

Scholarly Communication

101 INNOVATIONS IN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION



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THE CHANGING RESEARCH WORKFLOW



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Science is in transition. This poster gives an impression of the exploratory phase of a project aiming to chart innovation in scholarly information and communication flows from evolutionary and network perspectives.

We intend to address the questions of what drives innovation and how these innovations change research workflows and may contribute to more **open, efficient and good science**.

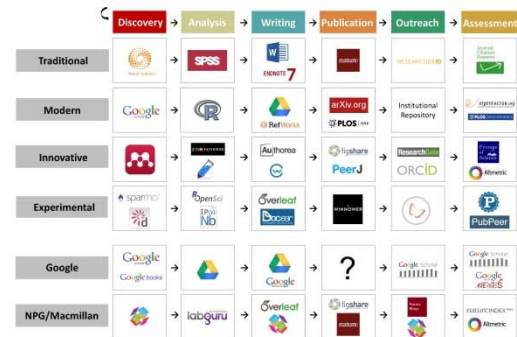
101 Innovative tools and sites in 6 research workflow phases (< 2000 - 2015)



Most important developments in 6 research workflow phases

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	data-driven & crowdsourced science	collaborative online writing	Open Access & data publication	scholarly social media	article level (alt)metrics
Expectations	growing importance of data discovery	more online analysis tools	more integration with publication & assessment tools	more use of "publish first, judge later"	use of altmetrics for monitoring outreach	more open and post-publication peer review
Uncertainties	support for full-text search and text mining	willingness to share in analysis phase	acceptance of collaborative online writing	effect of journal/publisher status	requirements of funders & institutions	who pays for costly qualitative assessment?
Opportunities	discovery based on aggregated OA full-text	open laboratories	semantic tagging while writing/editing	reader-side paper formatting	using repositories for institutional visibility	using author, publication- and affiliation-IDs
Challenges	real semantic search (concepts & relations)	reproducibility	safety/privacy of online writing	globalization of publishing/access standards	making outreach a two-way discussion	quality of measuring tools
Most important long-term development	multidisciplinary + citation-enhanced databases	collaboration + data-driven	online writing platforms	Open Access	more & better connected researcher profiles	importance of societal relevance + non-publication contributions
Potentially most disruptive development	semantic/concept search + contextual/social recommendations	open science	collaborative writing + integration with publishing	circumventing traditional publishers	public access to research findings, also for agenda setting	moving away from simple quantitative indicators

Typical workflow examples



Scholarly Communication

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Opportunities	discovery based on aggregated OA full text	open labnotes	semantic tagging while writing/citing	reader-side paper formatting	using repositories for institutional visibility	using author-, publication- and affiliation-IDs
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Kramer, B., & Bosman, J.. (2015). 101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication - the Changing Research Workflow (Version 1). figshare. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1286826.v1>

Scholarly Communication

„Definitionen“:

- *„Scholarly communication is the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic mailing lists. ...“* ACRL Scholarly Communications Committee (2003)
- *„By scholarly communication we mean the processes of producing, organizing, disseminating and preserving scholarly knowledge. Scholarly communication does not only concern researchers, but also society at large, especially students, educators, policy makers, public administrators, funders, librarians, journalists, practitioners, publishers, public and private organizations, and interested citizens.“* Kraker et al. (2016)

ACRL Scholarly Communications Committee (2003). Scholarly Communication Defined. <https://www.ala.org/acrl/publications/whitepapers/principlesstrategies>

Peter Kraker et al. (2016). The Vienna Principles: A Vision for Scholarly Communication in the 21st Century. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.55597>

Scholarly Communication

Die 3 Ebenen der Wissenschaftskommunikation

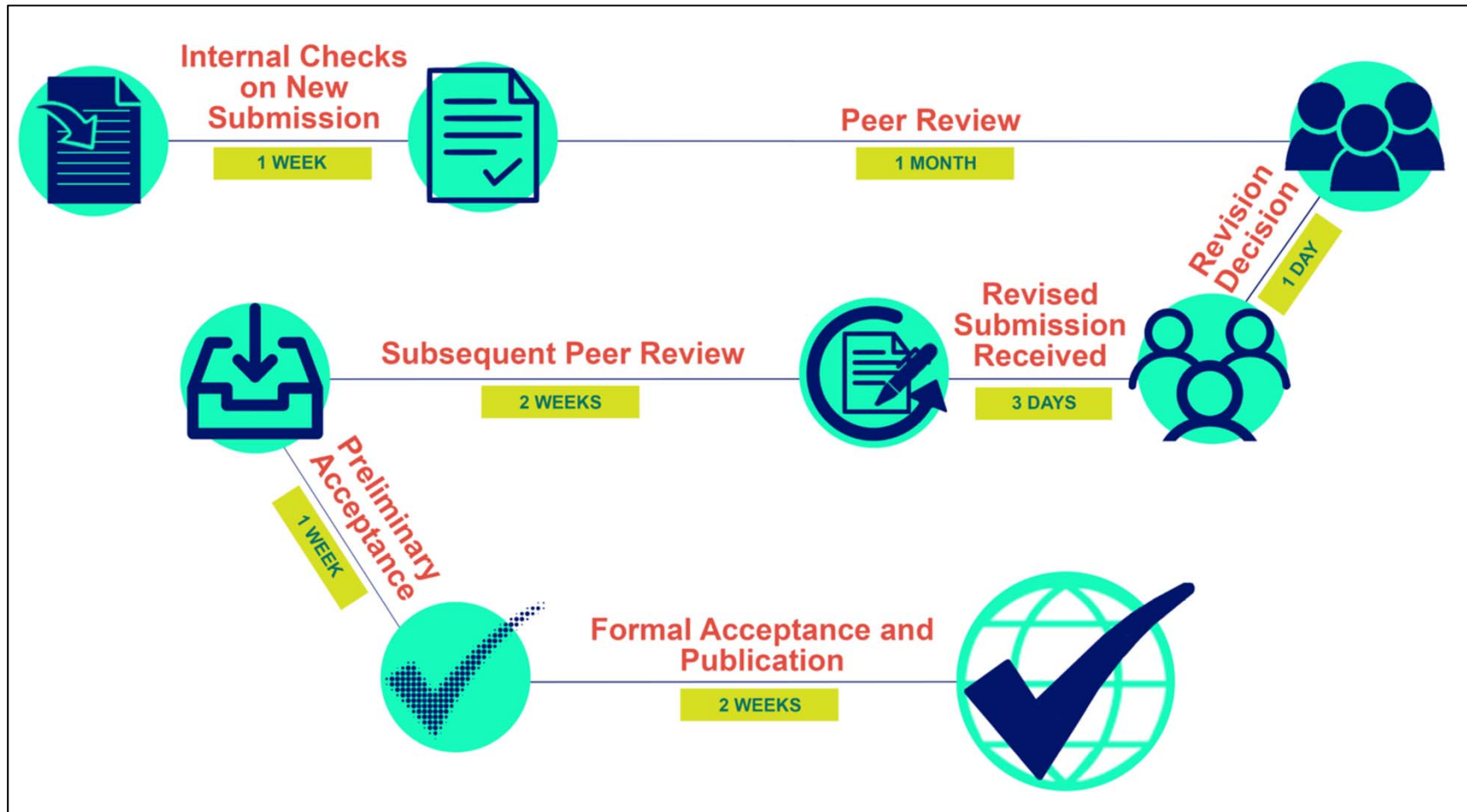
- **Makroebene:** Kommunikation von Funktionen und Leistungen des Gesamtsystems für die Gesellschaft (z. B. „Wissenschaft als Fortschrittsmotor und Innovatorin“, „Forschungsergebnisse als kulturelles Kapital“ etc.)
- **Mesoebene:** Kommunikation der Leistungen und Aufgaben wissenschaftlicher Einrichtungen im Hinblick auf konkrete Anwendungsmöglichkeiten im Zusammenhang mit politischen und wirtschaftlichen Entscheidungsprozessen (z. B. Förderungsantrag, Berichtswesen etc.)
- **Mikroebene:** Kommunikation von Aufgaben und Leistungen einzelner Wissenschaftler*innen (Aufgreifen von Forschungsthemen, Umsetzung in Projekten, Kommunikation der Forschungsergebnisse spätestens nach Projektabschluss)

(Wissenschaftliches) Publizieren

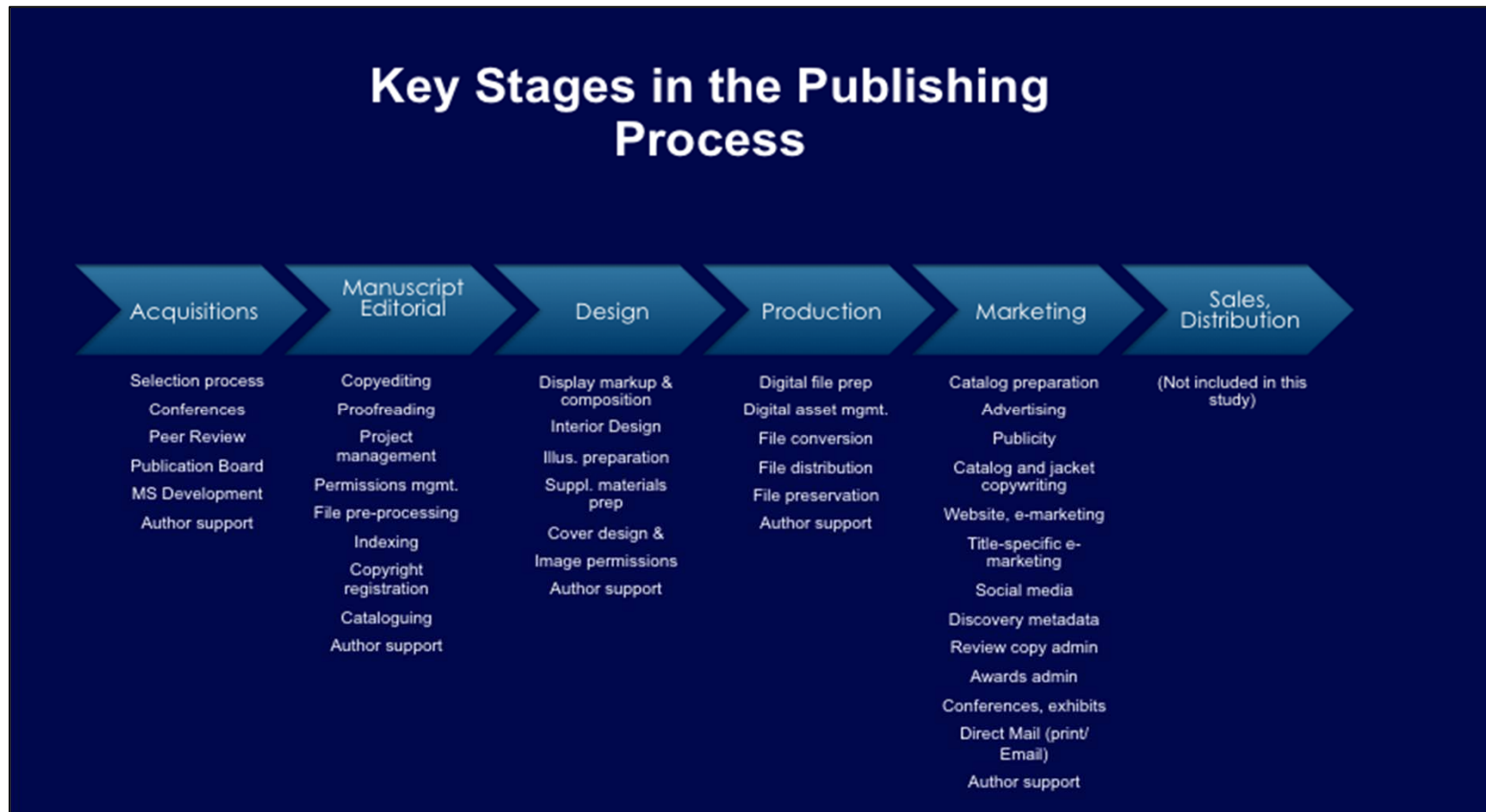


Kramer, B., & Bosman, J.. (2015). 101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication - the Changing Research Workflow (Version 1). figshare. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1286826.v1>

Der Publikationsprozess (Zeitschriftenartikel)

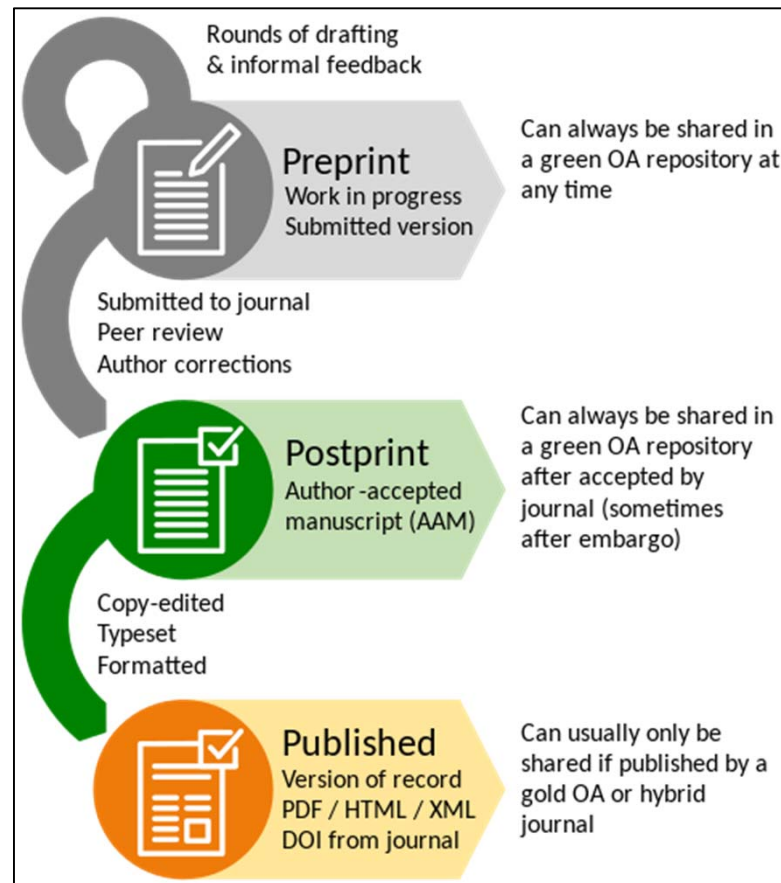


Der Publikationsprozess (Bücher)



Nancy Maron, Key Stages in the Publishing Process (Presentation at ALPSP seminar, London, 22 February 2017) aus: Frances Pinter (2018). Why Book Processing Charges (BPCs) Vary So Much. Journal of Electronic Publishing 21(1). <https://doi.org/10.3998/3336451.0021.101>

Versionen wissenschaftlicher Publikationen



Thomas Shafee (2020). Typical publishing workflow for an academic journal article (preprint, postprint, and published) with open access sharing rights per SHERPA/RoMEO (adapted from diagram by Ginny Barbour). https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Preprint_postprint_published.svg

Editorial Review & Peer Review



7 Common types of peer review

1

Single Blind Peer Review

Authors don't know who the reviewers are. But the reviewers are aware of the authors' identity when they decide to accept or reject the document for review as well as throughout the review process.



2

Double Blind Peer Review

The journal editor does not reveal the reviewers' credentials to the authors and vice-versa. So both parties are not aware of each other's identity. All indicators of identity such as names, affiliations, etc. are removed.



3

Open Peer Review

The authors and peer reviewers both know each other's identities. This system allows the peer reviewers' comments as well as the authors' responses to be published along with the final manuscript.



Editorial Review & Peer Review

4 Collaborative Peer Review
This type of peer review occurs on a platform provided by the journal where authors & reviewers can discuss how the paper can be improved. Often, reviewers' identities are concealed from authors but may be revealed at the time of publication.



5 Third-Party Peer Review
Authors get their manuscripts reviewed by an independent peer review service before they approach any journal. Based on the reviews, they make changes to the paper and then submit it to the journal.



6 Post-Publication Peer Review
The journal provides a platform such as a discussion forum for the post-publication commenting. Once the published paper is available on the platform, anyone who reads it can post their comments or views about the paper.



7 Cascading Peer Review
When a manuscript is rejected after review because it is of low priority for the journal at the moment or because it is not interesting for the journal's target readers, the journal may suggest that the author/s submit the manuscript to an alternate journal along with the reviews. Often, the new journal is part of the publisher's portfolio.



Sprache

Helsinki Initiative on Multilingualism

Hi!

#InAllLanguages

READ SIGN SIGNATORIES EVENTS MEDIA INFO

Choose Language English

Helsinki Initiative on Multilingualism in Scholarly Communication

Research is international. That's the way we like it! Multilingualism keeps locally relevant research alive. Protect it! Disseminating research results in your own language creates impact. Endorse it! It is vital to interact with society and share knowledge beyond academia. Promote it! Infrastructure of scholarly communication in national languages is fragile. Don't lose it!

The signatories of the Helsinki Initiative on Multilingualism in Scholarly Communication support the following recommendations to be adopted by policy-makers, leaders, universities, research institutions, research funders, libraries, and researchers:

- 1. Support dissemination of research results for the full benefit of the society.**
 - Make sure researchers are merited for disseminating research results beyond academia and for interacting with heritage, culture, and society.
 - Make sure equal access to researched knowledge is provided in a variety of languages.
- 2. Protect national infrastructures for publishing locally relevant research.**
 - Make sure not-for-profit journals and book publishers have both sufficient resources and the support needed to maintain high standards of quality control and research integrity.
 - Make sure national journals and book publishers are safeguarded in their transition to open access.
- 3. Promote language diversity in research assessment, evaluation, and funding systems.**
 - Make sure that in the process of expert-based evaluation, high quality research is valued regardless of the publishing language or publication

Helsinki Initiative on Multilingualism in Scholarly Communication: <https://www.helsinki-initiative.org/>

Wissenschaftliche Integrität

The screenshot shows the COPE website header with the logo 'COPE 25 YEARS' and navigation links for 'Guidance', 'Member resources', and 'About COPE'. A search bar is located on the right. The main content area features a large heading 'Creating a culture of publication integrity together' and a paragraph: 'COPE brings together all those involved in scholarly research and its publication to strengthen the network of support, education and debate in publication ethics'. Below this is a 'Read more' button. A secondary section titled 'COPE at the WCRI, South Africa' contains text about COPE's support for the World Conference on Research Integrity (WCRI) and a 'Read more' link. At the bottom, there is a checkmark icon and the text 'Our core practices'.

