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Andreas Ferus

WissensWert

Akademie der bildenden Künste Wien, 9. Juni 2022

(Wissenschaftliches) Publizieren & Open Access

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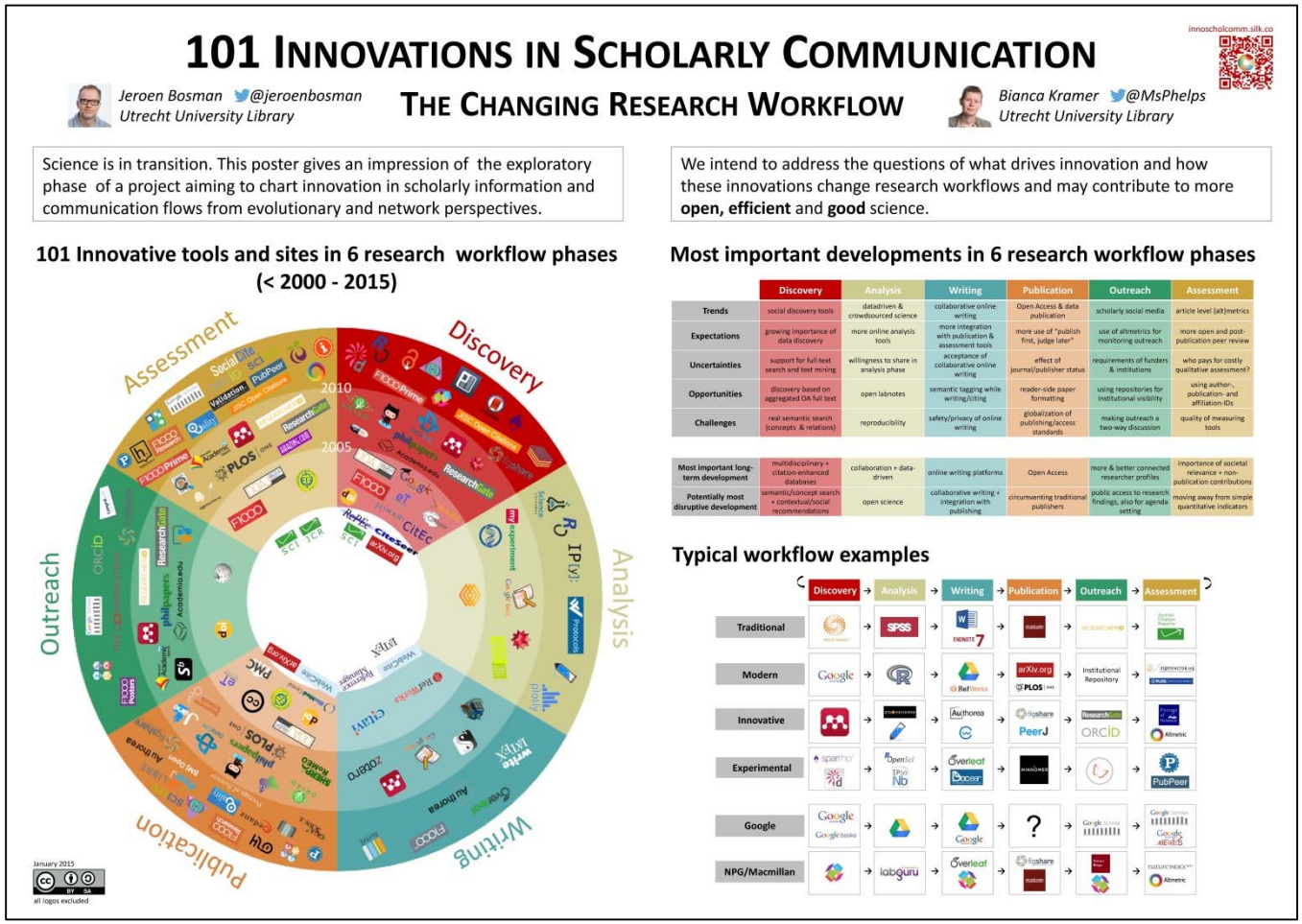
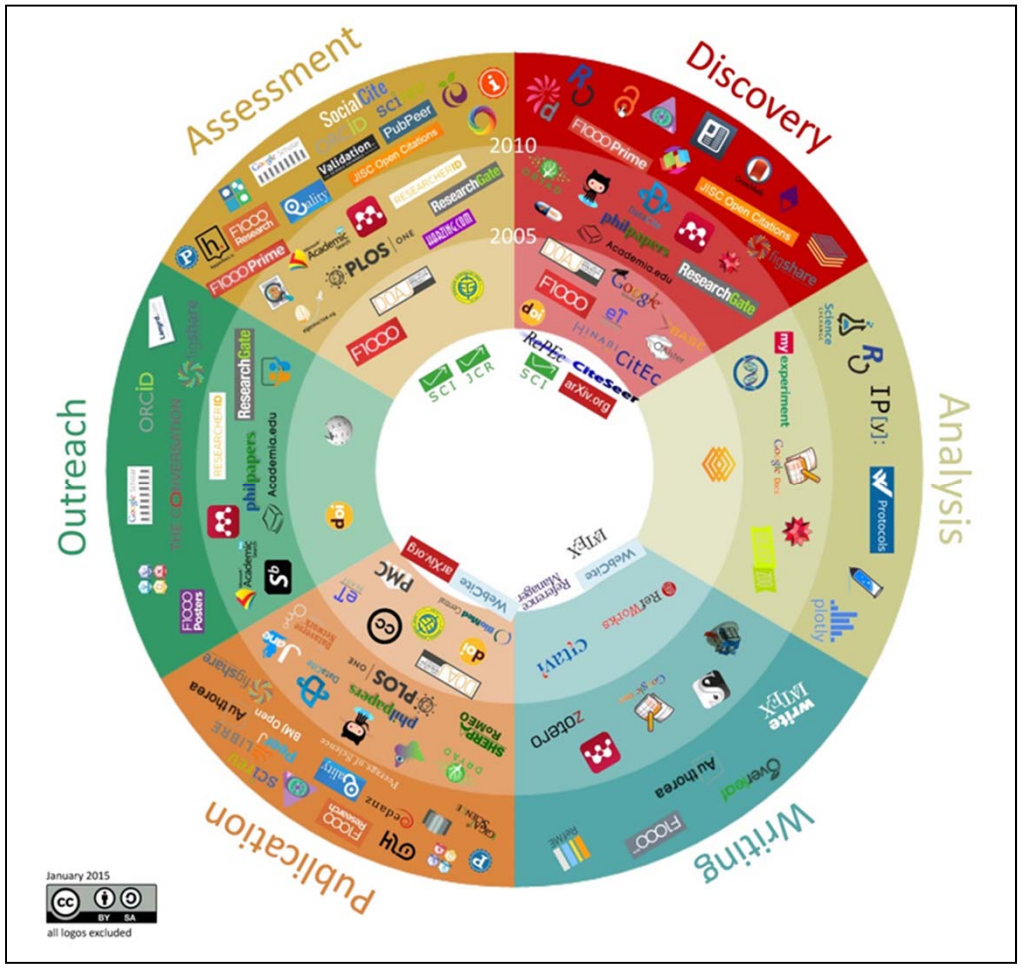
Scholarly Communication



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



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Scholarly Communication

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	datadriven & 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 labnotes	semantic tagging while writing/citing	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

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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 Comittee (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

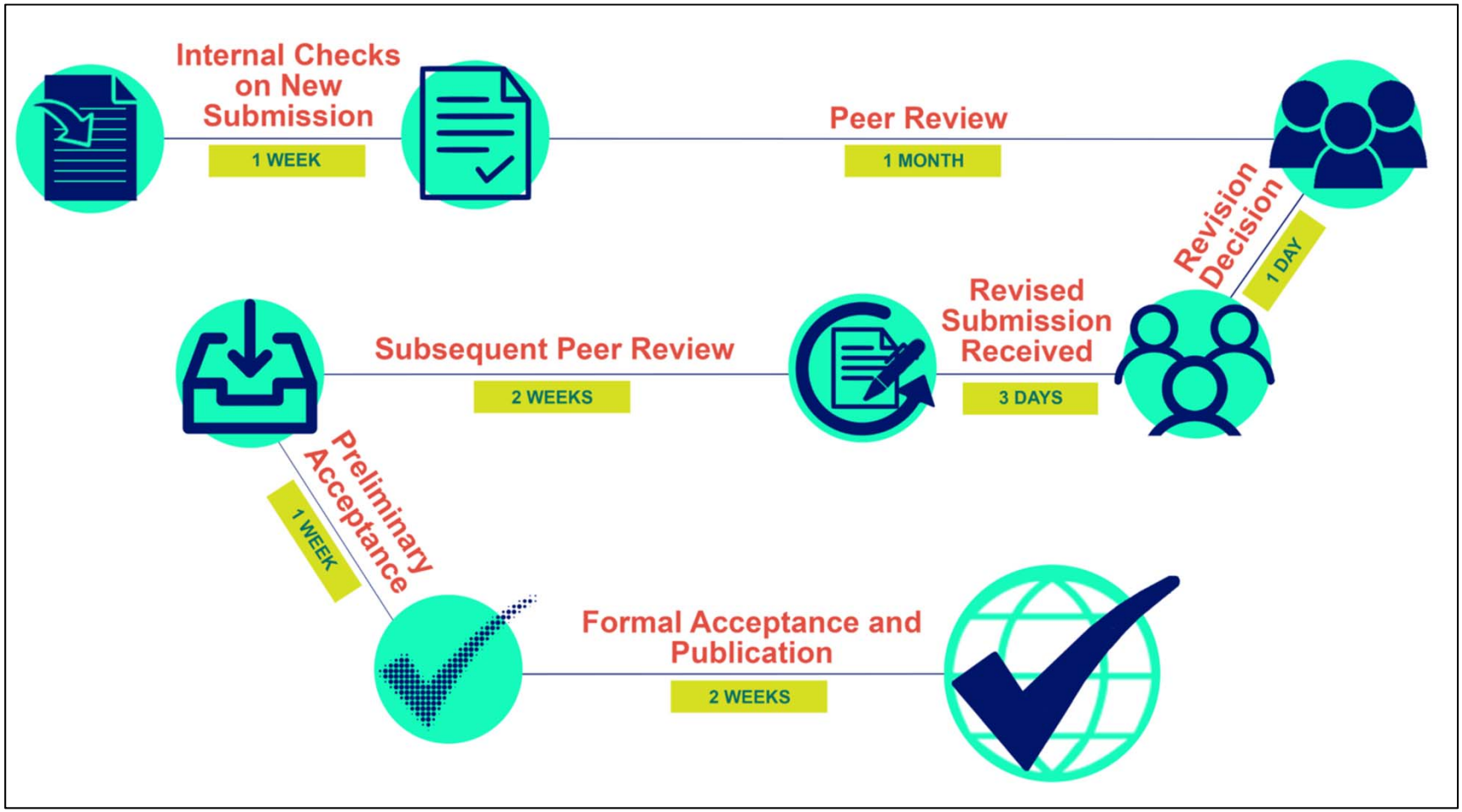
- **Makroebene**: Kommunikation von Funktionen und Leistungen des Gesamtsystems für die Gesellschaft (z. B. „Wissenschaft als Fortschrittsmotor und Innovatorin“, „Forschungsergebnisse als kulturelles Kapital“ etc.)
- **Mesoebene**: Kommunikation der Leistungen und Aufgaben wissenschaftlicher Einrichtungen 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

Beatrice Dernbach, Christian Kleinert, Herbert Münder (Hrsg.): Handbuch Wissenschaftskommunikation. Springer VS: Wiesbaden 2012.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-531-18927-7

(Wissenschaftliches) Publizieren

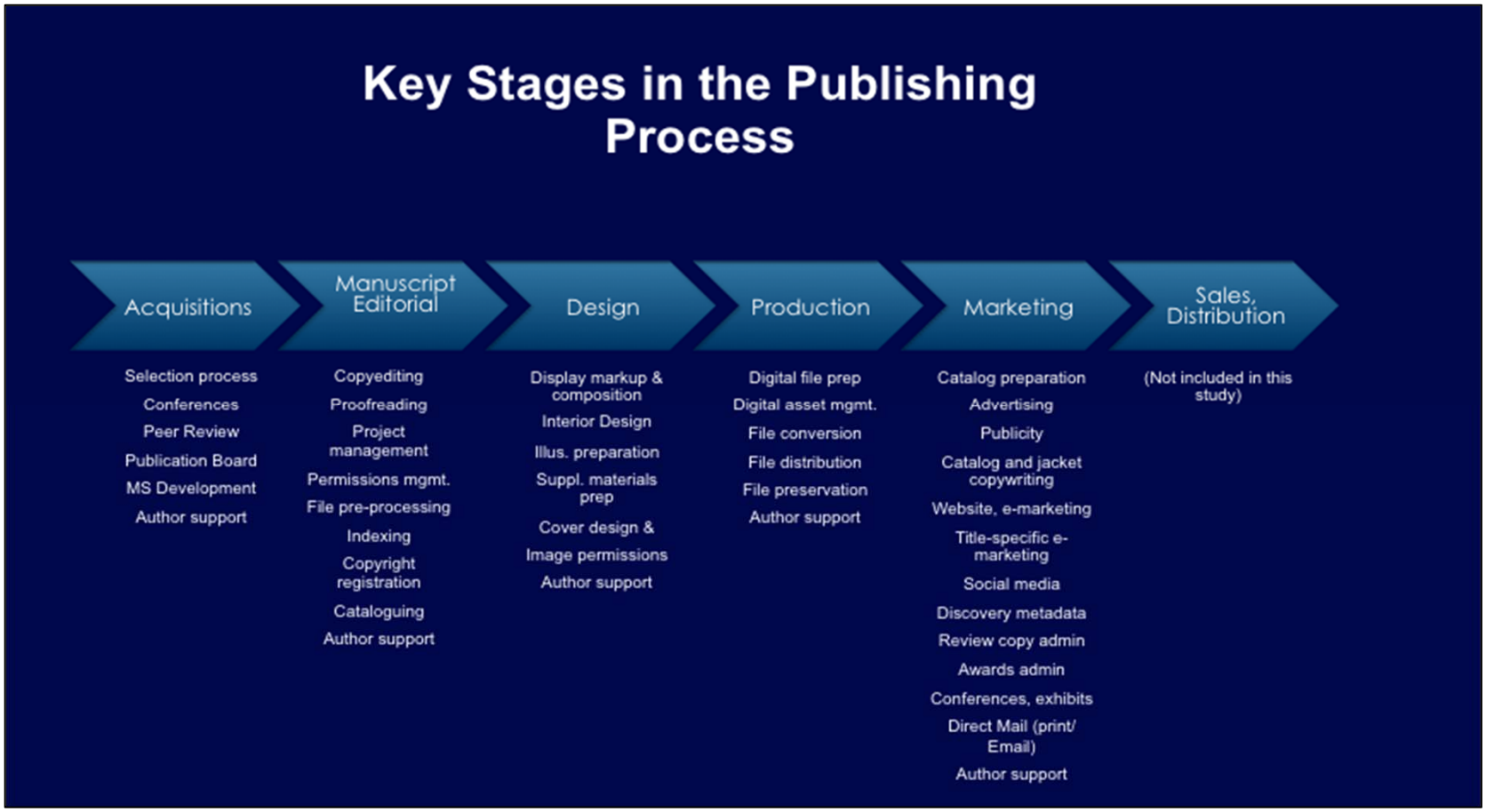
Kramer, B., & Bosman, J.. (2015). 101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication - the Changing Research Workflow (Version 1). figshare. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1286826.v1

Der Publikationsprozess (Zeitschriftenartikel)



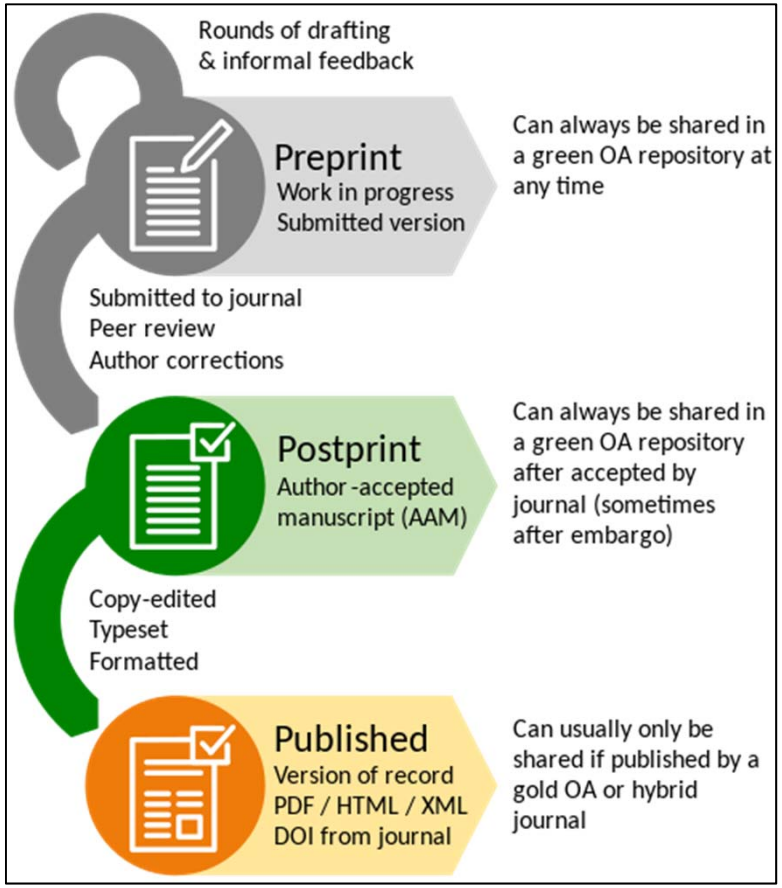
PLOS, Understanding the Publishing Process: https://plos.org/resource/understanding-the-publishing-process/

