



Open Access: Your choice to increase your research visibility and impact

Leo Cheung

Regional Open Access Publishing Manager

Oct 23, 2014

Contents

- Benefits of Open Access
- Open Access Development and Today
- How to choose an Open Access publisher or journal?
- BioMed Central / SpringerOpen introduction

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- Increase research visibility and impact
- Improve journal's Impact Factor
- Enhance innovation

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Page 1 of 4

1 2 3 4 ▶ Next

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 Accesses Josefin Garcia, Victoria Espejo, Martha Nelson, Merly Sovero, Manuel V Villaran, Jorge Gomez, Melvin Barrantes, Felix Sanchez, Guillermo Comach, Ana E Arango, Nicolas Aguayo, Ivette L de Rivera, Wilson Chicaiza, Mirna Jimenez, Washington Aleman, Francisco Rodriguez, Marina S Gonzales, Tadeusz J Kochel, Eric S Halsey
Virology Journal 2013, **10**:305 (11 October 2013)
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- 2. Research** Open Access Highly accessed
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 Accesses Vlastimil Hart, Petra Nováková, Erich Malkemper, Sabine Begall, Vladimír Hanzal, Miloš Ježek, Tomáš Kušta, Veronika Němcová, Jana Adámková, Kateřina Benediktová, Jaroslav Červený, Hynek Burda
Frontiers in Zoology 2013, **10**:80 (27 December 2013)
[Abstract](#) | [Full text](#) | [PDF](#) | [ePUB](#) | [PubMed](#) | [2 comments](#) | [► Editor's summary](#)
- 3. Research article** Open Access Highly accessed
 25860 **QMachine: commodity supercomputing in web browsers**
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BMC Bioinformatics 2014, **15**:176 (9 June 2014)
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15941 [The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists](#)

Accesses Neil Hall

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6. Research article [Open Access](#) [Highly accessed](#)

15704 [Time trends in municipal distribution patterns of cancer mortality in Spain](#)

Accesses Gonzalo López-Abente, Nuria Aragonés, Beatriz Pérez-Gómez, Marina Pollán, Javier García-Pérez, Rebeca Ramis, Pablo Fernández-Navarro

BMC Cancer 2014, **14**:535 (24 July 2014)

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7. Research [Open Access](#) [Highly accessed](#)

14563 [Aromatic-turmerone induces neural stem cell proliferation in vitro and in vivo](#)

Accesses Joerg Hucklenbroich, Rebecca Klein, Bernd Neumaier, Rudolf Graf, Gereon Fink, Michael Schroeter, Maria Rueger

Stem Cell Research & Therapy 2014, **5**:100 (26 September 2014)

[Abstract](#) | [Full text](#) | [PDF](#) | [Editor's summary](#)

8. Review [Open Access](#)

13906 [Transmission dynamics and control of Ebola virus disease \(EVD\): a review](#)

Accesses Gerardo Chowell, Hiroshi Nishiura

BMC Medicine 2014, **12**:196 (10 October 2014)

[Abstract](#) | [Provisional PDF](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Editor's summary](#)

9. Software [Open Access](#) [Highly accessed](#)

13715 [CellProfiler: image analysis software for identifying and quantifying cell phenotypes](#)

Accesses Anne E Carpenter, Thouis R Jones, Michael R Lamprecht, Colin Clarke, In Kang, Ola Friman, David A Guertin, Joo Chang, Robert A Lindquist, Jason Moffat, Polina Golland, David M Sabatini

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12705 [Risk of violence from the man involved in the pregnancy after receiving or being denied an abortion](#)

Accesses Sarah Roberts, M Biggs, Karuna S Chibber, Heather Gould, Corinne H Rocca, Diana Foster

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11. Research article [Open Access](#) [Highly accessed](#)

12670 [Porn video shows, local brew, and transactional sex: HIV risk among youth in Kisumu, Kenya](#)

Accesses Carolyne Njue, Helene ACM Voeten, Pieter Remes

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Review

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Transmission dynamics and control of Ebola virus disease (EVD): a review

Gerardo Chowell^{1,2*} and Hiroshi Nishiura³

* Corresponding author: Gerardo Chowell gchowell@asu.edu

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BMC Medicine 2014, **12**:196 doi:10.1186/s12916-014-0196-0

Published: 10 October 2014

Abstract (provisional)

The complex and unprecedented Ebola epidemic ongoing in West Africa has highlighted the need to review the epidemiological characteristics of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) as well as our current understanding of the transmission dynamics and the effect of control interventions against Ebola transmission. Here we review key epidemiological data from past Ebola outbreaks and carry out a comparative review of mathematical models of the spread and control of Ebola in the context of past outbreaks and the ongoing epidemic in West Africa. We show that mathematical modeling offers useful insights into the risk of a major epidemic of EVD and the assessment of the impact of basic public health measures on disease spread. We also discuss the critical need to collect detailed epidemiological data in real-time during the course of an ongoing epidemic, carry out further studies to estimate the effectiveness of interventions during past outbreaks and the ongoing epidemic, and develop large-scale modeling studies to study the spread and control of viral hemorrhagic fevers in the context of the highly heterogeneous economic reality of African countries.

