

## KRECon2021:

# Open Science – Challenges and Opportunities

welcomes you



### Welcome



- The incredible turned reality
- Thank you for coming, especially the foreign guests
- Personal contact + open mind >>> good conference, good and open science
- KRE-Conferences are not a problem solver, rather an opener
- The first day good practices of European experts
- The second day domestic scene, closed by panel discussion



## Communication of [Open] Science

KRECon2021

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## The beginnings

TO DAY

## Early [open] science

#### Pre-Socratic Greek scientists

- Milesians published since 600 BC ... testimonia only remained
- Euclid's Στοιχεια (Elements) ca 300 BC published in the Library of Alexandria survived and remained valid for 2000 yrs until Lobachevsky's New Foundations of Geometry 1835

#### Modern scholarly journals

- First published by learned societies 350 years ago:
  - Journal des sçavans: 5 January 1665 (Louis XIV "Le Roi Soleil", Denis de Sallo, Versailles, Racine, Molière, …)
  - Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society: 6 March 1665 (Charles II, Boyle, Wren, ...) introduced peer-review

Beginning of the standard cycle: scientist write --> learned society peer-reviews and prepares for print --> publishes and sells on subscription

Journal articles turned merchandise

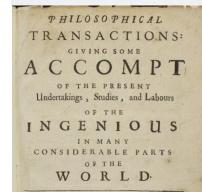






A PARIS, Chez I EAN CVSSON, rue S. Iacques, 2 l'Image de S. Iean Baptiste.

M. D.C. LXV.



Vol I. For Anno 1665, and 1666.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by T. N. for John Marry at the Bell, a little without Temple-Bar, and Famil Allefty in Duck-Lane;
Pentures to the Royal Saury,
Protented by the Author May 30<sup>th</sup> J 667





#### for publishers:

- they publish more than 4,5 milion articles a year, as much as the R&D community requires
- major share paid from public funds

#### for funders:

 an "objective" measure of quality has been found for the assessment of institutions, institutes, individuals, also for the allocation of resources

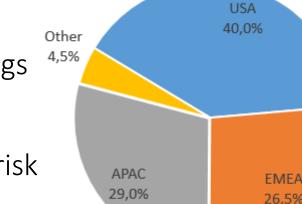
#### for authors:

publish or perish, reputation, careers, professorships, tenures, grants

## Playground of today



 The scholarly publishing industry profit is only comparable with the arms and pharmaceutical industries, often with 40 % earnings after taxation ==> willingness to any change is minimal



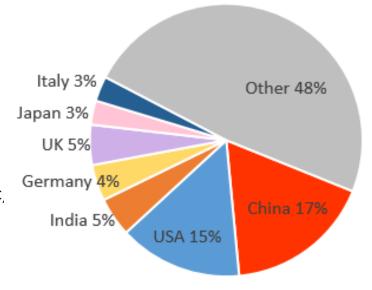
• The great thing is that the source are mostly public money - no risk

STM publishing market generates revenue of \$ 28 billion

 10,000 publishers, 42,500 peer-reviewed journals + 5 % yr, of which 22,500 are in Scopus and 11,800 in DOAJ)

> 4,2 million articles a year + 4 % /yr, > 30 % in Gold OA

All data taken from The <u>STM Global Brief 2021</u>, © 2021 STM: International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers









## Beginnings of OA



#### Strong impetus - advent of internet

- 1991 Paul Ginsparg's arXiv.org
- 1994 **Stevan Harnad's** "Subversive Proposal" --> Green OA
- 2001 George Soros' Budapest Open Access Declaration
- 2012 Dame Janet Finch Report all publicly-funded research in the UK --> Gold OA
- 2013 Rolf-Dieter Heuer + Ralf Schimmer SCOAP<sup>3</sup>/CERN 3 years "cost-neutral" Gold OA deal for HEP worldwide
- 2015 MPDL White paper: "there is enough money in the system for a transition to OA"
- 2018 **Robert-Jan Smits**' Plan S cOAlition S "OA by 2020", transformative agreements

But who is capable of contracting 10,000 publishers with transformative agreements?

