

University of Cyprus Open Access event, 24 October 2014

Open Access policies and benefits

Alma Swan

SPARC Europe

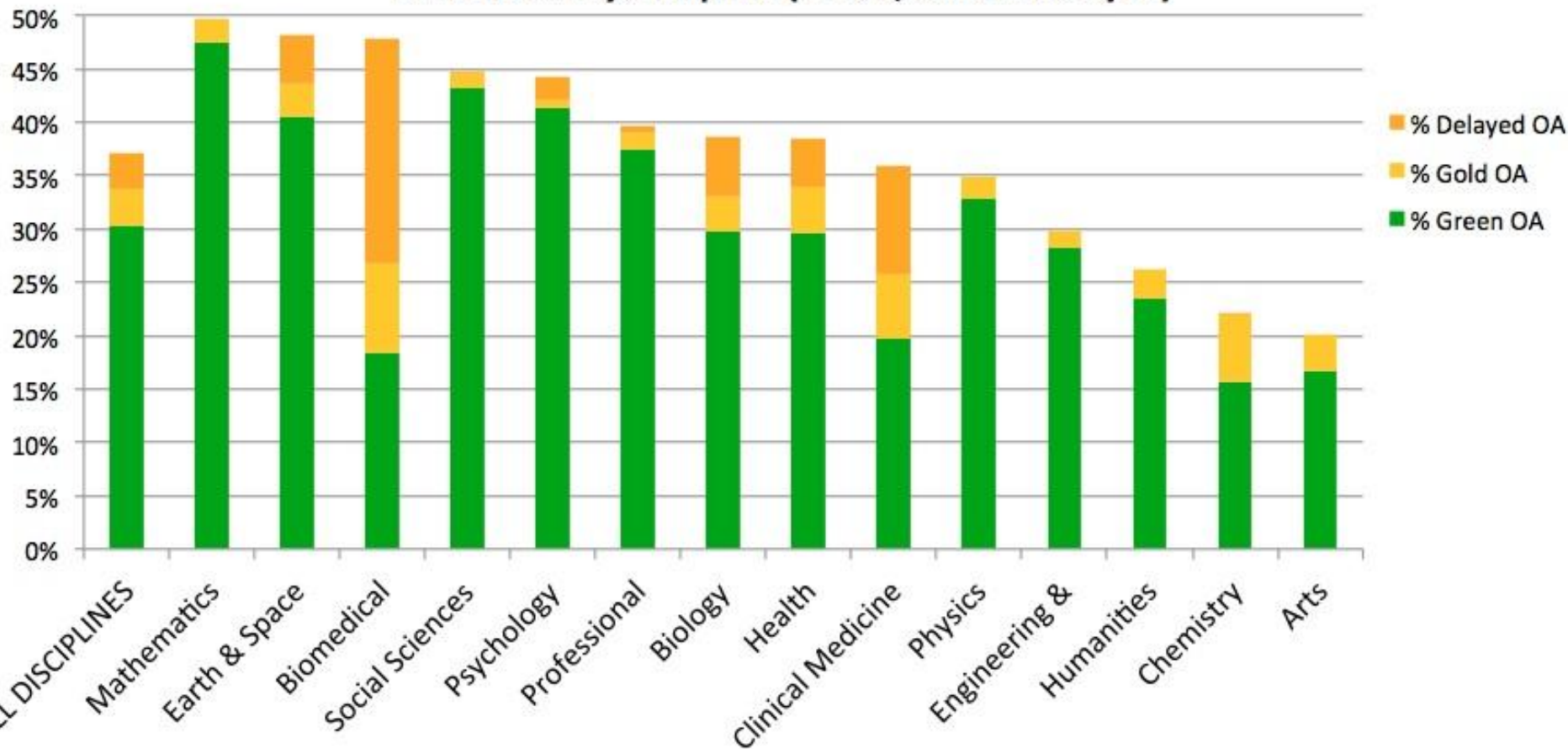
Key Perspectives Ltd

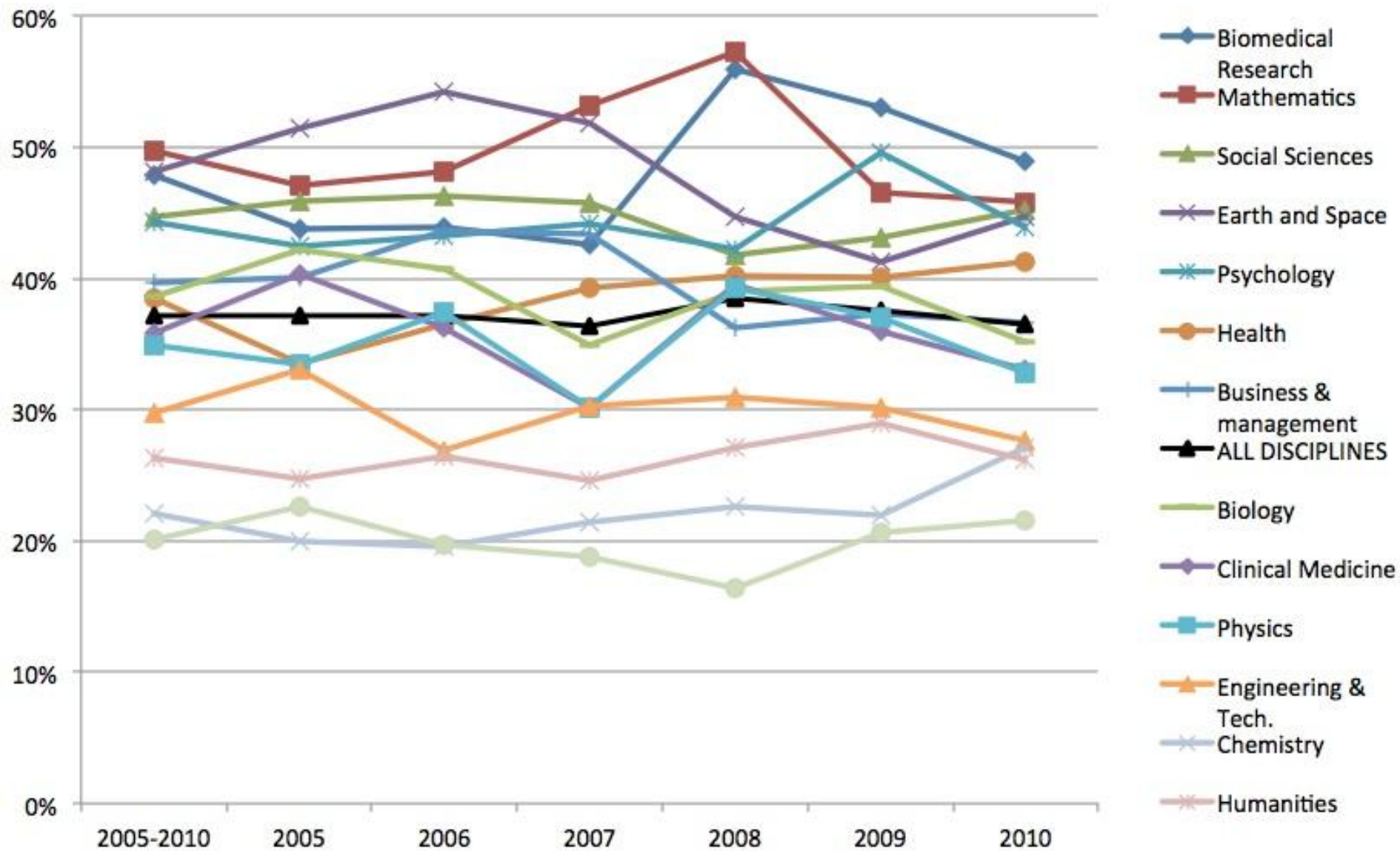
Enabling Open Scholarship



Where are we?