Der Publikationsprozess (Bücher)



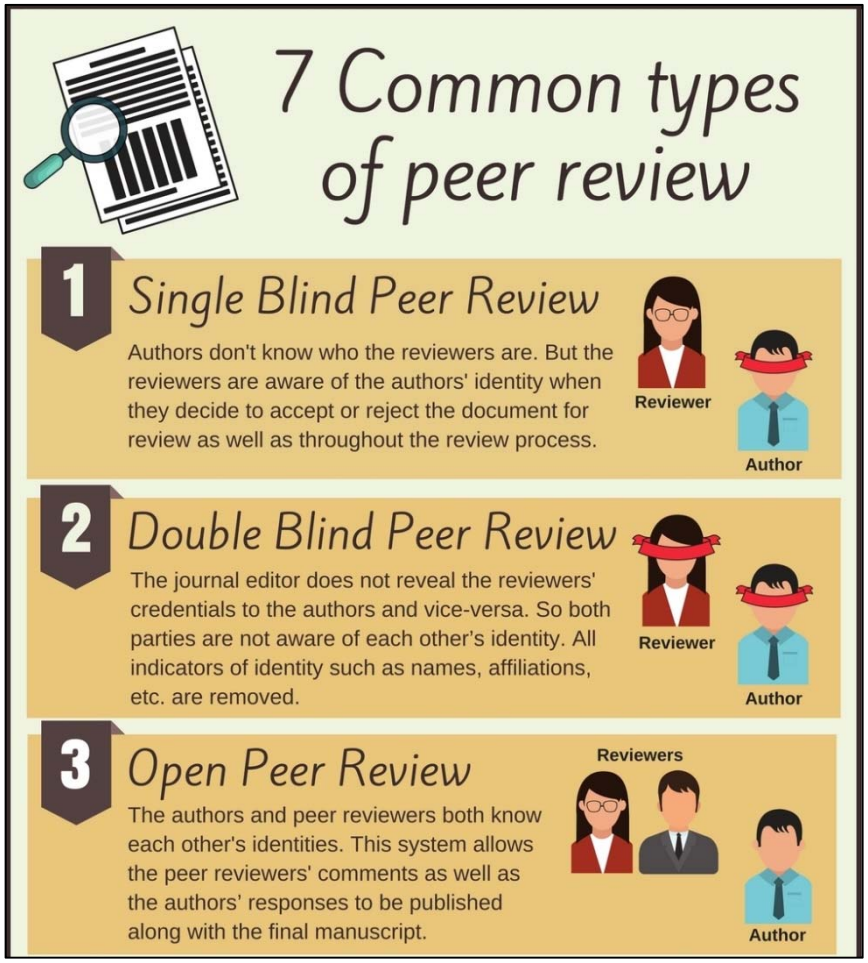
Nancy Maron, Key Stages in the Publishing Process (Presentation at ALPSP seminar, London, 22 February 2017) aus: Frances Pinter (2018). Why Book Processing Charges (BPCs) Vary So Much. Journal of Electronic Publishing 21(1). https://doi.org/10.3998/3336451.0021.101

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

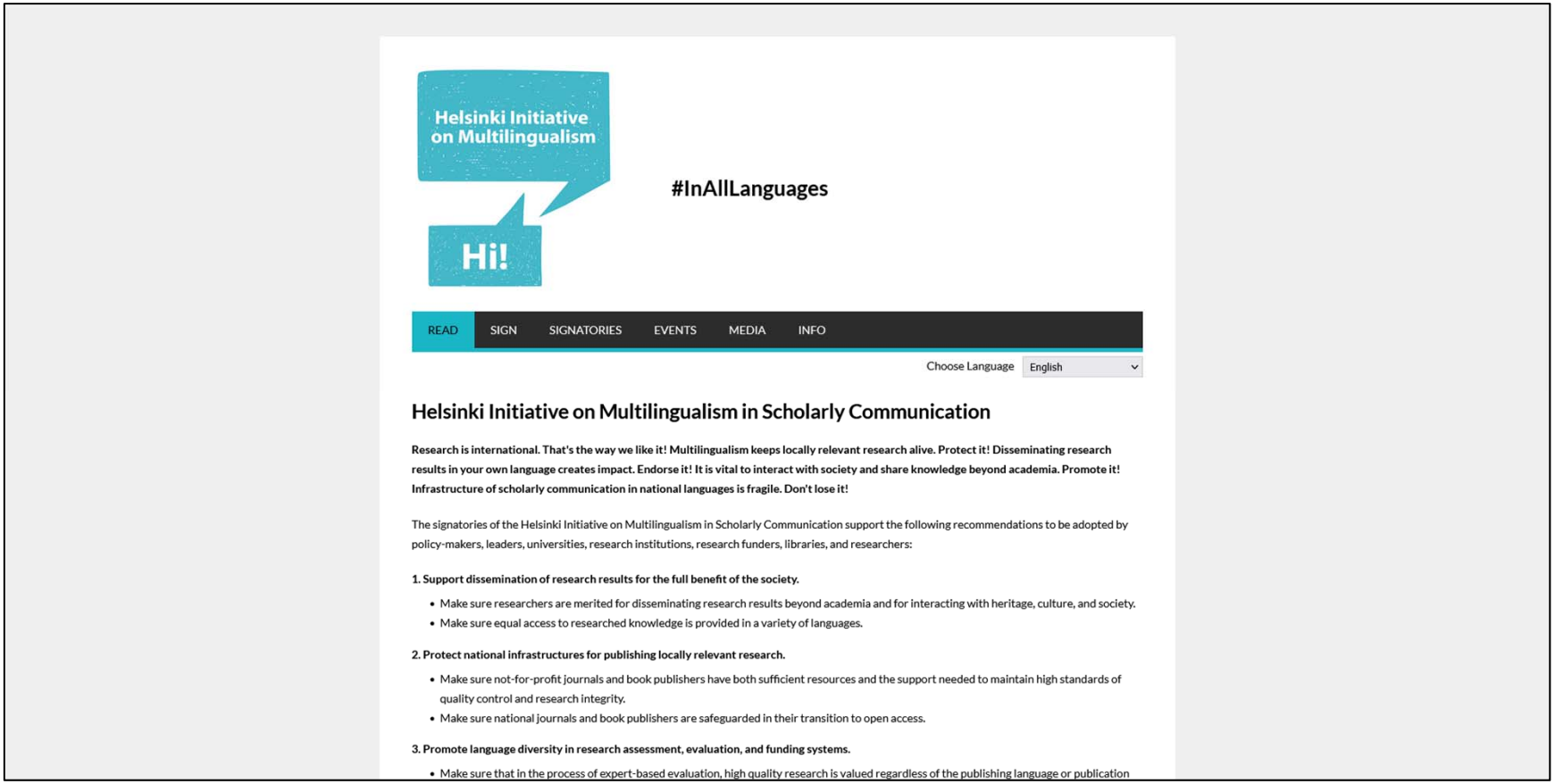


editage insights, 7 Common types of academic peer review: https://doi.org/10.34193/EI-IG-5935

Editorial Review & Peer Review

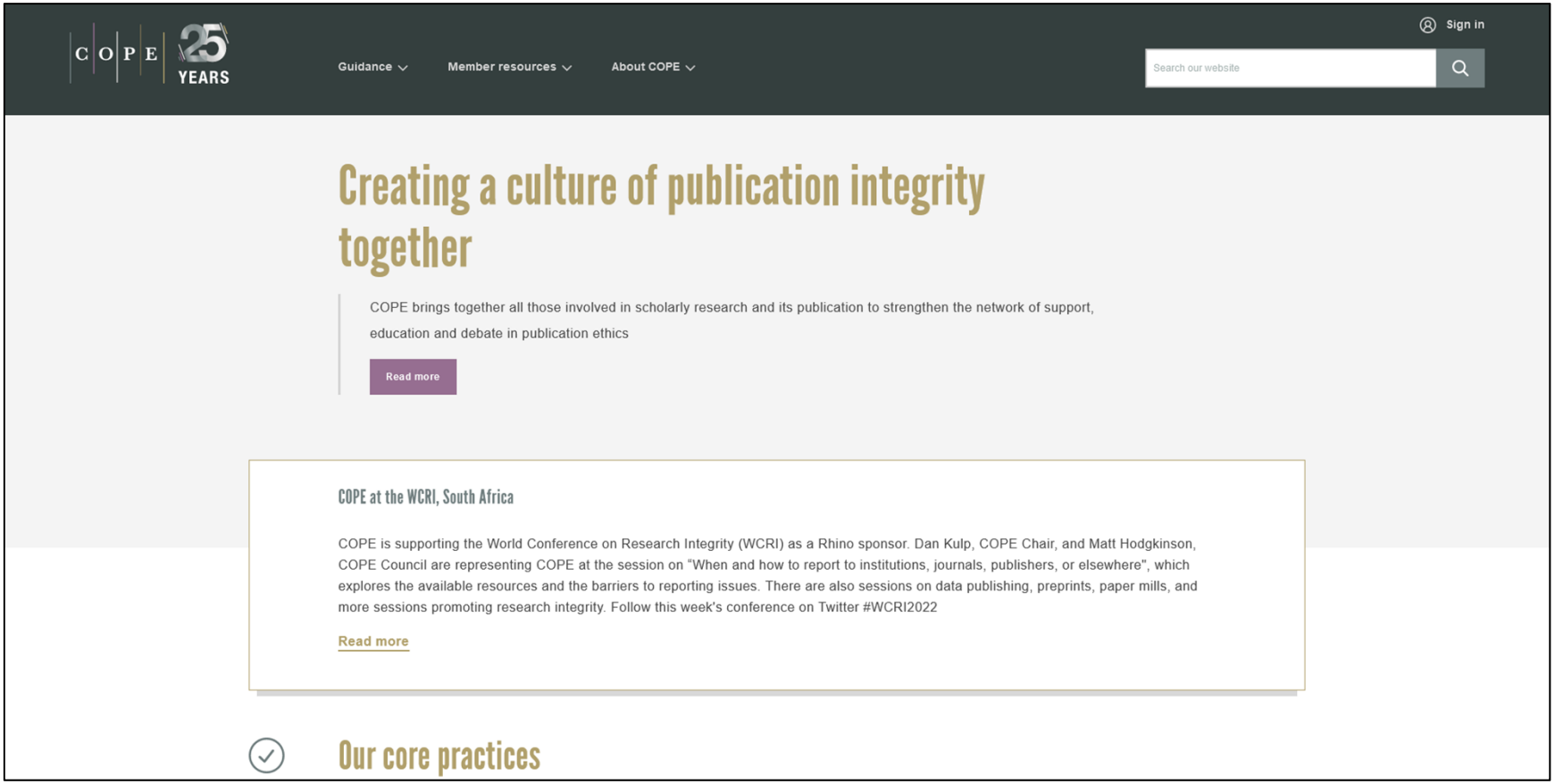
editage insights, 7 Common types of academic peer review: https://doi.org/10.34193/EI-IG-5935

Sprache



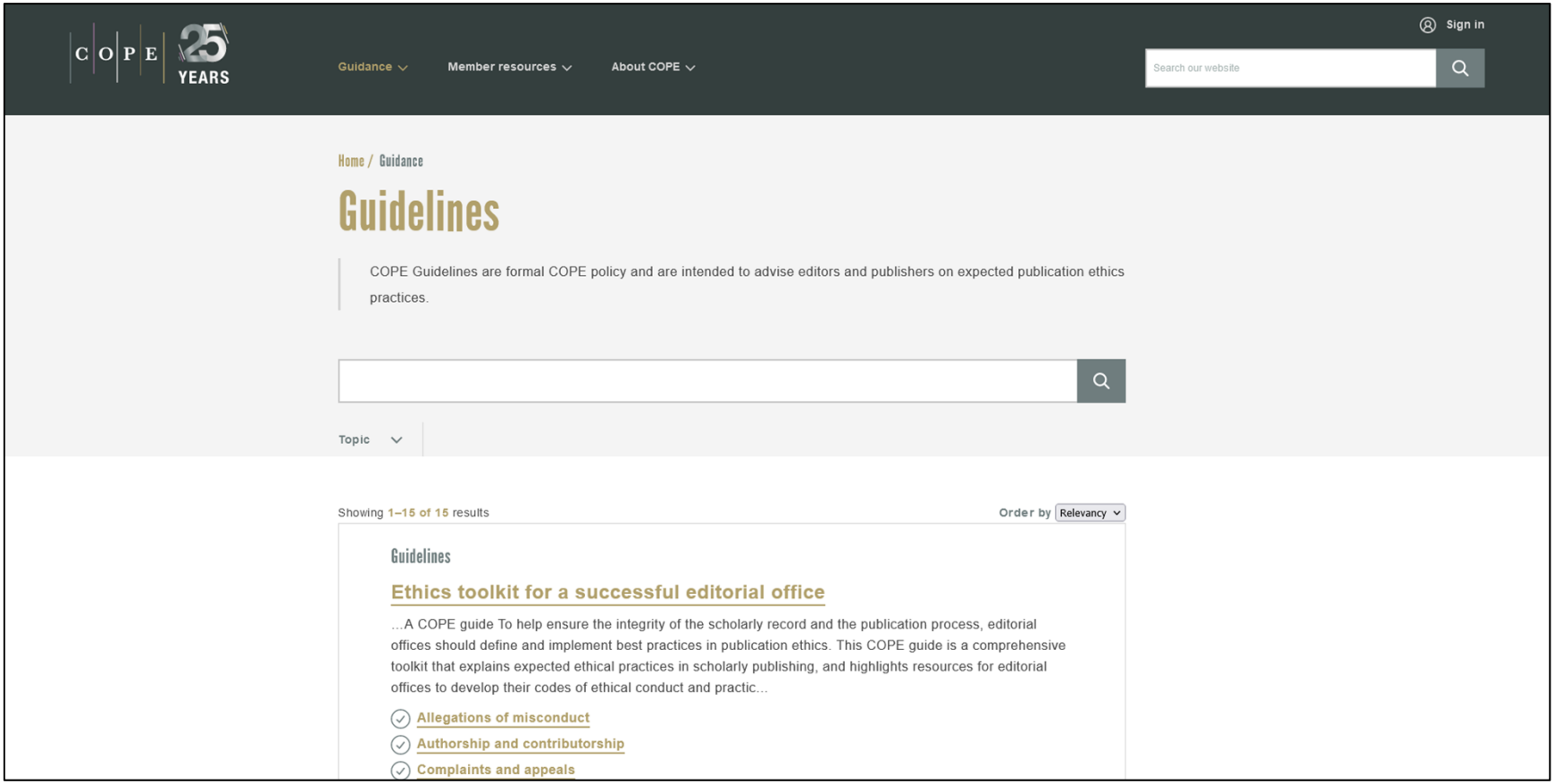
Helsinki Initiative on Multilingualism in Scholarly Communication: https://www.helsinki-initiative.org/

Wissenschaftliche Integrität



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

Wissenschaftliche Integrität

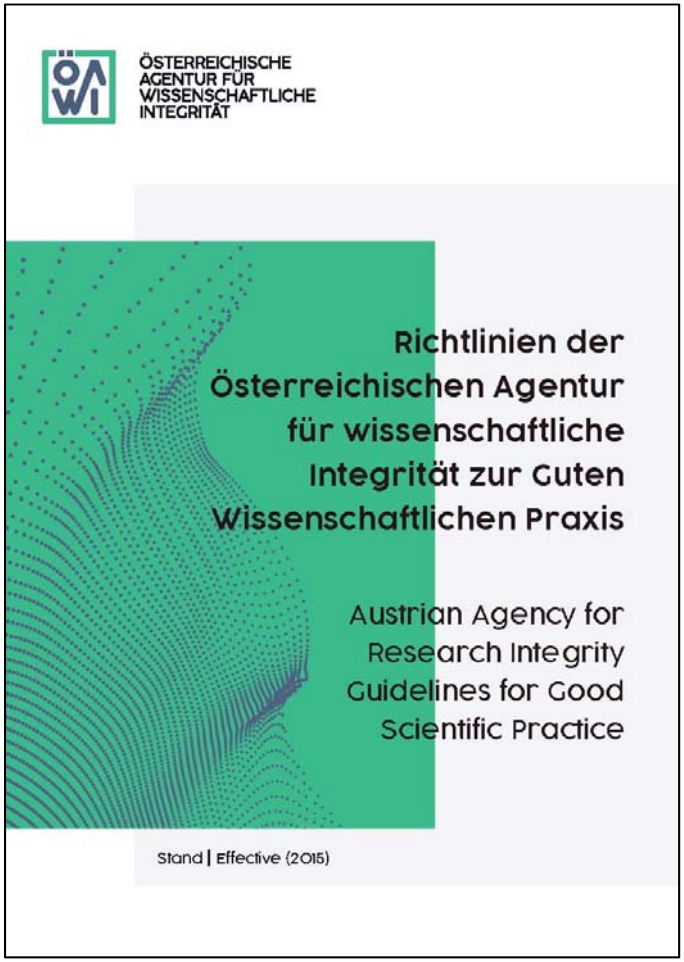


Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), Guidance – Guidelines: https://publicationethics.org/guidance/Guidelines

