resulted from any public funding, submitted and consequently published since the issuing of the policy, into the open access repositories of their respective institutes, to be made open access within 12-months of their official publication.

CAS will also encourage researchers to deposit previously published articles into their respective institutional repositories as well. CAS will also support researchers to publish in open access journals with good quality control and affordable APC.

NSFC will require the researchers funded by it to deposit the final, peer-reviewed manuscripts of research articles resulted from its funding, submitted and consequently published since the issuing of the policy, into the NSFC open access repository, to be made open access within 12 months of their official publication in academic journals.



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News

- Top marks for copyright MOOC
- Award for innovative public library education services
- EIFL supports call to withdraw new STM sample licences
- July - August 2014 newsletter is now online
- VIDEO: Library uses tablet computers to support education...
- Webinar on libraries improving lives attracts wide audience

Events

- OA to scientific information and research 19 Sep 2014
- Consortium and Licensing Workshop in the Maldives 22 Sep 2014
- WIPO General Assemblies 2014 22 Sep 2014
- Open Access Week 2014 20 Oct 2014
- WIPO copyright committee (29th session) 8 Dec 2014

OA is required by law in Argentina

Es ley el acceso libre a la información científica - Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva - Opera

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Es ley el acceso libre a la información científica

El Senado de la Nación aprobó por unanimidad la norma que obliga a las instituciones científicas del país a facilitar el acceso abierto a las investigaciones.

Etiquetas Ley Repositorios Digitales - Acceso abierto - Ceccatto -

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El Senado de la Nación aprobó esta tarde por unanimidad la Ley.

El Senado de la Nación aprobó esta tarde por unanimidad, la ley que establece que las instituciones del Sistema Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología y que reciben financiamiento del Estado Nacional, deben crear repositorios digitales institucionales de acceso abierto y gratuito en los que se depositará la producción científico tecnológica nacional.

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Secretaría de Articulación Científico Tecnológica

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Subsidian la creación y el fortalecimiento de repositorios digitales

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8 Abril 2014

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(Dictamen a votación nominal)

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rosariogel Rosario Rogel · Apr 8
The Chamber of Deputies of Mexico unanimously approved #OpenAccess to scientific knowledge @openscience @Science_Open pic.twitter.com/g3qsUjAwI


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Comisión de Ciencia, Innovación y Tecnología

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ACCESO ABIERTO.

FÓRMULA LEGAL

LEY QUE REGULA EL REPOSITORIO NACIONAL DIGITAL DE CIENCIA,
TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN DE ACCESO ABIERTO

Artículo 1. Objeto de la Ley.

Establecer el marco normativo del Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto.

Artículo 2. Definición de Repositorio Nacional Digital de Acceso Abierto

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Statement on Open Access to Research Publications from the National Research Foundation (NRF)-Funded Research

Statement on Open Access to Research Publications from the National Research Foundation (NRF)-Funded Research

Jan 19, 2015 KME open access

Background

The National Research Foundation (NRF) was established through the National Research Foundation Act (Act No.23 of 1998). As an independent statutory agency, the organisation promotes and supports research in South Africa largely through the country's Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), National Research Facilities and Science Councils with a view to generating knowledge and promoting high-level research capacity within the National System of Innovation (NSI).

Supporting scientific research through public funding is important for growing the knowledge economy, promoting innovation and stimulating appropriate development. The publication of NRF-funded research outputs contributes to the knowledgebase of the country. Open access to this knowledge base facilitates:

- Dissemination of knowledge;
- Utilisation/uptake/application of this knowledge
- Accelerated transformation and globalisation of science; and

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SA-Tanzania 2nd Joint Researchers' Workshop

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Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research Subscribe

Posted by Michael Stebbins on February 22, 2013 at 12:04 PM EDT

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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 see the new policy memorandum, please visit: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdf

To see Dr. Holdren's response to the *We the People* petition, please visit: <https://petitions.whitehouse.gov/response/increasing-public-access-results-scientific-research>

Michael Stebbins is Assistant Director for Biotechnology at OSTP

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PUBLIC ACCESS

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- Press Release
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The National Science Foundation (NSF or Foundation) has developed a plan outlining a framework for activities to increase public access to scientific publications and digital scientific data resulting from research the foundation funds. The plan, entitled "Today's Data, Tomorrow's Discoveries," is consistent with the objectives set forth in the Office of Science and Technology Policy's Feb. 22, 2013, memorandum, "Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research," and with long-standing policies encouraging data sharing and communication of research results.

As outlined in section 3.1 of the plan, NSF will require that either the version of record or the final accepted manuscript in peer-reviewed scholarly journals and papers in juried conference proceedings or transactions must:

- Be deposited in a public access compliant repository designated by NSF;
- Be available for download, reading and analysis free of charge no later than 12 months after initial publication;
- Possess a minimum set of machine-readable metadata elements in a metadata record to be made available free of charge upon initial publication;
- Be managed to ensure long-term preservation; and
- Be reported in annual and final reports during the period of the award with a persistent identifier that provides links to the full text of the publication as well as other metadata elements.

This NSF requirement will apply to new awards resulting from proposals submitted on

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AHRQ Public Access to Federally Funded Research | Agency for Healthcare Research & Quality (AHRQ) - Opera

www.ahrq.gov/funding/policies/publicaccess/index.html

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AHRQ Public Access to Federally Funded Research

Publications and Data

This document is the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ's) plan for establishing a policy for public access to scientific publications and scientific data in digital format resulting from AHRQ funding.

- 1. Background & Purpose
- 2. Scope
- 3. Requirements
- 4. Definitions
- 5. Applicability
- 6. Legal Authorities
- 7. Roles and Responsibilities
- 8. Implementation
- 9. Metrics, Compliance, and Evaluation
- 10. Timeline
- 11. Resources
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- 13. Interagency Coordination
- 14. Public Notice
- 15. Update and Re-Evaluation of the Policy
- 16. Additional Information
- 17. Material Superseded

1. Background & Purpose

On February 22, 2013, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) released the memorandum entitled "Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research." This memorandum requires Federal agencies to make the results of federally funded scientific research available to and useful for the public, industry, and the scientific community. This document is the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ's) plan for establishing a policy for public access to scientific publications and scientific data in digital format resulting from AHRQ funding. AHRQ intends, to the fullest extent possible and contingent on the availability of funds, to make available to

Funding Opportunity Announcements

Research Policies

- Funding Opportunities Announcement Guidance
- AHRQ Grants Policy Notices
- AHRQ Informed Consent & Authorization Toolkit for Minimal Risk Research
- HHS Grants Policy Statement
- Federal Regulations & Authorities
- Federal Register Notices
- **Public Access to Federally Funded Research**

Grant Application, Review & Award Process

Post-award Grant Management

Funding Priorities & Staff Contacts

Training & Education Funding

Contracts

Guiding Principles and Common Approach for Enhancing Public Access to the Results of Research Funded by HHS Operating Divisions

Presented here are the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) guiding principles and approach taken by our Operating Divisions (OPDIVs) for increasing public access to the results of federally funded research. HHS is providing a common framework for OPDIVs to work synergistically in implementing their public access plans while recognizing their unique missions and stakeholder needs. There are two distinct components to our public access policy. The first relates to making the publications resulting from our funded research freely available to the public. The second relates to making the scientific data publicly available in digital formats. With respect to the publication component, HHS has an existing public access infrastructure in place upon which we will build. For the data component, the infrastructure is still emerging. In developing our approach, we have sought to consider the interests and needs of our various stakeholders, including federally funded researchers, universities, libraries, publishers, data users, and civil society groups, among others.