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE): <https://publicationethics.org/>

Wissenschaftliche Integrität

The screenshot shows the COPE website's 'Guidelines' page. The header includes the COPE 25 YEARS logo, navigation menus for 'Guidance', 'Member resources', and 'About COPE', and a search bar. The main content area features a breadcrumb 'Home / Guidance', a large 'Guidelines' heading, and a brief introductory paragraph. Below this is a search bar and a 'Topic' dropdown menu. A results section shows 'Showing 1-15 of 15 results' and a list of search results. The first result is titled 'Ethics toolkit for a successful editorial office' and includes a short description and a list of three sub-topics: 'Allegations of misconduct', 'Authorship and contributorship', and 'Complaints and appeals'.

COPE 25 YEARS

Guidance ▾ Member resources ▾ About COPE ▾

Search our website

Home / Guidance

Guidelines

COPE Guidelines are formal COPE policy and are intended to advise editors and publishers on expected publication ethics practices.

Topic ▾

Showing 1–15 of 15 results Order by Relevancy ▾

Guidelines

Ethics toolkit for a successful editorial office

...A COPE guide To help ensure the integrity of the scholarly record and the publication process, editorial offices should define and implement best practices in publication ethics. This COPE guide is a comprehensive toolkit that explains expected ethical practices in scholarly publishing, and highlights resources for editorial offices to develop their codes of ethical conduct and practic...

- ✓ Allegations of misconduct
- ✓ Authorship and contributorship
- ✓ Complaints and appeals

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), Guidance – Guidelines: <https://publicationethics.org/guidance/Guidelines>

Wissenschaftliche Integrität

ÖAWI
ÖSTERREICHISCHE
AGENTUR FÜR
WISSENSCHAFTLICHE
INTEGRITÄT

DE | EN

Die ÖAWI ▾ Prävention Untersuchung Training ▾ News & Events Downloads EU-Projekte Kontakt 🔍

**vertraulich
unabhängig
objektiv**

Dafür steht die Österreichische Agentur
für wissenschaftliche Integrität

Österreichische Agentur für wissenschaftliche Integrität (ÖAWI): <https://oeawi.at/>

Wissenschaftliche Integrität



Österreichische Agentur für wissenschaftliche Integrität (ÖAWI) (2015): Richtlinien der Österreichischen Agentur für wissenschaftliche Integrität zur Guten Wissenschaftlichen Praxis. https://oeawi.at/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/OeAWI_Brosch%C3%BCre_Web_2019.pdf

Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)

Einloggen

Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare

Aktuelle Ausgabe Archiv Mitteilungen Über uns

Suchen

Home / Archiv / Bd. 74 Nr. 1 (2021) / Reports

Kompetenzen von Data Stewards an österreichischen Universitäten

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PDF - OnlineFirst
PDF - Final

Veröffentlicht
2021-09-01

Zitationsvorschlag
Gruber, A., Schranzhofer, H., Knopper, S., Stryeck, S., & Hasani-Mavriqi, I. (2021). Kompetenzen von Data Stewards an österreichischen Universitäten. *Mitteilungen Der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen Und Bibliothekare*, 74(1), 12–32. <https://doi.org/10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255>

Aktuelle Ausgabe
ATOM 1.0
RSS 2.0
RSS 1.0

Informationen
Für Leser/innen
Für Autor/innen
Für Bibliothekar/innen

Beitrag einreichen

Sprache
English

Gruber, A., Schranzhofer, H., Knopper, S., Stryeck, S., & Hasani-Mavriqi, I. (2021). Kompetenzen von Data Stewards an österreichischen Universitäten. *Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare*, 74(1), 12–32. <https://doi.org/10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255>

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Clicking on a DOI link (try this one: <https://doi.org/10.1109/5.771073>) takes you to one or more current URLs or other services related to a single resource. If the URLs or services change over time, e.g., the resource moves, this same DOI will continue to resolve to the correct resources or services at their new locations.

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Updated May 13, 2021

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DOI (Digital Object Identifier): <https://www.doi.org/>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a journal article page. The address bar contains the URL `journals.univie.ac.at/index.php/voebm/article/view/6255`, with the DOI `10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255` highlighted. The page features the VOB logo and navigation menus. The article title is "Kompetenzen von Data Stewards an österreichischen Universitäten". The authors listed are Alexander Gruber, Hermann Schranzhofer, Sabrina Knopper, and Sarah Stryeck. The publication date is 2021-09-01. The citation text at the bottom of the page includes the DOI: `doi: 10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255`, which is also highlighted in a box.

Gruber, A., Schranzhofer, H., Knopper, S., Stryeck, S., & Hasani-Mavriqi, I. (2021). Kompetenzen von Data Stewards an österreichischen Universitäten. *Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare*, 74(1), 12–32. <https://doi.org/10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255>

ORCID

The screenshot shows the ORCID website homepage. At the top left is the ORCID logo with the tagline "Connecting research and researchers". To the right of the logo is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search..." and a magnifying glass icon. Further right, there is a user profile dropdown showing "Andreas Ferus" and a language dropdown set to "English". Below the search bar is a horizontal navigation menu with the following items: ABOUT, FOR RESEARCHERS, MEMBERSHIP, DOCUMENTATION, RESOURCES, and NEWS & EVENTS. The main content area features a dark green background with a network diagram. In the center, there is a green circle containing the letters "iD". Below this, the text reads "Distinguish yourself in three easy steps". A paragraph of text explains that ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier (an ORCID iD) that you own and control, and that distinguishes you from every other researcher. It also mentions that you can connect your iD with your professional information — affiliations, grants, publications, peer review, and more. A blue button with the text "FIND OUT MORE ABOUT OUR MISSION AND VALUES" is positioned below the text. In the bottom right corner, there is a blue button with a circular arrow icon and the text "Hilfe".

ORCID
Connecting research and researchers

Andreas Ferus English

Search...

ABOUT FOR RESEARCHERS MEMBERSHIP DOCUMENTATION RESOURCES NEWS & EVENTS

iD

Distinguish yourself in three easy steps

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier (an ORCID iD) that you own and control, and that distinguishes you from every other researcher. You can connect your iD with your professional information — affiliations, grants, publications, peer review, and more. You can use your iD to share your information with other systems, ensuring you get recognition for all your contributions, saving you time and hassle, and reducing the risk of errors.

FIND OUT MORE ABOUT OUR MISSION AND VALUES

Hilfe

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/>

ORCID

The screenshot shows the ORCID profile page for Andreas Ferus. The header includes the ORCID logo with the tagline "Connecting Research and Researchers", a search bar, and a user menu for "Andreas Ferus" with a language dropdown set to "English". A navigation menu contains links for "ABOUT", "FOR RESEARCHERS", "MEMBERSHIP", "DOCUMENTATION", "RESOURCES", and "NEWS & EVENTS".

The profile section for "Andreas Ferus" includes:

- ORCID iD:** <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2509-0009> (with a "View public version" link)
- Switch account** button
- Options to "Display your iD on other sites", "Public record print view", and "Get a QR Code for your iD".
- Also known as** section
- Country:** Austria
- Keywords** section
- Websites & Social Links** section

The **Biography** section contains the text: "I'm working at the Library and also as a lecturer at the Institute for Art Theory and Cultural Studies as well as the Institute for Conservation-Restoration of the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna, and doing research and teaching in Library and Information Studies, especially on Open Scholarship/Open Science & Scholarly Communication. Projects that I'm currently involved in are: "Austrian Transition to Open Access (AT2OA)" (<https://www.at2oa.at/>), "FAIR Data Austria" (<https://forschungsdaten.at/fda/>), "RIS Synergy" (<https://forschungsdaten.at/ris/>), IMAGE+ Platform for Open Art Education (<https://www.angewandtekunstgeschichte.net/forschung/image-platform-for-open-art-education>) & "DiTAH - Digital Transformation of the Austrian Humanities" (<https://www.forschungsdaten.info/fdm-im-deutschsprachigen-raum/oesterreich/projekte/ditah/>).

The **Employment (8)** section lists three entries:

- Academy of Fine Arts Vienna: Vienna, AT**
2021-01-01 to present | Head Librarian (Library)
Employment
Source: Andreas Ferus (Preferred source)
- Academy of Fine Arts Vienna: Vienna, AT**
2018-03 to present | Data Protection Officer
Employment
Source: Andreas Ferus (Preferred source)
- University of Vienna: Vienna, AT**
2015-10 to present | Lecturer (Postgraduate Center - Postgraduate program "Library and Information Studies")

A "Hilfe" (Help) button is visible in the bottom right corner.

ORCID, Andreas Ferus: <https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0003-2509-0009>

ORCID

The screenshot shows the ORCID iD profile page for Andreas Ferus. At the top left is the ORCID logo with the tagline "Connecting research and researchers". To the right, the user's name "Andreas Ferus" and the language "English" are displayed. A search bar is also present. Below the header, a notification states: "You are previewing the public version of your record **id 0000-0003-2509-0009** [Edit this record](#)".

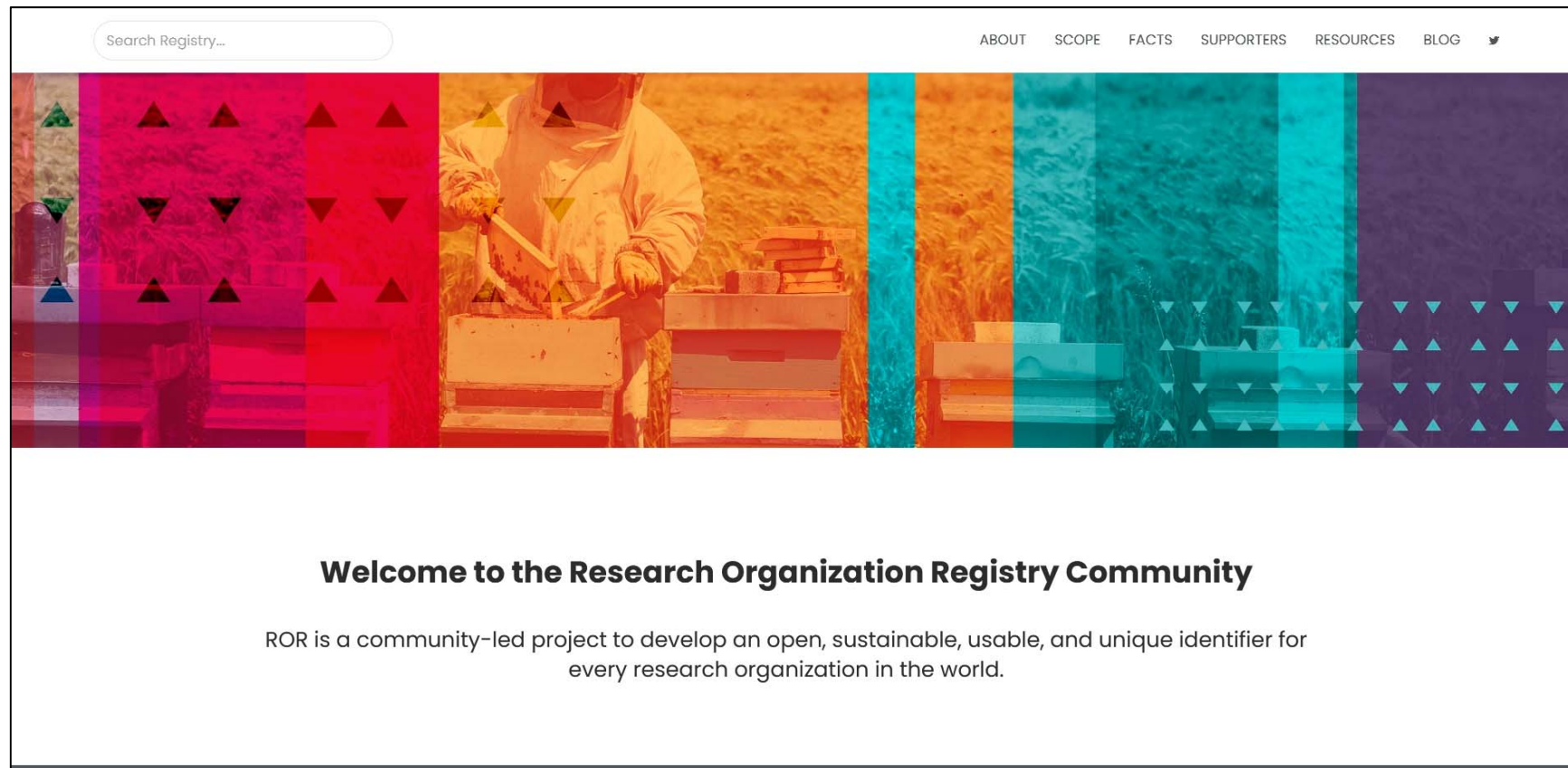
The profile details are as follows:

- Name:** Andreas Ferus
- Biography:** I'm working at the Library and also as a lecturer at the Institute for Art Theory and Cultural Studies as well as the Institute for Conservation-Restoration of the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna, and doing research and teaching in Library and Information Studies, especially on Open Scholarship/Open Science & Scholarly Communication. Projects that I'm currently involved in are: "Austrian Transition to Open Access (AT2OA)" (<https://www.at2oa.at/>), "FAIR Data Austria" (<https://forschungsdaten.at/fda/>), "RIS Synergy" (<https://forschungsdaten.at/ris/>), IMAGE+ Platform for Open Art Education (<https://www.angewandtekunstgeschichte.net/forschung/image-platform-for-open-art-education>) & "DiTAH - Digital Transformation of the Austrian Humanities" (<https://www.forschungsdaten.info/fdm-im-deutschsprachigen-raum/oesterreich/projekte/ditah/>).
- Activities:** Employment (8)
- Website and social links:** Google Scholar, Humanities Commons, Impactstory, LinkedIn, ResearchGate, Twitter.
- Other IDs:** (None listed)

Additional features include a "Printable version" link, a "Collapse all" button, and a "Hilfe" (Help) button in the bottom right corner.

ORCID, Andreas Ferus: <https://orcid.org/my-orcid?orcid=0000-0003-2509-0009> (public version)

Research Organization Registry ID (ROR ID)



Search Registry...

ABOUT SCOPE FACTS SUPPORTERS RESOURCES BLOG

Welcome to the Research Organization Registry Community

ROR is a community-led project to develop an open, sustainable, usable, and unique identifier for every research organization in the world.

Research Organization Registry (ROR): <https://ror.org/>

Research Organization Registry ID (ROR ID)

The screenshot shows the ROR ID page for the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. The page features the ROR logo and the organization's name in a search bar. The main content area displays the ROR ID, the organization's name in both English and German, its website, and other identifiers. There are also category tags for Austria and Education. At the bottom, there is a green footer with a subscription form and a contact link.

ROR bildenden Künste Wien

ABOUT SCOPE FACTS SUPPORTERS RESOURCES BLOG

<https://ror.org/029djt864>

Academy of Fine Arts Vienna
AKADEMIE DER BILDENDEN KÜNSTE WIEN

WEBSITE
https://www.akbild.ac.at/portal_en/akbild_startpage

OTHER IDENTIFIERS
GRID [grid.451554.4](#)
ISNI [0000000115406984](#)
Wikidata [Q414219](#)

AUSTRIA EDUCATION

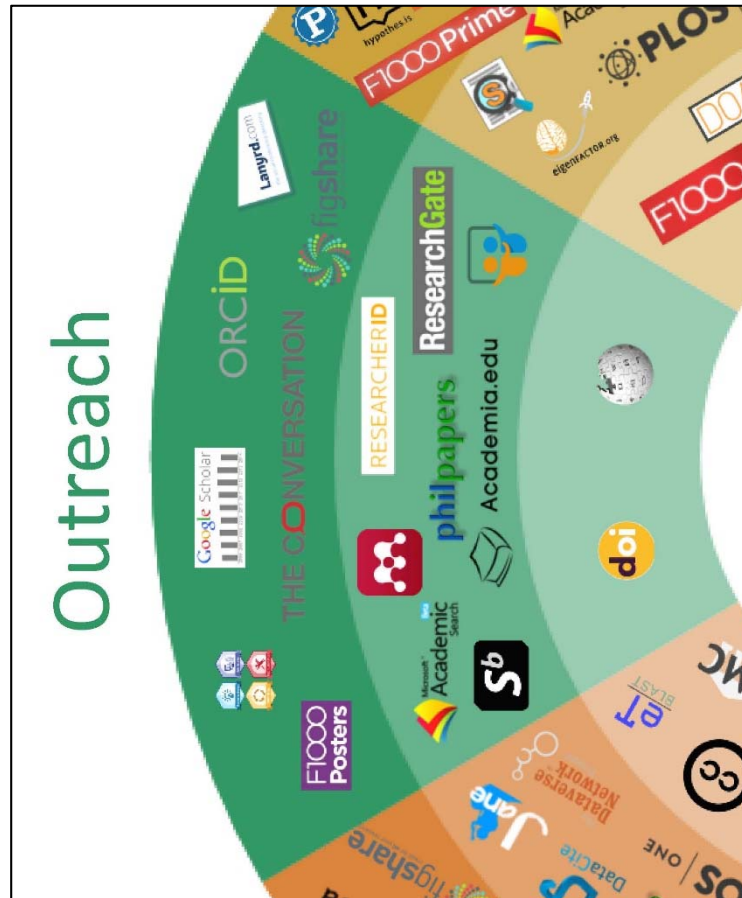
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Have questions or need help? [Contact us](#)

Research Organization Registry (ROR) ID, Academy of Fine Arts Vienna: <https://ror.org/029djt864>

Exkurs: Outreach



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Academic Social Networks

Humanities Commons: <https://hcommons.org/>

The screenshot shows the profile of Andreas Ferus on Humanities Commons. He is identified as the Head Librarian and Open Access Officer at the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. His profile includes a list of academic interests such as Digital humanities, Heritage Science, and Open access. It also displays 'Work Shared in CORE' with categories like Articles, Theses, and Conference papers. A sidebar on the left provides navigation options like News Feed, Members, and Groups.

Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.com/>

The screenshot displays the Google Scholar profile for Andreas Ferus. It shows his affiliation with the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna and lists his research interests. A table of his publications is visible, including 'Forschende und ihre Daten. Ergebnisse einer österreichweiten Befragung – Report 2015' and 'The Vienna Principles: A Vision for Scholarly Communication in the 21st Century'. A bar chart on the right illustrates the number of citations for his work from 2015 to 2022.

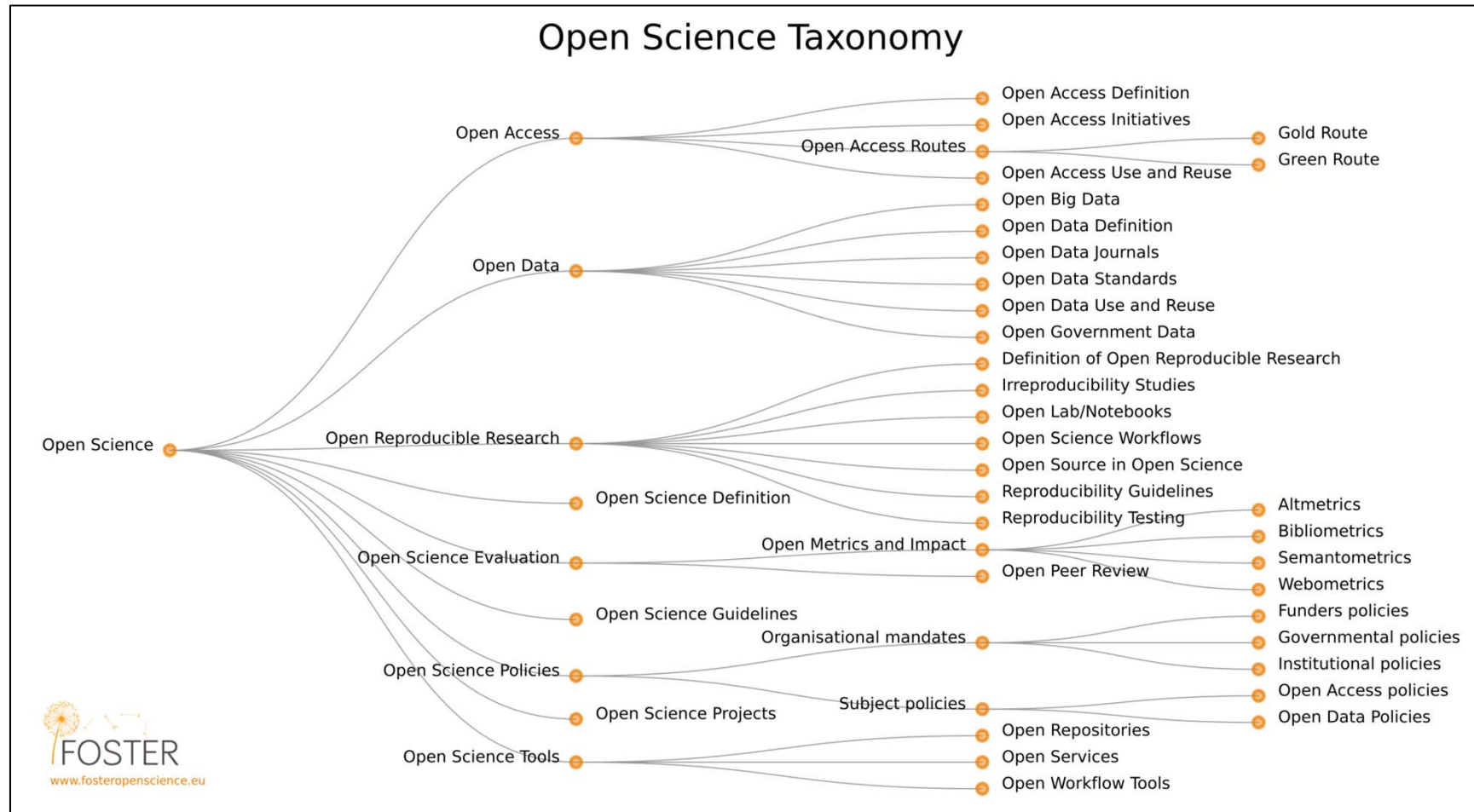
ResearchGate: <https://www.researchgate.net/>

The screenshot shows the ResearchGate profile for Andreas Ferus. It features a profile picture, his name, and his current position as Head Librarian at the Akademie der Bildenden Künste Wien. Key statistics are displayed, including 182.8 research interests, 132 citations, and an h-index of 6. The profile also includes a business card and a list of people with similar skills, such as Matt Holland and Rafael Hernandez Barros.

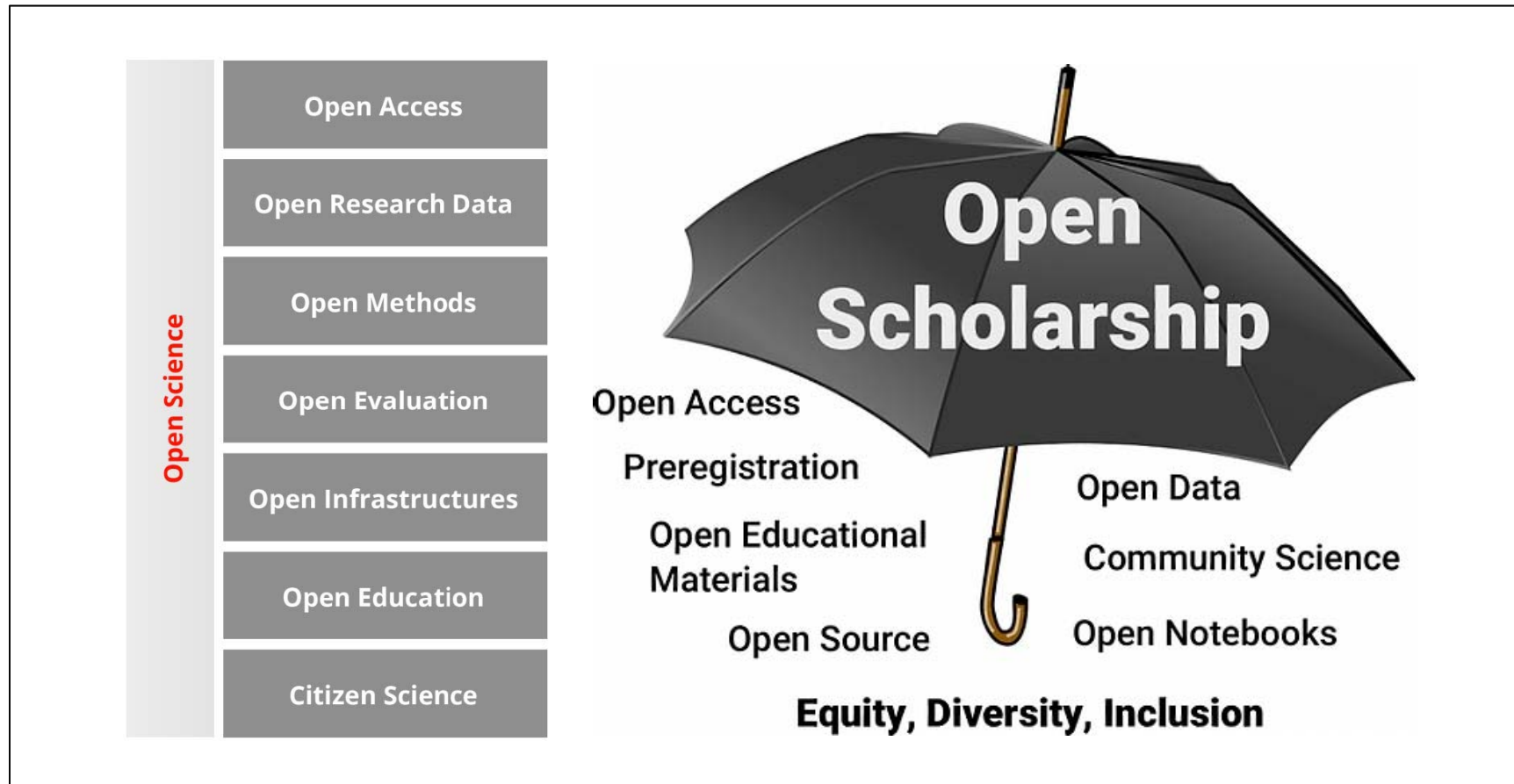
Academia: <https://www.academia.edu/>

The screenshot displays the Academia profile for Andreas Ferus. It includes a profile picture, his name, and his affiliation with the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna. The profile shows 40 followers and 11 co-authors. A prominent banner at the top offers a 50% discount on Academia Premium. The interface also includes navigation options like MENTIONS, LETTERS, and ANALYTICS.

Open Science



Open Science / Open Scholarship



Grafik 1 (links): Open Science Elemente nach OANA ([CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)) aus Katja Mayer et al. (2020). Empfehlungen für eine nationale Open Science Strategie in Österreich / Recommendations for a National Open Science Strategy in Austria (Version Final version including comments and annotations of the public consultation). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4109242>; Grafik 2 (rechts): Open scholarship umbrella by [Kirstie Whitaker and Olivia Guest](https://www.kirstiewhitaker.com/), based on a figure by [Danielle Robinson and Robin Champieux](https://www.priyasilverstein.com/). <https://priyasilverstein.wixsite.com/website>

Worum geht's dabei im Grunde genommen?

Offenheit, Fairness, Diversität & Inklusion

in den Bereichen

Bildung, Wissenschaft, Kunst & Kultur

im Zusammenhang mit

Daten, Informationen, Infrastrukturen,

Methoden, Services & Wissen

Open Science Network Austria (OANA)


The screenshot shows the homepage of the Open Science Network Austria (OANA) website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, Über Open Science, Arbeitsgruppen, Nationale Aktivitäten, News & Events, and Über uns. A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the navigation menu, there is a red banner with the text "Open Science Network Austria (OANA)" and the OANA logo, which consists of a red circle with the letters "OANA" inside.

Sie sind hier: » Open Science Network Austria (OANA)


Willkommen beim Open Science Network Austria!

Auf dieser Website finden Sie Informationen zu den Aktivitäten des Netzwerks und seinen Arbeitsgruppen sowie zu Veranstaltungen und Informationsmaterialien zum Thema Open Science in Österreich.

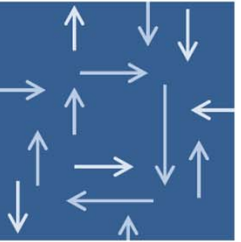
Über Open Science



OANA Arbeitsgruppen



Nationale Aktivitäten



Letzte News & Events

Quicklinks

- >> Open Science Ressourcen
- >> Rechtsfragen
- >> Kalender

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Tel.: +43-1-5056740-8314
E-Mail: info@oana.at

Open Science Network Austria (OANA): <https://oana.at/>

Open Science Austria (OSA)

 ÖSTERREICHISCHE UNIVERSITÄTENKONFERENZ

Kontrast DEUTSCH / ENGLISH

Suche myuniko Login

ORGANISATION

- ORGANE
- MITGLIEDER**
- Universitäten
- RektorInnen und VizerektorInnen
- GENERALSEKRETARIAT
- TERMINE
- JAHRESBERICHTE
- DACHVERBAND
- FÖRDERVEREIN

POSITIONEN

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FOREN

Studium der Germanistik und Romanistik an der Universität Graz

Auslandsaufenthalte während des Studiums in Lund, Schweden, und Nîmes, Frankreich

THEMEN

NEWSROOM

Berufliches (Auswahl):

- Leiterin Stabstelle „Forschung und Erschließung der Künste“ an der Kunstuni Graz
- Prozess- und Organisationsmanagement
- Projektmanagerin und Informationsanalystin für österreichische und britische CI-Unternehmen
- Seit August 2021 Referentin für Open Science Austria (OSA) bei der Österreichischen Universitätenkonferenz

« zurück

[Kontakt](#)

Literatur

The screenshot shows the Zenodo interface for a document. At the top, there is a blue header with the Zenodo logo, a search bar, and buttons for 'Upload', 'Communities', 'Log in', and 'Sign up'. The document title is 'Empfehlungen für eine nationale Open Science Strategie in Österreich / Recommendations for a National Open Science Strategy in Austria', dated October 21, 2020. It has 1,191 views and 754 downloads. The authors listed are Mayer, Katja; Rieck, Katharina; Reichmann, Stefan; Danowski, Patrick; Graschopf, Anton; König, Thomas; Kraker, Peter; Lehner, Patrick; Reckling, Falk; Ross-Hellauer, Tony; Spichtinger, Daniel; Tzatzanis, Michalis; and Schürz, Stefanie. The document is indexed in OpenAIRE. The publication date is October 21, 2020, and the DOI is 10.5281/zenodo.4109242. The keywords are 'Open Science' and 'Scholarly Communication'. The communities are 'Open Access Network Austria (OANA)' and the license is 'Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International'.

zenodo Search Upload Communities Log in Sign up

October 21, 2020 Other Open Access

Empfehlungen für eine nationale Open Science Strategie in Österreich / Recommendations for a National Open Science Strategy in Austria

Mayer, Katja; Rieck, Katharina; Reichmann, Stefan; Danowski, Patrick; Graschopf, Anton; König, Thomas; Kraker, Peter; Lehner, Patrick; Reckling, Falk; Ross-Hellauer, Tony; Spichtinger, Daniel; Tzatzanis, Michalis; Schürz, Stefanie

Der Blick auf internationale Aktivitäten zu Open Science zeigt ein breites Spektrum von einzelnen institutionellen Policies bis hin zu nationalen Aktionsplänen. Die vorliegenden Empfehlungen für eine nationale Open Science Strategie in Österreich orientieren sich an diesen internationalen Initiativen und stellen praktische Überlegungen für ihre koordinierte Implementierung im Hinblick auf strategische Entwicklungen in Forschung, Technologie und Innovation (FTI) bis 2030 in Österreich dar. Dabei richten sie sich an alle relevanten Akteur*innen im FTI System, im Besonderen an Forschungsstätten, Forschungsförderer, Forschungspolitik, Gedächtnisinstitutionen wie Bibliotheken und Wissenschaftler*innen. Das Empfehlungspapier wurde von 2018 bis 2020 von der OANA-Arbeitsgruppe 'Open Science Strategie' entwickelt und im Frühling 2020 das erste Mal für eine öffentliche Konsultation veröffentlicht. Die nun vorliegende finale Version des Empfehlungsdokuments, die Feedback und Kommentare aus der Konsultation enthält, soll ein Anstoß für die weitere Diskussion und Umsetzung von Open Science in Österreich sein und als Beitrag und Grundlage einer potentiellen nationalen Open Science Strategie in Österreich dienen. Das Dokument baut auf der vielfältigen Expertise der Autor*innen auf (Wissenschaft, Administration, Bibliothek und Archiv, Informationstechnologie, Wissenschaftspolitik, Förderwesen etc.) und spiegelt deren persönliche Erfahrungen und Meinung wider.

A look at international activities on Open Science reveals a broad spectrum from individual institutional policies to national action plans. The present Recommendations for a National Open Science Strategy in Austria are based on these international initiatives and present practical considerations for their coordinated implementation with regard to strategic developments in research, technology and innovation (RTI) in Austria until 2030. They are addressed to all relevant actors in the RTI system, in particular to Research Performing Organisations, Research Funding Organisations, Research Policy, memory institutions such as Libraries and Researchers. The recommendation paper was developed from 2018 to 2020 by

1,191 views 754 downloads See more details...

Indexed in OpenAIRE

Publication date: October 21, 2020
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4109242
Keyword(s): Open Science Scholarly Communication
Communities: Open Access Network Austria (OANA)
License (for files): Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International

Katja Mayer et al. (2020). Empfehlungen für eine nationale Open Science Strategie in Österreich / Recommendations for a National Open Science Strategy in Austria (Version Final version including comments and annotations of the public consultation). Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4109242>

Literatur

The screenshot shows a Zenodo publication page. At the top, there is a blue header with the Zenodo logo, a search bar, and links for 'Upload' and 'Communities'. On the right side of the header, there are 'Log in' and 'Sign up' buttons. The main content area features the title 'Empfehlungen für die Umsetzung von Open Access in Österreich' and the date 'November 12, 2015'. Below the title, the authors are listed: Bruno Bauer; Guido Blechl; Christoph Bock; Patrick Danowski; Andreas Ferus; Anton Graschopf; Thomas König; Katja Mayer; Falk Reckling; Katharina Rieck; Peter Seitz; Herwig Stöger; Elvira Welzig. A 'Proposal' and 'Open Access' badge are visible. To the right, statistics show 3,478 views and 967 downloads. Below this, it is noted that the document is indexed in OpenAIRE. The 'Publication date' is November 12, 2015, and the DOI is 10.5281/zenodo.33178. The 'Keyword(s)' are 'Open Access', 'Österreich', and 'Open Access Network Austria'. The 'Communities' listed are 'Austrian Science Fund FWF' and 'Open Access Network Austria (OANA)'. The 'License (for files)' is 'Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International'. A preview window is open, showing the first page of the document with the OANA logo and the title.

zenodo Search Upload Communities Log in Sign up

November 12, 2015 Proposal Open Access

Empfehlungen für die Umsetzung von Open Access in Österreich

Bruno Bauer; Guido Blechl; Christoph Bock; Patrick Danowski; Andreas Ferus; Anton Graschopf; Thomas König; Katja Mayer; Falk Reckling; Katharina Rieck; Peter Seitz; Herwig Stöger; Elvira Welzig

Es wird folgende Empfehlung ausgesprochen:

Bis 2025 ist die gesamte wissenschaftliche Publikationstätigkeit in Österreich auf Open Access umgestellt. Das bedeutet, dass alle wissenschaftlichen Publikationen, die aus Unterstützungen mit öffentlichen Mitteln hervorgegangen sind, ohne Zeitverzögerung und in der finalen Version im Internet frei zugänglich sind (Gold Open Access). Die notwendigen Mittel werden den AutorInnen zur Verfügung gestellt oder die Kosten der Publikationsorgane werden direkt von den Wissenschaftsorganisationen getragen.