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Transmission dynamics and control of Ebola virus disease (EVD): a review

Gerardo Chowell* and Hiroshi Nishiura

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AS Fauci - New England Journal of Medicine, 2014 - Mass Medical Soc

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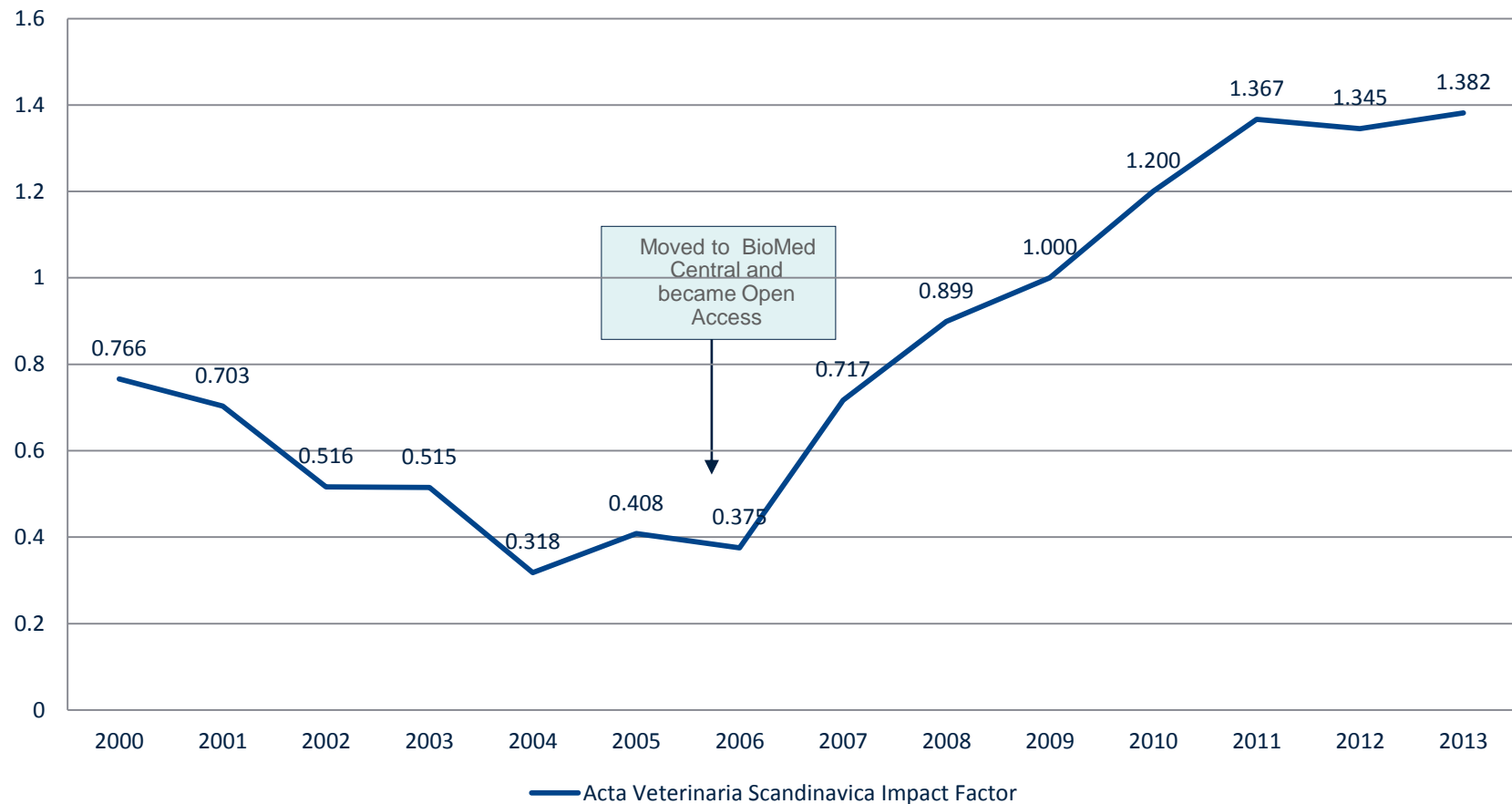
D Plachouras, B Sudre, M Testa, E Robesyn... - Euro ... , 2014 - eurosurveillance.org

... when interpreting the data, as a decrease in the number of newly reported cases could signify either a positive effect of the interventions to control the epidemic or a ... References 1. Nishiura H, Chowell G. Early transmission dynamics of Ebola virus disease (EVD), West Africa ...
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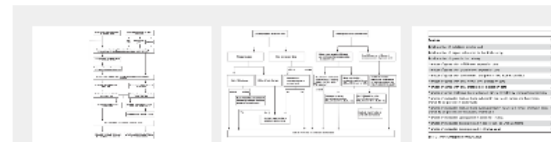
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Articles To PubMed
Central

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Questions

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- For Investigators, Awardees and NIH Staff
- Policy Background

Policy Details

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The [NIH Public Access Policy](#) ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. It requires scientists to submit journal articles that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central (<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>). The Policy requires that these articles be accessible to the public on PubMed Central to help advance science and improve human health.

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Make sure that any copyright transfer or other publication agreements allow the article to be submitted to NIH in accordance with the Policy.

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1. If you choose to publish your article in certain journals,

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Publications



About

[Home](#) > [Press and Media](#) > [Press Releases](#) > [2012 Press Releases](#) > [RCUK announces new Open Access policy](#)

RCUK announces new Open Access policy

16 July 2012

Research Councils UK (RCUK) has today, 16th July 2012, unveiled its new Open Access policy. Informed by the work of the National Working Group on Expanding Access to Published Research Findings, chaired by Professor Dame Janet Finch, the policy at once harmonises and makes significant changes to existing Research Councils' Open Access policies.

Professor Douglas Kell, RCUK Champion for Research and Information Management commented: "Widening access to the outputs of research currently published in journals has the potential to contribute substantially to furthering the progress of scientific and other research, ensuring that the UK continues to be a world leader in these fields. I am delighted that, together, the Research Councils have been able both to harmonise and to make significant changes to their policies, ensuring that more people have access to cutting edge research that can contribute to both economic growth in our knowledge economy and the wider wellbeing of the UK."