Contents:

[I. Background](#)

[II. Development of HHS Plans and Guiding Principles](#)

[III. HHS Advances in Promoting Public Access to Research Results](#)

[IV. Common Approach to Public Access to Scientific Publications](#)

[V. Common Approach for Public Access to Scientific Data in Digital Formats](#)

Micro... x

science.nasa.gov/media/medialibrary/2014/12/05/NASA_Plan_for_increasing_access_to_results_of_federally_funded_research.pdf

Page: 1 of 20

Automatic Zoom

NASA PLAN: INCREASING ACCESS TO THE RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

*Digital Scientific
Data and Peer-
Reviewed
Publications*



NOAA Research Council
Silver Spring, Maryland
February 2015
doi:10.7289/V5F47M2H

NOAA Plan for Increasing Public Access to Research Results

A Response to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy
Memorandum *Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific
Research* issued February 22, 2013

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Plan for Providing Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research

1. PURPOSE

This document establishes a plan to enable public access to the results of research funded wholly or in part by NIST; NIST's Public Access Policy will be informed by this Public Access Plan. To the extent feasible and consistent with law, agency mission, resource constraints, U.S. national, homeland, and economic security, and the objectives listed below, NIST intends to make freely available to the public, in publicly accessible repositories, all peer-reviewed scholarly publications and associated data arising from unclassified research and programs funded wholly or in part by NIST. Subject to the same conditions and constraints listed above, NIST will also promote the deposit of scientific data arising from unclassified research and programs, funded wholly or in part by NIST, to make it available free of charge unless otherwise excepted, in publicly accessible databases. NIST's Public Access Plan promotes the following objectives:

- Establish NIST's commitment to providing public access to scientific research results
- Support governance of and best practices for managing peer-reviewed scholarly publications and digital scientific data across NIST
- Ensure effective access to and reliable preservation of NIST peer-reviewed scholarly publications



Home » SPARC Applauds Senate Committee Action on Public Access Legislation

SPARC Applauds Senate Committee Action on Public Access Legislation

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Categories: [Advocacy](#) | [Open Access](#) | [Policy](#)

For Immediate Release: July 29, 2015

Contact: Ranit Schmelzer
202-5380-1065 | sparcmedia@arl.org

SPARC Applauds Senate Committee Action on Public Access Legislation

HSGAC approves Fair Access to Science and Technology Research (FASTR) Act, which would ensure that public access to research articles becomes the law of the land

Washington, DC –The Senate Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC) today passed S. 779, the Fair Access to Science and Technology Research (FASTR) Act, unanimously by voice vote and moved it to the full Senate for consideration. This marks the first time the Senate has acted on a government-wide policy ensuring public access to the results of publicly funded research, and is an important step towards codifying the progress made by the 2013 White House OSTP Directive.

FASTR calls for federal agencies with extramural research budgets in excess of \$100 million to establish



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 - Science and Technology Data
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 - Policies and Guidelines
 - Open Access
 - Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications
 - Annex
 - Frequently Asked Questions
 - Toolbox
 - News Release

Minister Holder Announces New Open Access Policy for Research

News Release

Minister Holder Announces New Open Access Policy for Research

Canadians will have free online access to research funded by NSERC, SSHRC and CIHR

February 27, 2015 – Toronto

Making research results as widely available and accessible as possible is an essential part of advancing knowledge and maximizing the impact of publicly-funded research for Canadians. Increased access to the results of publicly-funded research can spur scientific discovery, enable better international collaboration and coordination of research, enhance the engagement of society and support the economy.

The Honourable Ed Holder, Minister of State (Science and Technology), today unveiled the new policy as part of a wide-ranging speech on the government's updated Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy in a speech to the Economic Club in Toronto. The harmonized [Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications](#) requires all peer-reviewed journal publications funded by one of the three federal granting agencies to be freely available online within 12 months. Canada's three federal granting agencies are: the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). The policy will require NSERC and SSHRC funded researchers to comply with the policy for all grants awarded May 1, 2015 and onward. The policy will not change current compliance requirements for CIHR funded researchers since a similar policy with the same requirements has been in effect since 2008.

In developing this policy, the three agencies held an online consultation, receiving feedback from over 200 individuals and groups

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Publications

19,409 publications available

Featured



Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia : Managing Spatial Transformation for Prosperity and Livability

World Bank (2015-09-24)

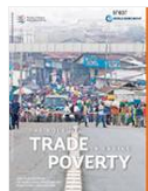
The number of people in South Asia's cities rose by 130 million between 2000 and 2011—more than the entire population of Japan. This was linked to an improvement in productivity and a reduction in the incidence of extreme poverty. But the region's cities have struggled to cope with the pressure of population growth on land, housing, infrastructure, basic services, and the environment. As a result, urbanization in South Asia remains underleveraged in its ability to deliver widespread improvements in both prosperity and livability. Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia is about the state of South Asia's urbanization and the market and policy failures that have taken the region's urban areas to where they are today—and the hard policy actions needed if the region's cities are to leverage urbanization better. This publication provides original empirical and diagnostic analysis of urbanization and related economic trends in the region. It also discusses in detail the key policy areas, the most fundamental being urban governance and finance, where actions must be taken to make cities ...



Going Universal : How 24 Developing Countries are Implementing Universal Health Coverage from the Bottom Up

Cotlear, Daniel; Nagpal, Somil; Smith, Owen; Tandon, Ajay; Cortez, Rafael (2015-09-24)

This book is about 24 developing countries that have embarked on the journey towards universal health coverage (UHC) following a bottom-up approach, with a special focus on the poor and vulnerable, through a systematic data collection that provides practical insights to policymakers and practitioners. Each of the UHC programs analyzed in this book is seeking to overcome the legacy of inequality by tackling both a "financing gap" and a "provision gap": the financing gap (or lower per capita spending on the poor) by spending additional resources in a pro-poor way; the provision gap (or underperformance of service delivery for the poor) by expanding supply and changing incentives in a variety of ways. The prevailing view seems to indicate that UHC require not just more money, but also a focus on changing the rules of the game for spending health system resources. The book does not attempt to identify best practices, but rather aims to help policy makers understand the options they face, and help develop a new operational research agenda. The main chapters are focused on providing ...



The Role of Trade in Ending Poverty

World Bank Group; World Trade Organization (2015-06-25)

The expansion of international trade has been essential to development and poverty reduction. Today's economy is unquestionably global. Trade as a proportion of global GDP has approximately doubled since 1975. Markets for goods and services have become increasingly integrated through a fall in trade barriers, with technology helping drive trade costs lower. But trade is not an end in itself. People measure the value of trade by the extent to which it delivers better livelihoods, through higher incomes, greater choice, and a more sustainable future, among other benefits. For the extreme poor living on less than \$1.25 a day, the central value of trade is its potential to help transform their lives and those of their families. In this way, there is no doubt that the integration of global markets through trade openness has made a critical contribution to poverty reduction. The number of people living ...