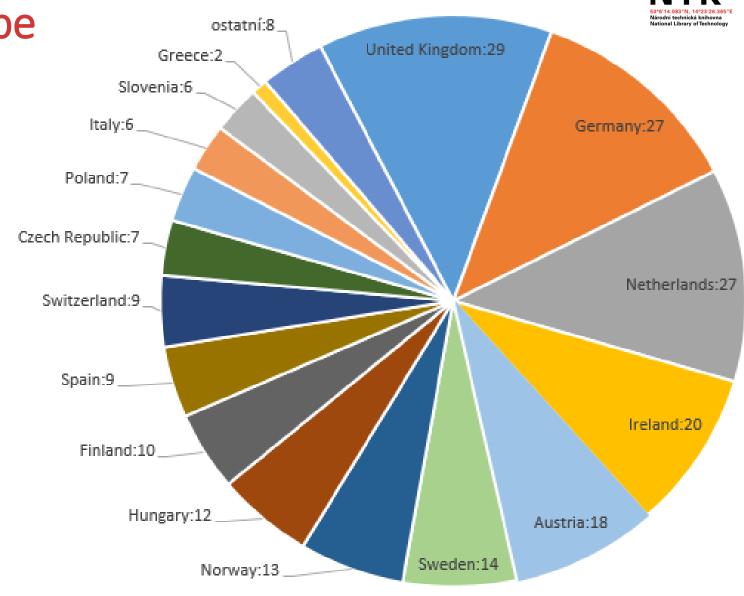
## State of the art in Europe

#### Transformative agreements

In the most successful UK the agreements allow for publishing **32 588** OA articles pro year, European average is ca 10 000 articles pro year

**Czechia**: T&F, CUP, Karger, Emerald, de Gruyter, Kluwer, IEEE; negotiating Wiley, ACS and OUP

Source: ESAC registry, 25. 10. 2021



## How to accomplish 100% Open Access



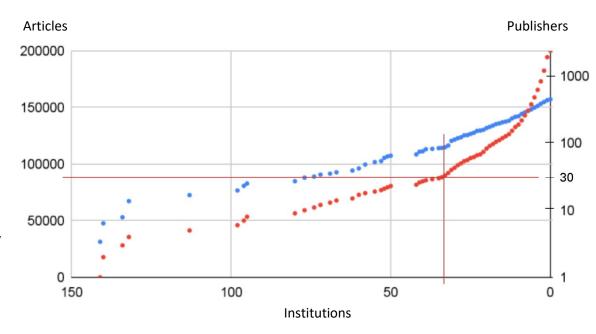
It is almost impossible to achieve it as a single institution (unless you are University of California or CERN). Two pre-conditions:

#### There exists some National strategy / policy / approval

 National strategy of open access to research information approved 2017, but toothless

#### 2. You need an executive body to negotiate the agreements

- National centre for electronic information resources AKA
   CzechELib founded 2017, license agreements prepared with options for both Green and Gold OA, but just ca 30 publishers
- It covers 85 % of nation-wide costs, but only ca 30% articles published by corresponding author from CZ
- Dutch model: national agreements with **major publ**ishers (many user institutions), or those with high publishing rate
- Efficient spending × manageable logistics
- Problem of the "long tail" many publishers with few articles



Czech top 10: Elsevier, Springer, T&F, Wiley, MDPI, CAS, OUP, de Gruyter, SAGE, Nature Publishing Group

## FAIR and Open Data - EOSC



A pair of complementary projects is being proposed for an EU Operating Programme

Czech Academic and Research Discovery Services – CARDS – proposed by NTK:

- PNG new generation platform a single common system to manage both printed and electronic resources in all research libraries
- 2. MD WG working group for metadata schemes
- 3. NMK national metadata catalogue
- **4. NC PID** national center for Persistent IDentifiers

EOSC Base – navržený e-INFRA zahrnuje:

- 1. NDI national data infrastructure with multi-tenant architecture of repositories and core services
- EOSC CZ Secretariat administrative, legal, expert support for subject working groups, and also central Architecture and Core Services WGs
- 3. Training Centre

Both platforms, the library – documents, and repositories – data will be indexed by a **single discovery system**, so that it will be possible to search both documents and data about a chosen topic



## Thank you for your attention

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