Percent OA by discipline (Green, Gold & Delayed)





Policy formulation

- Even mandates can fail to deliver!
- Essential elements:
 - Mandatory
 - Deposit in repository
 - Deposit immediately
 - Connect deposit with research assessment



Obligation

- Voluntary (Request/Encourage)
- Mandatory (Requirement)
- The most effective policy is **a mandatory policy for peer-reviewed research**

Action

- Require immediate self-archiving (deposit in repository)
- The most effective policy *requires researchers to deposit all peer-reviewed research immediately upon acceptance for publication into the institutional repository of the organisation*



Deposit

- Deposit must be required, but access may be delayed
- *Publications may be deposited in embargoed or restricted access, if there are publisher restrictions to Open Access. Metadata must be always immediately accessible and repositories should implement the “Request a copy button”*



Key clause

- Connect repository deposit with research assessment and performance review
- The most effective policy requires that *authoritative publication information/lists should be directly drawn from the institutional repository for evaluation and reporting purposes*

What's in it for authors?



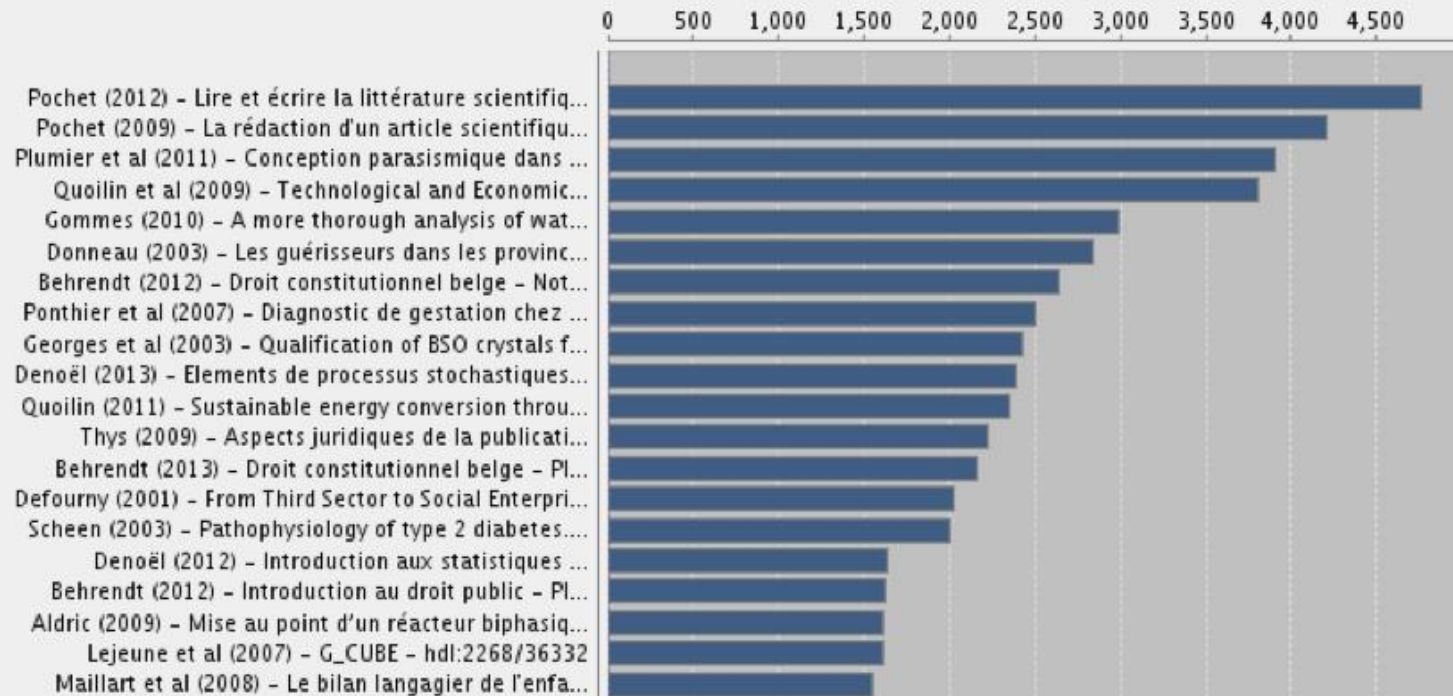
Author advantages from Open Access

- Visibility
- Usage
- Impact

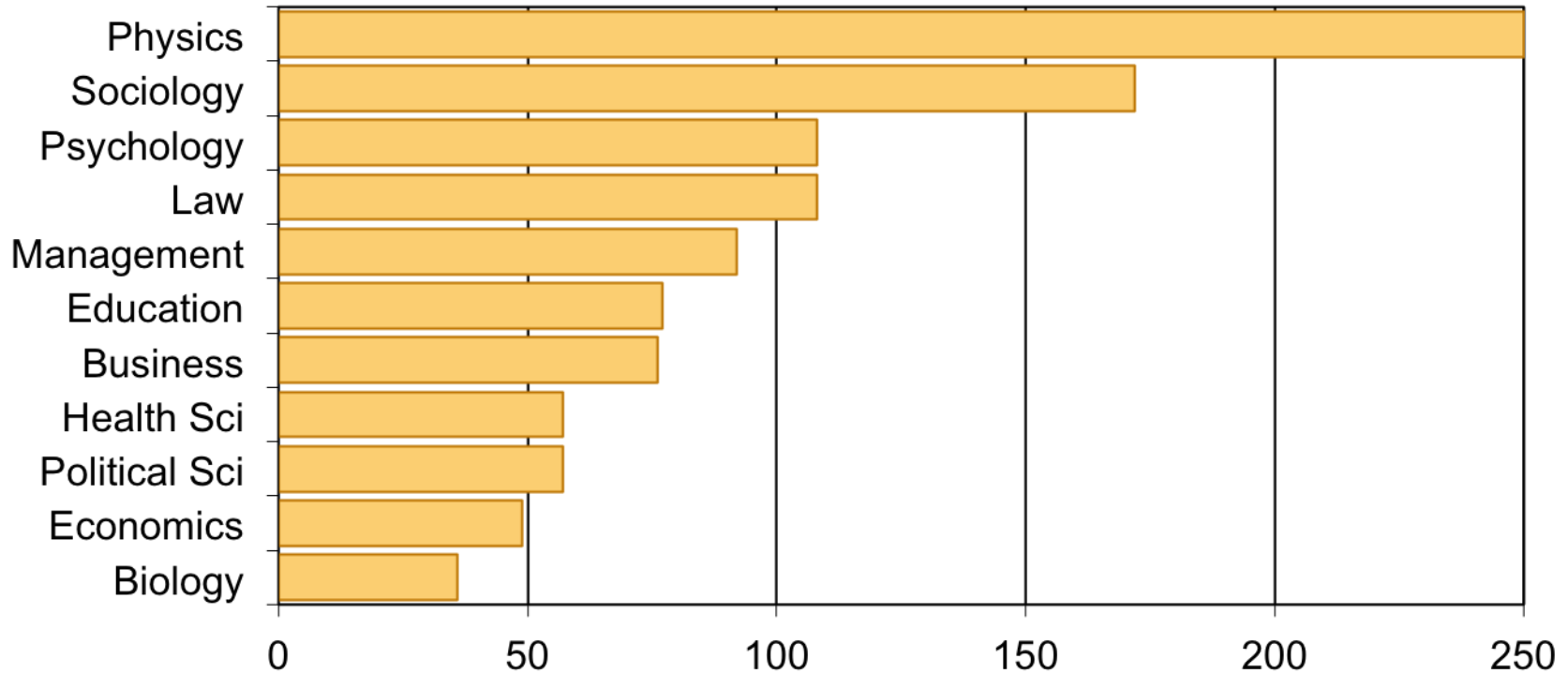


Individual article usage

The most consulted references (visualizations)



Citation impact



% increase in citations with Open Access

Range = 36%-200%

(Data: Stevan Harnad and co-workers)



For institutions and funders?