Champions Wanted : Promoting Exports in the Middle East and North Africa

Jaud, Mélièse; Freund, Caroline (2015-04-08)

While other emerging regions were thriving, MENA's aggregate export performance over the past two decades has been consistently weak. Using detailed firm-level export data from Customs administrations, this report explains why. One central finding is that the size distribution of

The alignment of OA policies

PASTEUR40A



PASTEUR4OA/Partners

EKT/NHRF - National Documentation Centre

EOS - Enabling Open Scholarship

UMINHO - University of Minho

CRIStin – University of Oslo

EIFL

EuroCRIS

MTA Konyvtar – Hungarian Academy of Sciences

POLITO – Politecnico di Torino

SPARC Europe

LIBER

Jisc

Hacettepe University

Open Knowledge

FRS FNRS

LMT – Research Council of Lithuania

21.7.2012

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 194/39

RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 17 July 2012 on access to and preservation of scientific information (2012/417/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

scientific publishing and the preservation of research results, examining relevant organisational, legal, technical and financial issues.

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 292 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The Communication from the Commission Europe 2020 ⁽¹⁾ puts forward the development of an economy based on knowledge and innovation as a priority.

(2) The targets set by the Europe 2020 strategy are given in more detail in particular in the Flagship Initiatives 'Digital Agenda for Europe' ⁽²⁾ and 'Innovation Union' ⁽³⁾. Among the actions to be taken under the 'Digital Agenda', publicly funded research should be widely disseminated through open access publication of scientific data and papers. The 'Innovation Union' initiative calls for a European Research Area (ERA) framework to be set up

(4) The Communication was followed in November 2007 by Council Conclusions on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation. The Conclusions invited the Commission to experiment with open access to scientific publications resulting from projects funded by EU research framework programmes and included a set of actions to be undertaken by the Member States. There have been advances in some of the areas dealt with in the Conclusions, but not all targets have been met and progress has been uneven among Member States. EU action is needed to make the most of Europe's research potential.

(5) Open access policies aim to provide readers with access to peer-reviewed scientific publications and research data free of charge as early as possible in the dissemination process, and enable the use and reuse of scientific research results. Such policies should be implemented taking into account the challenge of intellectual property rights.

**HEREBY
RECOMMENDS THAT
MEMBER STATES:**

**Open access to
scientific publications**

Ensure that,

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 12 months for social sciences and humanities;

Ensure that,

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;**

Ensure that,

the academic career system supports and rewards researchers who participate in a culture of sharing the results of their research, in particular by ensuring open access to their publications and by developing, encouraging and using new, alternative models of career assessment, metrics and indicators;

Ensure that research funding institutions responsible for managing public research funding and academic institutions receiving public funding **implement the policies by:**

- defining institutional policies for the dissemination of and open access to scientific publications;**
- establishing implementation plans at the level of those funding institutions;**

adjusting the recruitment and career evaluation system for researchers and the evaluation system for awarding research grants to researchers so that those who participate in the culture of sharing results of their research are rewarded. Improved systems should take into account research results made available through open access and **develop, encourage and use new, alternative models of career assessment, metrics and indicators;**

giving guidance to researchers on how to comply with open access policies, especially on managing their intellectual property rights to ensure open access to their publications;



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

Grant Agreement number: [insert number] [insert acronym] [insert call/sub-call identifier]

H2020 Model Grant Agreements: H2020 General MGA — Multi: September 2014



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG/EXECUTIVE AGENCY

[Directorate]
[Unit][Director]



GENERAL MULTI-BENEFICIARY MODEL GRANT AGREEMENT FOR THE HORIZON 2020 PROGRAMME¹ (H2020 GENERAL MGA — MULTI)

- Footnotes in blue will not appear in the text generated by the IT system for signature (since they are internal instructions only).
- For options [*in italics, in square brackets*]: the applicable option must be chosen in the IT system. Options not chosen will automatically either not appear or appear as 'not applicable'. Options chosen will appear *in italics* without brackets and without the Option title (to allow beneficiaries to easily spot that a specific rule applies).
- For fields in [grey in square brackets] (even if they are part of an option as specified in the previous item): enter the appropriate data in the IT system.
- The IT system will generate a data sheet confirming the options chosen and the data entered.

The main changes compared to version 1 of the model grant agreement are as follows:

- Article 20.6 "Currency for financial statements and conversion into euro" in order to allow

OA policy alignment check-list (draft)

Are beneficiaries required to deposit and ensure Open Access?

What to deposit?

Where to deposit?

When to deposit?

When should Open Access be provided?

Policy monitoring and compliance



Where to deposit?



Institutional repository



Subject-based repository



Centralised repository

Copyright management:
In all cases, the authors should be encouraged to retain their copyright and grant adequate licences to publishers. Creative Commons offers useful licensing solutions in this regard (e.g. CC-BY, see Creative Commons Licenses).

If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations, the grant may be reduced.

What to deposit?

Should include all modifications from the peer review process

OR



A machine-readable electronic copy of the published version:



A final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication

When to deposit?

Each beneficiary must deposit as soon as possible and at the latest on publication

OR



On publication



Within 6 months of publication.
12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities

Metadata to include:

- 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,
- a persistent identifier.

OA publishing

If your organization supports Open Access publishing in full Open Access journals, where the case, the Article Processing Charges (APCs) incurred by beneficiaries are eligible for reimbursement during the duration of the project.

OA publishing (2)

The hybrid model, as currently defined and implemented by publishers, is not a working and viable pathway to Open Access.

Any model for transition to Open Access must prevent 'double dipping' and increase cost transparency.

Principles on Open Access Publisher Services – adopted April 2015

Science Europe Member Organisations have adopted the following minimum expected services from publishers, which are applicable when providing payments/subsidies for Open Access venues:

1 Indexing

Journals must be listed in standard databases, such as (Europe) PubMed Central², Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)³, Web of Science⁴ or Scopus^{5,6}.

In the case of books, collected volumes, proceedings and other academic publishing venues, basic technical information and information about peer review procedures must be available in a transparent way on the website of the publishing venue.

2 Copyright and Re-use

Authors hold copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Commons Attribution CC BY⁷. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration⁸.

3 Sustainable Archiving

Publishers must make copies of the publication automatically available in registered third-party repositories immediately upon publication. Furthermore, authors must receive all relevant information and support services necessary in order to access the archived publication. Sustainable archiving of the publication must be demonstrated by the provision of a persistent address where the full content of the publication can be accessed, read and downloaded. Authors may archive any version of the publication to any registered third-party repository or website with no delay.

4 Machine Readability

The publication's full text, the metadata, the supporting data (whenever published), the citations and the status of the publication as Open Access must be made available in a machine-readable form via open stan-

OA publishing (3)

If your organization supports journals/monographs publishing, these journals/monographs should be published in Open Access.