Wissenschaftliche Integrität

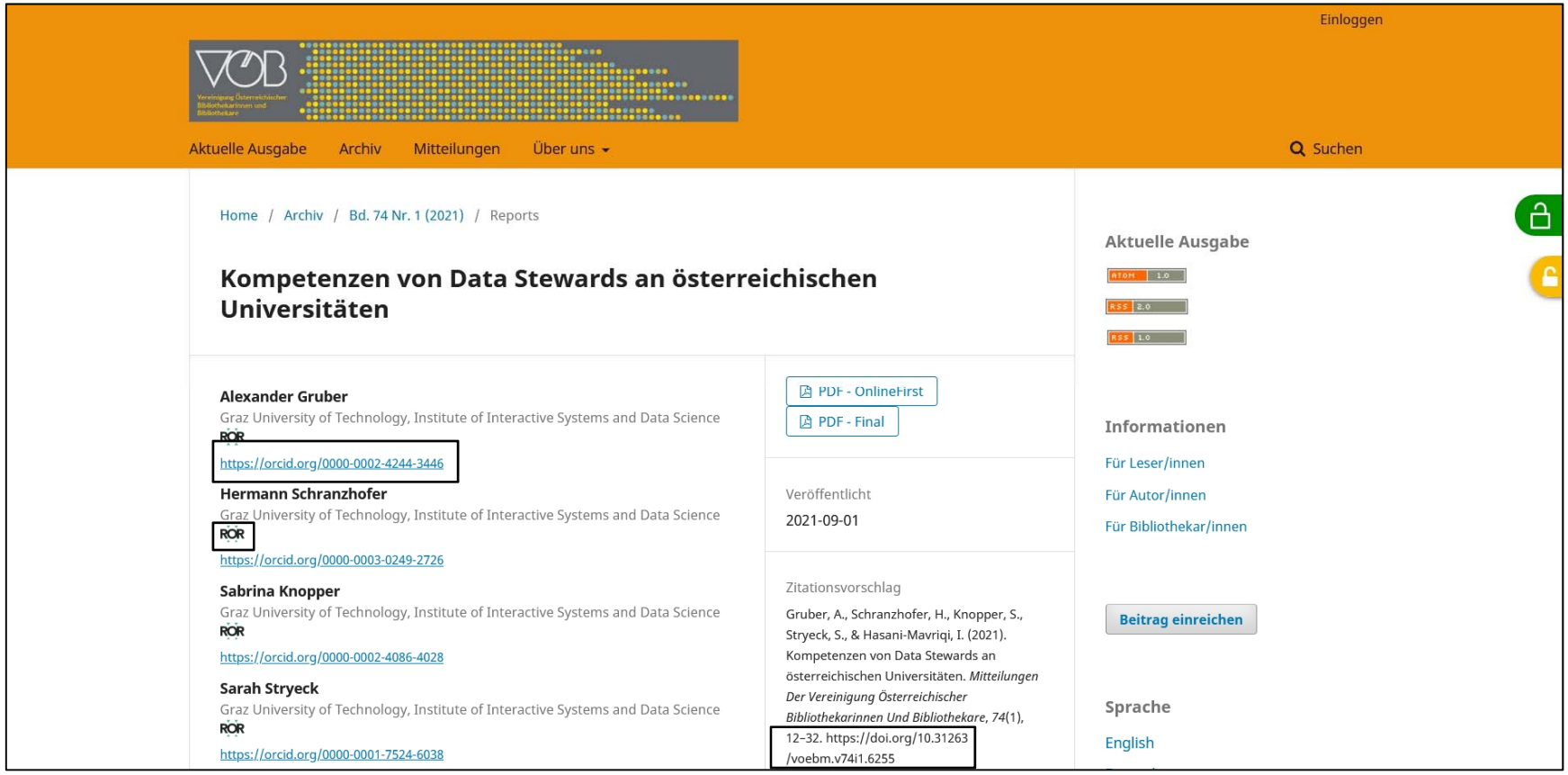
Österreichische Agentur für wissenschaftliche Integrität (ÖAWI): https://oeawi.at/

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)



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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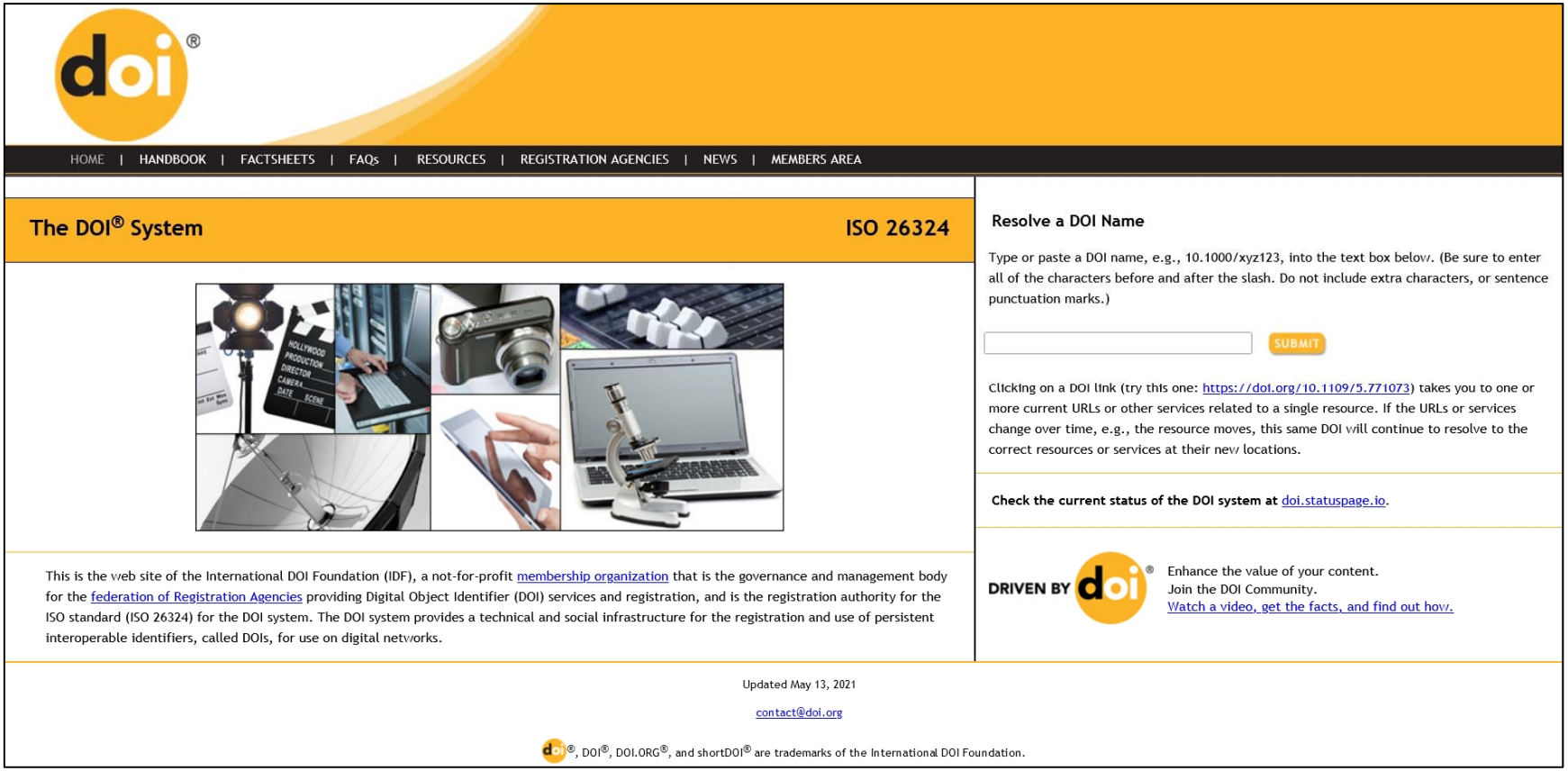

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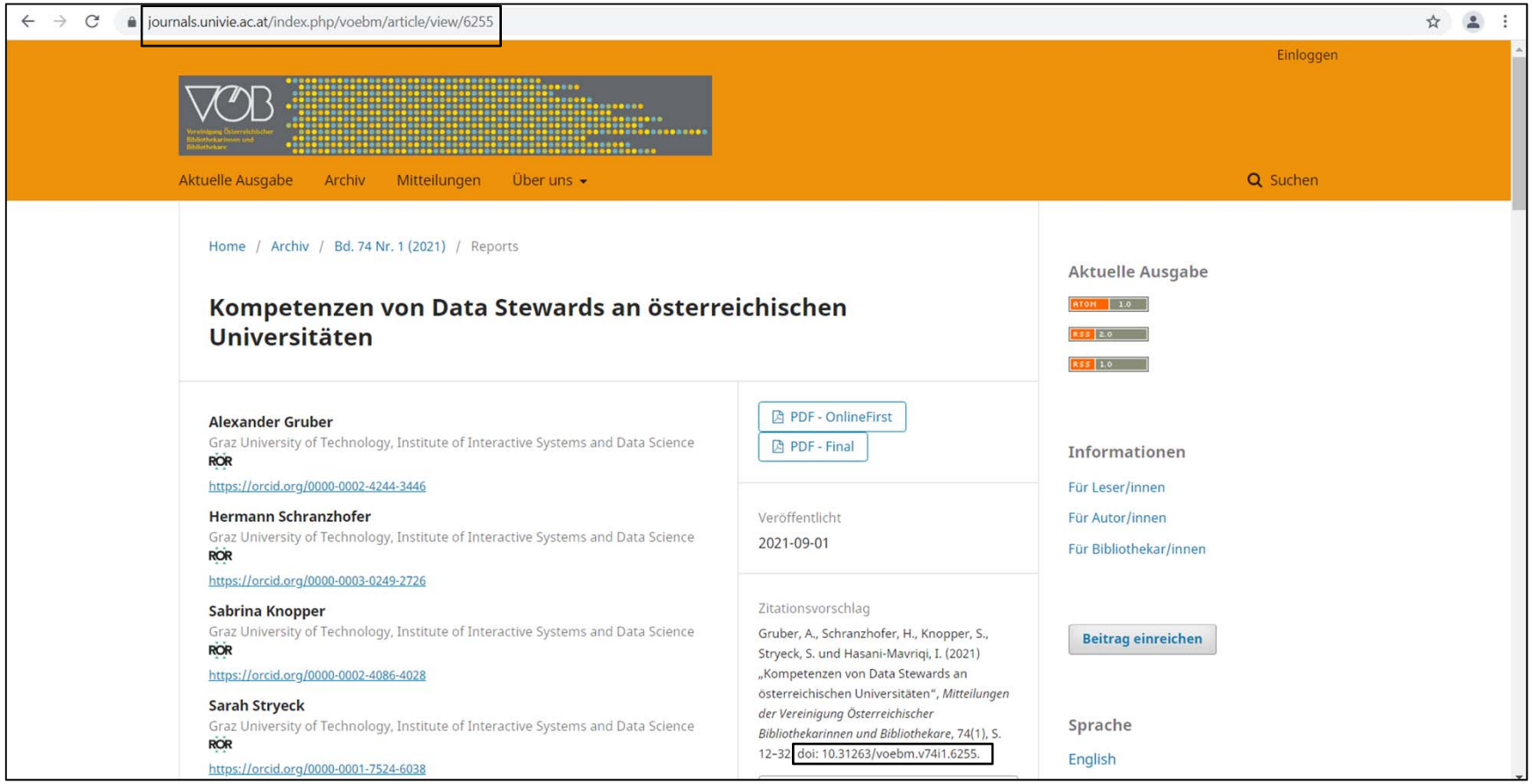

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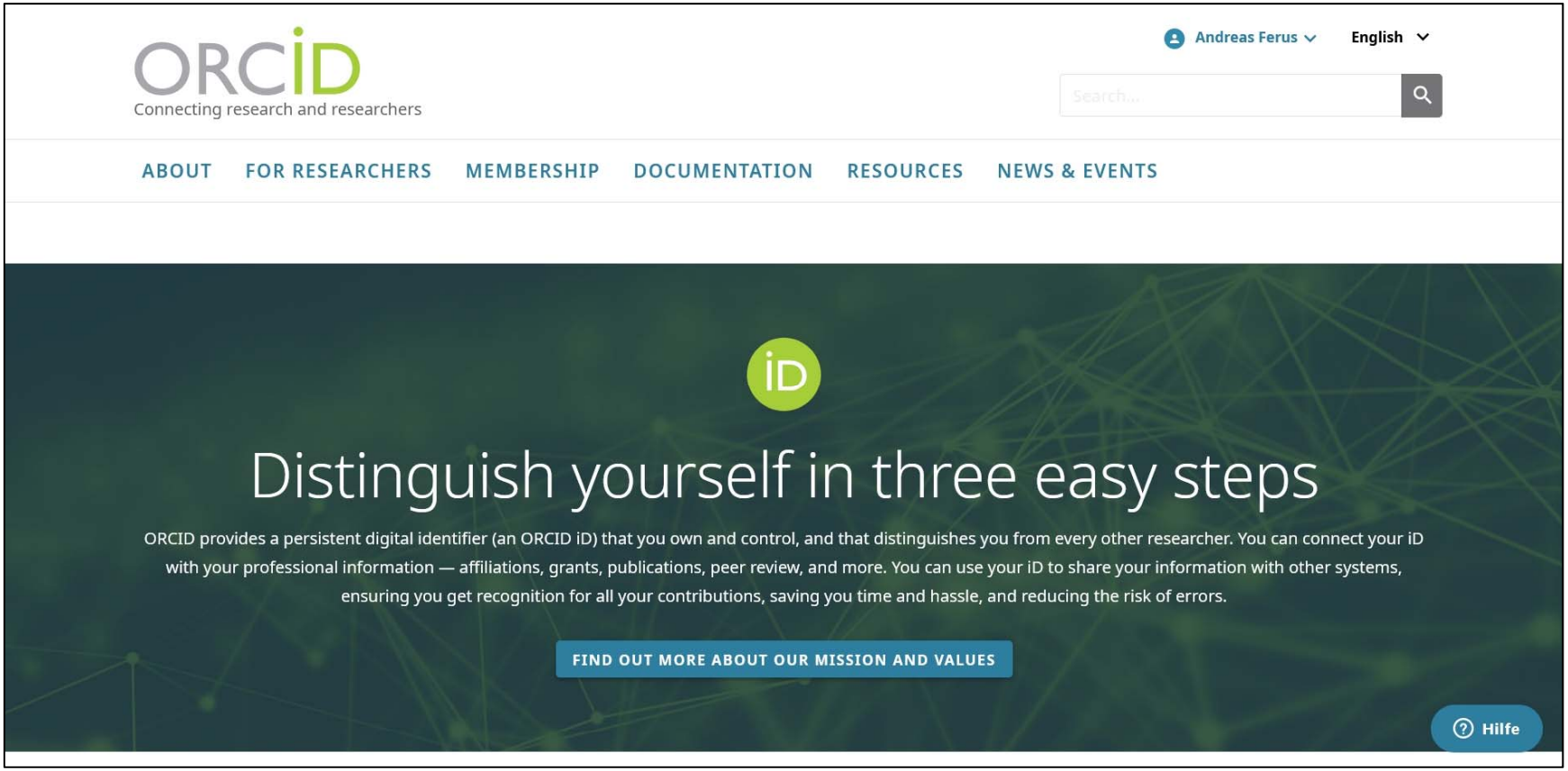
ORCiD



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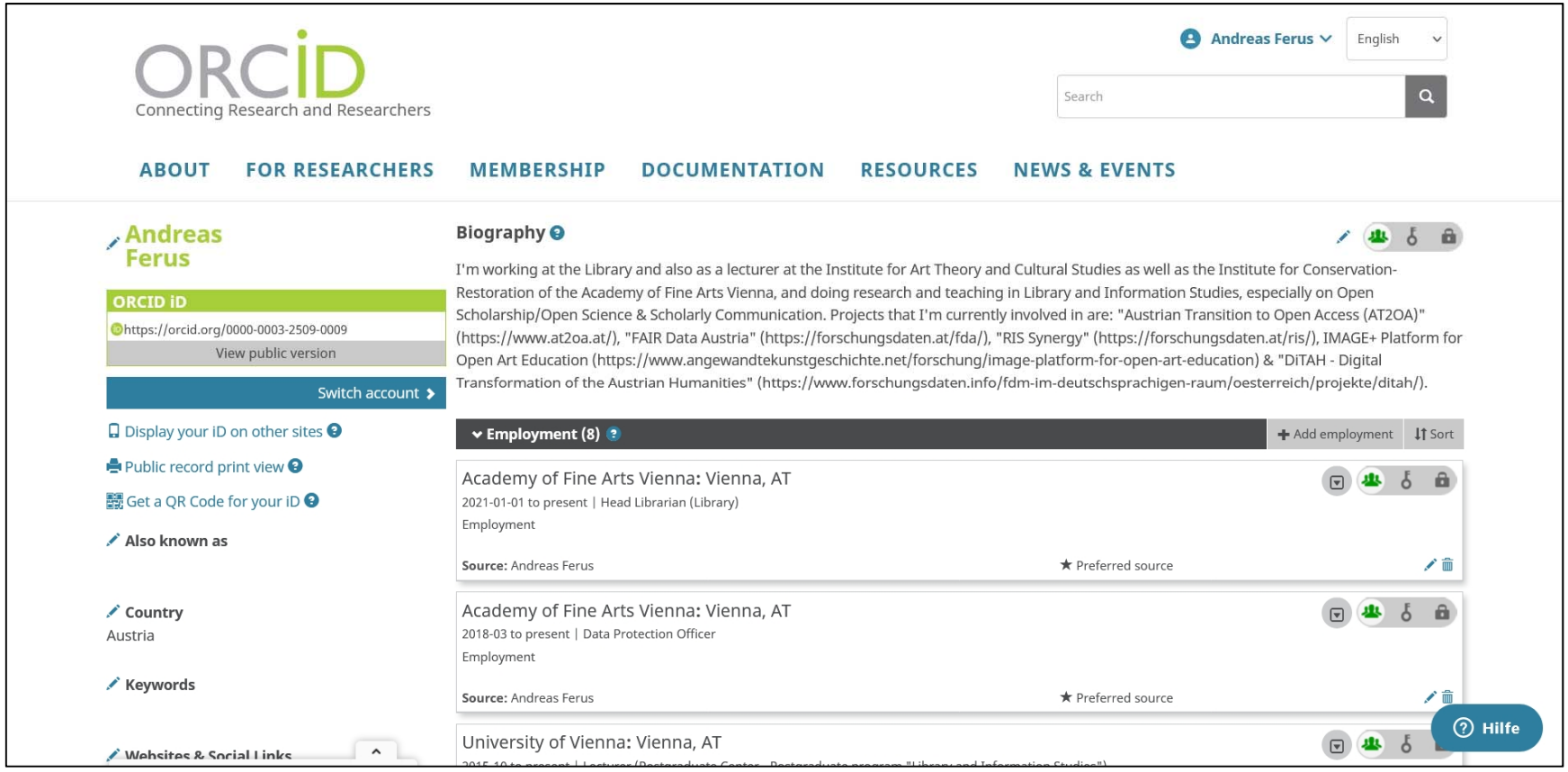