3,478 views 967 downloads See more details...

Indexed in OpenAIRE

Publication date: November 12, 2015
DOI: DOI 10.5281/zenodo.33178
Keyword(s): Open Access Österreich Open Access Network Austria
Communities: Austrian Science Fund FWF Open Access Network Austria (OANA)
License (for files): Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International

Preview


Seite: 1 von 20 Automatischer Zoom

OPEN ACCESS NETWORK AUSTRIA OANA

Empfehlungen für die Umsetzung von Open Access in Österreich

Bruno Bauer et al. (2015). Empfehlungen für die Umsetzung von Open Access in Österreich. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.33178>

Literatur


AUSTRIAN PLATFORM 
for Research and Technology Policy Evaluation

[Startseite](#) [Über das Repositorium](#) [Überblick](#) [Suche](#)

[Anmelden](#)

Open Access im Wandel. Infrastrukturen, Monitoring und Governance als zentrale Elemente einer erfolgreichen Transformation. Baseline Report zur Open Access Transformation in der Wissenschaft

Mayer, Katja (2022) *Open Access im Wandel. Infrastrukturen, Monitoring und Governance als zentrale Elemente einer erfolgreichen Transformation. Baseline Report zur Open Access Transformation in der Wissenschaft*. Technischer Bericht. Wien.

 Text
Open Access im Wandel_bf.pdf
[Download \(5MB\)](#) | [Vorschau](#)

Kurzfassung

Vor dem Hintergrund internationaler und nationaler Entwicklungen rund um Open Access zu wissenschaftlichen Publikationen und Daten erläutert der Bericht Herausforderungen und Handlungsbedarf und formuliert mögliche Schwerpunkte für die Agenda des Europäischen Forschungsraumes ERA.

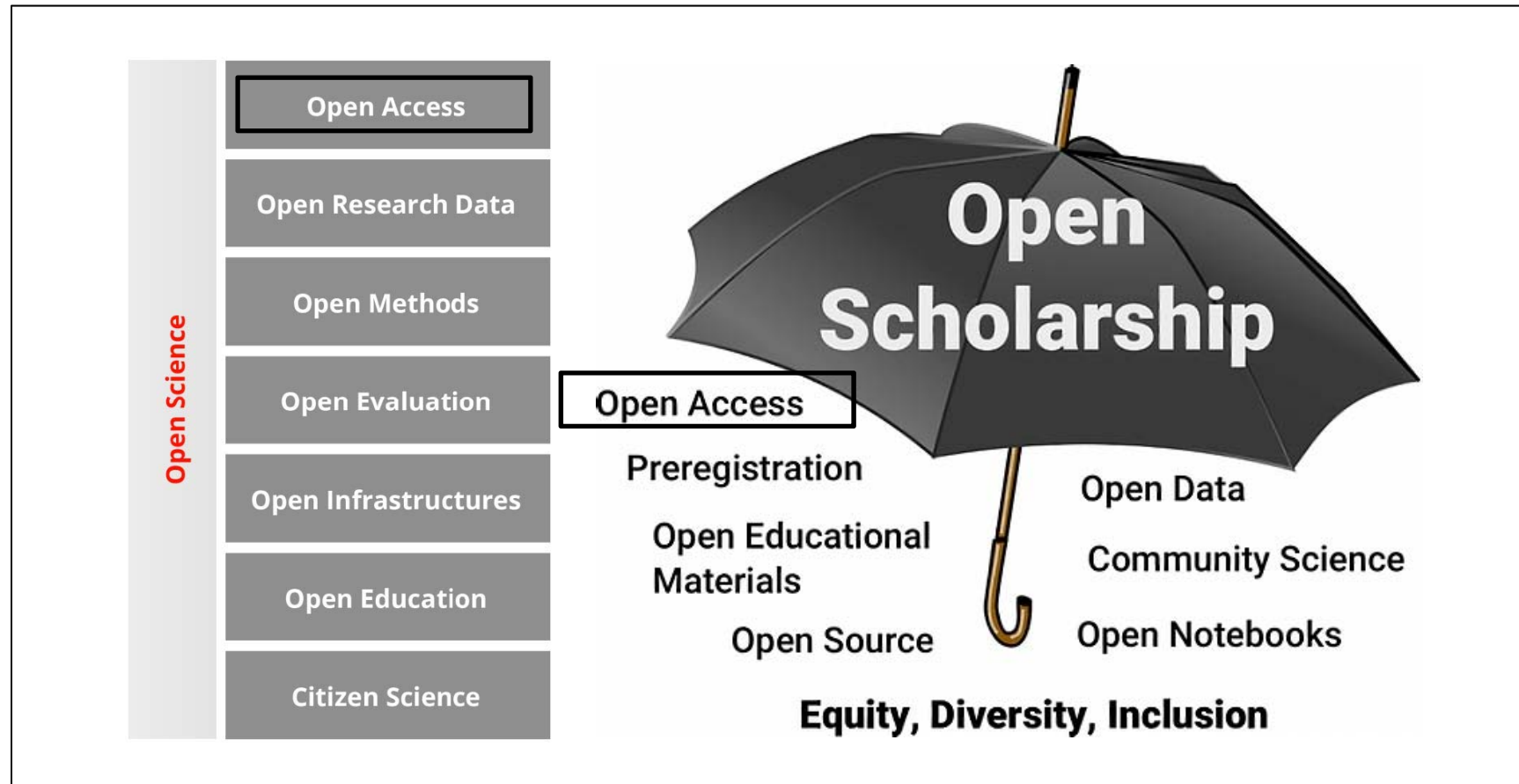
Abstract

In light of international and national developments around Open Access to scientific publications and data, the report explains challenges and need for action and formulates possible priorities for the agenda of the European Research Area ERA.

Auftraggeber: BMBWF
Themengebiete: [F&E in Österreich](#)
Bereiche: [BMBWF - Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Forschung](#)
[ZSI - Zentrum für Soziale Innovation GmbH](#)
Seitenanzahl: 105
Stichwörter: Open Access, Open Science, Open Data, Offene Wissenschaft, ERA
Identifikationsnummer: [10.22163/fteval.2022.533](https://doi.org/10.22163/fteval.2022.533)
Hinterlegungsdatum: 29 Mär 2022 09:57
URI: <http://repository.fteval.at/id/eprint/596>

Katja Mayer (2022) Open Access im Wandel. Infrastrukturen, Monitoring und Governance als zentrale Elemente einer erfolgreichen Transformation. Baseline Report zur Open Access Transformation in der Wissenschaft. Technischer Bericht. Wien. <http://doi.org/10.22163/fteval.2022.533>

Open Access (in a nutshell)

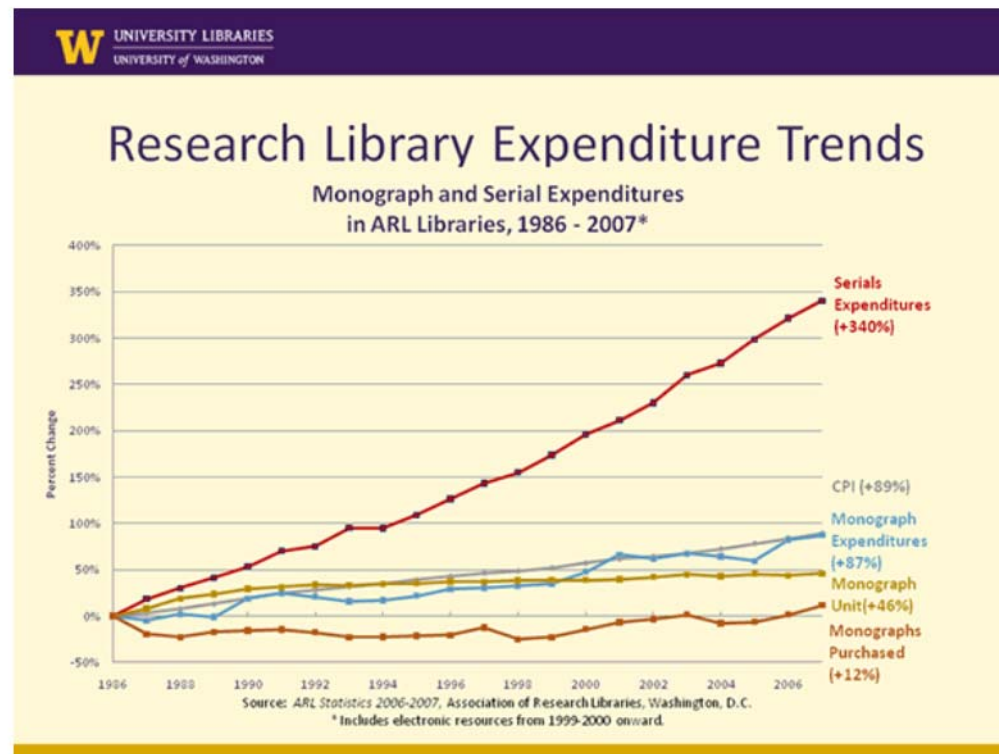


Grafik 1 (links): Open Science Elemente nach OANA ([CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)) aus Katja Mayer et al. (2020). Empfehlungen für eine nationale Open Science Strategie in Österreich / Recommendations for a National Open Science Strategy in Austria (Version Final version including comments and annotations of the public consultation). Zenodo. [http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4109242](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4109242); Grafik 2 (rechts): Open scholarship umbrella by [Kirstie Whitaker and Olivia Guest](#), based on a figure by [Danielle Robinson and Robin Champieux](#). <https://priyasilverstein.wixsite.com/website>

Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“

- Beginn in 1990er Jahren
- stetig **steigende Anschaffungskosten** für wissenschaftliche Publikationen führen zu einer **Belastung der Erwerbungssetats** und in weiterer Folge zu einer **Verschlechterung der Literaturversorgung**
- Zuerst v.a. Zeitschriften („Zeitschriftenkrise“), später auch bei Monografien
- Verstärkung der „Krise“ durch zunehmende **Auslagerung wissenschaftlicher Publikationen** von Universitäten, außeruniversitären Forschungseinrichtungen und Fachgesellschaften etc. an kommerzielle Verlage

Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“



<http://www.librarytechnology.org/automationhistory.pl>

Association of Research Libraries survey of changes in library expenditure by resource from 1986 to 2007:


<https://dallingtonsmithdita14.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/06269-thefutureoflibrariesisfree15.png>, aus Crisis? What crisis? (8 March 2015):
<https://dallingtonsmithdita14.wordpress.com/tag/serials-crisis/>

Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“: Hauptkritikpunkte

- Dreifachfinanzierung der Forschungsliteratur durch die öffentliche Hand
 - Forschungsarbeit der Wissenschaftler*innen
 - Peer Review als wichtiger Beitrag der Wissenschaftler*innen, das oft in ihrer Arbeitszeit erledigt wird
 - Rückkauf der Publikationen durch Bibliotheken
- Preissteigerungen deutlich über Inflationsrate; Journale immer umfangreicher, neue Titel
 - pro Jahr ca. um 5%
 - das Wissen verdoppelt sich alle 5 bis 7 Jahre

Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“

ABOUT OSC PROGRAMS ▾ OA POLICIES GET A WAIVER SUBMIT TO DASH

 **HARVARD LIBRARY**
Office for Scholarly Communication

For Authors For Assistants For Publishers


[Home](#) » [About OSC](#) » [OSC Highlights](#)

Faculty Advisory Council Memorandum on Journal Pricing

APRIL 17, 2012

Harvard's Faculty Advisory Council has released a statement about the current state of academic journal pricing; it begins: "We write to communicate an untenable situation facing the Harvard Library. Many large journal publishers have made the scholarly communication environment fiscally unsustainable and academically restrictive." Read the full statement [here](#).

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DASH
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HOPE
Harvard Library
Harvard University

Harvard Library, Office for Scholarly Communication (17 April 2012): Faculty Advisory Council Memorandum on Journal Pricing.
<https://osc.hul.harvard.edu/about/highlights/2012/04/faculty-advisory-council-memorandum-journal-pricing/>

Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“



reddit (2012): Harvard University says it can't afford journal publishers' prices - Wants scientists to make their research open access & resign from publications that keep articles behind paywalls. https://www.reddit.com/r/PhilosophyofScience/comments/sqgw6/harvard_university_says_it_cant_afford_journal/

Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“

- zahlreiche Boykott- und Veränderungsaufrufe
- mehr als 30 größere Initiativen weltweit
- Forderung nach freiem Zugang zu wissenschaftlicher Literatur
- guten Überblick bieten:
 - Peter Suber’s [Timeline of the Open Access Movement](#)
 - [Open Access Directory](#) (OAD)

Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“

The Cost of Knowledge

17980 Researchers Taking a Stand. [See the list](#)

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the **Research Works Act**, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easily-accessible distribution of their work. If you would like to declare publicly that you will not support any Elsevier journal unless they radically change how they operate, then you can do so by filling in your details on this page.

More information:

- [Statement of Purpose](#)
- [PolyMath journal publishing reform page](#)

[Read our blog](#), and follow the boycott on Twitter [here](#).

Add your name to the list.

First and Last Name

Affiliation

Email

only used once to verify your identity; never displayed, never shared

Subject

Comments (optional)

Link (optional)

such as a link to a blog post of yours explaining your position

I plan to refrain from:

publishing refereeing editorial work

Was bedeutet Open Access?

- erstmaliger Gebrauch des Terminus im Kontext der *Budapest Open Access Initiative* (Februar 2002)
- weitere wichtige Erklärungen, die die zentrale Idee und die OA-Terminologie definieren:
 - *Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing* (Juni 2003)
 - *Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities* (Oktober 2003)
- die sog. “**3 Bs**” (Budapest-Bethesda-Berlin)

Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)

Budapest Open Access Initiative

[Home](#)
[BOAI15](#)
[Toward the Internet of the Mind](#)
[BOAI10](#)
[Translations](#)
[Background](#)
[Read the original BOAI declaration](#)
[Translations](#)
[FAQ](#)
[View signatures](#)
[Sign the the original BOAI](#)
[BOAI Forum](#)
[Resources](#)
[What you can do to help](#)
[Contact us](#)

Budapest Open Access Initiative

In response to the growing demand to make research free and available to anyone with a computer and an internet connection, a diverse coalition has issued [new guidelines](#) that could usher in huge advances in the sciences, medicine, and health.

The recommendations were developed by [leaders of the Open Access movement](#), which has worked for the past decade to provide the public with unrestricted, free access to scholarly research—much of which is publicly funded. Making the research publicly available to everyone—free of charge and without most copyright and licensing restrictions—will accelerate scientific research efforts and allow authors to reach a larger number of readers.


The recommendations are the result of a meeting organized by the Open Society Foundations to mark the [tenth anniversary](#) of [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#), which first defined Open Access. The recommendations include the development of Open Access policies in institutions of higher education and in funding agencies, the open licensing of scholarly works, the development of infrastructure such as Open Access repositories and creating standards of professional conduct for Open Access publishing. The recommendations also establish a new goal of achieving Open Access as the default method for distributing new peer-reviewed research in every field and in every country within ten years' time.

[Translations of the recommendations](#) have already been made in several languages, with more to follow.

For more on the recommendations, please see the [press release](#) as well as a [blog post](#) by Peter Suber which provides additional background on the Open Access movement.

[Privacy](#)

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Budapest Open Access Initiative: <https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/>

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing

Released June 20, 2003

Contents

- [Summary of the April 11 meeting](#)
- [Definition of open access publication](#)
- [Statement of the Institutions and Funding Agencies working group](#)
- [Statement of the Libraries & Publishers working group](#)
- [Statement of Scientists and Scientific Societies working group](#)
- [List of participants](#)

Summary of the April 11, 2003, Meeting on Open Access Publishing

The following statements of principle were drafted during a one-day meeting held on April 11, 2003 at the headquarters of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The purpose of this document is to stimulate discussion within the biomedical research community on how to proceed, as rapidly as possible, to the widely held goal of providing open access to the primary scientific literature. Our goal was to agree on significant, concrete steps that all relevant parties—the organizations that foster and support scientific research, the scientists that generate the research results, the publishers who facilitate the peer-review and distribution of results of the research, and the scientists, librarians and other who depend on access to this knowledge—can take to promote the rapid and efficient transition to open access publishing.

A list of the attendees is given following the statements of principle; they participated as individuals and not necessarily as representatives of their institutions. Thus, this statement, while reflecting the group consensus, should not be interpreted as carrying the unqualified endorsement of each participant or any position by their institutions.

Our intention is to reconvene an expanded group in a few months to draft a final set of principles that we will then seek to have formally endorsed by funding agencies, scientific societies, publishers, librarians, research institutions and individual scientists as the accepted standard for publication of peer-reviewed reports of original research in the biomedical sciences.