PASTEUR4OA



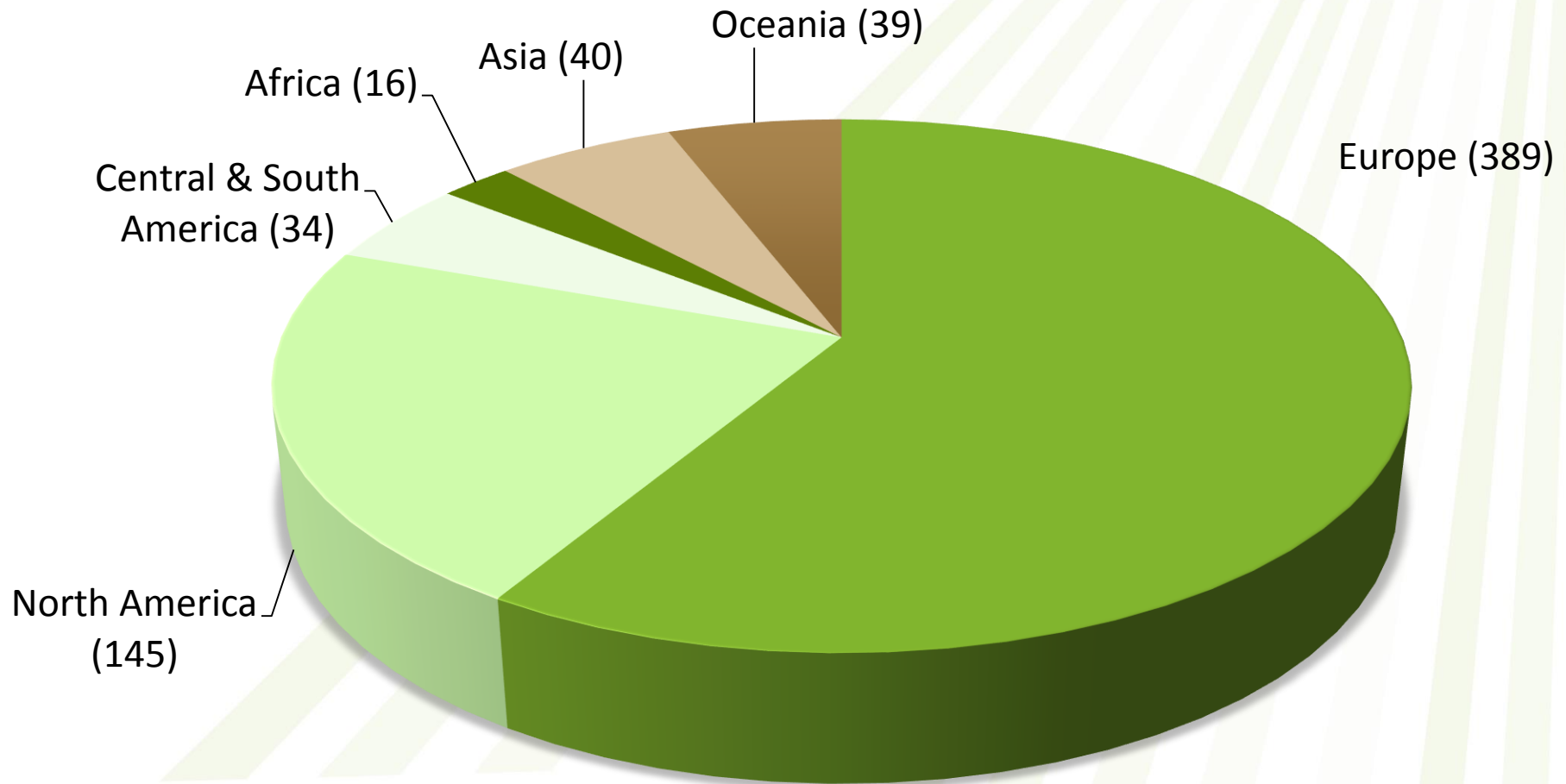
Open Access policies: policy effectiveness

Alma Swan

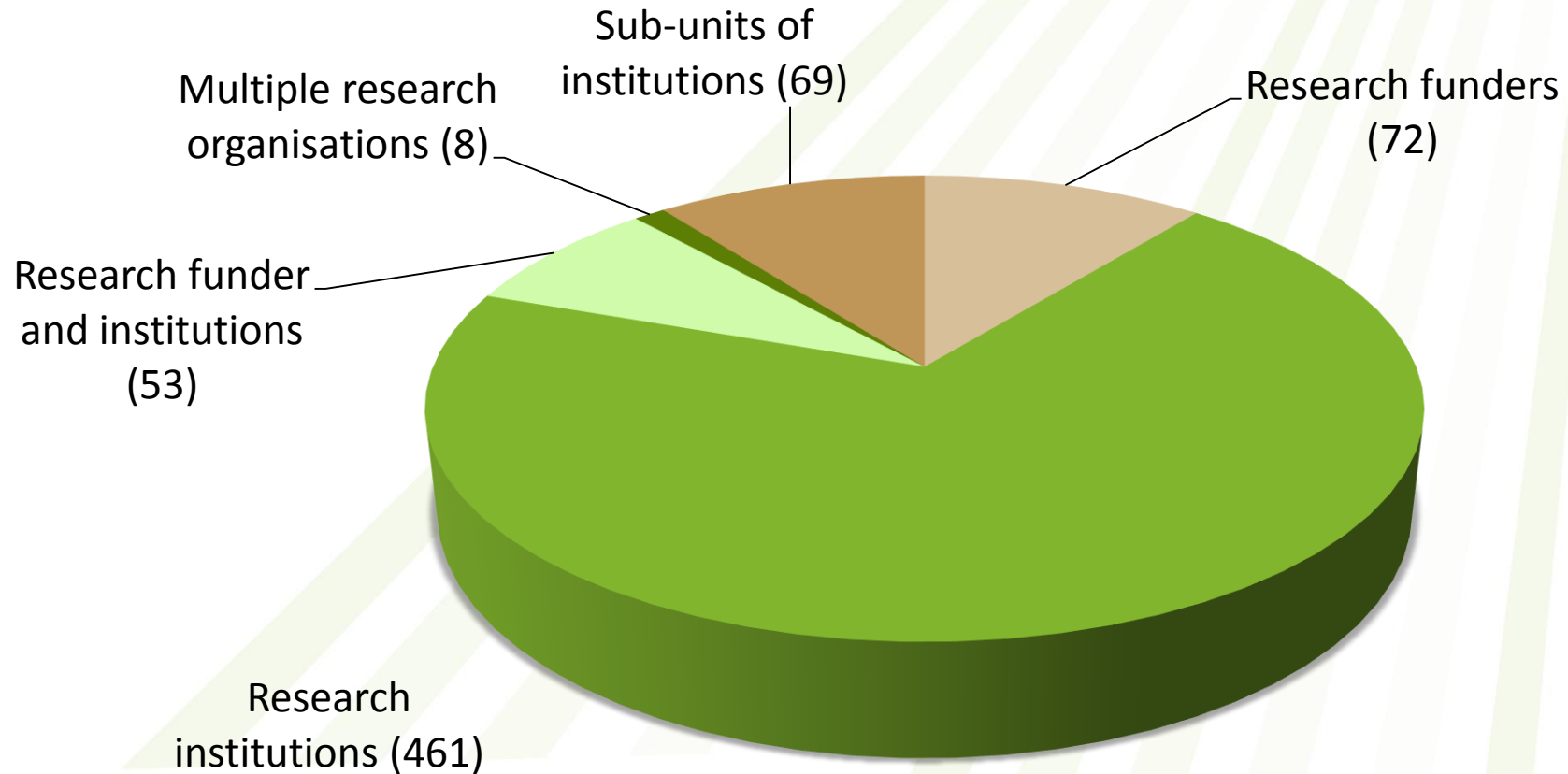


This project is funded by the European Union
under the 7th Framework Programme

Open Access policies worldwide



Open Access policymakers worldwide



Policy effectiveness

- Repository content measured
- Regression analysis carried out using policy criteria