Drs. Astrid Wissenburg, Chair of RCUK Impact Group and RCUK representative on the National Working Group on Open Access commented: "As the bodies charged with investing public money in research, the Research Councils take very seriously their responsibilities in making the outputs from this research publicly available – not just to other researchers, but also to potential users in business; charitable and public sectors; and to the general public. Working with other funders such as HEFCE, DFID and the Wellcome Trust, this new policy signifies a move to a sustainable, affordable and transparent model of making outputs from the research that they fund more openly accessible."

The new policy, which will apply to all qualifying publications being submitted for publication from 1 April 2013, states that peer reviewed research papers which result from research that is wholly or partially funded by the Research Councils:

- must be published in journals which are compliant with Research Council policy on Open Access, and;
- must include details of the funding that supported the research, and a statement on how the underlying research materials such as data, samples or models can be accessed.

Criteria which journals must fulfill to be compliant with the Research Councils' Open Access policy are detailed within the policy, but include offering a "pay to publish" option or allowing deposit in a subject or institutional repository after a mandated maximum embargo period. In addition, the policy mandates use of the Creative Commons 'Attribution' license (CC-BY), when an Article Processing Charge (APC) is levied. The CC-BY licence allows others to modify, build upon and/or distribute the licensed work (including for commercial purposes) as long as the original author is credited.

The Research Councils will provide block grants to eligible UK Higher Education Institutions, approved independent research organisations and Research Council Institutes to support payment of the APCs associated with 'pay-to-publish'. In parallel, eligible organisations will be expected to set-up and manage their own publication funds. The Research Councils will work with eligible organisations to discuss the detail of the new approach to funding APCs and to ensure that appropriate and auditable mechanisms are put in place to manage the funds.

Along with HEFCE and other relevant Funding Bodies, we shall monitor these policies actively, both to review their effects and to ensure that our joint objectives on Open Access are being met.

[RCUK policy on Access to Research Outputs.](#)

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statements**](#)[▶ Consultation responses](#)[▶ Spotlight issues](#)

Open access policy

Position statement in support of open and unrestricted access to published research

The mission of the Wellcome Trust is to support the brightest minds in biomedical research and the medical humanities.

The main output of this research is new ideas and knowledge, which the Trust expects its researchers to publish in high-quality, peer-reviewed journals.

The Wellcome Trust believes that maximising the distribution of these papers - by providing free, online access - is the most effective way of ensuring that the research we fund can be accessed, read and built upon. In turn, this will foster a richer research culture.

The Wellcome Trust therefore supports unrestricted access to the published output of research as a fundamental part of its charitable mission and a public benefit to be encouraged wherever possible.

Specifically, the Wellcome Trust:

- expects authors of research papers to maximise the opportunities to make their results available for free
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There are two ways in which Wellcome Trust-funded authors can access additional funds to cover open access publishing costs.


1. Universities in receipt of Open Access Awards

Awards have been made to the following institutions to meet open access publishing costs for research papers arising from Wellcome Trust-funded research.

For information about claiming open access fees follow the links to the individual institutional guides, where available, or contact the institution's research grants office.

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- [Birkbeck College, University of London](#)
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<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/about-us/policy/spotlight-issues/Open-access/Guides/wtx036803.htm>


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World Bank Announces Open Access Policy for Research and Knowledge, Launches Open Knowledge Repository

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Press Release No:2012/379/EXTOP

WASHINGTON, April 10, 2012 - The World Bank today announced that it will implement a new [Open Access policy](#) for its research outputs and knowledge products, effective July 1, 2012. The new policy builds on recent efforts to increase access to information at the World Bank and to make its research as widely available as possible. As the first phase of this policy, the Bank launched today a new [Open Knowledge Repository](#) and adopted a set of [Creative Commons](#) copyright licenses.

The new Open Access policy, which will be rolled out in phases in the coming year, formalizes the Bank's practice of making research and knowledge freely available online. Now anybody is free to use, re-use and redistribute most of the Bank's knowledge products and research outputs for commercial or non-commercial purposes.

"Knowledge is power," World Bank Group President Robert B. Zoellick said. "Making our knowledge widely and readily available will empower others to come up with solutions to the world's toughest problems. Our new Open Access policy is the natural evolution for a World Bank that is opening up more and more."

The policy will also apply to Bank research published with third party publishers including the institution's two journals—*World Bank Research Observer (WBRO)* and *World Bank Economic Review (WBRE)*—which are published by Oxford University Press, but in accordance with the terms of third party publisher agreements. The Bank will respect publishing embargoes, but expects the amount of time it takes for externally published Bank content to be included in its institutional repository to diminish over time.

In support of the new Open Access Policy, the World Bank is adopting a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) copyright license for content published by the Bank, the most accommodating of all licenses offered by Creative Commons. It allows anyone to distribute, reuse, and build upon the Bank's published work, even commercially, as long as the Bank is



Open Access Policy concerning UNESCO publications

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

"Equal access to science is not only a social and ethical requirement for human development, but also essential for realizing the full potential of scientific communities worldwide and for orienting scientific progress towards meeting the needs of humankind".

The World Conference on Science, 1999, held under the auspices of UNESCO and ICSU

Objective

Advancements in education, science and culture are made possible through broad and unfettered access to research and knowledge, enabling policy-makers, researchers, practitioners and the general public to use and build upon this knowledge. In line with its mission to share knowledge, UNESCO is responsible for transferring to society all its achievements and findings, especially publications, data and resources, making them easily available to the widest possible audience.

The UNESCO Open Access (OA) Policy, approved by the Executive Board at its 191st session, grants an irrevocable right of access to copy, use, distribute, transmit and make derivative works in any format within certain constraints. It applies to all UNESCO Publications published from July 31, 2013.

With this publishing model, UNESCO reinforces its commitment to encourage and protect universal access to information and knowledge, which is key to the advancement of innovative solutions for

Max Planck Society Open Access

Do Max Planck Institutes publish Open Access journals?