The document is divided into four sections: The first is a working definition of open access publication. This is followed by the reports of three working groups.

Definition of Open Access Publication

An Open Access Publication^[1] is one that meets the following two conditions:

1. The author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship^[2], as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving (for the biomedical sciences, PubMed Central is such a repository).

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

The screenshot shows the website for the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities. The header features the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft logo and the text "OPEN ACCESS Max-Planck-Gesellschaft". Navigation links include "BERLIN DECLARATION", "BERLIN CONFERENCES", "POSITIONS", "ACTIVITIES", and "NOTES". A search bar is located in the top right. The main content area is titled "BERLIN DECLARATION" and contains the following text:

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access. We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities of 22 October 2003 was written in English. It is one of the milestones of the Open Access movement. The wording of the English version shall prevail.

Preface

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access.

On the right side, there are sections for "SIGNING INSTRUCTIONS" and "PDF VERSIONS BERLIN DECLARATION". The "SIGNING INSTRUCTIONS" section states: "Governments, universities, research institutions, funding agencies, foundations, libraries, museums, archives, learned societies and professional associations who share the vision expressed in the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities are therefore invited to join the signatories that have already signed the Declaration." The "CONTACT" information is: Prof. Dr. Martin Stratmann, Präsident der Max Planck Gesellschaft, Hofgartenstraße 8, D-80539 München, Deutschland. The "PDF VERSIONS" section lists: Arabic, Chinese (Simp), Chinese (traditional), English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, and Russian.

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities: <https://openaccess.mpg.de/Berlin-Declaration>

Was bedeutet Open Access?

Ideally, works published Open Access should meet the following two requirements:

1. The **authors** and **copyright owners** of such works or publications irrevocably **grant all users worldwide permanent access** to their work and – via any digital medium and for any responsible, lawful use – **permit users to copy, use, distribute, transfer and publicly quote or broadcast** the work, and **to adapt** it for publication, as long as original authorship is acknowledged and stated correctly.

Was bedeutet Open Access?

2. The authors deposit a **full-text version of the work plus any additional materials**, including a copy of the above rights, in a suitable electronic standard format, into at least one **online archive** (publisher's platform, repository) and thus publish the work. This archive should apply appropriate technical standards (such as those specified by the [Open Archives Initiative](#)) and be **operated and maintained by an academic institution or society, by a public institution, or by an organization of similar reputation**, whose aim it is to enable free availability, unlimited distribution, interoperability, and long-term preservation.

Was bedeutet Open Access?

*„Der Begriff Open Access (OA) steht für den **unbeschränkten und kostenlosen Zugang zu wissenschaftlicher Information im Internet unter Verwendung offener Lizenzen.***

*Dazu zählen in erster Linie **wissenschaftliche Publikationen, aber auch Primär- und Metadaten, Quelltexte und digitale Reproduktionen.**“*

Was bedeutet Open Access?

„Der Begriff Open Access (OA) steht für den **unbeschränkten und kostenlosen Zugang zu wissenschaftlicher Information im Internet** unter Verwendung offener Lizenzen.

Dazu zählen in erster Linie **wissenschaftliche Publikationen**, ~~aber auch Primär- und Metadaten, Quelltexte und digitale Reproduktionen.~~“

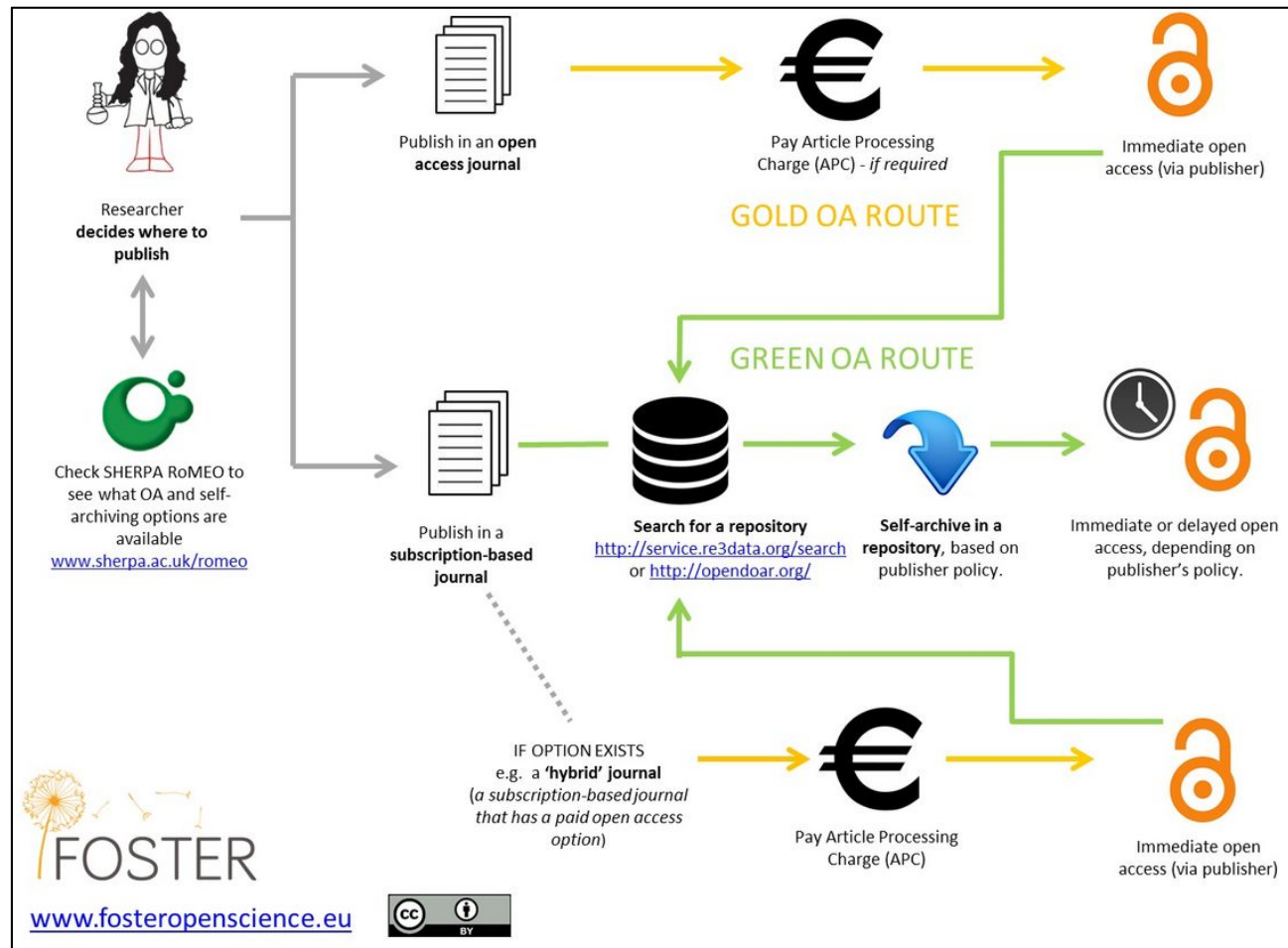
Was bedeutet Open Access?

- 1. wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen**
- 2. unmittelbare, kostenfreie Online-Zugänglichkeit**
- 3. Gewährleistung der Nachnutzbarkeit durch Verwendung offener Lizenzen (z.B. Creative Commons)**
- 4. Archivierung auf öffentlich zugänglichen Servern („Repositorien“)**
- 5. Urheber*innenrechte verbleiben bei den Autor*innen**
- 6. Anwendung eines geeigneten Verfahrens zur Qualitätssicherung (z.B. Peer Review)**

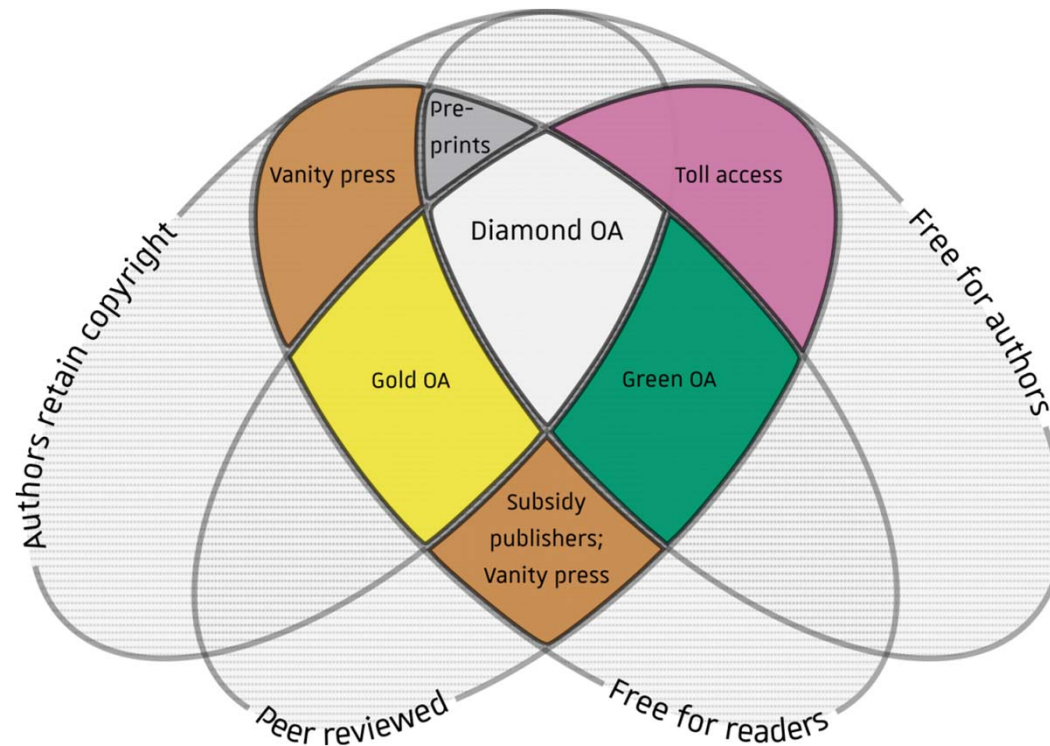
Wege, um Open Access zu publizieren, oder die *Open Access-Farbenlehre*

- **Gold Open Access:** Erstveröffentlichung der Forschungsergebnisse in OA-Publikationsmedien
 - **Hybrid Open Access:** Beiträge in Subskriptionszeitschriften etc. werden gegen Bezahlung einer Publikationsgebühr (optional) frei zugänglich gemacht
- **Green Open Access:** nachträgliche oder zeitgleiche „Zweitveröffentlichung“ von Publikationen in (institutionellen, fachspezifischen etc.) Repositorien (*self archiving*).

Wege, um Open Access zu publizieren, oder die *Open Access-Farbenlehre*



Wege, um Open Access zu publizieren, oder die *Open Access-Farbenlehre*



Wege, um Open Access zu publizieren, oder die *Open Access-Farbenlehre*

publishing open access: author choices

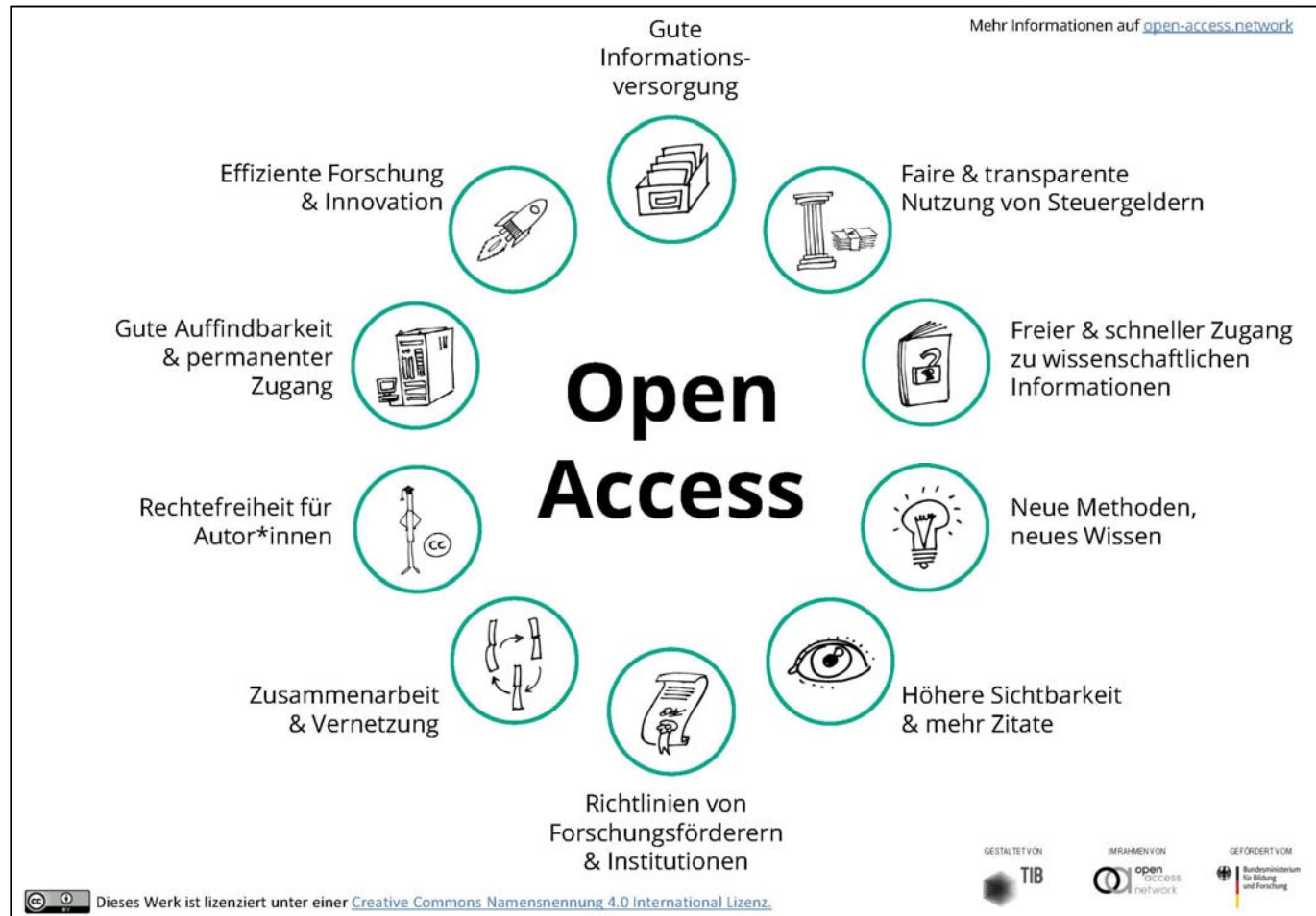
	born open access						made open access
type	self publishing using web standards	preprint	APC-based gold	non-APC-based gold (diamond)	APC-based gold	green under RRS (=self archiving)	green (=self archiving)
article level	green?	green	gold	gold	gold	green	green
journal level	NA	NA	gold	gold	hybrid	NA	NA
who?	author	author	publisher	publisher	publisher	author	author
where?	http URI	preprint archives	~5K APC-based open access journals	~11K diamond open access journals	almost all subscription journals	institutional / subject repository	institutional / subject repository
when?	at any stage	before/around submission to jrn.	simultaneous with publication	simultaneous with publication	simultaneous with publication	upon acceptance, no embargo	upon acceptance, but often embargo
cost for author?	almost zero	free	1-5500 USD	no charges	~1000-11000 USD	free	free
fulfill funder req.?	mostly not	mostly not	always	always	always, but discussed now	always	often, but often not if embargoed
funding	personal	not applicable	sometimes funder or institutional OA-fund	not applicable	sometimes funder / included in big deals	not applicable	not applicable
license/copyright	any, copyright retained	choose CC-license, copyright retained	choose CC-license, often keep copyright	choose CC-license, often keep copyright	often CC in exclusive license for publisher	CC-BY / CC-BY-ND, keep copyright	often publisher determined or none

 Created by [Jeroen Bosman](#) & [Bianca Kramer](#), this version 20210227

Jeroen Bosman & Bianca Kramer (2021): Publishing Open Access.