Policy conditions recorded in ROARMAP: original set of 13

Condition		
Must deposit		
Cannot waive deposit		
Deposit immediately		
Must make item OA		
Cannot waive making item OA		
Link deposit with research assessment / evaluation		
Must make item OA immediately		
Permitted embargo period specified (STEM)		
Permitted embargo period specified (HaSS)		
Must retain rights to make item OA		
Cannot waive retention of rights		
Age of mandatory policy		
Requirement for open licensing		

Policy conditions: eliminated those with small numbers

Condition
Must deposit
Cannot waive deposit
Deposit immediately
Must make item OA
Cannot waive making item OA
Link deposit with research assessment / evaluation
Must make item OA immediately
Permitted embargo period specified (STEM)
Permitted embargo period specified (HaSS)
Must retain rights to make item OA
Cannot waive retention of rights
Age of mandatory policy
Requirement for open licensing

Policy conditions: working set of 6 policy conditions

Condition
Must deposit
Cannot waive deposit
Must make item OA
Cannot waive making item OA
Link deposit with research assessment / evaluation
Cannot waive retention of rights

Regression analysis

- Statistical tool
- Looks at the relationships between variables in an experiment
- Can measure effect of more than one variable at a time
- Can infer causal relationship (though care needed!)
- Correlation *versus* significance
- In this study we were looking for both

Policy conditions: regression analysis

Condition	Correlation with deposit rate
Must deposit	✓
Cannot waive deposit	✓
Must make item OA	✓
Cannot waive making item OA	✓
Link deposit with research assessment / evaluation	✓
Cannot waive retention of rights	✓

Correlation with deposit action

Policy criterion	Positive correlation	Significant correlation
Must deposit	✓	✓
Cannot waive deposit	✓	✓
Link deposit to research evaluation	✓	✓
Must make deposit Open Access	✓	
Cannot waive making item Open Access	✓	
Where policy stipulates authors should retain relevant rights, this cannot be waived	✓	

Significant correlations with deposit rate

- Must deposit
- Cannot waive deposit
- Research evaluation
- Must make deposit Open Access
- Cannot waive making item Open Access
- Where rights are retained, this cannot be waived

Budapest Open Access Initiative

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



Prologue: The Budapest Open Access Initiative after 10 years

Ten years ago the Budapest Open Access Initiative launched a worldwide campaign for open access (OA) to all new peer-reviewed research. It didn't invent the idea of OA. On the contrary, it deliberately drew together existing projects to explore how they might "work together to achieve broader, deeper, and faster success." But the BOAI was the first initiative to use the term "open access" for this purpose, the first to articulate a public definition, the first to propose complementary strategies for realizing OA, the first to generalize the call for OA to all disciplines and countries, and the first to be accompanied by significant funding.

Today we're no longer at the beginning of this worldwide campaign, and not yet at the end. We're solidly in the middle, and draw upon a decade of experience in order to make new recommendations for the next ten years.

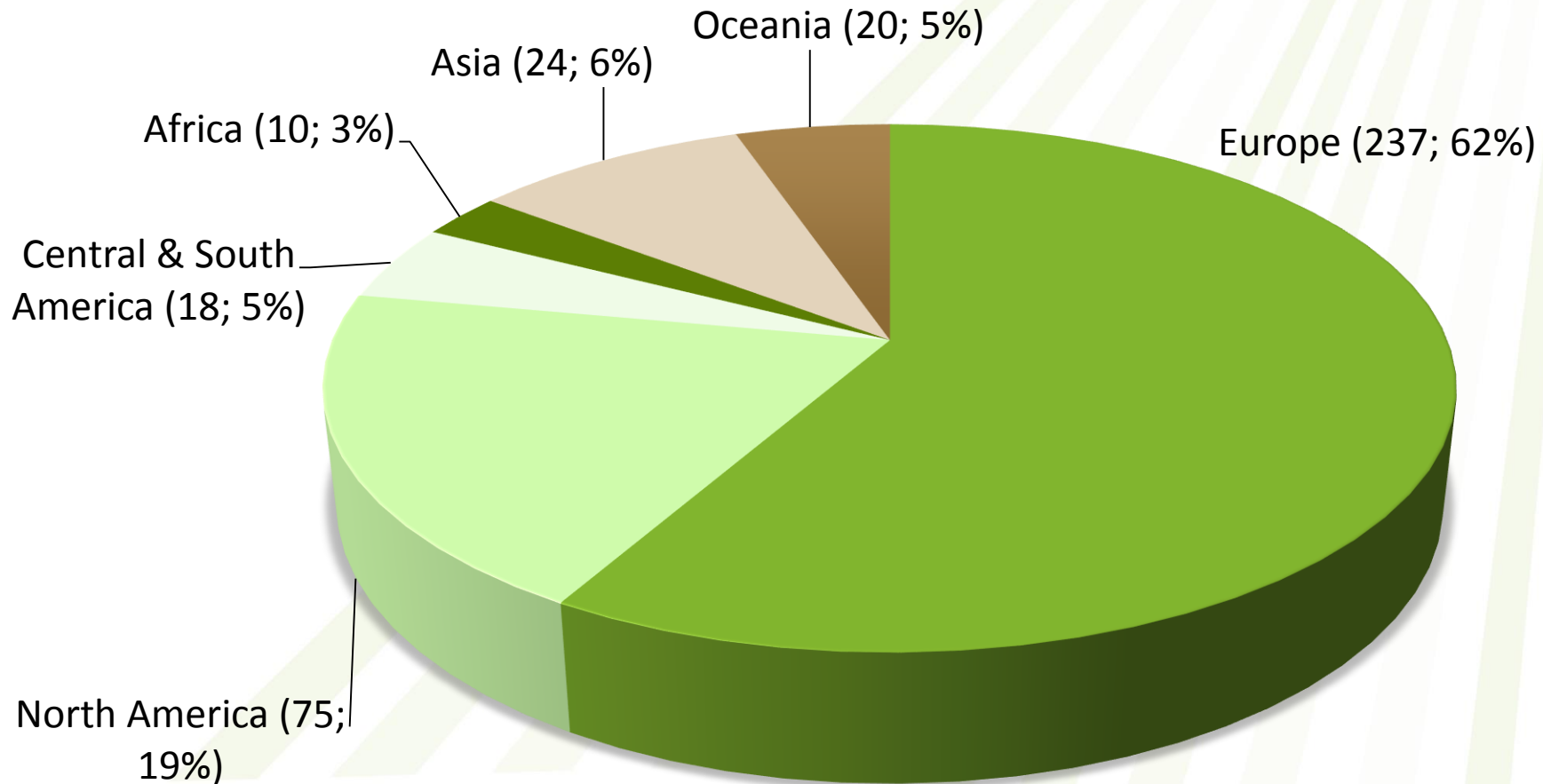
We reaffirm the BOAI "statement of principle, statement of strategy, and statement of commitment." We reaffirm

Research evaluation

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.