The Max Planck Institute for Gravitational Physics (Albert Einstein Institute) publishes an Open Access journal called [Living Reviews in Relativity](#) as far back as 1998. The successful concept has since been consistently extended to other research areas, such that the Living Reviews series now encompasses several renowned journals (www.livingreviews.org).

The Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research publishes an Open Access journal on population sciences entitled [Demographic Research](#).

In cooperation with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the Wellcome Trust the Max Planck Society supports the innovative Open Access journal [eLife](#).

Furthermore, numerous Max Planck scientists have published Open Access journals.

In which cases does the Max Planck Society pay Open Access publication charges?

In which cases does the Max Planck Society pay Open Access publication charges?

The Max Planck Society has concluded a number of contracts with Open Access publishers under which the open access publication charges are paid from central funds and do not impact on the individual institute budgets.

For more detailed information, please refer to the latest list of central contracts:

www.mpg.de/services/scip_content_oacontracts_de.htm

Furthermore, charges for other Open Access journals or publishers that are not covered by central contracts are also paid by some Max Planck Institutes. Please contact your local library or publication officer for more advice.

What are Open Access repositories?

In the context of Open Access, the term “repository” refers to databases that make publications and research data available electronically, permanently and with a [persistent identifier](#).

Source: <http://oa.mpg.de/lang/en-uk/faq/>

Global Research Council

Annual Global Meeting

Berlin
27–29 May
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Action Plan towards Open Access to Publications

endorsed during the 2nd Annual Global Meeting, 27 – 29 May 2013, Berlin / Germany

Assuming that providing research results in open access is beneficial to many stakeholders and will lead to better research, this document suggests a number of activities by which participants in the Global Research Council (GRC) can foster the open exchange of research results. After briefly introducing the concept and the benefits of open access, some common principles for transitioning to open access are suggested as a basis for the action plan. The proposed activities aim at raising awareness for open access, at promoting and supporting open access, and at assessing the implementation of the actions suggested. The action plan is designed to take into account that participants in the GRC come from various backgrounds, have various degrees of expertise in dealing with open access, and have different remits. Thus, funding agencies need to consider which of the proposed activities are appropriate to be taken up by (possibly consortia of) participants in the GRC.

G8 Science Ministers Statement (13 June 2013)

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Organisation: Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Published: 13 June 2013

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3. Open Scientific Research Data

Open enquiry is at the heart of scientific endeavour, and rapid technological change has profound implications for the way that science is both conducted and its results communicated. It can provide society with the necessary information to solve global challenges. We are committed to openness in scientific research data to speed up the progress of scientific discovery, create innovation, ensure that the results of scientific research are as widely available as practical, enable transparency in science and engage the public in the scientific process. We have decided to support the set of principles for open scientific research data outlined below as a basis for further discussions.

- i. To the greatest extent and with the fewest constraints possible publicly funded scientific research data should be open, while at the same time respecting concerns in relation to privacy, safety, security and commercial interests, whilst acknowledging the legitimate concerns of private partners.
- ii. Open scientific research data should be easily discoverable, accessible, assessable, intelligible, useable, and wherever possible interoperable to specific quality standards.
- iii. To maximise the value that can be realised from data, the mechanisms for delivering open scientific research data should be efficient and cost effective, and consistent with the potential benefits.
- iv. To ensure successful adoption by scientific communities, open scientific research data principles will need to be underpinned by an appropriate policy environment, including recognition of researchers fulfilling these principles, and appropriate digital infrastructure.

We decide to build on the existing work to coordinate and enable

international data collaboration

4. Expanding Access to Scientific Research Results

We recognise that effective global scientific research and public understanding of science and commercial innovation by enterprises is supported by free and rapid public access to published, publicly funded research. The generation, sharing and exploitation of scientific knowledge are integral to the creation of wealth and the enhancement of our quality of life. We recognise that G8 nations have an important opportunity and responsibility to promote policies that increase access to the results of publicly funded research results to spur scientific discovery, enable better international collaboration and coordination of research, enhance the engagement of society and help support economic prosperity.

- i. We endorse the principle that increasing access to the peer-reviewed, published results of publicly funded published research will accelerate research, drive innovation, and benefit the economy.
- ii. We recognise the importance of peer review and the valuable role played by publishers, including Learned Societies. Increasing free access to peer-reviewed, published research results will require sustainable solutions.
- iii. We recognise the potential benefits of immediate global access to and unrestricted use of published peer-reviewed, publicly funded research results in line with the necessity of IP protection.
- iv. We recognise that there are different routes to open access (green, gold and other innovative models) which need to be explored and potentially developed in a complementary way.
- v. We recognise that the long-term preservation of the increasingly digitized

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 - Welcome from WHO Director-General
 - Talking about financing
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 - A step towards strengthening health systems



"Health is an information-driven and knowledge-based sector. Without evidence-based, timely, up-to-date, relevant, easy-to-use, and affordable information, the health-care provider will not be effective in delivering health care to those who need it.

Access to information is a basic human right; information empowers people to make better decisions about their own lives, families and communities.

April 2013 issue

November 2012 issue

generation, sharing and use of information. For information to support policy and decision making, enhance transparency and improve accountability, it must be timely, accurate and complete. Knowledge generated with public funds should be accessible to everyone, without any restrictions – this has been the driver in the development of the outputs to reform information sharing in WHO*.

A new policy on open access will be announced in January 2014 and come into force in July 2014. The policy will apply to all WHO-authored or WHO-funded research published in non-WHO publications, such as external journals and books.

Although information WHO publishes has been freely available through the WHO website, work published by WHO staff and reports of research funded by WHO published in external journals has often been accessible only through the payment of subscriptions or other fees. Open access takes advantage of digital publishing and the internet to ensure that published research is widely disseminated and freely available.