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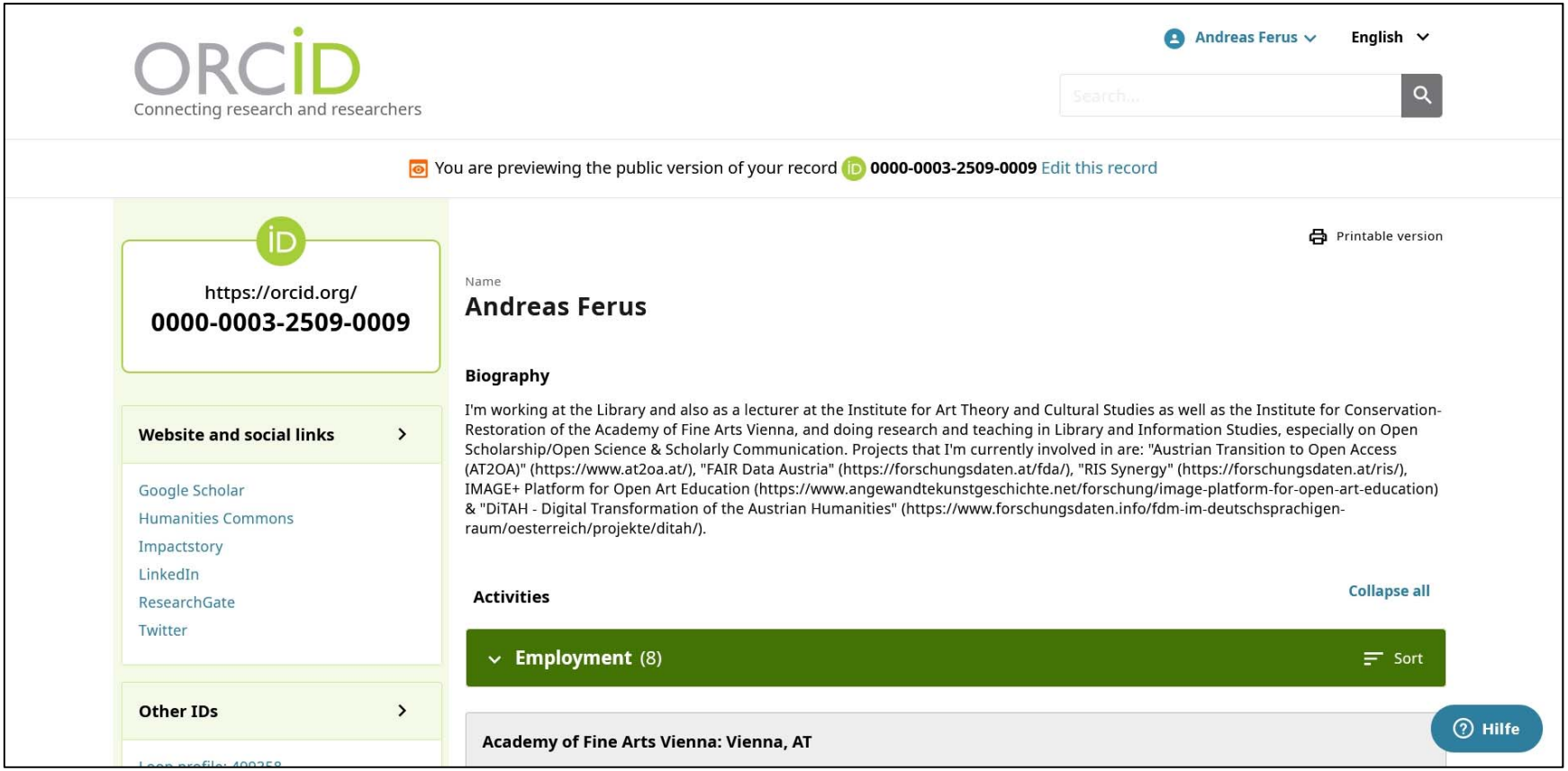
ORCiD



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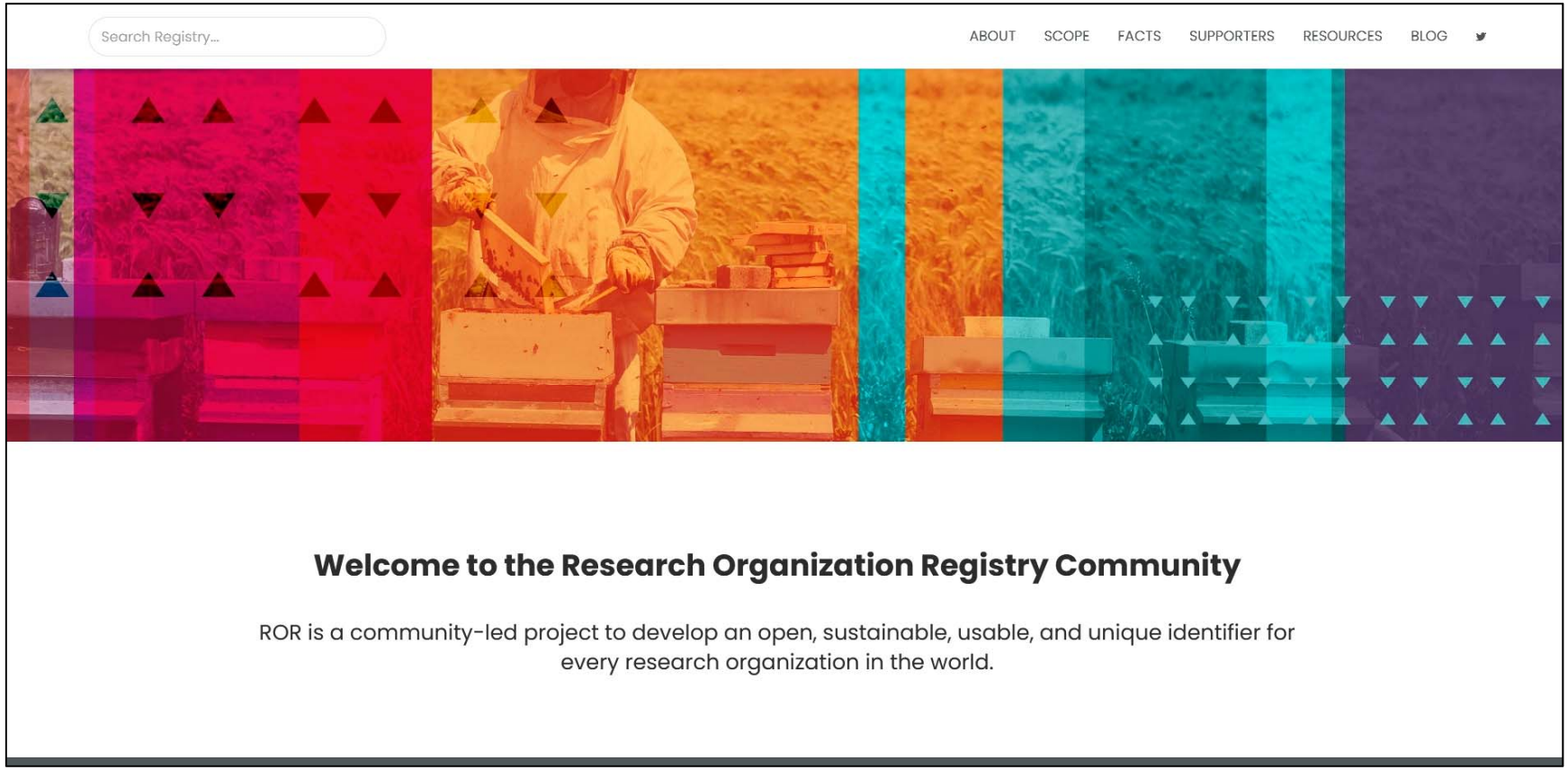
Research Organization Registry ID (ROR ID)



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

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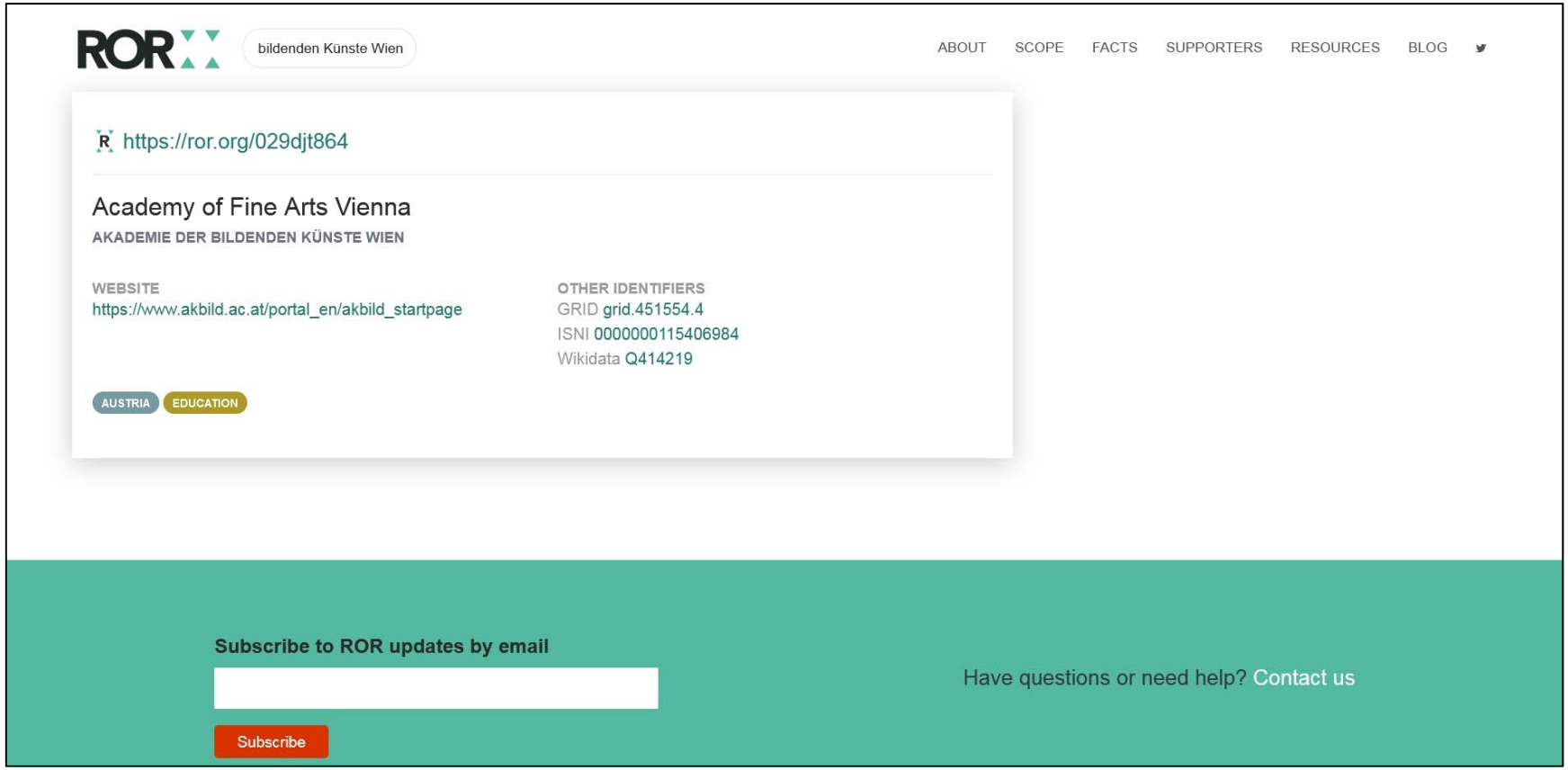
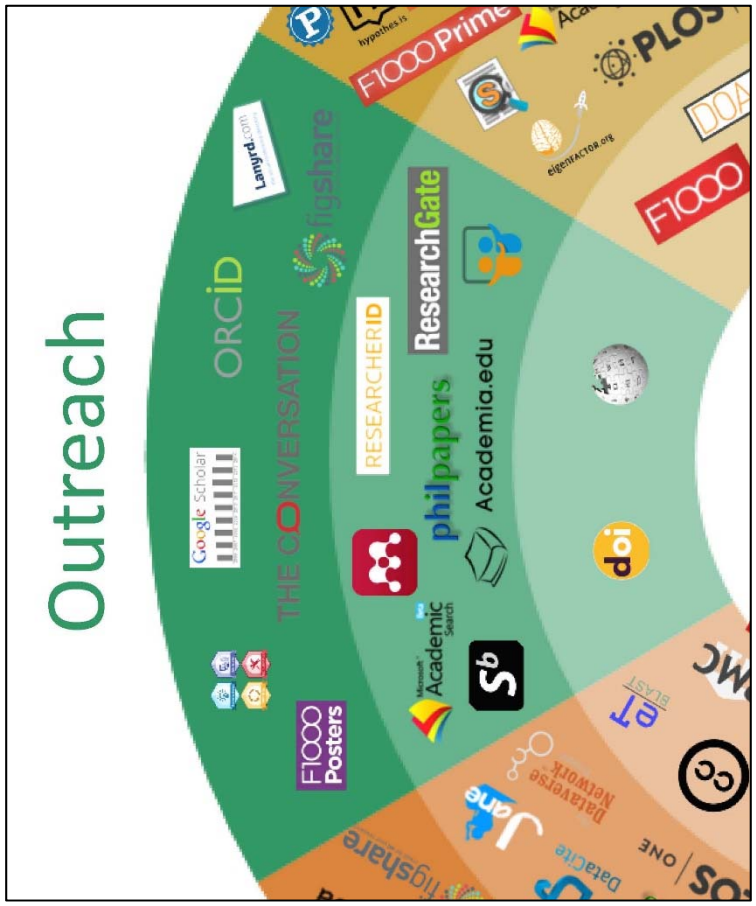


Research Organization Registry (ROR) ID, Academy of Fine Arts Vienna: https://ror.org/029djt864

Exkurs: Outreach



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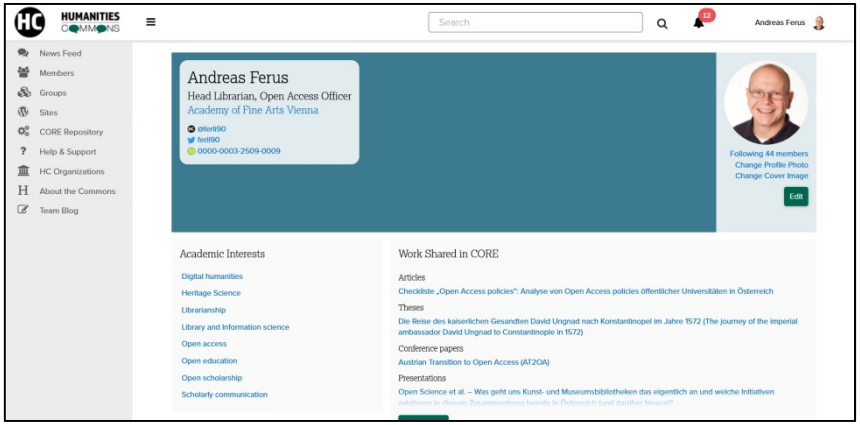
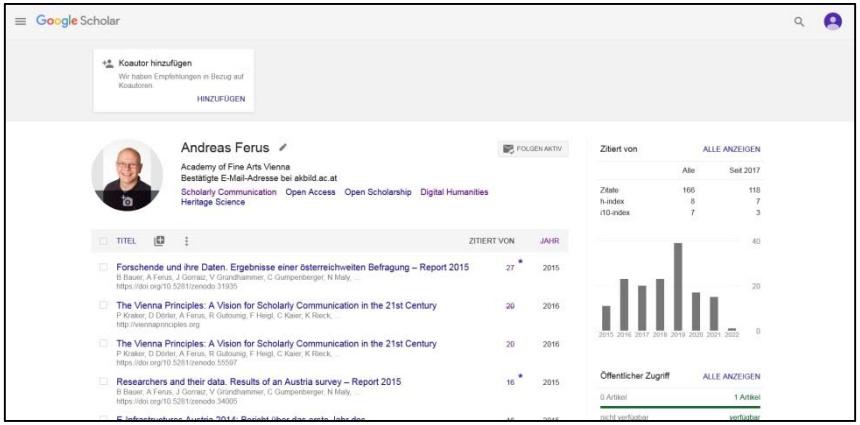
Academic Social Networks