Similarly, governments performing research assessment should require deposit in Open Access repositories for all research articles to be reviewed for national assessment purposes. Neither policy should be construed to limit the review of other sorts of evidence, or to alter the standards of review.

Open Access mandates worldwide



Policies with the significant criteria

- 18 policies
- 5 funders
- 13 institutions

Funders

- European Commission: Horizon 2020 policy
- Austria: FWF (Fonds zur Foederung der Wissenschaftlichen Forschung)
- UK: HEFCE (Higher Education Funding Councils)
- US: NIH (National Institutes of Health)
- South Africa: National Research Foundation of South Africa

Research institutions

- Ghent University (Belgium)
- INRIA (France)
- Ifremer (France)
- Laboratoire de psychologie et neurosciences cognitives (France)
- Pwani University (Kenya)
- Saint-Loius University Brussels (Belgium)
- Universidade do Minho (Portugal)
- Università degli studi di Trieste (Italy)
- University of Liege (Belgium)
- University of Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
- University of Mons (Belgium)
- University of Reading (UK)
- University of Strathclyde (UK)

Highest deposit rates (research-intensive institutions*)

Institution	Number of articles published 2011-2013	% articles deposited in the repository
University of Liege (Belgium)	4240	87 %
Universidade do Minho (Portugal)	3021	62 %
University of Pretoria (South Africa)	3335	60 %
Queensland University of Technology (Australia)	3558	49 %

* Published more than 3000 articles in the 3-year test period

Other things that help policy success

- Policy champion
- Library/Research Office activism in support of the policy
- Department/faculty strategy
- Training programme
- Promotional events (e.g. Open Access Week)
- Promotional materials
- Technical tools (e.g. impact tools, etc)
- Other suggestions to share

OA policy alignment is key to:

Enable researchers working in interdisciplinary areas or in international teams to comply with a single Open Access policy rather than with multiple and often divergent policies.

OA policy alignment is key to: (2)

Facilitate interdisciplinary research and harmonisation of practices among different academic disciplines.

Enable researchers mobility across the European Research Area.

OA policy alignment is key to: (3)

Support the EU harmonisation agenda and promote common practices and norms

Implement generic infrastructural services.

OA policy alignment is key to: (4)

Accelerate scientific research,
technological progress and social well-
being.

EIFL WELCOMES ADOPTION OF NATIONAL OPEN ACCESS STRATEGY IN SLOVENIA

Republic of Slovenia adopts National Strategy of open access to scientific publications and research data

Home > News > EIFL welcomes adoption of national open access strategy in Slovenia

NEXT STORY →



Posted: September 15, 2015

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has adopted the National Strategy of open access (OA) to scientific publications and research data in Slovenia 2015-2020.

The Slovenian and English versions of the National Strategy, which was formally adopted on 3 September 2015, are available on the [webpage](#) of the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport.

EIFL welcomes the new strategy, which arises out of a public consultation process. EIFL and the [OpenAIRE](#) and [PASTEUR4OA](#) projects supported the consultation process by

PASTEUR4OA/The development of the policy on open access to scientific results in Lithuania has begun



On July 8, 2015 the Research Council of Lithuania held a seminar "Policies on Open Access to Scientific Results: Present Day Situation and Future Goals". This marks the beginning of the series of discussions and open consultations in the country with the aim to develop the policy on Open Access to scientific publications and data in Lithuania.

The key-note presentations were given by Dr. Hans Pfeiffenberger, the Chair of the Science Europe Research Data Working Group, and Iryna Kuchma, the representative of PASTEUR4OA project and coordinator of Open Access Knowledge-Net in Eastern Europe. All presentations of the seminar can be found here.

To pursue an active policy on Open Access issues is recommended by the European Commission (the 2012/417/EU recommendation). Every two years, Member States have to inform the European Commission about the actions taken on these recommendations.

The Research Council of Lithuania is planning to prepare the policy by the end of 2015. The active participation in the PASTEUR4OA (<http://www.pasteur4oa.eu>) project will help during the process, as PASTEUR4OA aims supporting the development and alignment of Open Access strategies and policies at the national level and promoting the implementation of the European Commission's 2012 Recommendation on Access to Scientific Information and the Open Access Mandate for Horizon 2020. On October 29-30, 2015 in Budapest PASTEUR4OA will organise Eastern European Meeting of Research Funders and Research Performing organizations "Working Together to Promote Open Access Policy Alignment in Europe" where participants from Lithuania are welcomed as well.

Prof. Rūta Petrauskaitė, the Chair of the Committee of Humanities and Social Sciences of the Research Council of Lithuania, stressed that after the Budapest meeting an updated policy draft will be disseminated for open consultations until and of November and it is planned to have an adopted policy in December.

SEMINAR ON OPEN ACCESS POLICY DEVELOPMENT IN ESTONIA

FOSTER co-funded event to lead to adoption of OA mandate

Home > Events > Seminar on open access policy development in Estonia

NEXT EVENT →

Event Date: 23 Oct 2015

📍 Tartu, Estonia



University of Tartu in Estonia, together with the Estonian Research Council and the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research, will host a FOSTER co-funded 'world café' seminar on open access (OA) policy development in Estonia.

The seminar will lead to adoption of an OA mandate in Estonia.

The 'world café' methodology is used to host large group dialogue. During the seminar, participants will compare practices of different research institutions, and identify

References

- July 2012 [Commission's Recommendations](#) on access to and preservation of scientific information
- The [Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Horizon 2020](#) adopted in December 2013
- [Science Europe Principles on Open Access to Research Publications](#) updated in May 2015
- [PASTEUR4OA report on the Open Access policy-effectiveness](#)
- [BOAI 10 Recommendations: Ten years on from the Budapest Open Access Initiative: setting the default to open](#)

Credits

- OA Policy Alignment Checklist created using [Presenta Board](#) by Marieke Guy
- “Open Access policies: policy effectiveness” slides by Alma Swan

What's next?

Innovations in scholarly
communication

Gowers's Weblog

Mathematics related discussions

« [Is Nick Clegg a Liberal Democrat?](#)

[EDP28 — problem solved by Terence Tao!](#) »

Discrete Analysis — an arXiv overlay journal

This post is to announce the start of a new mathematics journal, to be called Discrete Analysis. While in most respects it will be just like any other journal, it will be unusual in one important way: it will be purely an arXiv overlay journal. That is, rather than publishing, or even electronically hosting, papers, it will consist of a list of links to arXiv preprints. Other than that, the journal will be entirely conventional: authors will submit links to arXiv preprints, and then the editors of the journal will find referees, using their quick opinions and more detailed reports in the usual way in order to decide which papers will be accepted.