Any reader with access to the internet can find and read a whole article. Researchers and policy-makers can find and combine information without having to seek permission and pay to reproduce a graph or table. Information can be automatically brought together on websites and platforms, making the management of information more efficient.

As subscription barriers to access will be removed for everyone, WHO-authored and WHO-funded work will gain much wider visibility and impact.

For more information, contact openaccess@who.int.

The Institutional Repository for Information Sharing (IRIS), created in 2012, enables more people to access WHO's information products. IRIS is the multilingual digital library of WHO, providing free access to the full text of WHO information products in the six official languages.



SCOAP³ — Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics

Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics



Welcome About SCOAP³ Who is SCOAP³ SCOAP³ Journals News SCOAP³ Repository Contact

Welcome

SCOAP³ has [started in January 1st 2014](#). These pages provide background information and news as we start operations. The first SCOAP³ articles are [already available](#) and the [SCOAP³ Repository](#) has launched in beta.

SCOAP³ is a one-of-its-kind [partnership](#) of thousands of libraries and key funding agencies and research centers in two dozen countries. Working with leading publishers, SCOAP³ is converting [key journals](#) in the field of High-Energy Physics to Open Access at no cost for authors. SCOAP³ is centrally paying publishers for the costs involved in providing Open Access, publishers in turn reduce subscription fees to their customers, who contribute to SCOAP³. Each country participate in a way commensurate to its [scientific output in this field](#). In addition, existing Open Access journals are also centrally supported, removing any existing financial barrier for authors.

As a result, articles are Open Access, the copyright stays with the authors, permissive [CC-BY](#) license allow text- and data-mining applications.

SCOAP³ is looking forward to establishing further partnerships worldwide. Scientists will freely enjoy the advantages of Open Access: their libraries and institutions [can make this happen](#).

Recent news

[SCOAP³ Repository Launches in Beta](#)
[First SCOAP³ articles available. Open Access.](#)

[SCOAP³ to start on 1 January 2014 !](#)

[SCOAP³ publishers and libraries are finalising subscription reductions](#)

[SCOAP³ moves forward.](#)



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Chinese Academy of Sciences

CAS Issues Open Access Policy

2014-05-16

The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) will promote open access to scientific articles generated from publicly funded research, the academy announced Thursday in Beijing.

In a statement, CAS said it will require its researchers and graduate students to deposit final, peer-reviewed manuscripts of research articles into the open access repositories of their respective institutes within 12 months of their official publication in academic journals.

CAS will also encourage researchers to deposit previously published articles into their respective institutional repositories as well.

The academy said open access will "facilitate knowledge dissemination and accelerate the globalization of science," thus quickly transforming knowledge into innovation and benefiting social development.

As part of its new policy, the academy has also authorized libraries and information departments to develop detailed open access guidelines in accordance with copyright laws.

CAS noted that open access will continue to evolve and the academy expects further cooperation with the international scientific community to promote the cause.

Open access has been widely accepted by the global science community and will be one of two main topics discussed at the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Global Research Council (GRC), to be held this month in Beijing. GRC, which brings together leaders of science and engineering funding agencies from around the world, is dedicated to promoting the sharing of data and best practices for high-quality collaboration among funding agencies.

The National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) also issued a similar policy at the meeting supporting open access to the published results of all NSFC-funded projects.

For more information about the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Global Research Council, please refer to <http://grc2014beijing.cn/dct/page/1>.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

Australia's chief scientist includes open access in STEM vision

3 September 2014



Australia's chief scientist Ian Chubb has presented recommendations to the country's parliament for a national strategy on research in science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM). Amongst other things, his report highlighted the role that open access could play.

Chubb called for the country to 'enhance dissemination of Australian STEM research by expanding open access policies and improving the supporting infrastructure.'

He also recommended that Australia 'support the translation and commercialisation of STEM discoveries through ... a modern and flexible IP framework that embraces a range of capabilities from open access regimes to smart and agile use of patent and technology transfer strategies.'

In addition, the report recommends increasing communication and engagement between STEM research and the wider community.

'Science is infrastructure and it is critical to our future. We must align our scientific effort to the national interest; focus on areas of particular importance or need; and do it on a scale that will make a difference to Australia and a changing world,' Chubb told Australia's Parliament House.

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National and Institutional Level Open Access Policies & Mandates

During the last five years a number of influential bodies within the Swedish research community have taken a generally positive stand on Open Access. Following the SUHF and the Swedish Research Council, the Swedish Royal Academy of the Sciences and the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities have also signed the Berlin Declaration.

As a part of the 2012 research bill for the years 2013-2016 the Swedish Government assigned the Swedish Research Council (SRC) to develop national guidelines for Open Access to scientific information. The SRC is planning to have the first version of the guidelines in place by the end of year 2014.

There are now six Swedish research funding agencies that have adopted OA mandates.

The Swedish Research Council

Overview: The Swedish Research Council (SRC) is the major research council and a government agency that provides funding for basic research in all disciplinary domains with the aim of making Sweden a leading research nation. The organisation funds research and develops strategy, analysis, and research communication. The SRC aims to achieve effective funding of research through identifying strategic areas for research; communication between research and society; making research accessible and available to sectors where they can be best used; provision of advice to





EUROPEAN COMMISSION

[CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY]

Neelie KROES

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

Open science, open society

European Intersectoral Summit on Research and Innovation, European Parliament

Brussels, 25 September 2014

To add your comment to this speech, see the social version of the speech [here](#)

Science and technology can energise our economy and strengthen our society.

That is what I believe in; it is what the EU believes in. And Horizon 2020 is the proof, an 80 billion euro investment in European research and innovation. With a significant amount of that total spent in digital areas.

I don't want to talk about what research means for digital. I want to talk about what digital tools mean for research. ~~What a move to open, digital science means for science, society, and all our citizens.~~

Over 3 in 4 citizens agree that science and technology are positive for society. But they are ever more curious to keep an eye on what that research is about.