Institutional and funder advantages from Open Access

- Visibility, usage
- Impact
- Profiling and marketing
- Institutional management information tool
- Outreach to the public: demonstrating social return
- Economic benefits



Outreach: the public

- Independent researchers
- Education sector
- Professional community
- Practitioner community
- Interested 'lay' public
- Business sector, including innovative SMEs



EU CIS studies

Community Innovation Statistics

Weak link between innovative enterprises and
public research institutes/universities

Statistics

in focus

SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY

81/2007

This report puts the spotlight on two different facets of innovation among those screened by the Fourth Community Innovation Survey (CIS 4): the sources of information that are highly important for innovation, and the types of partners with which innovative enterprises cooperate.

The outcome for both aspects is similar: the link between publicly financed science and innovative industry is rather weak. Institutional sources are less frequently consulted than internal or market sources; and innovative enterprises find cooperation partners more easily among suppliers or customers than in universities or public research institutes.

Author

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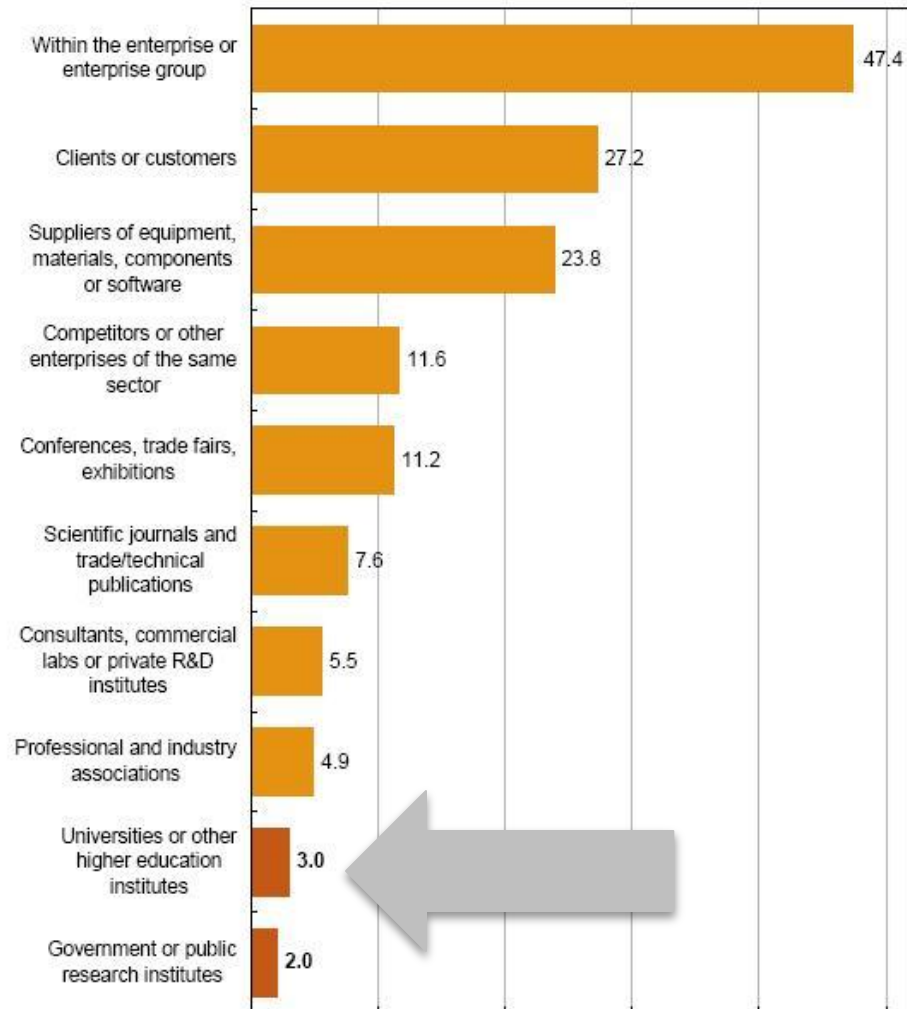
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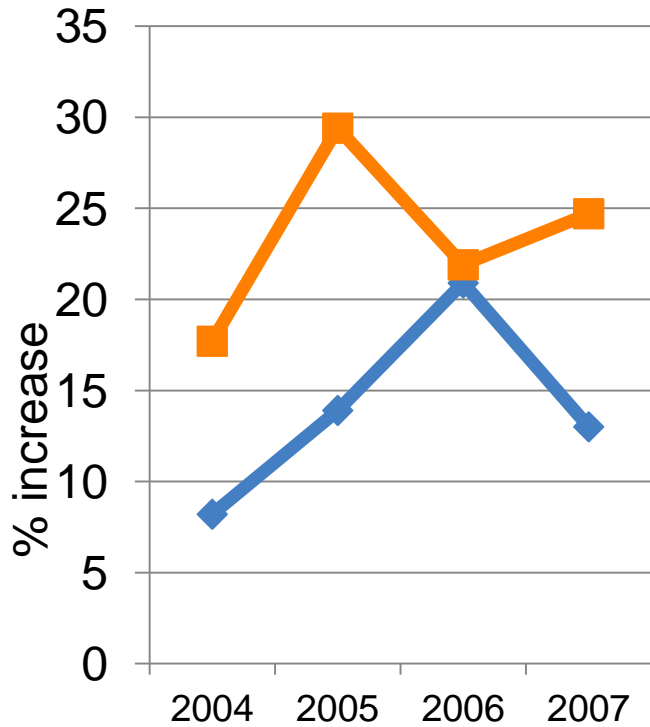
Link between science and industry 4