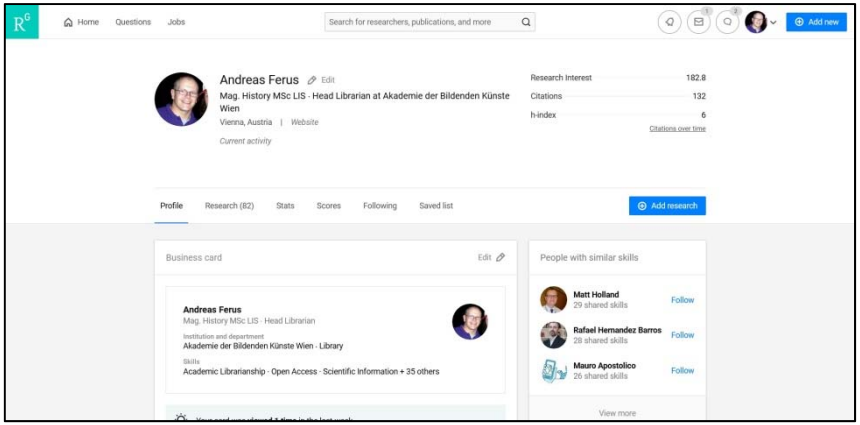
Humanities Commons: https://hcommons.org/



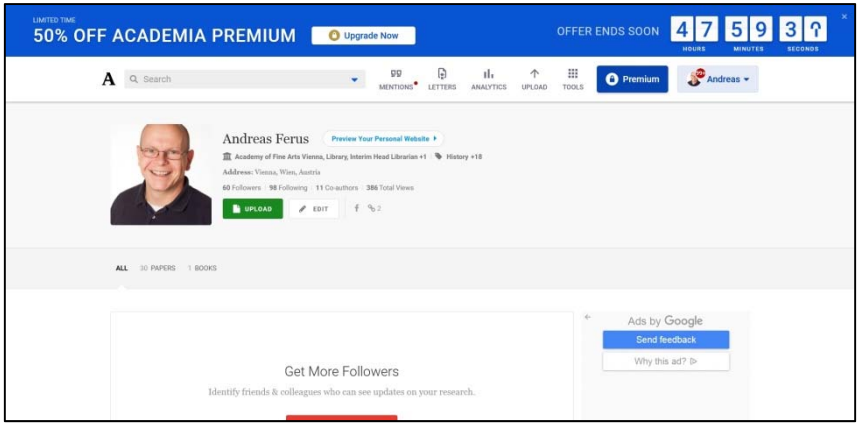
Google Scholar: https://scholar.google.com/



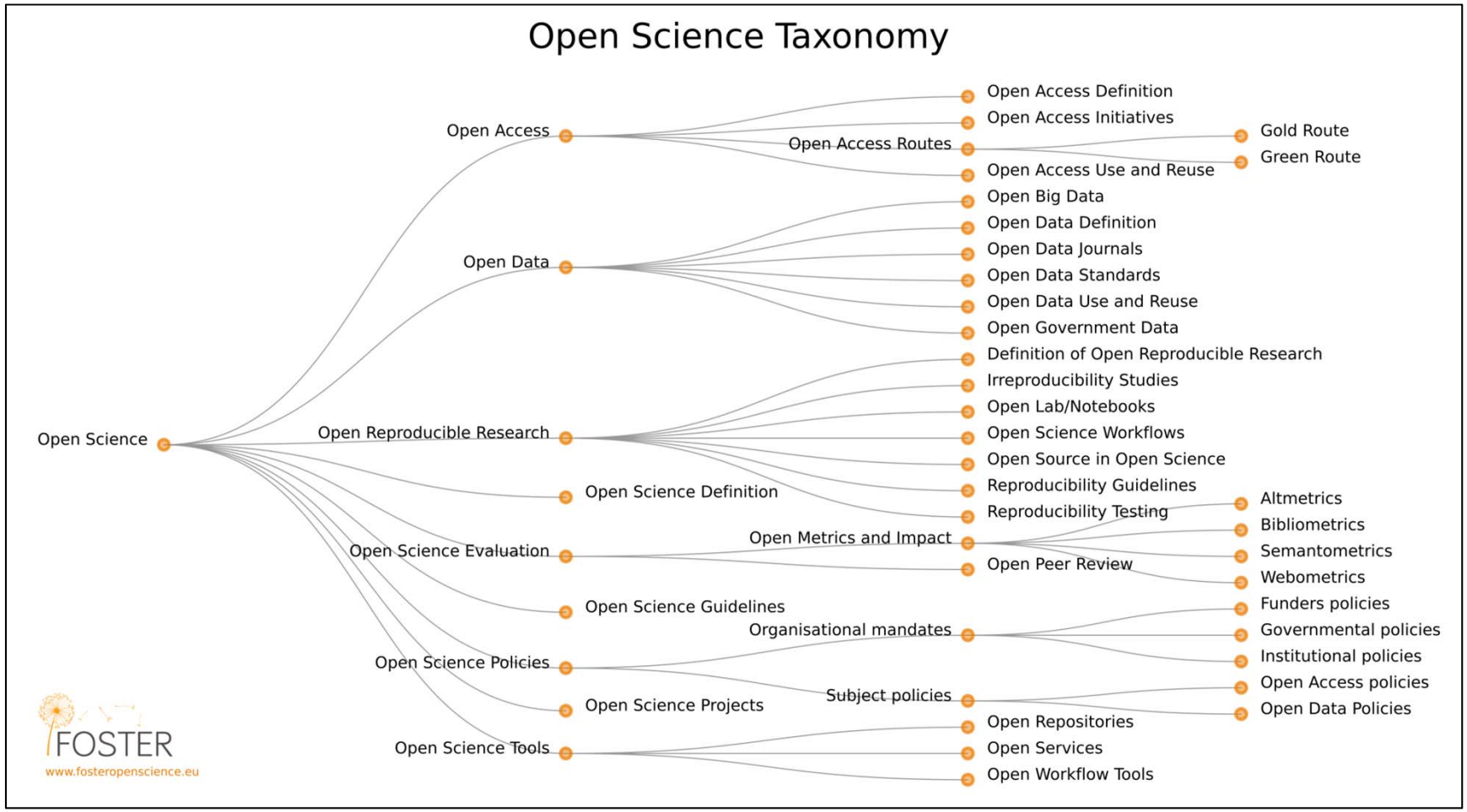
ResearchGate: https://www.researchgate.net/



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

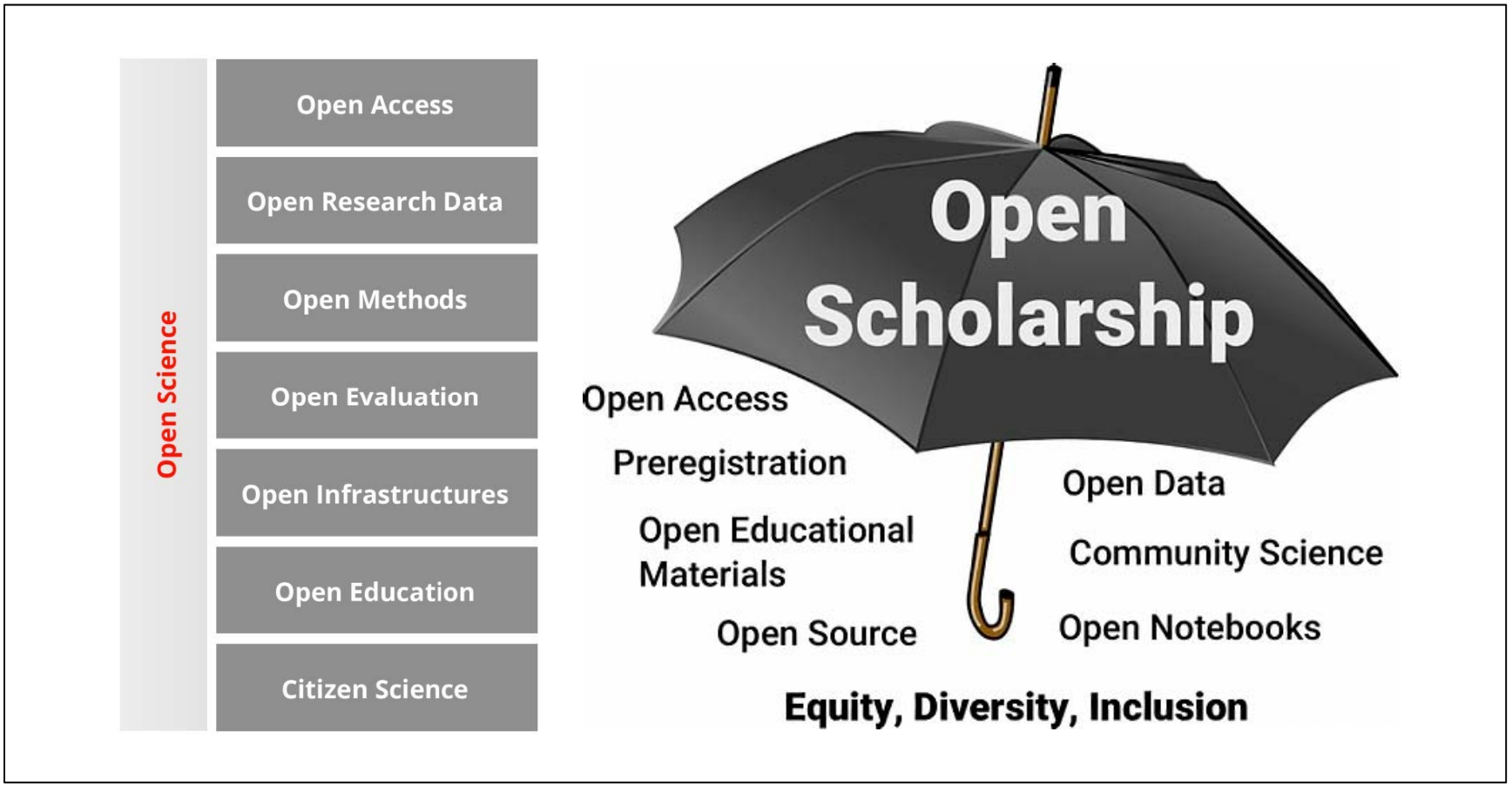


Open Science



FOSTER Open Science Taxonomy: https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/themes/fosterstrap/images/taxonomies/os_taxonomy.png (CC BY 4.0)

Open Science / Open Scholarship



Grafik 1 (links): Open Science Elemente nach OANA (CC 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; 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

Worum geht‘s dabei im Grunde genommen?

Offenheit, **Fairness**, **Diversität** & **Inklusion**

in den Bereichen

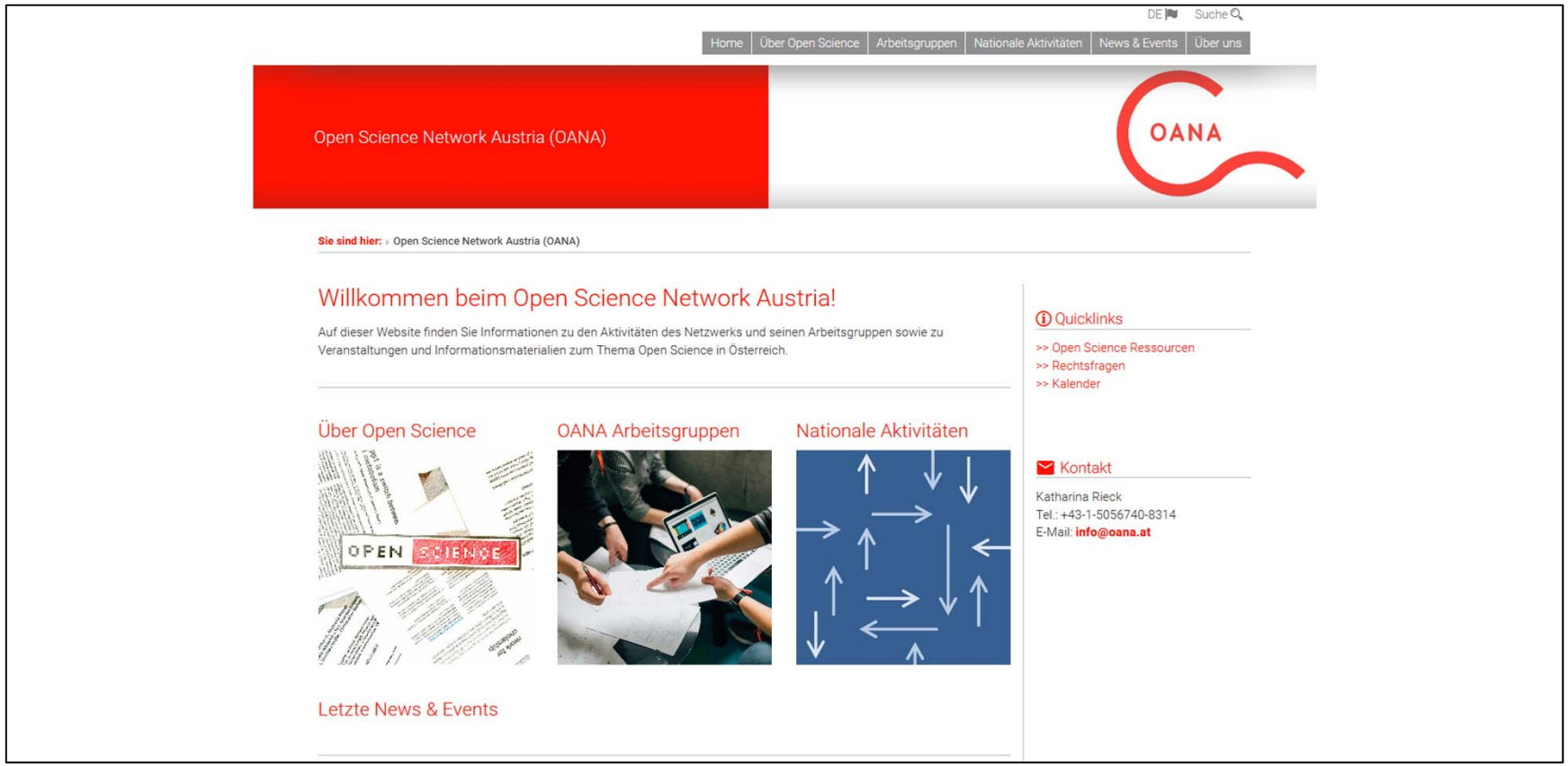
Bildung, **Wissenschaft**, **Kunst** & **Kultur**

im Zusammenhang mit

Daten, **Informationen**, **Infrastrukturen**,

Methoden, **Services** & **Wissen**

Open Science Network Austria (OANA)

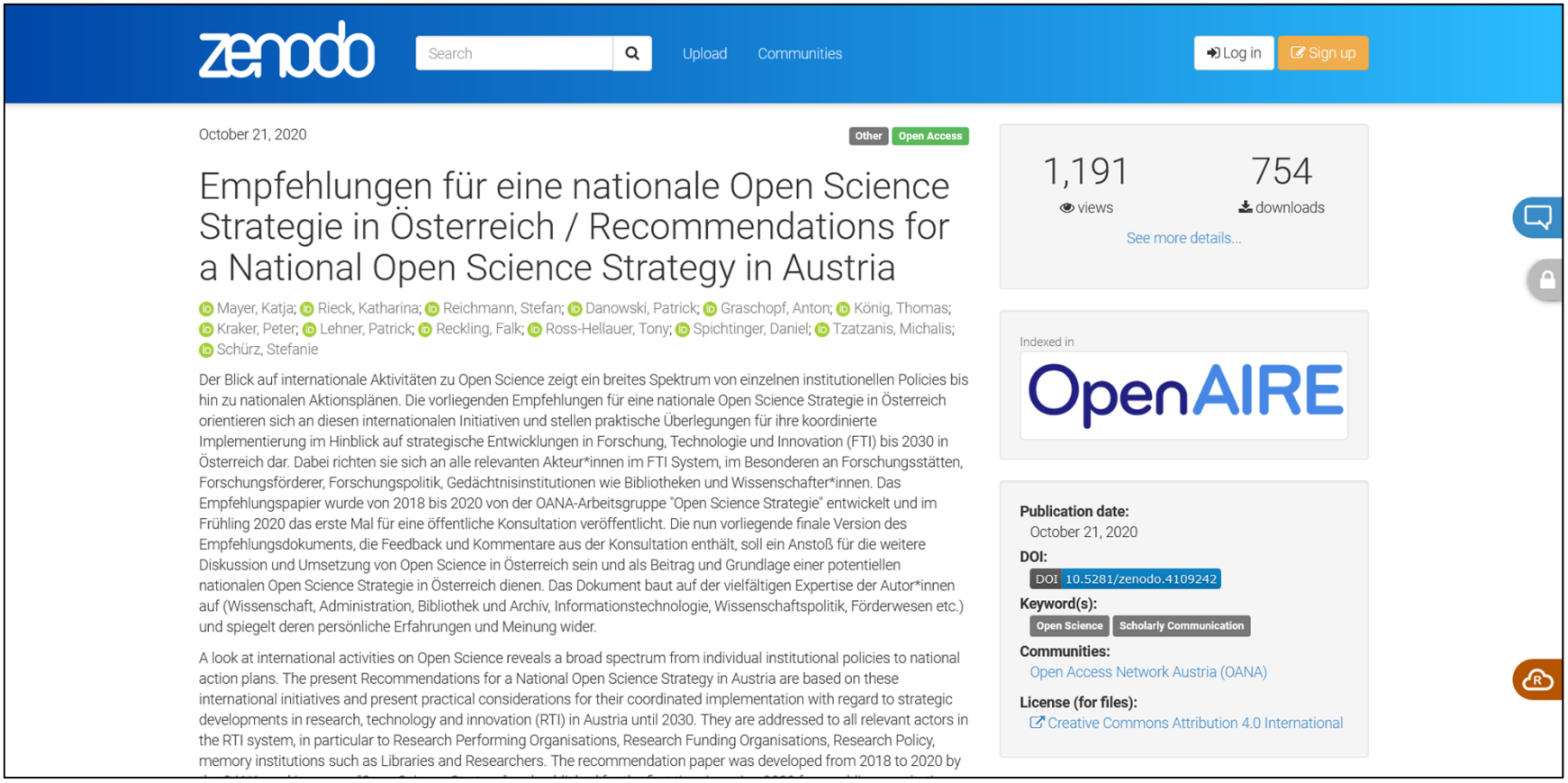


Open Science Network Austria (OANA): https://oana.at/

Open Science Austria (OSA)