People want to know what research means for them. What it means for society. About the consequences, negative and positive, and the impact on our way of life; how far and how fast change might happen.

And when public money is at stake, they want to know how their tax money is spent. They want dialogue and accountability.

Scientists can no longer simply innovate in their isolated ivory tower. But fortunately

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Department of Biotechnology and Department of Science, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, release Open Access Policy

The Department of Biotechnology and the Department of Science, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, recently drafted an Open Access Policy in consultation with several open access experts, government officials and CIS. This post discusses open access and the exercise undertaken to draft this policy.

The Department of Biotechnology (“**DBT**”) and the Department of Science (“**DST**”), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, released their draft Open Access Policy (“**the Policy**”) on July 5, 2014 (the Policy may be accessed [here](#) and comments may be sent to madhan@dbt.nic.in by July 25, 2014). This step by the Ministry of Science and Technology is laudable, especially from the view of increasing access to research undertaken at these institutions. DBT/DST’s endeavour to provide open access applies to scientific research directly (including ad-hoc) or indirectly funded by them. It also applies to scientific research which has received benefits, infrastructure or other support from the DBT/DST. Providing open access may also ensure percolation of cutting edge research at a <http://cis-india.org/> into higher education curriculum, thereby raising the standard of technical and scientific education.

Meta

🕒 18 July, 2014

📖 [Open Access](#)

Author



Anubha Sinha

16 news

Research Europe, 25 September 2014

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Finland plans to embrace open access by 2017 in bid to raise public awareness of science

The Finnish government has launched an open access initiative that will make it easier for researchers to share their results.

In a move designed to raise public awareness of science, the Open Science and Research Initiative (ATT) will ensure academic publications, data and research methodologies are available for free by 2017. The scheme was launched at the Open Finland event held in Helsinki on 15 and 16 September.

The government has assembled a strategic working group tasked with drawing up a long-term strategy on open science for 2017. The group includes universities, funding agencies, libraries and open science organisations.

The broad consultation process on open access involves a large number of people from different organisations and at various levels. Pirjo-Leena Forsström, secretary-general of ATT and director of the CSC IT Centre for Science, says that one of the biggest challenges will be to get everyone to decide on common strategies and policies. But, she adds, "being a small country, it's easier for us to bring all the actors to the same table and agree on these things".

by Jenny Maukola

jemnews@ResearchResearch.com

The Open Science initiative is in line with the European Commission's push for Science 2.0, which aims to get Europe to improve the way in which science is governed and to come up with better policies to support access to it.

Finland is ahead of many other countries when it comes to making data freely available, says Sami Niinimäki, a senior adviser at Finland's ministry of education and culture.

However, he says the country lags behind in open-access publishing. Around 48 per cent of Finnish articles published between 2008 and 2011 are available in some form of open access, according to government estimates. This is considerably lower than the Commission's target of 60 per cent by 2020.

To meet this target, the research funder Academy of Finland has recommended that researchers make their publications openly available after a 6 to 12-month period. Applicants will now also be able to apply for funding to cover open-access publishing costs, the academy said.