Follow

**#OAI9 @michael_nielsen: open
access to what exactly?**

New media form

A publishing platform that evolves,
cognitive media & composable
knowledge, new atoms of cognition

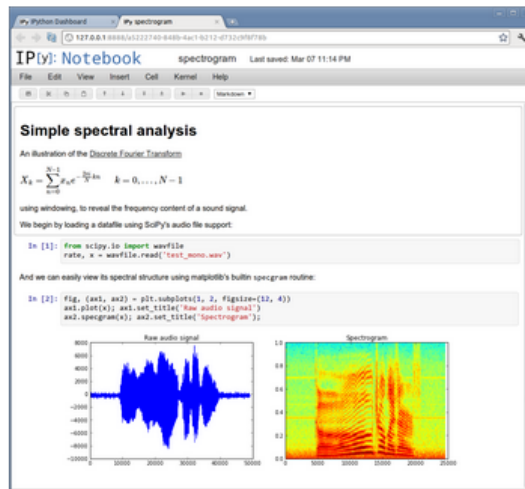
IP[y]: IPython

Interactive Computing

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The IPython Notebook

The IPython Notebook is an interactive computational environment, in which you can combine code execution, rich text, mathematics, plots and rich media, as shown in this example session:



It aims to be an agile tool for both exploratory computation and data analysis, and provides a platform to support **reproducible research**, since all inputs and outputs may be stored in a one-to-one way in notebook documents.

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VERSIONS

Stable

3.2 – June 2015

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4.0.dev

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Economics Simulation

This is a simulation of an economic marketplace in which there is a *population* of actors, each of which has a level of wealth (a single number) that changes over time. On each time step two agents (chosen by an *interaction rule*) interact with each other and exchange wealth (according to a *transaction rule*). The idea is to understand the evolution of the population's wealth over time. My hazy memory is that this idea came from a class by Prof. [Sven Anderson](#) at Bard (any errors or misconceptions here are due to my (Peter Norvig) misunderstanding of his idea). Why this is interesting: (1) an example of using simulation to model the world. (2) Many students will have preconceptions about how economies work that will be challenged by the results shown here.

Population Distributions

First things first: what should our initial population look like? We will provide several distribution functions (constant, uniform, Gaussian, etc.) and a `sample` function, which samples N elements from a distribution and then normalizes them to have a given mean. By default we will have $N=5000$ actors and an initial mean wealth of 100 simoleons.

In [299]:

```
import random
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

N = 5000 # Default size of population
mu = 100. # Default mean of population's wealth

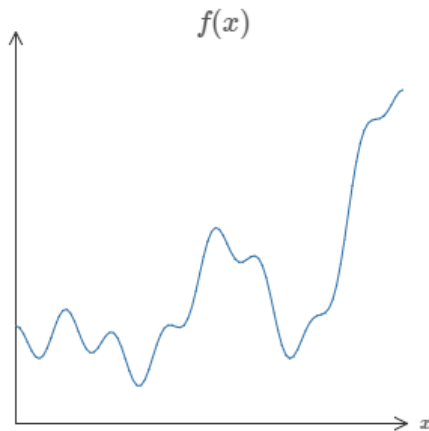
def sample(distribution, N=N, mu=mu):
    "Sample from the distribution N times, then normalize results to have mean mu."
    return normalize([distribution() for _ in range(N)], mu * N)

def constant(mu=mu): return mu
def uniform(mu=mu, width=mu): return random.uniform(mu-width/2, mu+width/2)
def gauss(mu=mu, sigma=mu/3): return random.gauss(mu, sigma)
```

CHAPTER 4

A visual proof that neural nets can compute any function

One of the most striking facts about neural networks is that they can compute any function at all. That is, suppose someone hands you some complicated, wiggly function, $f(x)$:



No matter what the function, there is guaranteed to be a neural network so that for every possible input, x , the value $f(x)$ (or some

Neural Networks and Deep Learning

[What this book is about](#)

[On the exercises and problems](#)

▶ [Using neural nets to recognize handwritten digits](#)

▶ [How the backpropagation algorithm works](#)

▶ [Improving the way neural networks learn](#)

▶ [A visual proof that neural nets can compute any function](#)

▶ [Why are deep neural networks hard to train?](#)

▶ [Deep learning](#)

[Appendix: Is there a *simple* algorithm for intelligence?](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

If you benefit from the book, please make a small donation. I suggest \$3, but you can choose the amount.

removed numpy.vectorize() wrappers #20

Merged mnielsen merged 1 commit into mnielsen:master from CesiumLifeJacket:master 2 days ago

Conversation 3

Commits 1

Files changed 2

+8 -16



CesiumLifeJacket commented on Jul 5

As they slow down the sigmoid functions considerably and unnecessarily. The network's SGD method runs several times faster with this simple modification.

improved performance by using sigmoid and sigmoid_prime functions ... 8886ab7



mnielsen commented on Jul 6

Owner

Thanks for making the changes. You look to have been quite thorough in modifying both network and network2.

With that said, I'll hold off on merging the pull request until I've got time to return to my work on the book - I'd rather the code in the book and on the repo don't get out of sync. In the meantime, I'll keep this pull request open.

Labels

None yet

Milestone

No milestone

Assignee

No one assigned

2 participants



**#OAI9 @michael_nielsen: open
access to what exactly?**

**“True open access will allow us
to amplify our collective and
individual intelligence.”**



michael_nielsen
@michael_nielsen

Following

On designed serendipity and Linus's Law in open science (from "Reinventing Discovery") cc @mcnees @judell

p 27: Regarding the term “designed serendipity,” Jon Udell used the term “manufactured serendipity” to describe a similar concept in [228]. I’ve used “designed serendipity” instead because it emphasizes the way serendipity can be achieved as the result of deliberate design choices. The idea of designed serendipity seems to have originated in the open source software movement, and was succinctly captured in Eric Raymond’s [178] observation that when debugging open source software, “given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow.” Raymond dubbed this observation Linus’s Law, after the creator of Linux, Linus Torvalds. We can generalize Linus’s Law to other forms of problem solving: “Given enough eyeballs, all problems are easy.” It’s not literally true, but it does capture something of the essence of designed serendipity.