Österreichische Universitätenkonferenz (uniko), Open Science Austria (OSA): https://uniko.ac.at/organisation/mitglieder/map/E462/P27464/

Literatur



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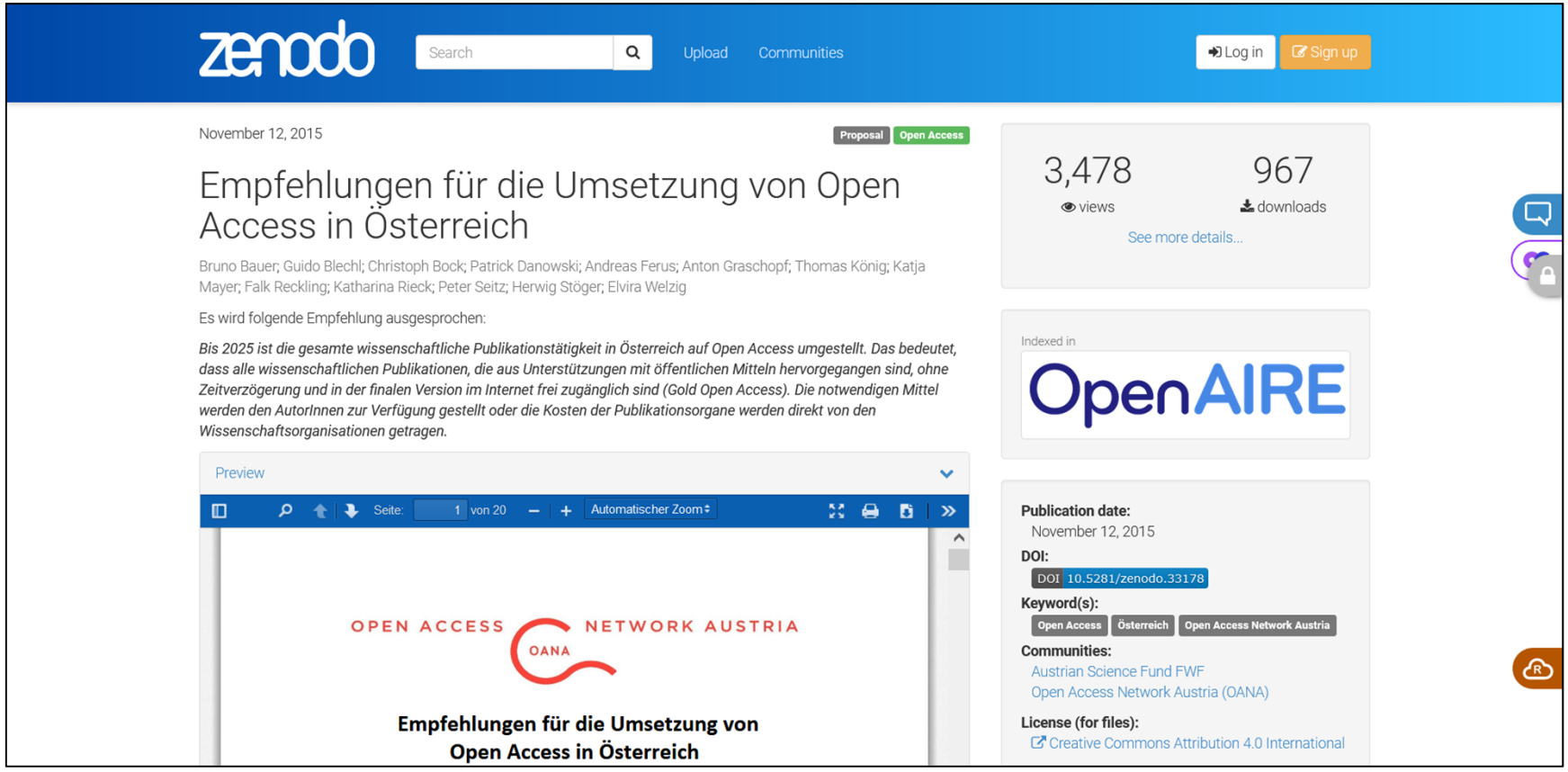
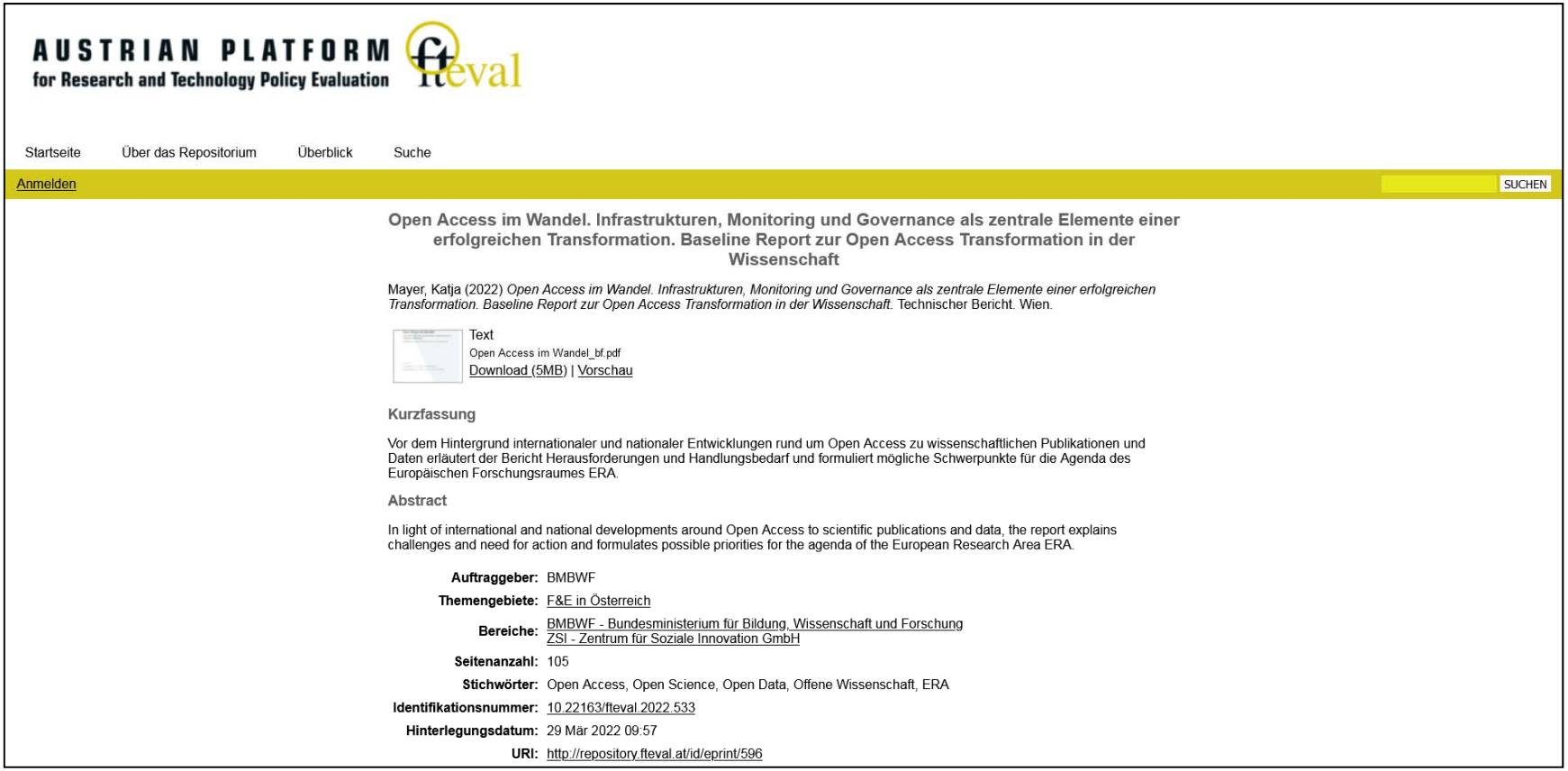
Literatur



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 fteval

Startseite Über das Repositorium Überblick Suche

Anmelden SUCHEN

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
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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.

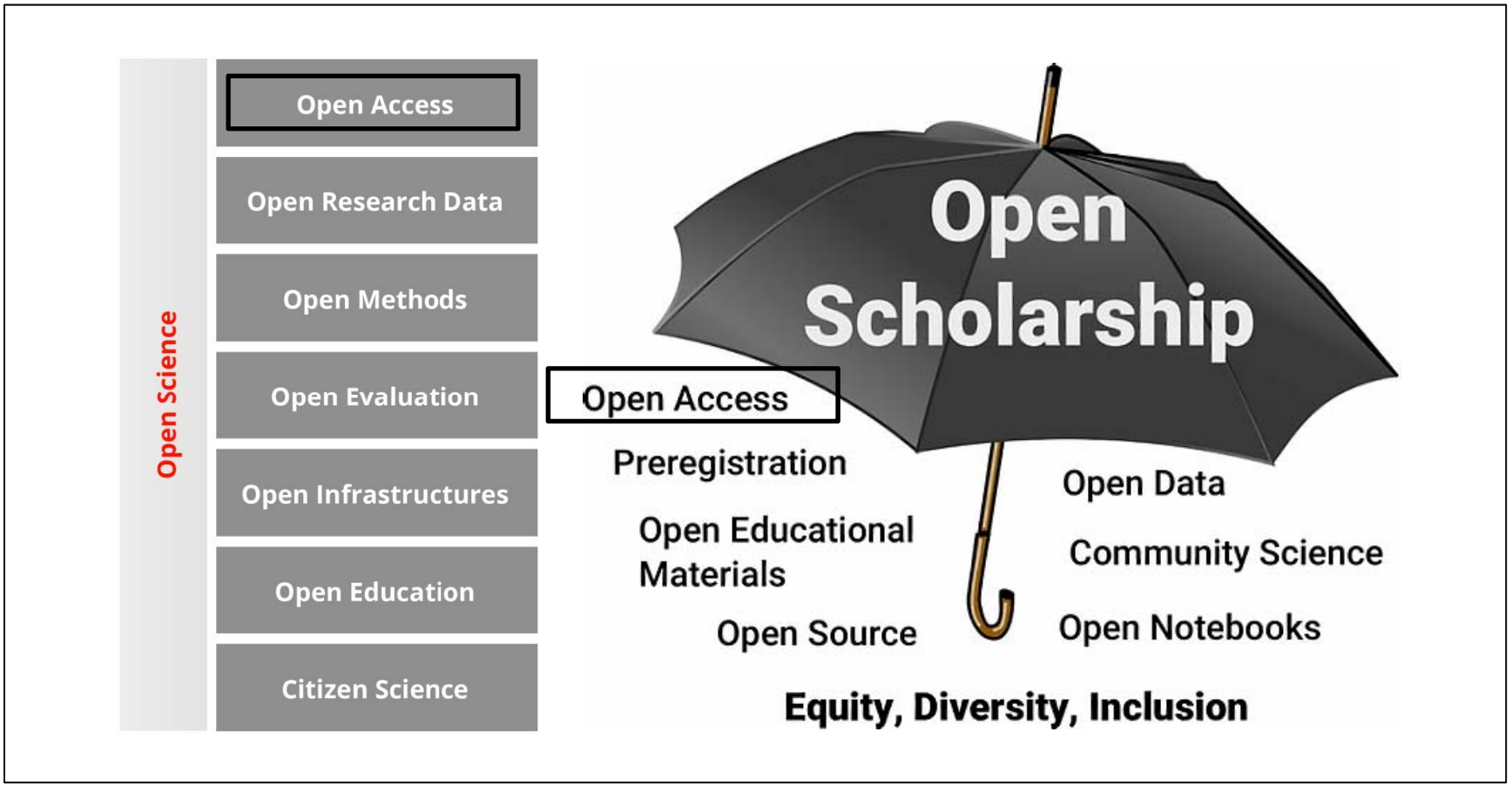
Abstract

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
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)



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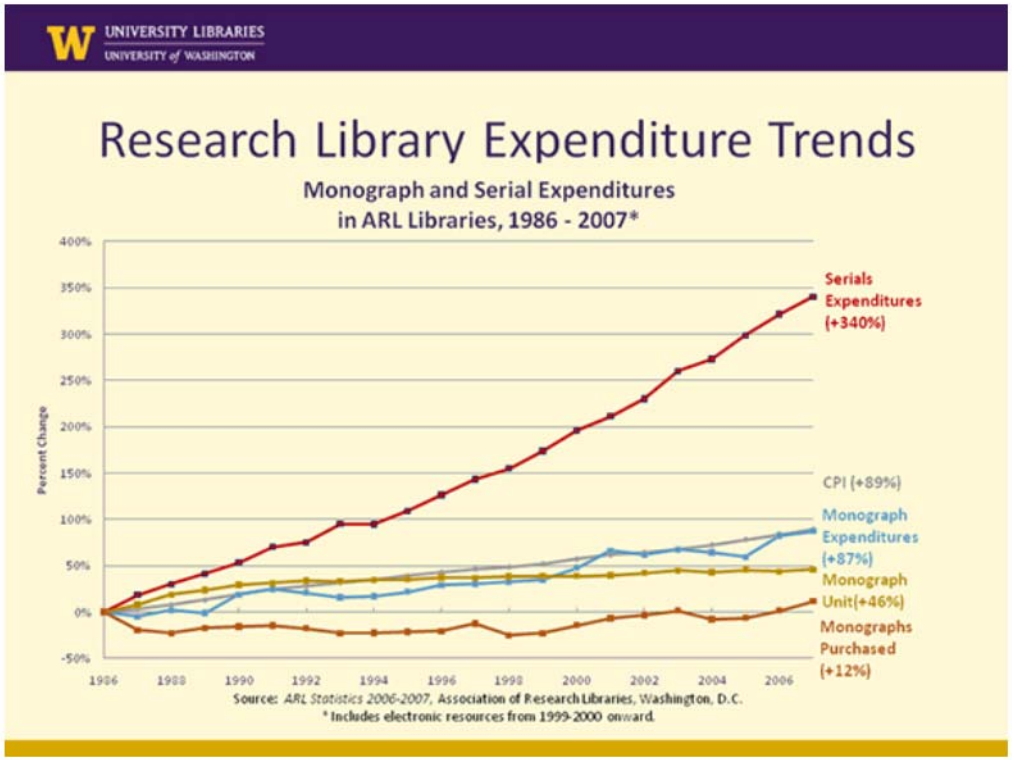
Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“

- Beginn in 1990er Jahren
- stetig **steigende Anschaffungskosten** für wissenschaftliche Publikationen führen zu einer **Belastung der Erwerbungsetats** 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“