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/10ucvSVTz3IMibZdtKBNaycD42UUqfmG5xYQ1w2Gt52E/edit#slide=id.gc199604527_3_8_Public_Domain


Gründe für Open Access



Vorbehalte gegenüber Open Access

- Mangelndes Renommée und somit nicht karrieredienlich
- Mangelnde Qualitätssicherung
- Kein Qualitätsmaßstab in Repositorien
- Schlechte Auffindbarkeit von Open-Access-Publikationen
- Open-Access-Publikationen sind nicht langfristig verfügbar
- Verwertungsrechte sind schwer handhabbar
- Open Access ist teurer
- Publikationsgebühren sind zu hoch
- Open Access ist zeitaufwändig

Lizenzen

<p>DOI: https://doi.org/10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255</p> <p>Schlagworte: Forschungsdatenmanagement, Data Stewards, Kompetenzen</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Im April 2021 trafen sich die Projektmitarbeiter*innen von „FAIR Data Austria“ zu einem gemeinsamen Workshop, um die Kompetenzen der Data Stewards zu identifizieren und sie den drei Data Steward Modellen zuzuordnen. Diese Modelle wurden in einem vorangegangenen Workshop im Oktober 2020, im Hinblick auf den österreichischen Kontext, erarbeitet und bereits die Aufgaben und Profile der Data Stewards definiert. Im Vorfeld bereits erhobene Kompetenzen wurden von den Workshopteilnehmer*innen um neue Kompetenzen erweitert und/oder neue Aspekte hinzugefügt bzw. konkretisiert. In Gruppenarbeiten wurden die einzelnen Modelle mit den für sie passenden Kompetenzen aus dem Kompetenz-Pool gefüllt und im Plenum diskutiert. Die Data Stewards der TU Graz gaben Einblicke in ihre bisherige Arbeit und erklärten welche Kompetenzen ihrer Ansicht nach gebraucht bzw. gefordert werden. Mit den erarbeiteten Informationen sollen nun in einem nächsten Schritt geeignete Trainingsmodule erstellt werden, die maßgeschneidert auf die einzelnen Modelle angewendet werden können. Am Ende des Projekts soll ein Self-Assessment-Toolkit entstehen, welches alle Aspekte der Data Stewardship berücksichtigt und damit den Forschungseinrichtungen eine Orientierungshilfe gibt, welches Modell für sie am geeignetsten ist.</p>	<p>DOI: 74(1)-1 (2021)</p> <p>Rubrik Reports</p> <p>Lizenz</p> <p>Copyright (c) 2021 Alexander Gruber, Hermann Schranzhofer, Sabrina Knopper, Sarah Stryeck, Ilire Hasani-Mavriqi</p>  <p>Dieses Werk steht unter der Lizenz Creative Commons Namensnennung 4.0 International.</p>  <p>Alle Inhalte dieser Zeitschrift – exkl. einzelner Logos und Abbildungen – sind lizenziert unter CC BY 4.0.</p> 	
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Gruber, A., Schranzhofer, H., Knopper, S., Stryeck, S., & Hasani-Mavriqi, I. (2021). Kompetenzen von Data Stewards an österreichischen Universitäten. Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare, 74(1), 12–32. <https://doi.org/10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255>

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 **ND:** Keine Bearbeitung  **SA:** Weitergabe unter gleichen Bedingungen

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	Vervielfältigen	Verbreiten	Vorführen	Verarbeiten	Kommerziell Nutzen	Namens-nennung	Weitergabe unter derselben Lizenz
	●	●	●	●	●	✗	
	●	●	●	●	●	✗	✗
	●	●	●	■	●	✗	
	●	●	●	●	■	✗	
	●	●	●	●	■	✗	✗
	●	●	●	■	■	✗	

RightsStatements.org

RIGHTS STATEMENTS

Hinweise Mehr Informationen (Englisch)

RightsStatements.org bietet 12 standardisierte Rechteinweise für das online verfügbare Kulturerbe.

Unsere Rechteinweise vereinfachen es zu erkennen, ob und wie online verfügbares Kulturerbe genutzt werden kann. Erfahren Sie [hier](#) mehr über unsere Rechteinweise.

Postcard from Vienna (Luigi Meula) CC-BY-SA

RightsStatements.org: <https://rightsstatements.org/>

RightsStatements.org

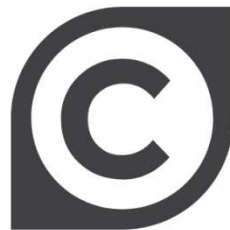
RECHTEHINWEISE

RightsStatements.org stellt gegenwärtig 12 unterschiedliche Rechteinweise zur Verfügung, die von Kulturerbeinstitutionen genutzt werden können, um der Allgemeinheit den Urheberrechtsschutz und Weiterverwendungs-Status digitaler Objekte aufzuzeigen. Die Rechteinweise wurden sowohl im Hinblick auf Menschen als auch (Such-) Maschinen entwickelt und werden als Linked Data verfügbar gemacht. Jeder Rechteinweis ist mit einem eindeutigen URI zu finden.

Die Rechteinweise wurden speziell für die Bedürfnisse der Kulturerbeinstitutionen und Kulturerbeplattformbetreiber entwickelt und sind nicht dazu gedacht, dass Privatpersonen damit eigene Werke lizenzieren (Wenn Sie nach einem Werkzeug suchen, um eigene Werke zu lizenzieren, sollten Sie darüber nachdenken, eine der [Creative Commons Lizenzen](#) zu verwenden).

Drei Kategorien von Rechteinweisen

URheberRECHTSSCHUTZ



Hinweise für Werke die urheberrechtlich geschützt sind

KEIN URheberRECHTSSCHUTZ



Hinweise für Werke die nicht urheberrechtlich geschützt sind

ANDERE

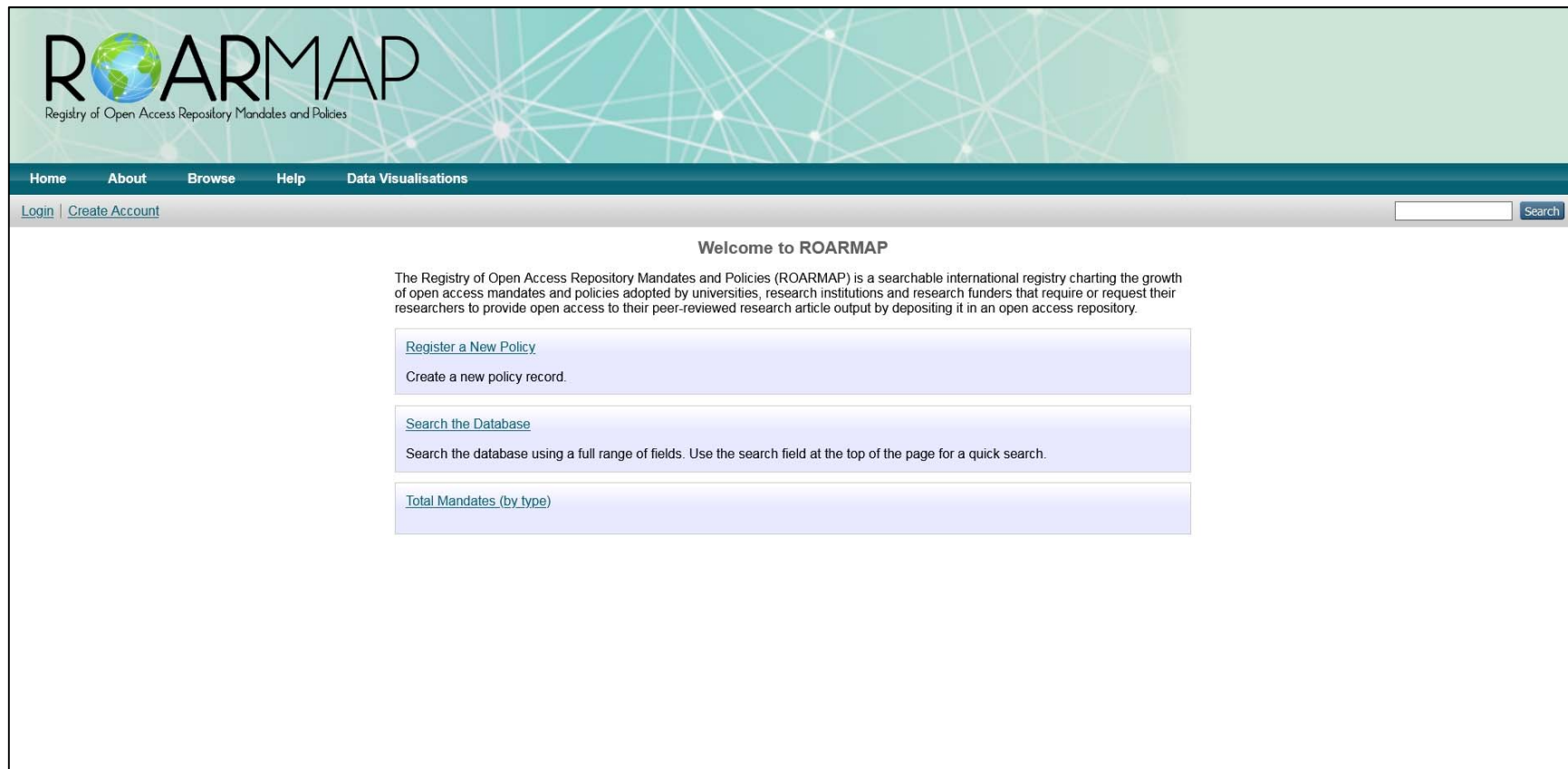


Hinweise für Werke die nicht urheberrechtlich geschützt sind

How open is it?

ACCESS	READER RIGHTS	REUSE RIGHTS	COPYRIGHTS	AUTHOR POSTING RIGHTS	AUTOMATIC POSTING	MACHINE READABILITY	ACCESS
OPEN ACCESS	Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication	Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)	Author holds copyright with no restrictions	Author may post any version to any repository or website with no delay	Journals make copies of all articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) immediately upon publication	Article full text, metadata, supporting data (including format and semantic markup) & citations may be accessed via API, with instructions publicly posted	OPEN ACCESS
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months	Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses)	Author retains/publisher grants broad rights, including author reuse (e.g., of figures in presentations/teaching, creation of derivatives) and authorization rights (for others to use)	Author may post some version (determined by publisher) to any repository or website with no delay	Journals make copies of all articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) within 6 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be accessed via API, with instructions publicly posted	
	Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months	Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)	—	Author may post some version (determined by publisher) to any repository or website with some delay (determined by the publisher)	Journals make copies of all articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled without special permission or registration, with instructions publicly posted	
	Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models)	Some reuse rights beyond fair use for some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid models")	Author retains/publisher grants limited rights for author reuse (e.g., of figures in presentations/teaching, creation of derivatives)	Author may post some version (determined by publisher) to certain repositories or websites, with or without delays	Journals make copies of some, but not all, articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central, OpenAire, institutional) within 12 months	Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled with permission, with instructions publicly posted	
CLOSED ACCESS	Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles	No reuse rights beyond fair use/dealing or other limitations or exceptions to copyright (All Rights Reserved)	Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse beyond fair use	Author may not deposit any versions to any repositories or websites at any time	No automatic posting in third-party repositories	No full text articles available for crawling	CLOSED ACCESS

Open Access-Policies von Institutionen



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies (ROARMAP). The header features the ROARMAP logo, which includes a globe icon, and the text "Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies". Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for "Home", "About", "Browse", "Help", and "Data Visualisations". To the right of the menu is a search bar with a "Search" button. Below the navigation menu, there are links for "Login" and "Create Account". The main content area is titled "Welcome to ROARMAP" and contains a paragraph describing the registry. Below this paragraph are three blue buttons with white text: "Register a New Policy", "Search the Database", and "Total Mandates (by type)".

ROARMAP
Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies

Home About Browse Help Data Visualisations

Login | Create Account

Search

Welcome to ROARMAP

The Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies (ROARMAP) is a searchable international registry charting the growth of open access mandates and policies adopted by universities, research institutions and research funders that require or request their researchers to provide open access to their peer-reviewed research article output by depositing it in an open access repository.

[Register a New Policy](#)
Create a new policy record.

[Search the Database](#)
Search the database using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.

[Total Mandates \(by type\)](#)

Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies (ROARMAP): <https://roarmap.eprints.org/>

Open Access-Policies von Institutionen

The screenshot displays the ROARMAP website interface. At the top left is the ROARMAP logo with the tagline 'Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies'. A navigation bar includes links for Home, About, Browse, Help, and Data Visualisations. Below this is a search bar with 'Login' and 'Create Account' options. The main content area features the title 'Academy of Fine Arts Vienna' and two expandable sections: 'General' and 'Policy Terms'. The 'General' section lists details such as country (Europe > Western Europe > Austria), policymaker type (Research organisation), name (Academy of Fine Arts Vienna), URL (https://www.akbild.ac.at/), policy URL (https://www.akbild.ac.at/Portal/kunst-forschung/open-access), adoption date (May 2015), and source (Administrative/management decision). The 'Policy Terms' section lists deposit of item (Unspecified), locus of deposit (Any suitable repository), date of deposit (Not Specified), content types (Peer-reviewed manuscripts, ETDs, Books, Book Sections, Data), and journal article version (Not Specified).

ROARMAP
Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies

Home About Browse Help Data Visualisations

Login | Create Account Search

Academy of Fine Arts Vienna

General

Country: [Europe](#) > [Western Europe](#) > [Austria](#)

Policymaker type: Research organisation (e.g. university or research institution)

Policymaker name: Academy of Fine Arts Vienna

Policymaker URL: <https://www.akbild.ac.at/>

Policy URL: <https://www.akbild.ac.at/Portal/kunst-forschung/open-access>

Policy adoption date: May 2015

Source of policy: Administrative/management decision

Policy Terms

Deposit of item: Unspecified

Locus of deposit: Any suitable repository

Date of deposit: Not Specified

Content types specified under the mandate: Peer-reviewed manuscripts, ETDs, Books, Book Sections, Data

Journal article version to be deposited: Not Specified

Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies (ROARMAP), Academy of Fine Arts Vienna: <https://roarmap.eprints.org/773/>

Open Access-Policies von Verlagen

The screenshot shows the Sherpa Romeo website. At the top, there is a dark grey header with the Jisc logo and the text "Digital Resources > Open Access". Below this is a green navigation bar with the "Sherpa Romeo" logo and several menu items: "About", "Search", "Statistics", "Help", "Support Us", "Contact", and "Admin". The main content area is white and features a "Welcome to Sherpa Romeo" heading. Below the heading is a paragraph explaining that Sherpa Romeo is an online resource that aggregates and analyzes publisher open access policies. It then prompts the user to "Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:" and provides two search input fields with "Search" buttons. Below the search fields are two buttons: "Browse by Country" and "Browse by Publisher". At the bottom of the page, there is a light grey footer with three sections: "Open access services" (with a "SERVICES" icon), "Sherpa Services" (with a "SERVICE" icon), and "Managing open" (with a "GUIDE" icon).

Sherpa Romeo: <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

Open Access-Policies von Verlagen

↑ Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.

Published Version	None CC BY	-
	Any Website, Journal Website	
OA Publishing	This pathway includes Open Access publishing	
Embargo	No Embargo	
Licence	CC BY	
Copyright Owner	Authors	
Location	Any Website Journal Website	
Accepted Version	None CC BY	-
	Any Website	
Embargo	No Embargo	
Licence	CC BY	
Copyright Owner	Authors	
Location	Any Website	
Submitted Version	None CC BY	-
	Any Website	
Embargo	No Embargo	
Licence	CC BY	
Copyright Owner	Authors	
Location	Any Website	

Sherpa Romeo: <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

Open Access-Policies von Forschungsförderungsorganisationen

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Sherpa Juliet website. At the top, there is a dark grey navigation bar with the Jisc logo and the text "Digital Resources > Open Access". Below this is a teal header with the title "Sherpa Juliet" and a menu with buttons for "About", "Search", "Statistics", "Contact", and "Admin". The main content area has a white background with the heading "Research Funders' Open Access Policies". Below the heading is a paragraph: "Sherpa Juliet is a searchable database and single focal point of up-to-date information concerning funders' policies and their requirements on open access, publication and data archiving." Underneath is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search for a funder policy" and a blue "Search" button. At the bottom, there is a light grey footer with three service cards. The first card is titled "Open access services from Jisc" and describes services to support open access. The second card is titled "Sherpa Services" and describes helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions. The third card is titled "Managing open access costs" and is described as a guide from Jisc.

Jisc Digital Resources > Open Access

Sherpa Juliet

About Search Statistics Contact Admin

Research Funders' Open Access Policies

Sherpa Juliet is a searchable database and single focal point of up-to-date information concerning funders' policies and their requirements on open access, publication and data archiving.

Search for a funder policy Search

SERVICES Open access services from Jisc
Services to support open access

SERVICE Sherpa Services
Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in

GUIDE Managing open access costs
A guide from Jisc

Sherpa Juliet: <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/>

Open Access-Policies von Forschungsförderungsorganisationen

Jisc Digital Resources > Open Access

Sherpa Juliet

About Search Statistics Contact Admin

Austrian Science Fund

▲ Funder Information

Funder Name	Austrian Science Fund (FWF) [German] Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF) [English]
Funder URLs	http://www.fwf.ac.at/en/ [German] http://www.fwf.ac.at/ [English]
Identifiers	FundRef DOI: 10.13039/501100002428 ROR ID: https://ror.org/013tf3c58
Country	Austria
Group Memberships	Europe PMC Funders' Group Plan S Funders

▼ Requires Open Access Archiving

Sherpa Juliet, Austrian Science Fund (FWF): <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/id/funder/13>

cOAlition S und Plan S

Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Plan S
Making full and
immediate
Open Access a
reality

Plan S is an initiative for Open Access publishing that was launched in September 2018. The plan is supported by cOAlition S, an international consortium of

JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL
BETA

cOAlition S, Plan S: <https://www.coalition-s.org/>

cOAlition S und Plan S

- Launch am **4. September 2018**
- initial 13 Förderorganisationen unter dem Dach von **Science Europe** (u.a. FWF), Unterstützung durch **Europäische Kommission (EC)** und **European Research Council (ERC)**
- Anzahl der **Unterstützer_innen** (aber auch **Gegner_innen**) steigt stetig an
- Basis: **Plan S => 1 Ziel, 10 Prinzipien**
- **Marc Schlitz (2018): Science Without Publication Paywalls – a Preamble to: cOAlition S for the Realisation of Full and Immediate Open Access.** <https://www.scienceeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/cOAlitionS.pdf>

cOAlition S und Plan S: Vorgabe

“With effect from 2021*, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo.”

cOAlition S und Plan S: Prinzipien

1. Authors or their institutions retain copyright to their publications. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY), in order to fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;
2. The Funders will develop robust criteria and requirements for the services that high-quality Open Access journals, Open Access platforms, and Open Access repositories must provide;

cOAlition S und Plan S: Prinzipien

3. In cases where high-quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
4. Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or research institutions, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all researchers should be able to publish their work Open Access;

cOAlition S und Plan S: Prinzipien

5. The Funders support the diversity of business models for Open Access journals and platforms. When Open Access publication fees are applied, they must be commensurate with the publication services delivered and the structure of such fees must be transparent to inform the market and funders potential standardisation and capping of payments of fees;
6. The Funders encourage governments, universities, research organisations, libraries, academies, and learned societies to align their strategies, policies, and practices, notably to ensure transparency;
7. The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and book chapters will be longer and requires a separate and due process;


cOAlition S und Plan S: Prinzipien

8. The Funders do not support the 'hybrid' model of publishing. However, as a transitional pathway towards full Open Access within a clearly defined timeframe, and only as part of transformative arrangements, Funders may contribute to financially supporting such arrangements;
9. The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliant beneficiaries/grantees;
10. The Funders commit that when assessing research outputs during funding decisions they will value the intrinsic merit of the work and not consider the publication channel, its impact factor (or other journal metrics), or the publisher.

cOAlition S und Plan S: Rights Retention Strategy



cOAlition S und Plan S: Journal Checker Tool

 JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

BETA


Is this compliant with
Plan S ?