RETWEETS 11 FAVORITES 13

10:55 PM - 6 Aug 2015

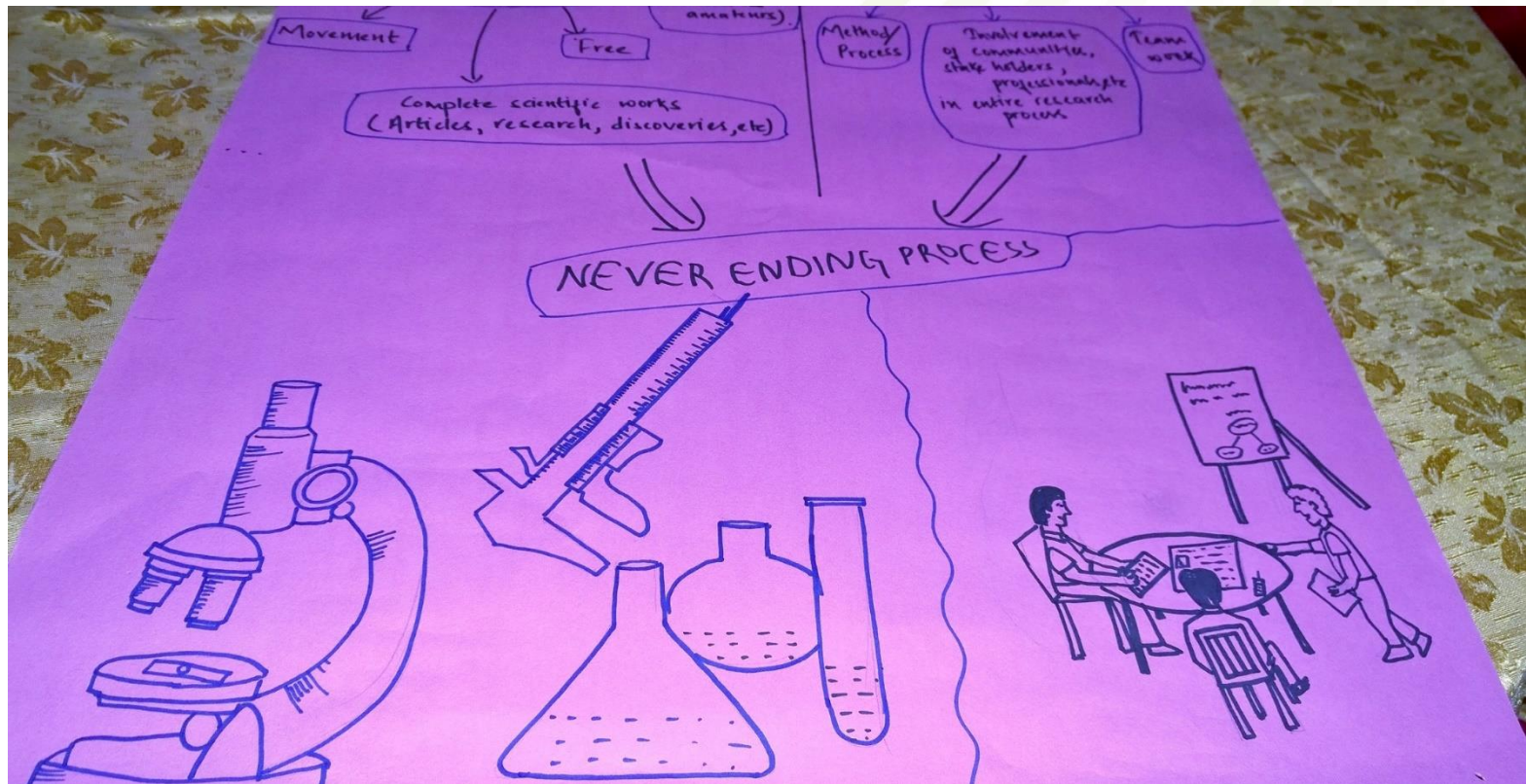
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**#OAI9 @michael_nielsen: open
access to what exactly?**

**“How should open access
policies be crafted to ensure we
don't inhibit innovation by
constraining experimentation?”**

Image courtesy
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News and Events

- Call for applications of additional IDA capacity until May 24th, 2015
- Open Science Arena: Research Ethics and Integrity
- The YEAR 2015 Annual Conference: Open Science in Horizon 2020 in Espoo, May 11-12
- Academy of Finland grants €19m to Finnish research infrastructures
- Let's Talk Data: Data Innovation Day 2015

[More news](#)

Science Landscape in Finland

Being one of the European and world innovation leaders, Finland invests in knowledge-based competence and aims to increase the overall standard of education. **In 2012, R&D expenditure represented 3.6 % of the gross domestic product (GPD), a total sum of approximately seven billion euros and that of public research funding was around 1%.** The Government Programme stresses the role of research as the foundation of knowledge and know-how, which promotes sustainable economic growth and immaterial as well as material welfare. To foster the research system in Finland towards better competitiveness and higher quality

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API Suomen artikkelissä kerrotaan

Open science country notes

The country notes present up-to-date information on the key actors in open science, and review recent policy trends in the areas of open access, research data, infrastructure, and skills at the national and international levels. These notes thus constitute a mapping of recent policy efforts to promote open science in OECD member and selected non-member countries. The information was gathered using a common template in the course of 2014, and is current as of Summer 2015.



Hot Topics

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#IamAnOpenScientistBecause I love being able to open the eyes and minds of the curious people that want to make the world a better place
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Fernando Albarracin @fercho_a_vargas · May 17
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause I want to keep my mind OPEN
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Alejandro Baldominos @baldo_uc3m · May 16
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause I don't think I would be doing science otherwise #fosteropenscience #uc3m
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Jussi Heikkilä @JTSHeikkila · May 14
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause

“Society does not care *who* is successful in solving a given scientific problem,
it cares that the problem is solved.”

Dasgupta, P. & David, P. 1994. *Towards a new economics of Science*.
Research Policy 23, 487-521.

View photo

Miguel A. Rodríguez @miguelanrc · May 14
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause otherwise I wouldn't be a scientist.

Neil B Christensen @neilblairc · May 14
I support **#IamAnOpenScientistBecause** sharing is the DNA of scientific progress. Non-open forks are largely defined by temporal conventions

Luca Cominardi @Mallets87 · May 13
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause there is no use to reinvent the wheel again and again... Small effort and big result is the key

christoph shteiger @ChShteiger · May 13
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause i believe thatwe all have the common goal of advancing science, not competing, and hiding data from each other

PatoRodil @patorodil · May 13
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause I believe publishing is about spreading knowledge, not getting tenure **#fosteropenscience**

Erika G. @erikapatg · May 13
#IamAnOpenScientistBecause is the only way to get feedbacks and progress in your project

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yoav bauman @YoavBauman · May 2
#iamAnOpenScientistBecause I'm brave enough to get REAL feedback

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Guada @guadamolinari · May 1
#iamAnOpenScientistBecause knowledge is a Human right Not a business

14 20

Ashley Hennefer @ashleyhennefer · May 1
#iamAnOpenScientistBecause the research process is improved/ strengthened when it's accessible to all. The research I do depends on access.

12 11

B.A.dass @Blue_Astre · May 1
#iamAnOpenScientistBecause knowledge is priceless when it opens the way to even more knowledge.

8 8

Matthew @MCeeP · May 1
#iamAnOpenScientistBecause the thing I created gets angry when in enclosed spaces so I let it out into a populated area.... run!

1 5

Matthew @MCeeP · May 1
#iamAnOpenScientistBecause I was born in a barn and never learnt close doors

Thank you!

Questions?

iryna.kuchma@eifl.net

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