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/

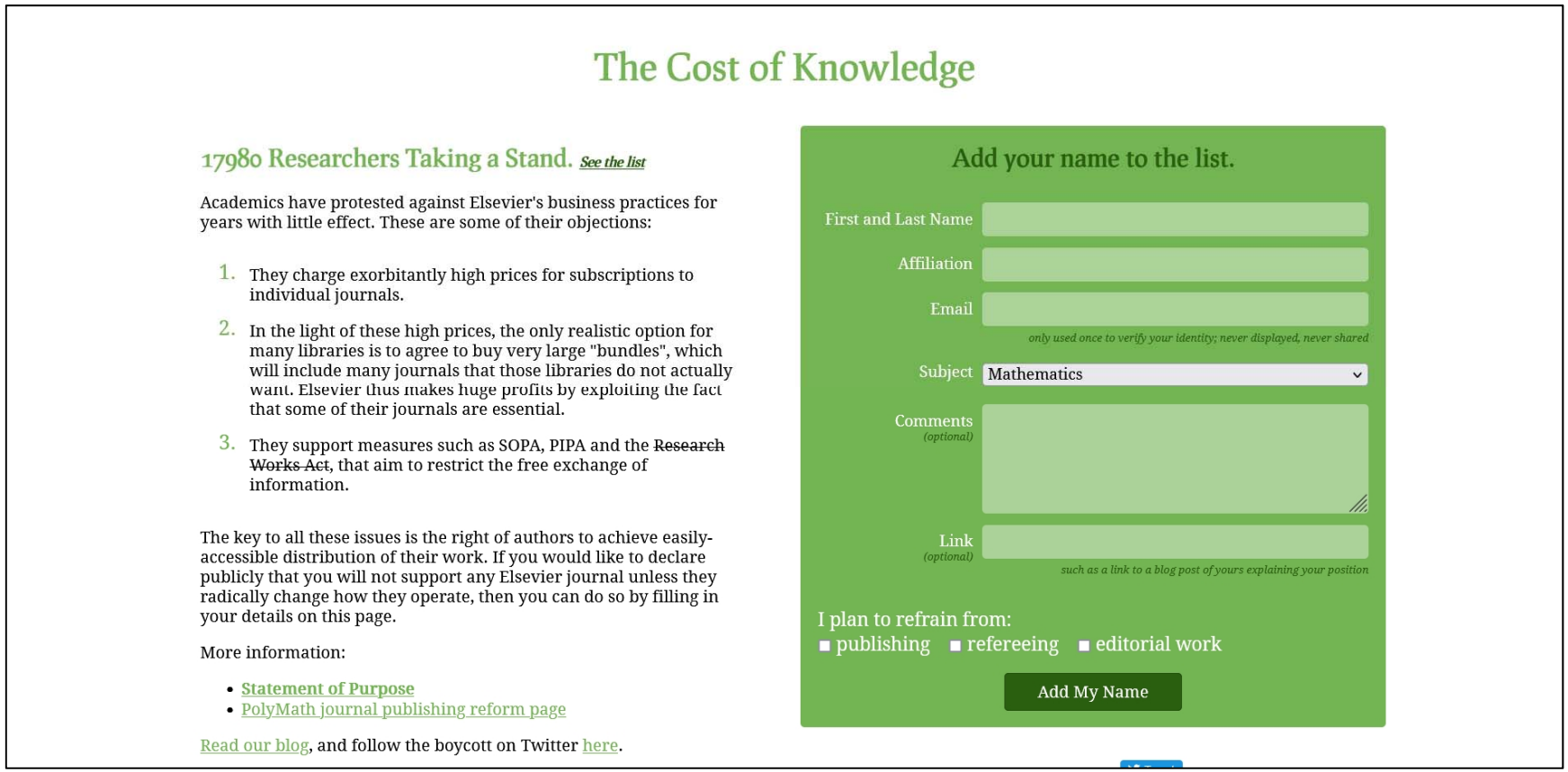
Die „Zeitschriftenkrise“

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/sqqw6/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 Mathematics

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

Add My Name

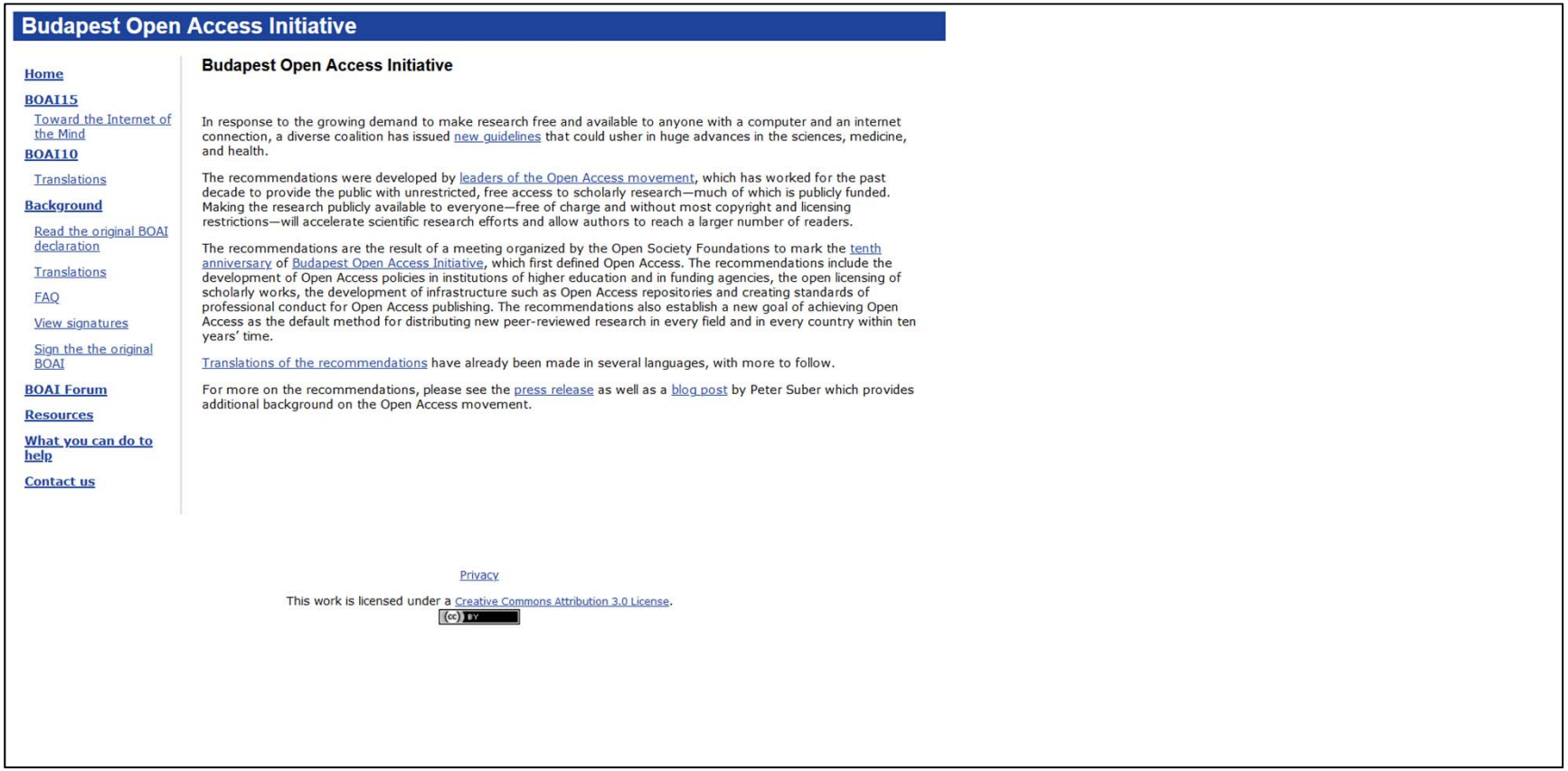
The Cost of Knowledge: http://thecostofknowledge.com/

Was bedeutet Open Access?

- erstmaliger Gebrauch des Terminus im Kontext der ***Budapest Open Access Initiative*** (Februar 2002)
- weitere wichtige Erkärungen, 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).

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing: http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm

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

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****,* ***Quellentexte*** *und* ***digitale Reproduktionen****.“*

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

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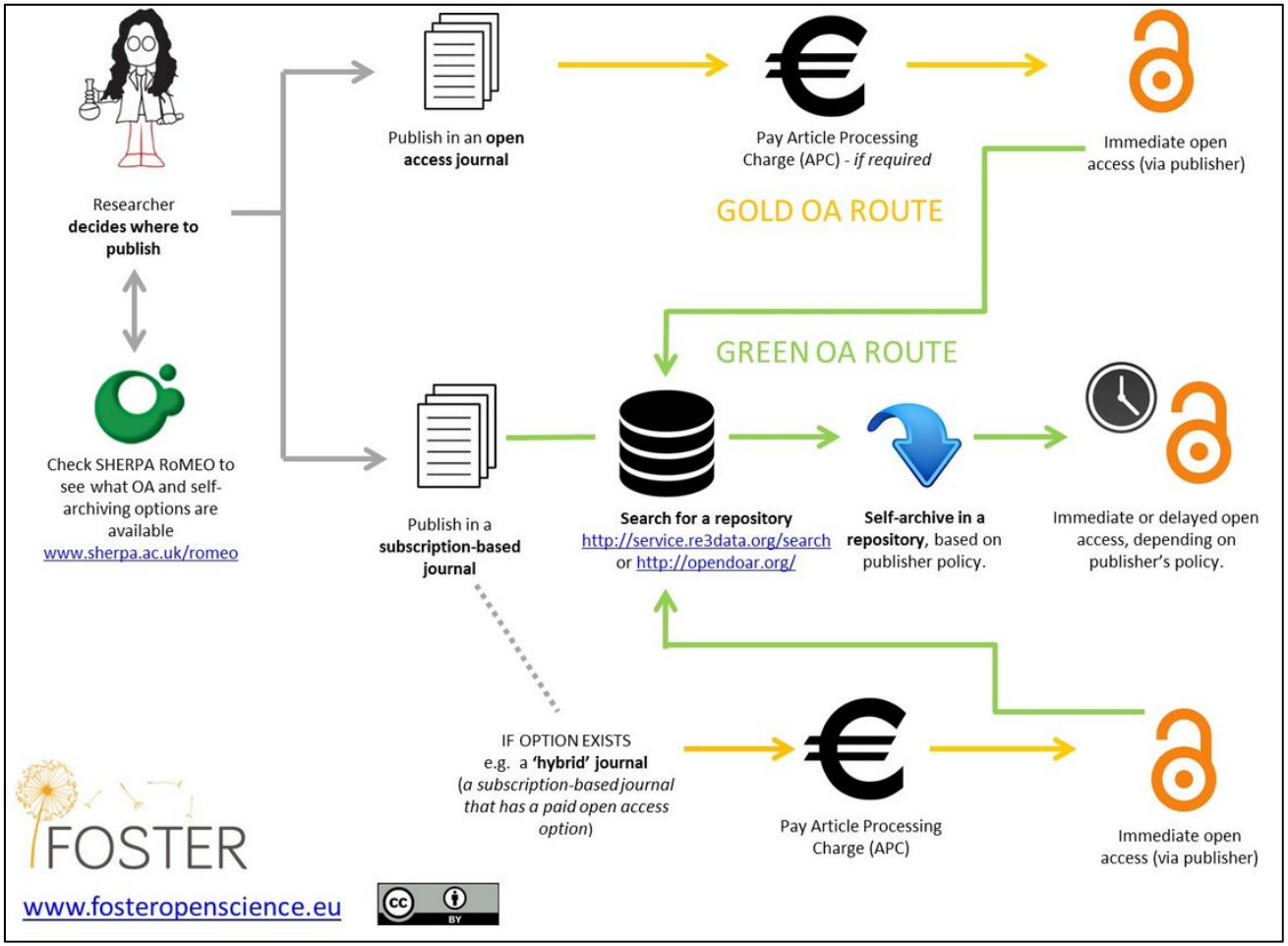
Was bedeutet Open Access?

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*

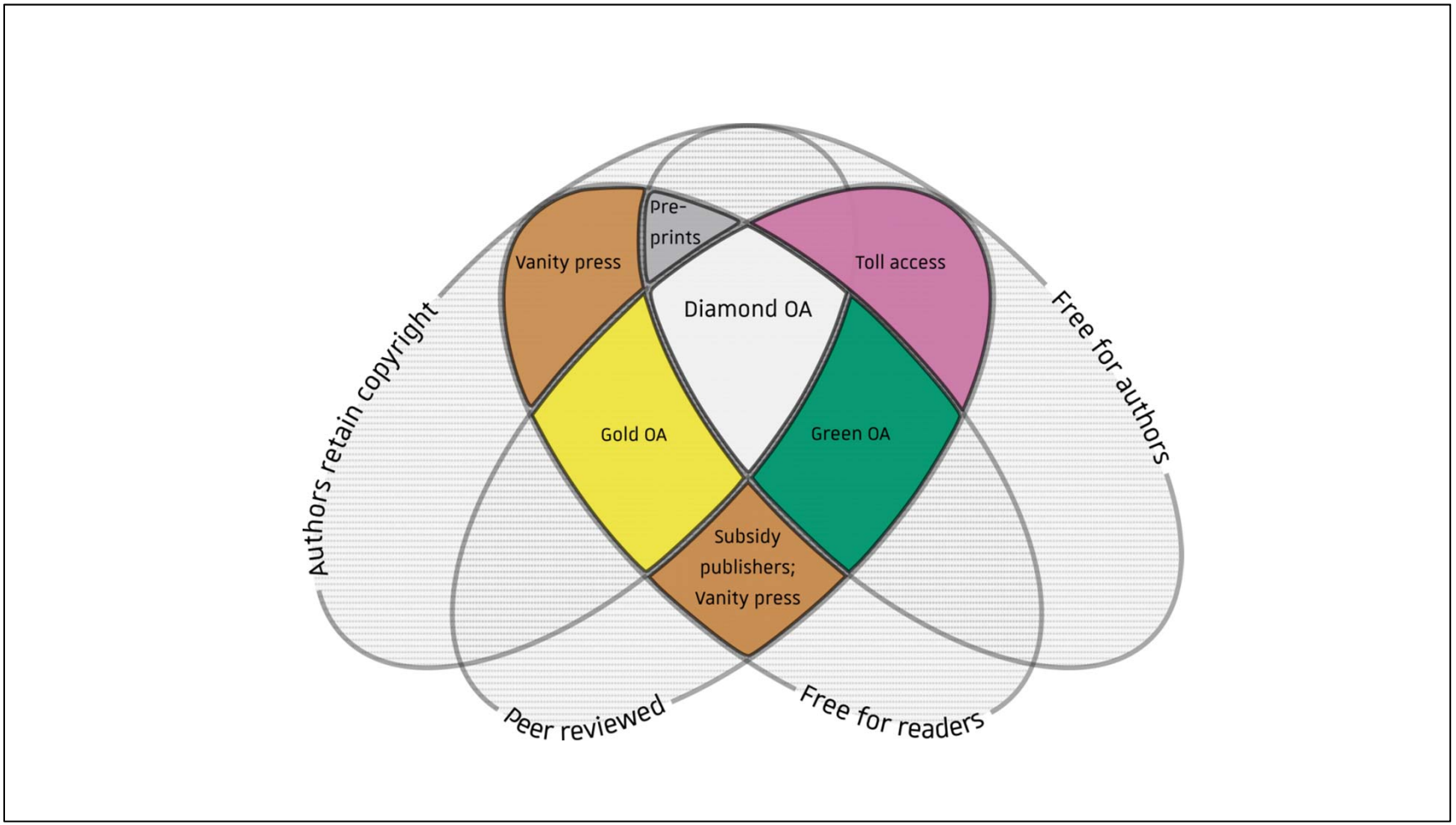
- **Gold Open Access**: **Erstveröffentlichung** der Forschungsergebnisse in OA-Publikationsmedien
  - **Hybrid Open Access**: Beiträge in Subskriptionszeitschriften etc. werden gegen Bezahlung einer Publikationsgebühr (optional) frei zugänglich gemacht
- **Green Open Access**: nachträgliche oder zeitgleiche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

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



FOSTER: https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/

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



Jamie Farquharson (2018): Diamond open access venn. figshare. Dataset. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.6900566.v1 CC BY 4.0

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 jrnl.	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

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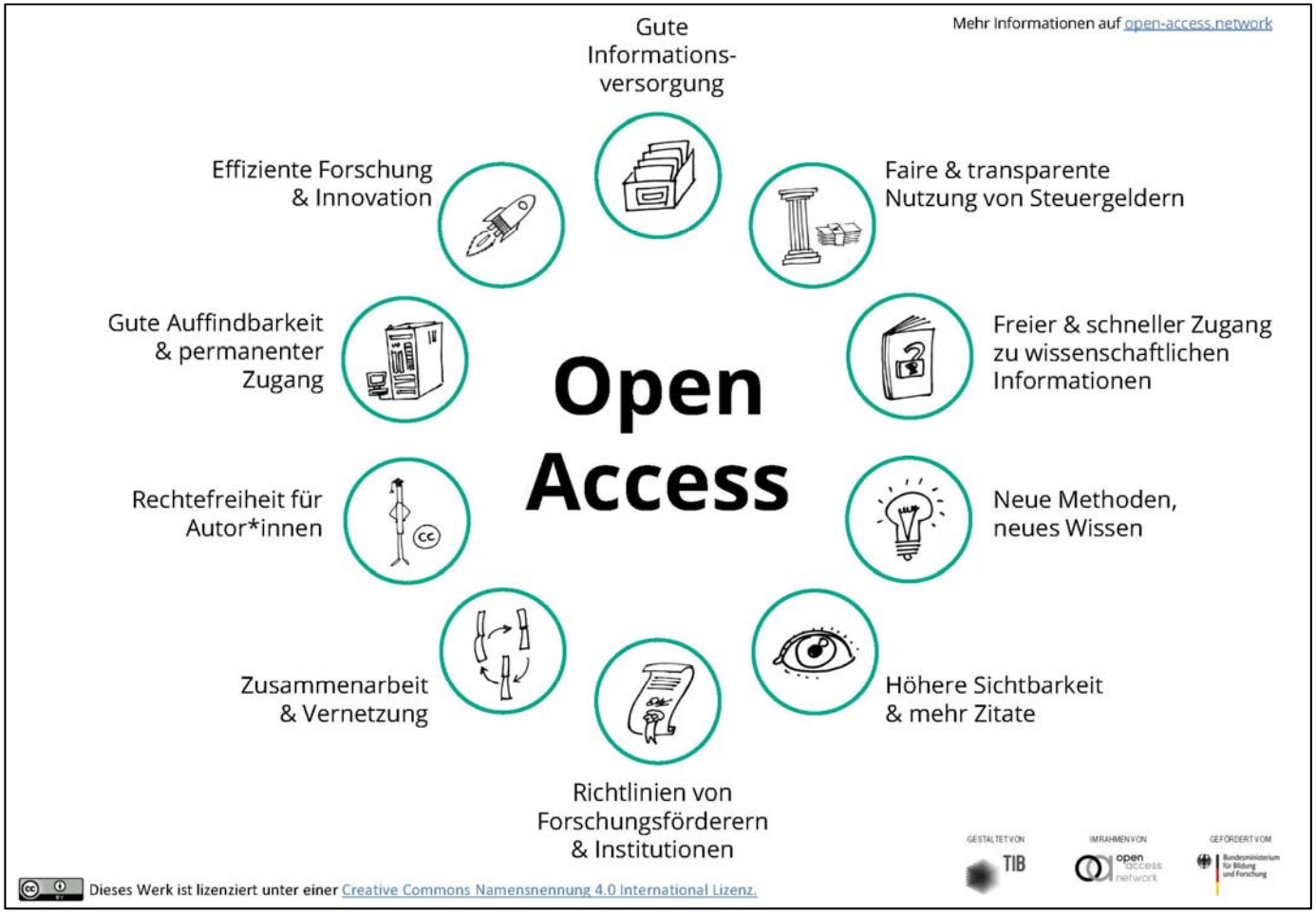
Jeroen Bosman & Bianca Kramer (2021): Publishing Open Access.
https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/10ucvSVTz3IMibZdtKBNaycD42UUqfmG5xYQ1w2Gt52E/edit#slide=id.gc199604527_3_8 Public Domain

Gründe für Open Access



Helene Brinken (2021). 10 Gründe für Open Access. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4643859

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

DOI: https://doi.org/10.31263/voebm.v74i1.6255

Schlagworte: Forschungsdatenmanagement, Data Stewards, Kompetenzen

Abstract

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.