JOURNAL MY FUNDER MY INSTITUTION

By ISSN or title + By funder name + By ROR or name =

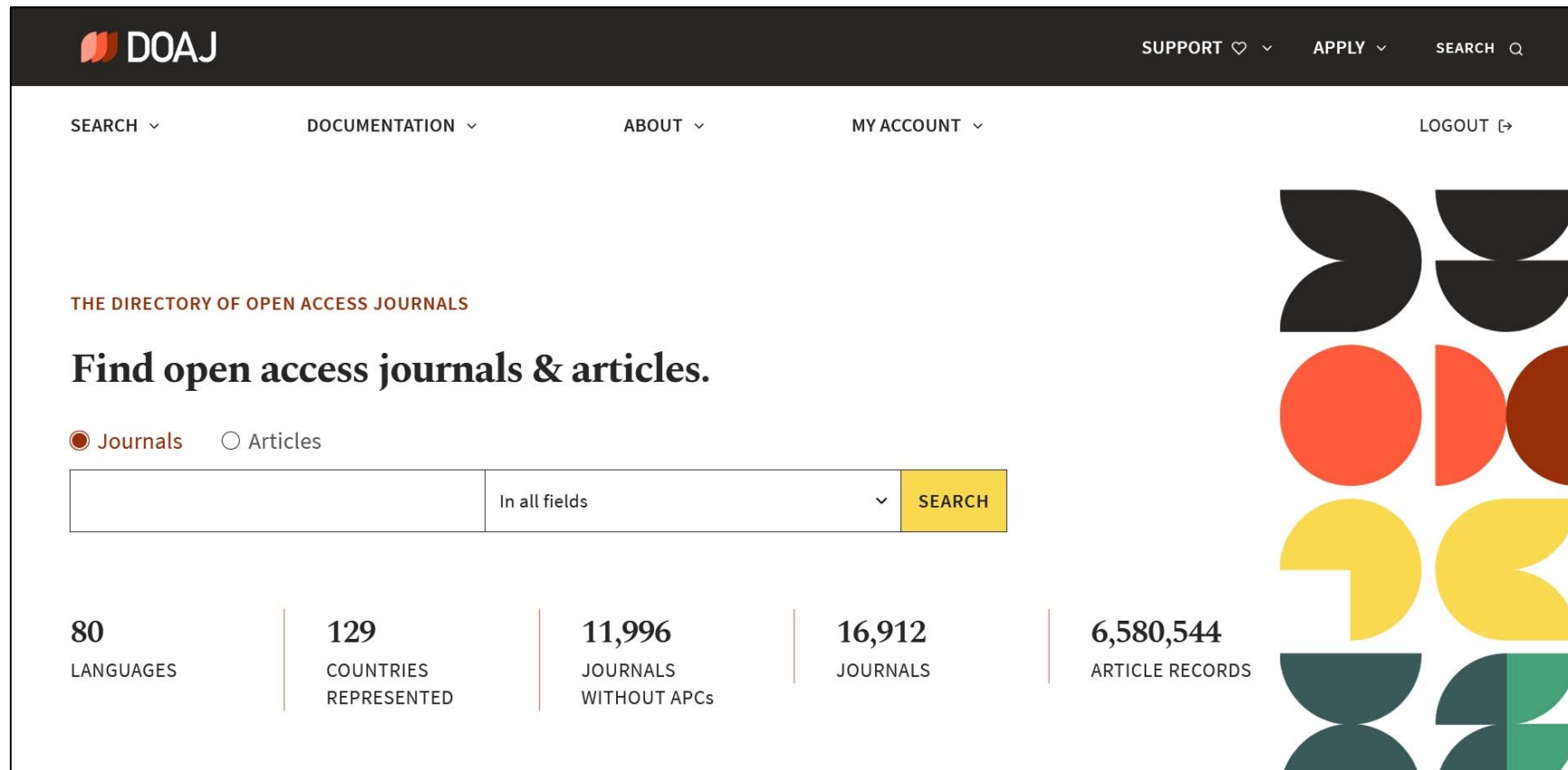
No affiliation

*cOAlition S Office
European Science Foundation
1, quai Lezay – Marnésia
67080 Strasbourg – France*

 SEND US FEEDBACK

cOAlition S, Plan S Journal Checker Tool: <https://journalcheckertool.org/>

Open Access-Zeitschriften und -Zeitschriftenbeiträge



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The header includes the DOAJ logo and navigation links for SUPPORT, APPLY, and SEARCH. Below the header, there are links for SEARCH, DOCUMENTATION, ABOUT, MY ACCOUNT, and LOGOUT. The main content area features the text "THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS" and "Find open access journals & articles." There are radio buttons for "Journals" (selected) and "Articles". A search bar is present with a dropdown menu set to "In all fields" and a yellow "SEARCH" button. On the right side, there is a decorative graphic consisting of a grid of colorful, stylized shapes. At the bottom, there are five statistics: 80 LANGUAGES, 129 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED, 11,996 JOURNALS WITHOUT APCs, 16,912 JOURNALS, and 6,580,544 ARTICLE RECORDS.

DOAJ

SUPPORT ♥ ▾ APPLY ▾ SEARCH 🔍

SEARCH ▾ DOCUMENTATION ▾ ABOUT ▾ MY ACCOUNT ▾ LOGOUT ↗

THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Find open access journals & articles.

Journals Articles

In all fields ▾ SEARCH

80 LANGUAGES

129 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

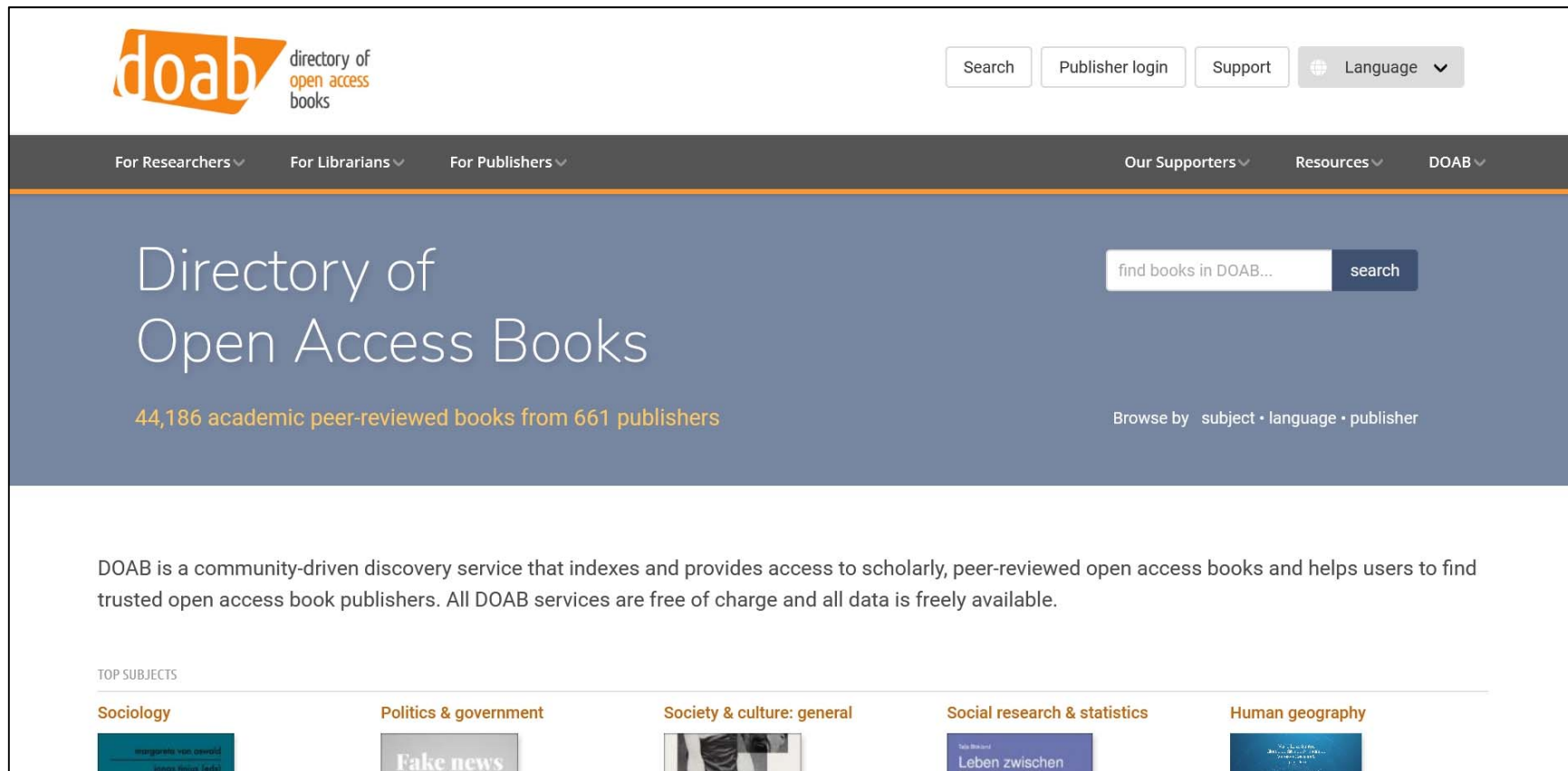
11,996 JOURNALS WITHOUT APCs

16,912 JOURNALS

6,580,544 ARTICLE RECORDS

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): <https://doaj.org/>

Open Access-Bücher und -Buchkapitel



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB). At the top left is the DOAB logo, which consists of the lowercase letters 'doab' in a stylized orange font, followed by the text 'directory of open access books' in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. To the right of the logo are four navigation buttons: 'Search', 'Publisher login', 'Support', and 'Language' with a dropdown arrow. Below these is a dark grey navigation bar with links for 'For Researchers', 'For Librarians', 'For Publishers', 'Our Supporters', 'Resources', and 'DOAB'. The main content area has a blue background with the title 'Directory of Open Access Books' in large white text. Below the title, it states '44,186 academic peer-reviewed books from 661 publishers'. To the right of this text is a search bar with the placeholder 'find books in DOAB...' and a 'search' button. Below the search bar, there are links to 'Browse by subject', 'language', and 'publisher'. A paragraph of text describes DOAB as a community-driven discovery service. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'TOP SUBJECTS' with five categories: 'Sociology', 'Politics & government', 'Society & culture: general', 'Social research & statistics', and 'Human geography'. Each category has a small book cover thumbnail below it.

doab directory of open access books

Search Publisher login Support Language

For Researchers For Librarians For Publishers Our Supporters Resources DOAB

Directory of Open Access Books

44,186 academic peer-reviewed books from 661 publishers

find books in DOAB... search

Browse by subject • language • publisher

DOAB is a community-driven discovery service that indexes and provides access to scholarly, peer-reviewed open access books and helps users to find trusted open access book publishers. All DOAB services are free of charge and all data is freely available.

TOP SUBJECTS

- Sociology
- Politics & government
- Society & culture: general
- Social research & statistics
- Human geography

Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB): <https://www.doabooks.org/>

Open Access-Repositories

The screenshot shows the OpenDOAR website homepage. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the Jisc logo and the text "Digital Resources > Open Access". Below this is a light blue navigation bar with the "OpenDOAR" logo and several menu items: "About", "Directory", "Statistics", "Tools and support", "Our Work", and "Contact". The main content area is white and features a "Welcome to OpenDOAR" heading. Below the heading is a paragraph explaining that OpenDOAR is a quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. A search form is provided with a text input field labeled "Repository Name", a "Search" button, and two additional buttons: "Browse by Country" and "Advanced Search". At the bottom of the page, there are three service tiles. The first tile is titled "Open access services from Jisc" and describes services to support open access. The second tile is titled "Sherpa Services" and describes helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions. The third tile is titled "Managing open access costs" and describes a guide from Jisc.

Jisc Digital Resources > Open Access

OpenDOAR

About Directory Statistics Tools and support Our Work Contact

Welcome to OpenDOAR

OpenDOAR is the quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. Try it out for yourself:

Repository Name


SERVICES Open access services from Jisc
Services to support open access

SERVICE Sherpa Services
Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in

GUIDE Managing open access costs
A guide from Jisc

OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories): <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opendoar/>

Open Access-Finanzierungsmodelle



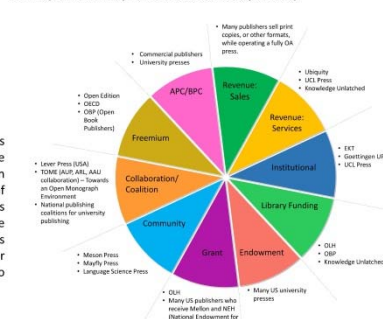
OPEN ACCESS BUSINESS MODELS

Books and Journals in SSH

OPERAS Business Models Working Group

Introduction

Business models for publishing open access monographs and journals in the social sciences and humanities are very varied and it is widely acknowledged that there can be no single model that will work for all types of publishing. The members of the Business Models working group include publishers and OA service providers. This poster also includes examples of models from outside the working group. It is common for publishers to operate more than one model in order to cover their costs.



APC/BPC	REVENUE: SALES	REVENUE: SERVICES	INSTITUTIONAL	LIBRARY FUNDING
Article processing charges or book processing charges are made to the author (or their funder or institution) to cover the publishing costs. Different publishers seek to cover different costs, therefore APCs/BPCs vary greatly from publisher to publisher.	Many publishers sell print copies, or other formats, while operating a fully OA press.	Some publishers offer publishing services to other presses or institutions, alongside publishing books and journals in their own imprint.	Many university presses in Europe, and newer OA publishers in the UK, receive funding from their institution to cover varying degrees of their publishing costs.	Some publishers and publishing services companies such as Knowledge Unlatched, operate library funding schemes, to secure library contributions to make books and journals available OA at the point of use.
ENDOWMENT	GRANT	COMMUNITY	COLLABORATION/COALITION	FREEMIUM
Many university presses receive a regular endowment to fund part of their operations, for both OA and for traditional publishing. This is particularly prevalent in the USA where subsidising traditional university presses to a certain degree has always been common.	Grants to launch open access ventures, or to fund open access publishing projects, are one of the ways publishers fund their OA activities.	OA publishing is also undertaken by some academic-led presses, who operate on a community/voluntary basis.	By joining forces, institutions or organisations can bring different skills and funding sources together to boost OA publishing.	Publishers make one online version free, and charge for other formats and additional functionalities, e.g. PDF, enhanced HTML or for e-readers.

Conclusions

www.operas-eu.org

While the APC model has come to dominate in OA journal publishing, OA monograph publishing in SSH is demonstrating a greater range of business models, creating a patchwork landscape. Although the given variety offers opportunities for smaller stakeholders or specific fields, it poses challenges for standardisation and interoperability. Unless there is significant intervention at the policy level, it seems that stakeholders in the monograph publishing landscape will continue to operate with mixed models.

Poster of the Business Models Working Group presented at the OPERAS Conference “Open Scholarly Communication in Europe. Addressing the Coordination Challenge”, 31 May – 1 June 2018, Athens: <https://operas.hypotheses.org/aboutoperas/working-groups/business-models-wg>

Open Access-Finanzierungsmodelle

<p>APC/BPC</p> <p>Article processing charges or book processing charges are made to the author (or their funder or institution) to cover the publishing costs. Different publishers seek to cover different costs, therefore APCs/BPCs vary greatly from publisher to publisher.</p>	<p>REVENUE: SALES</p> <p>Many publishers sell print copies, or other formats, while operating a fully OA press.</p>	<p>REVENUE: SERVICES</p> <p>Some publishers offer publishing services to other presses or institutions, alongside publishing books and journals in their own imprint.</p>	<p>INSTITUTIONAL</p> <p>Many university presses in Europe, and newer OA publishers in the UK, receive funding from their institution to cover varying degrees of their publishing costs.</p>	<p>LIBRARY FUNDING</p> <p>Some publishers and publishing services companies such as Knowledge Unlatched, operate library funding schemes, to secure library contributions to make books and journals available OA at the point of use.</p>
<p>ENDOWMENT</p> <p>Many university presses receive a regular endowment to fund part of their operations, for both OA and for traditional publishing. This is particularly prevalent in the USA where subsidising traditional university presses to a certain degree has always been common.</p>	<p>GRANT</p> <p>Grants to launch open access ventures, or to fund open access publishing projects, are one of the ways publishers fund their OA activities.</p>	<p>COMMUNITY</p> <p>OA publishing is also undertaken by some academic-led presses, who operate on a community/voluntary basis.</p>	<p>COLLABORATION/COALITION</p> <p>By joining forces, institutions or organisations can bring different skills and funding sources together to boost OA publishing.</p>	<p>FREEMIUM</p> <p>Publishers make one online version free, and charge for other formats and additional functionalities, e.g. PDF, enhanced HTML or for e-readers.</p>

Poster of the Business Models Working Group presented at the OPERAS Conference “Open Scholarly Communication in Europe. Addressing the Coordination Challenge”, 31 May – 1 June 2018, Athens: <https://operas.hypotheses.org/aboutoperas/working-groups/business-models-wg>

Author-Pays-Modell

Article Processing Charges (APCs) / Book Processing Charges (BPCs)

- Autor*innen entrichten eine Publikationsgebühr, um einen Zeitschriftenartikel, Beitrag in einem Sammelband etc. oder ihr Buch zu veröffentlichen (Gold OA und Hybrid OA)

Offsetting

- Gegenverrechnung von APCs für Hybrid OA und Subskriptionen

Read & Publish / Publish & Read

- Zugriffsrecht auf kostenpflichtige Inhalte sowie Hybrid OA-Publikation in allen bzw. bestimmten Subskriptionszeitschriften
- Abrechnung erfolgt über die sog. Publish and Read Fee (PAR Fee)

Alternative OA-Finanzierungsmodelle (in Auswahl)

- **Freemium:** Basisversion (z.B. HTML) ist OA, während andere Versionen (PDF, EPUB etc.) kostenpflichtig sind
 - [OpenEdition](#)
- **Crowdfunding**
 - [MIT Direct to Open](#)
- **Open-Access-Konsortien**
 - [SCOAP³ \(Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics\)](#)
- **»Subscribe to Open«:** „Flippen“ von Zeitschriften auf Basis bestehender Subskriptionen
 - [Annual Reviews: Subscribe to Open \(S2O\)](#)

Predatory Publishing et al.