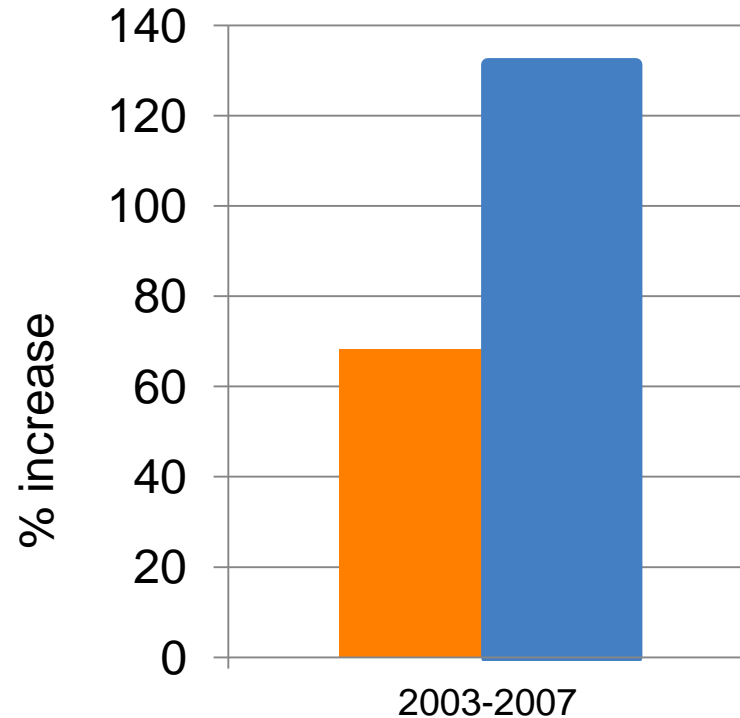
Figure 1: Sources of information identified by enterprises as highly important for the enterprise's innovation activities, as a percentage of innovative enterprises, EU-27 average



Total Research Income: QUT and sector



◆ All univs ■ QUT



■ All univs ■ QUT

Data: Tom Cochrane, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, QUT



Open Data

- H2020 Open Data pilot
- Areas participating in 2014-15:
 - Future and Emerging Technologies
 - Research infrastructures – part of e-Infrastructures
 - Information & Communication Technologies
 - Societal challenge: Secure, Clean & Efficient Energy
 - Societal Challenge: Climate action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials (except Raw Materials)
 - Societal Challenge: Europe in a Changing World – inclusive, innovative and reflective societies
 - Science with and for Society
- Other areas can participate voluntarily



Daniel Coit Gilman

First President, Johns Hopkins University

It is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge and to diffuse it, not merely among those who can attend the daily lectures, but far and wide.



Thank you for listening

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