Open Data

OPEN DATA

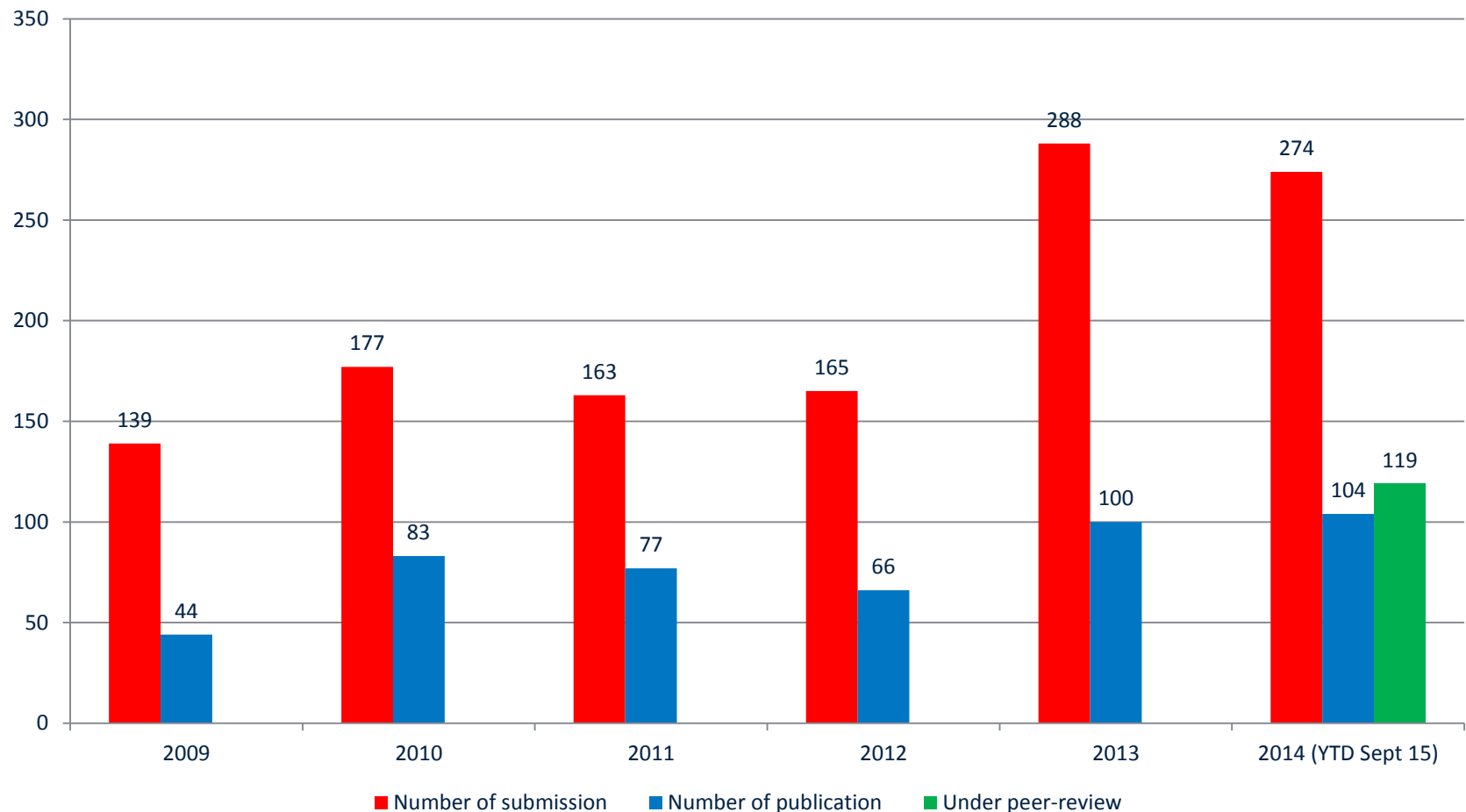
Open Access Today

- Total 492 mandates worldwide and 27 proposed mandates
 - 279 institutional mandates + 13 proposed institutional mandates
 - 90 funder mandates + 10 proposed funder mandates
- 3,817 repositories worldwide **(Green Open Access)**
- 10,042 Open Access journals **(Gold Open Access)** in 135 countries
 - 5,888 journals searchable at article level
 - 4,072 journals have Creative Commons License – 2,164 journals have CC-BY License
 - 1,099 out of 10,936 JCR journals with 2012 Impact Factor, 456 of them with article processing charge (APC)
 - **Not all** Open Access journals are peer-reviewed
 - Include **non-English journals**
- 1,751,434 Open Access articles
- 2,337 peer-reviewed Open Access books from 78 publishers

Open Access Hong Kong

- Open Access mandates: 4
- Open Access repositories: 12
- Open Access journals: 38

Hong Kong Submission and Publication 2009– 2014 (YTD Sept 15) in BioMed Central / SpringerOpen



How to choose an Open Access publisher or journal?

Scholarly Open Access

Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing

Home About the Author Appeals Disclaimer Research LIST OF PUBLISHERS

LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS

List of Predatory Publishers 2014

By Jeffrey Beall

Released January 2, 2014

The gold (author pays) open-access model has given rise to a great many new online publishers. Many of these publishers are corrupt and exist only to make money off the author processing charges that are billed to authors upon acceptance of their scientific manuscripts.

There are two lists below. The first includes questionable, scholarly open-access publishers. Each of these publishers has a portfolio that ranges from just a few to hundreds of individual journal titles.

The second list includes individual journals that do not publish under the platform of any publisher — they are essentially standalone, questionable journals.

In both cases, we recommend that researchers, scientists, and academics avoid doing business with these publishers and journals. Scholars should avoid sending article submissions to them, serving on their editorial boards, reviewing papers for them, or advertising in them. Also, tenure and promotion committees should give extra scrutiny to articles published in these journals, for many of them include instances of research misconduct.

There are still many high-quality journals available for scholars to publish in, including many that do not charge author processing fees. An additional option is author self-archiving of article postprints in discipline-specific and institutional repositories.

The author is grateful to the many colleagues who have shared information about potential predatory publishers. Last year's list included 225 publishers, and this year's has over 477, evidence of the continued

The author is grateful to the many colleagues who have shared information about potential predatory publishers. Last year's list included 225 publishers, and this year's has over 477, evidence of the continued rapid growth in the number of predatory journals and publishers. The table below details the growth of questionable publishers since 2011.

Year	Number of predatory publishers
2011	18
2012	23
2013	225
2014	477

This list will be updated throughout the year at the blog *Scholarly Open Access*, <http://scholarlyoa.com>. Please refer to the blog rather than the lists below because the list below will not be updated.

The criteria for inclusion in the lists can be found [here](#). The author's email address is: jeffrey.beall@ucdenver.edu.

List 1: Questionable Publishers

1. Abhinav
2. A M Publishers
3. Academe Research Journals

476. Wudpecker Research Journals

477. Wyo Academic Journals

List 2: Questionable Standalone Journals

This year's list contains 303 titles; last year's had 126.

1. Academic Exchange Quarterly
2. Academicus International Scientific Journal
3. Academy of Contemporary Research Journal (AOCRJ)
4. Acta de Gerencia Ciencia (CAGENA)
5. Advances in Forestry Letter
6. Al Ameen Journal of Medical Sciences (AJMS)
7. American Journal of Advanced Drug Delivery
8. American Journal of Advances in Medical Science (ARNACA)
9. American Journal of Engineering Research
10. American Journal of Pharmacy and Health Research (AJPHR)
11. American Journal of PharmTech Research (AJPTR)
12. American Journal of Phytomedicine and Clinical Therapeutics
13. American Journal of Social Issues and Humanities
14. American Research Journal
15. Anglisticum: International Journal of Literature, Linguistics & Interdisciplinary Studies
16. Arab World English Journal (AWEJ)
17. Archives Des Sciences Journal
18. Archives of Pharmacy Practice

[January 2013](#)
[December 2012](#)
[November 2012](#)
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[September 2012](#)
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[May 2012](#)
[April 2012](#)
[March 2012](#)
[February 2012](#)
[January 2012](#)

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[April 2013](#)
[March 2013](#)
[February 2013](#)
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[December 2012](#)
[November 2012](#)
[October 2012](#)