- **betrügerisches Geschäftsmodell** bestimmter „Open Access“-Verlage
- gaukeln vor, vollwertige wissenschaftliche Fachzeitschriften herauszugeben, und verlangen von den Autor*innen Publikationsgebühren, ohne dafür die redaktionellen und publizistischen Dienstleistungen zu erbringen
- weiters: Predatory Conferences, Questionable Journals etc.


Predatory Publishing et al.

Retraction Watch
Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

PAGES

- How you can support Retraction Watch
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 - Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix C: Article Types
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Want to know whether that journal is scamming you? Introducing the Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker



Anna Abalkina

Have you heard about hijacked journals?

Anna Abalkina (2022). Want to know whether that journal is scamming you? Introducing the Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker. Retraction Watch. <https://retractionwatch.com/2022/05/29/want-to-know-whether-that-journal-is-scamming-you-introducing-the-retraction-watch-hijacked-journal-checker/>

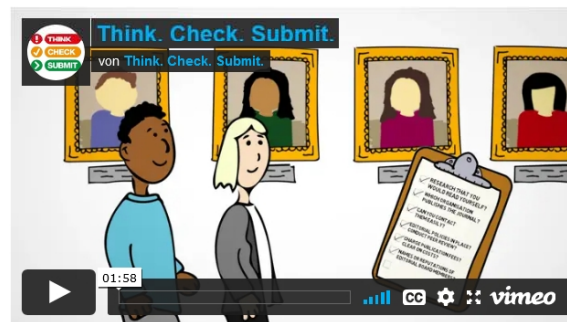
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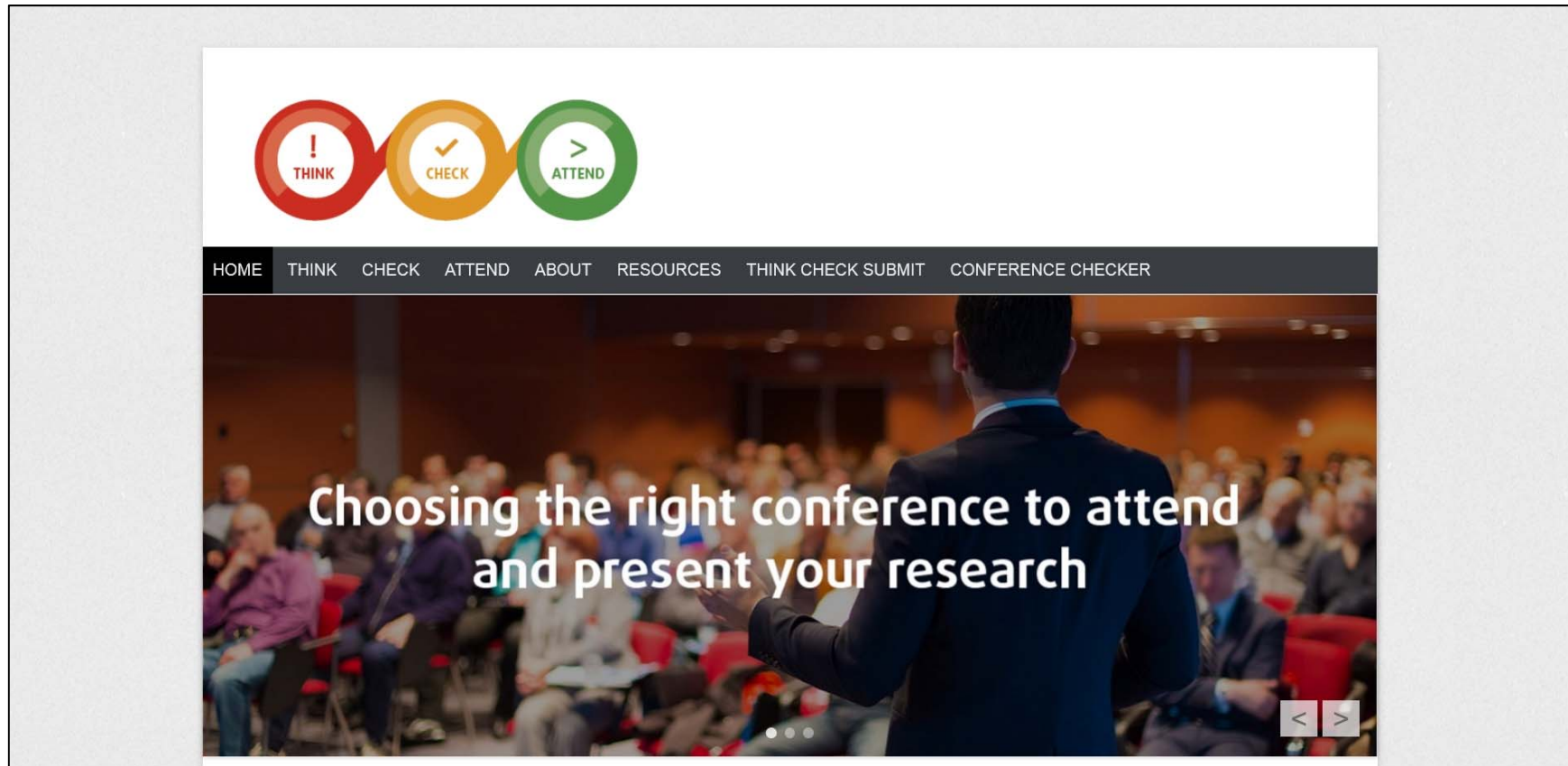
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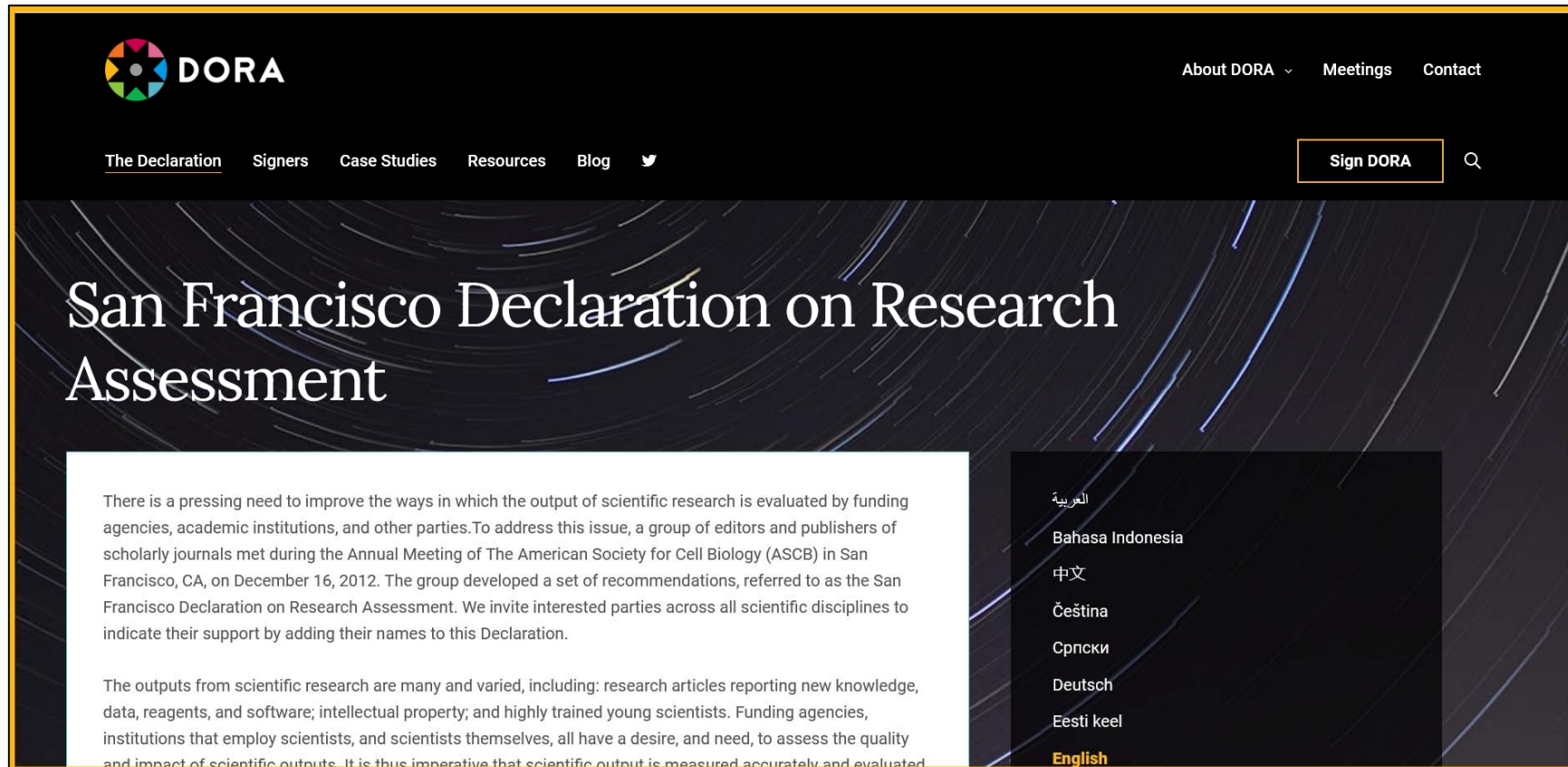
Think. Check. Attend.: <https://thinkcheckattend.org/>

Exkurs: Assessment



Kramer, B., & Bosman, J.. (2015). 101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication - the Changing Research Workflow (Version 1). figshare.
<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1286826.v1>


San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)




The screenshot shows the homepage of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA). The website has a dark theme with a starry background. The DORA logo is in the top left, and navigation links for 'About DORA', 'Meetings', and 'Contact' are in the top right. A secondary navigation bar includes 'The Declaration', 'Signers', 'Case Studies', 'Resources', and 'Blog'. A 'Sign DORA' button and a search icon are also present. The main heading reads 'San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment'. Below this, there is a text block explaining the need for research assessment and a list of languages for the declaration.

DORA

About DORA ▾ Meetings Contact

[The Declaration](#) [Signers](#) [Case Studies](#) [Resources](#) [Blog](#) 

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San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment


There is a pressing need to improve the ways in which the output of scientific research is evaluated by funding agencies, academic institutions, and other parties. To address this issue, a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals met during the Annual Meeting of The American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) in San Francisco, CA, on December 16, 2012. The group developed a set of recommendations, referred to as the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment. We invite interested parties across all scientific disciplines to indicate their support by adding their names to this Declaration.

The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including: research articles reporting new knowledge, data, reagents, and software; intellectual property; and highly trained young scientists. Funding agencies, institutions that employ scientists, and scientists themselves, all have a desire, and need, to assess the quality and impact of scientific outputs. It is thus imperative that scientific output is measured accurately and evaluated

- العربية
- Bahasa Indonesia
- 中文
- Čeština
- Српски
- Deutsch
- Eesti keel
- English**

San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA): <https://sfдора.org>

Hong Kong Principles

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HONG KONG PRINCIPLES

The Hong Kong Principles for assessing researchers were formulated and endorsed at the 6th World Conference on Research Integrity, June 2019 in Hong Kong. These principles will help research institutions that adopt them to minimise perverse incentives that invite to engage in questionable research practices or worse.

The Hong Kong Principles are chosen with a view to explicitly recognise and reward researchers for behaviour that leads to trustworthy research by avoiding questionable research practices. The principles have been developed with the idea in mind that their implementation could help to assess researchers for career advancement with a focus on behaviours that strengthen research integrity. Five principles were formulated:

1. assess responsible research practices
2. value complete reporting
3. reward the practice of open science
4. acknowledge a broad range of research activities
5. recognise essential other tasks like peer review and mentoring

For each principle a rationale for its inclusion is provided and examples of research institutions where these principles are already being adopted are given.

You can read the article on the Hong Kong Principles [here](#) or [here](#).

Some Q&As on the Hong Kong Principles are available [here](#).

Endorse

Both institutions and individuals can endorse the Hong Kong Principles and are listed as endorsing [individual](#) or [institution](#).

Hong Kong Principles

- *Assess responsible research practices*
- *Value complete reporting*
- *Reward the practice of open science*
- *Acknowledge a broad range of research activities*
- *Recognize essential other tasks like peer review and mentoring*

Hong Kong Principles

The screenshot shows the PLOS Global Public Health article page. At the top, there is a banner for a new journal, PLOS Global Public Health, with a 'FIND OUT MORE' button. The navigation bar includes 'plos.org', 'create account', and 'sign in'. Below this are 'BROWSE', 'PUBLISH', and 'ABOUT' links, along with a search bar and 'advanced search' link. The article title is 'The Hong Kong Principles for assessing researchers: Fostering research integrity' by David Moher et al. The page features a table of metrics: 126 Saves, 46 Citations, 19,203 Views, and 511 Shares. There are buttons for 'Download PDF', 'Print', and 'Share'. A 'Check for updates' button is also present. The article content includes an abstract and a table of contents with links to 'Abstract', 'Introduction', 'Principles', 'Principle 3: Reward the practice of open science (open research)', 'Discussion', 'Acknowledgments', and 'References'.

NEW JOURNAL
Introducing
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ESSAY

The Hong Kong Principles for assessing researchers: Fostering research integrity

David Moher, Lex Bouter, Sabine Kleinert, Paul Glasziou, Mai Har Sham, Virginia Barbour, Anne-Marie Coriat, Nicole Foeger, Ulrich Dirnagl

Published: July 16, 2020 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000737>

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Abstract Introduction Principles Principle 3: Reward the practice of open science (open research) Discussion Acknowledgments References

Abstract

For knowledge to benefit research and society, it must be trustworthy. Trustworthy research is robust, rigorous, and transparent at all stages of design, execution, and reporting. Assessment of researchers still rarely includes considerations related to trustworthiness, rigor, and transparency. We have developed the Hong Kong Principles (HKPs) as part of the 6th World Conference on Research Integrity with a specific focus on the need to drive research improvement through ensuring that researchers are explicitly recognized and rewarded for behaviors that strengthen research integrity. We present five principles: responsible research practices; transparent reporting; open science (open research); valuing a diversity of types of research; and recognizing all contributions to research and scholarly activity. For each principle, we provide a rationale for its inclusion and provide examples where these principles are already being adopted.

David Moher et al. (2020) The Hong Kong Principles for assessing researchers: Fostering research integrity. PLoS Biol 18(7), e3000737.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000737>

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Live your values. Transform the academy.

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Accessibility | Equitable Access | Inclusivity | Public Good | Social Justice

OPENNESS

Accountability | Candor | Learning From Failure | Open Process | Open Source | Transparency

COLLEGIALITY

Ethical Imagination | Kindness | Generosity | Empathy | Self Care | Respect

SOUNDNESS

Knowledge Advancement | Creativity | Integrity | Intentionality | Originality | Boundary Pushing | Reproducibility

COMMUNITY

Attunement | Connection | Engagement | Holism | Leadership | Preservation



Open Science & Nachwuchswissenschaftler*innen

The screenshot displays the Insights journal website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Contact, Content, and Research Integrity. A search bar, Log in, and Register options are also present. The main header features the UKSG logo and the journal title 'Insights'. Below the header, there are buttons for 'Start Submission' and 'Become a Reviewer', along with the Ubiquity Press Open Access logo. The article title 'Reading: Game over: empower early career researchers to improve research quality' is shown, along with social media share icons and utility icons like Download, A-, A+, and Alt. Display. The article content is divided into sections: 'Opinion Pieces', the title, authors 'Véronique De Herde', 'Mattias Björnmalm', and 'Toma Susi', and an 'Abstract'. The abstract text discusses research evaluation processes and their impact on research quality. A 'JUMP TO' sidebar on the right lists sections: Abstract, Introduction, How to move forward, Acknowledgements, Competing Interests, and References. A lock icon is visible in the top right corner of the article content area.

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Opinion Pieces

Game over: empower early career researchers to improve research quality

Authors: Véronique De Herde, Mattias Björnmalm, Toma Susi

Abstract

Processes of research evaluation are coming under increasing scrutiny, with detractors arguing that they have adverse effects on research quality, and that they support a research culture of competition to the detriment of collaboration. Based on three personal perspectives, we consider how current systems of research evaluation lock early career researchers and their supervisors into practices that are deemed necessary to progress academic careers within the current evaluation frameworks. We reflect on the main areas in which changes would enable better research practices to evolve; many align with open science. In particular, we suggest a systemic approach to research evaluation, taking into account its connections to the mechanisms of financial support for the institutions of

JUMP TO DISCUSSIONS RELATED CONTENT

Abstract
Introduction
How to move forward
Acknowledgements
Competing Interests
References

Véronique De Herde, Mattias Björnmalm & Toma Susi (2021). Game over: empower early career researchers to improve research quality. *Insights*, 34(1), 15.
<http://doi.org/10.1629/uksg.548>



Vielen herzlichen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!



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