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Code of Conduct

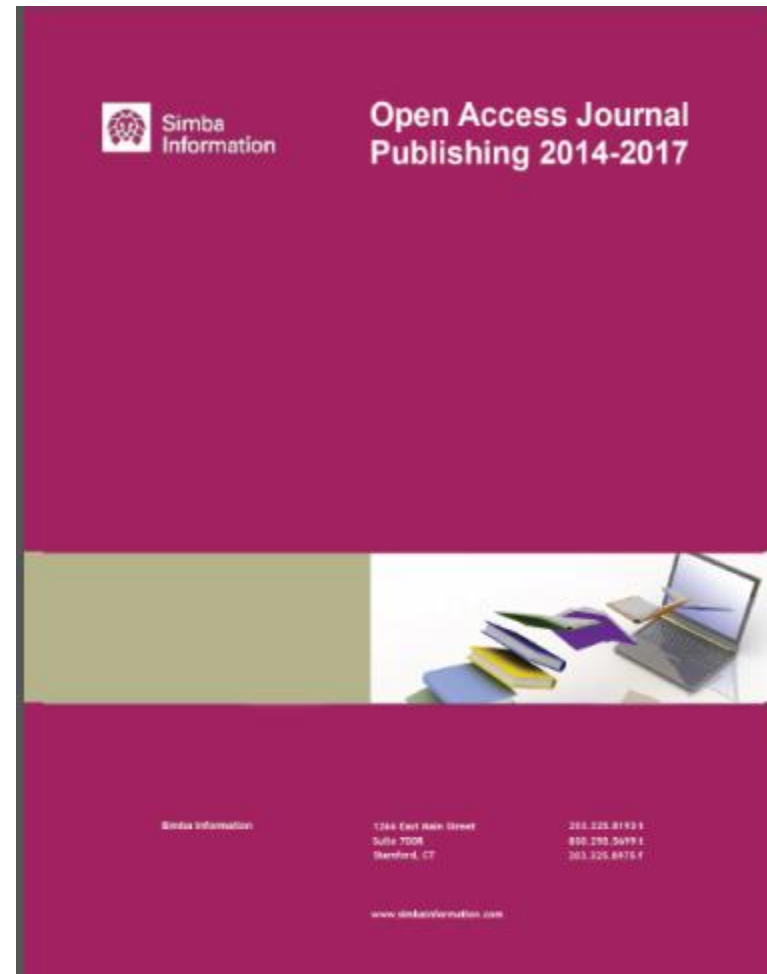
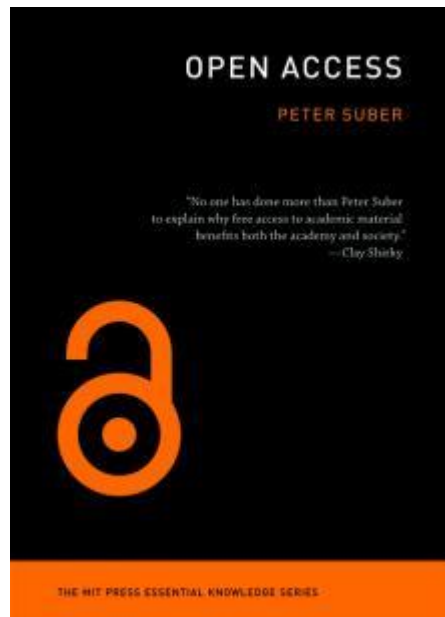
Members of OASPA are expected to adhere to the Professional Code of Conduct adopted by the Board:

- ▶ Members should not indulge in any practices or activities that could bring the Association or open access publishing into disrepute;
- ▶ Company contact information shall be clearly visible on the web site;
- ▶ All articles or books shall be subjected to some form of peer-based review process. This process and policies related to peer review shall be clearly outlined on the journal or publisher web site;
- ▶ Journals shall have editorial boards or other governing bodies whose members are recognized experts in the field(s) that constitute the scope of the journal;
- ▶ Any fees or charges related to publishing materials in the journal or for publishing books shall be clearly stated and be easy to find for potential authors;
- ▶ Any direct marketing activities publishers engage in shall be appropriate and unobtrusive;
- ▶ An organization's journal or book licensing policy (including policy on re-use and redistribution) shall be clearly stated and visible on the web site;
- ▶ Instructions to authors shall be available and easily located from the journal homepage;
- ▶ The member's website demonstrates that care has been taken to ensure high standards of presentation;
- ▶ Misconduct may be reported to the Board of Directors.

In some cases we might contact editorial board members and/or authors during the membership application review process to determine whether content and editorial practices are rigorous.

This Code of Conduct is regularly reviewed and revised by the OASPA Board, to ensure consistent high standards in OA publishing.

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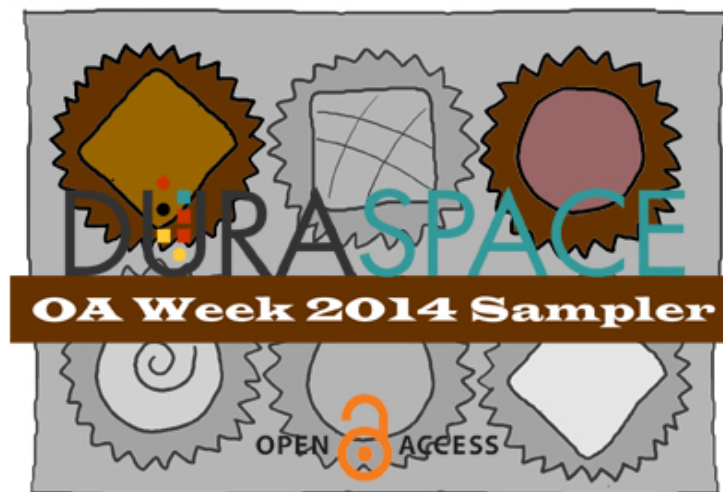
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