Bd. 74 Nr. 1 (2021)

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Melanie Grießer (2017). Creative Commons Kartenspiel & Cheat Sheet: https://blog.llz.uni-halle.de/2017/08/creativecommons-memory-cheatsheet/

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	●	●	●	●	–	✖	✖
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Ulrike Krabe (2013). Verwendung der Creative Commons Lizenzen: https://blog.llz.uni-halle.de/2013/03/verwendung-der-creative-commons-lizenzen/

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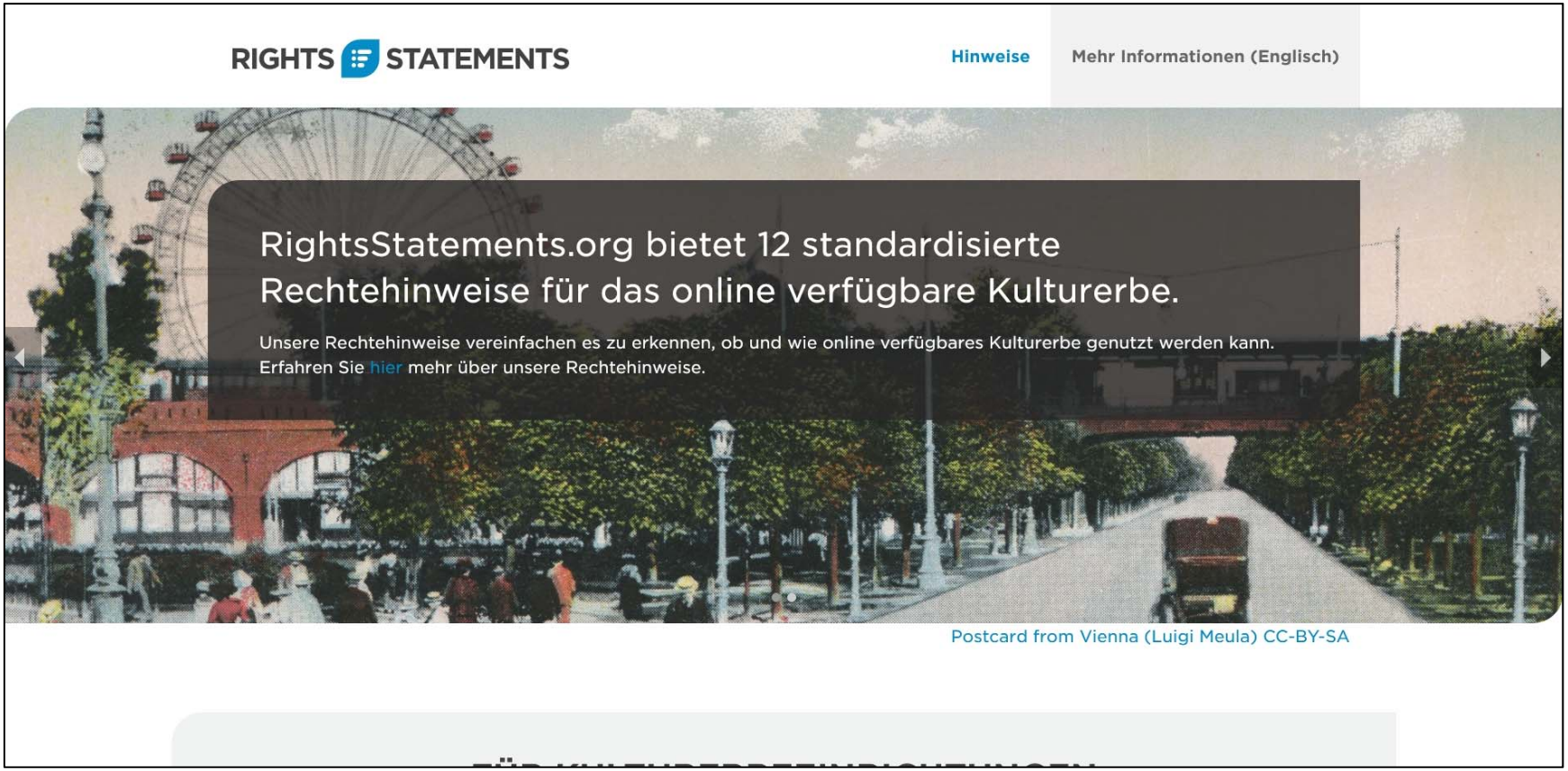

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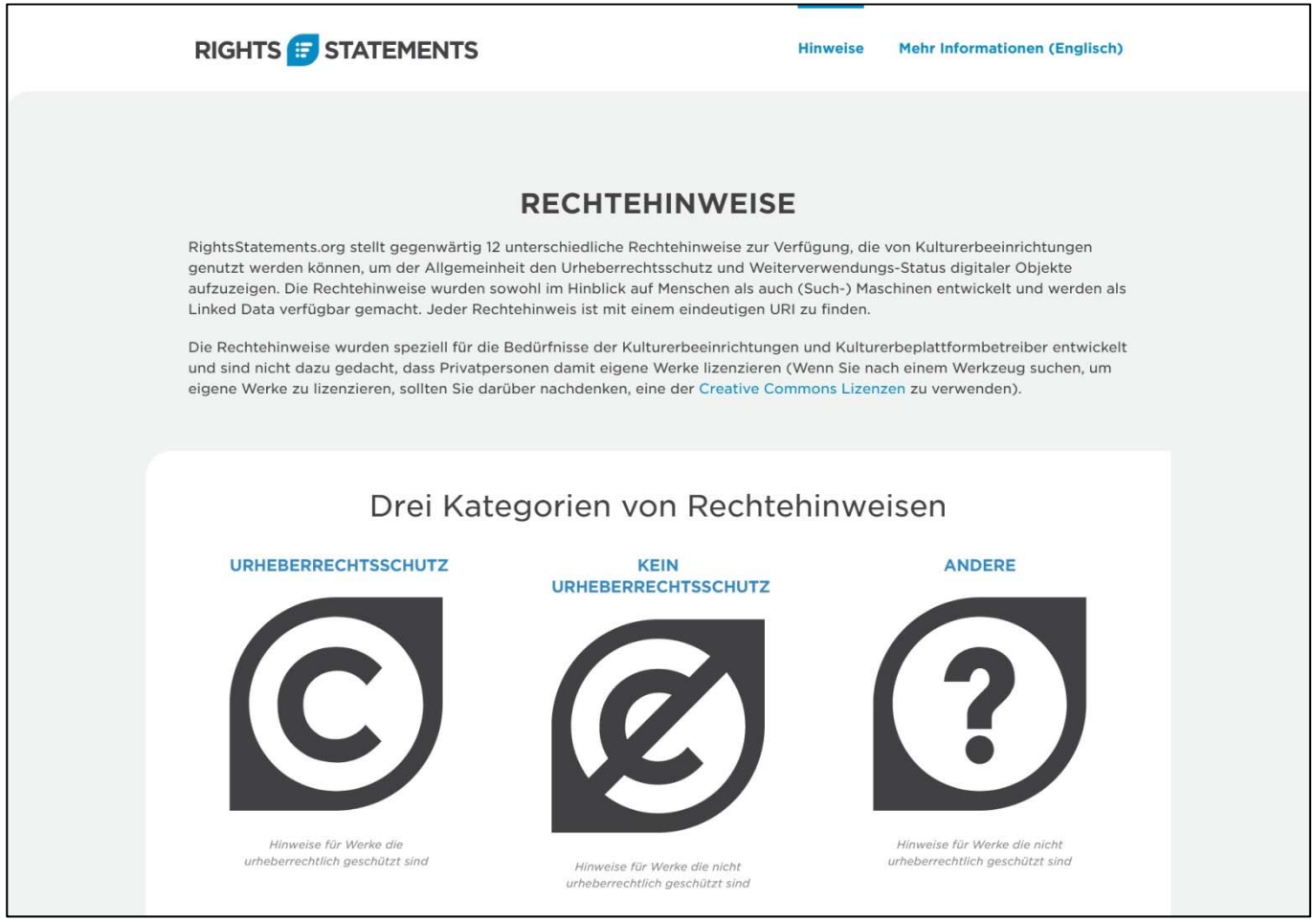

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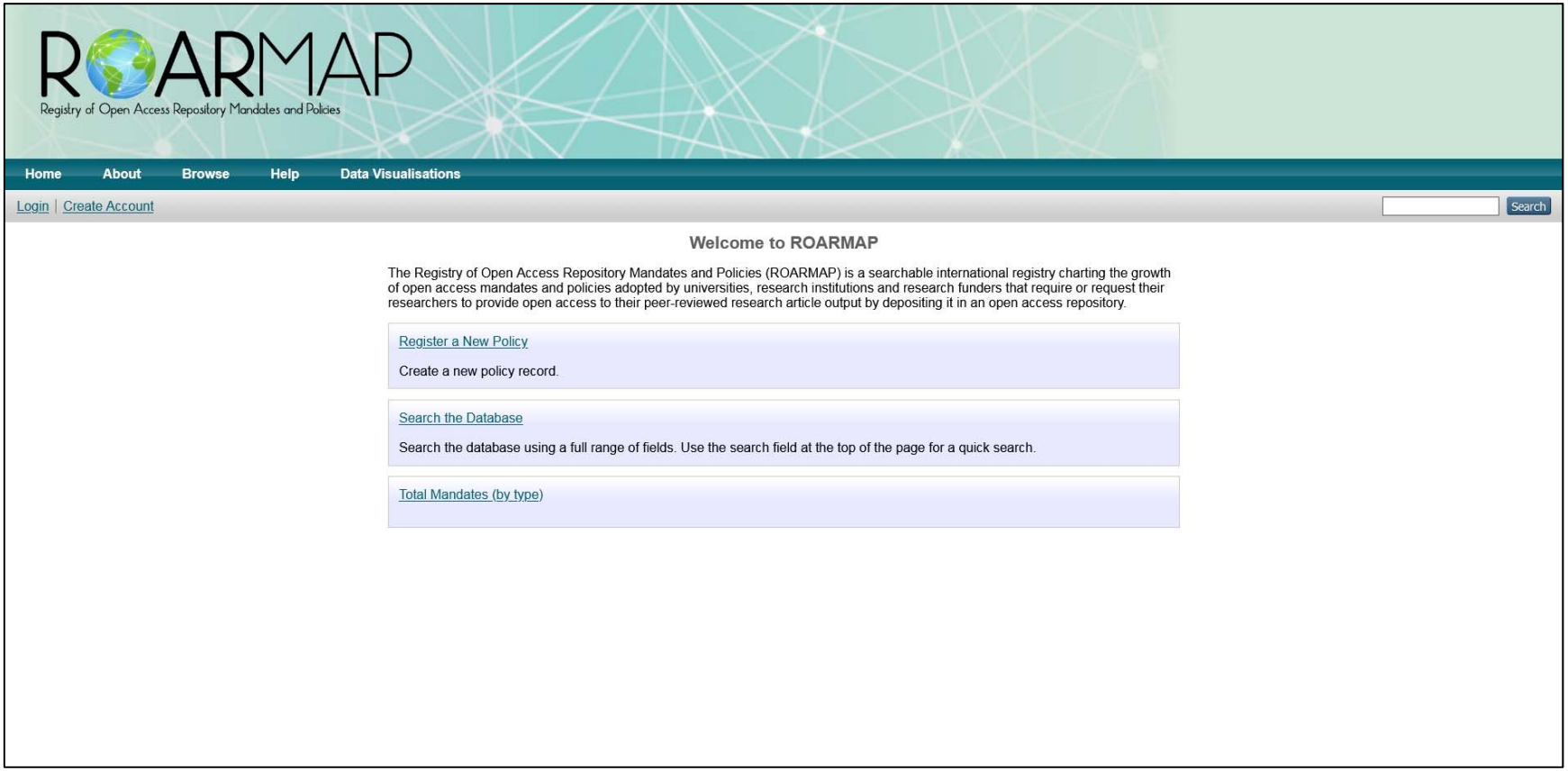
SPARC (2014). How open is it?: https://sparcopen.org/our-work/howopenisit/

Open Access-Policies von Institutionen



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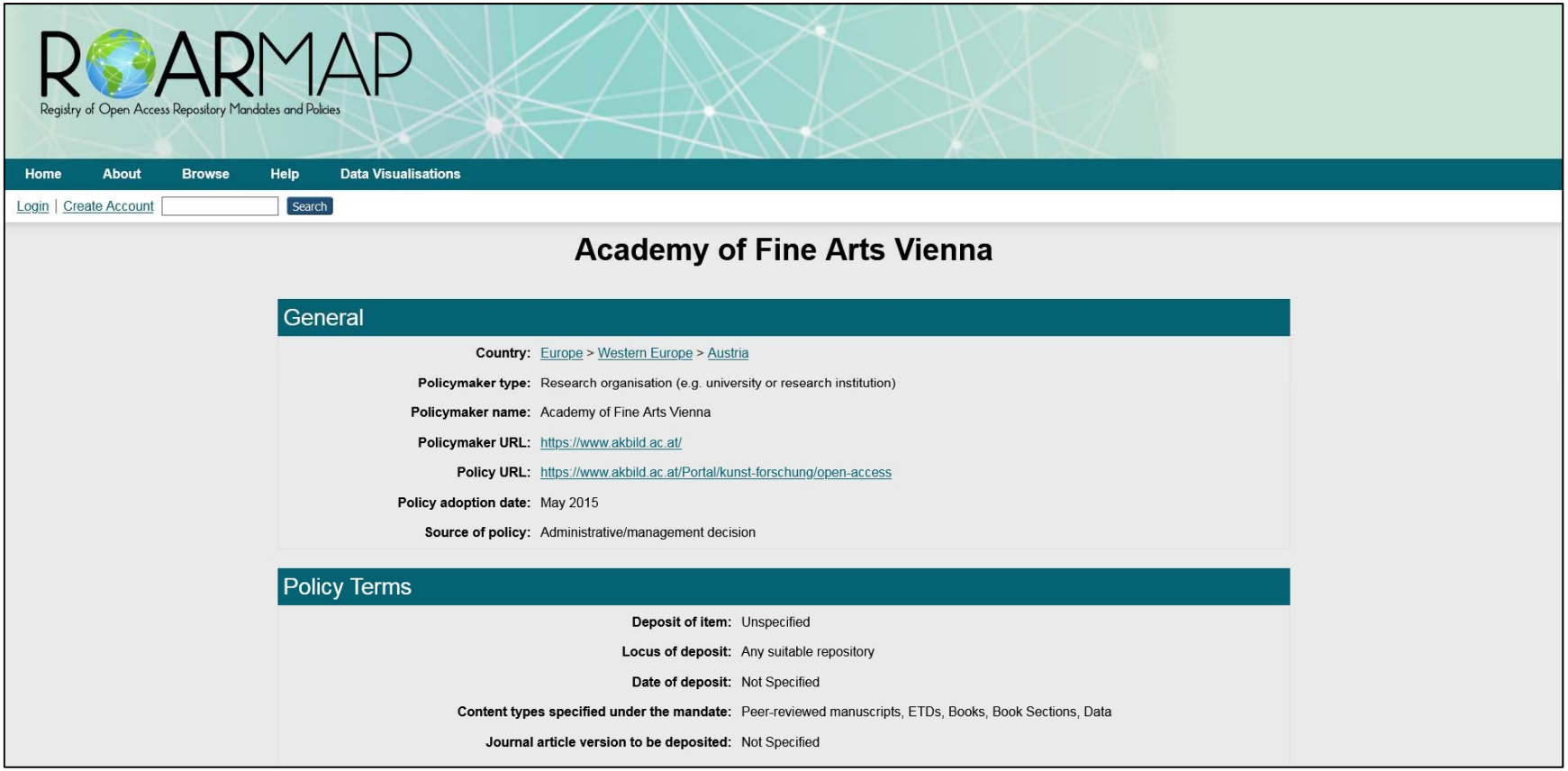
Open Access-Policies von Institutionen



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

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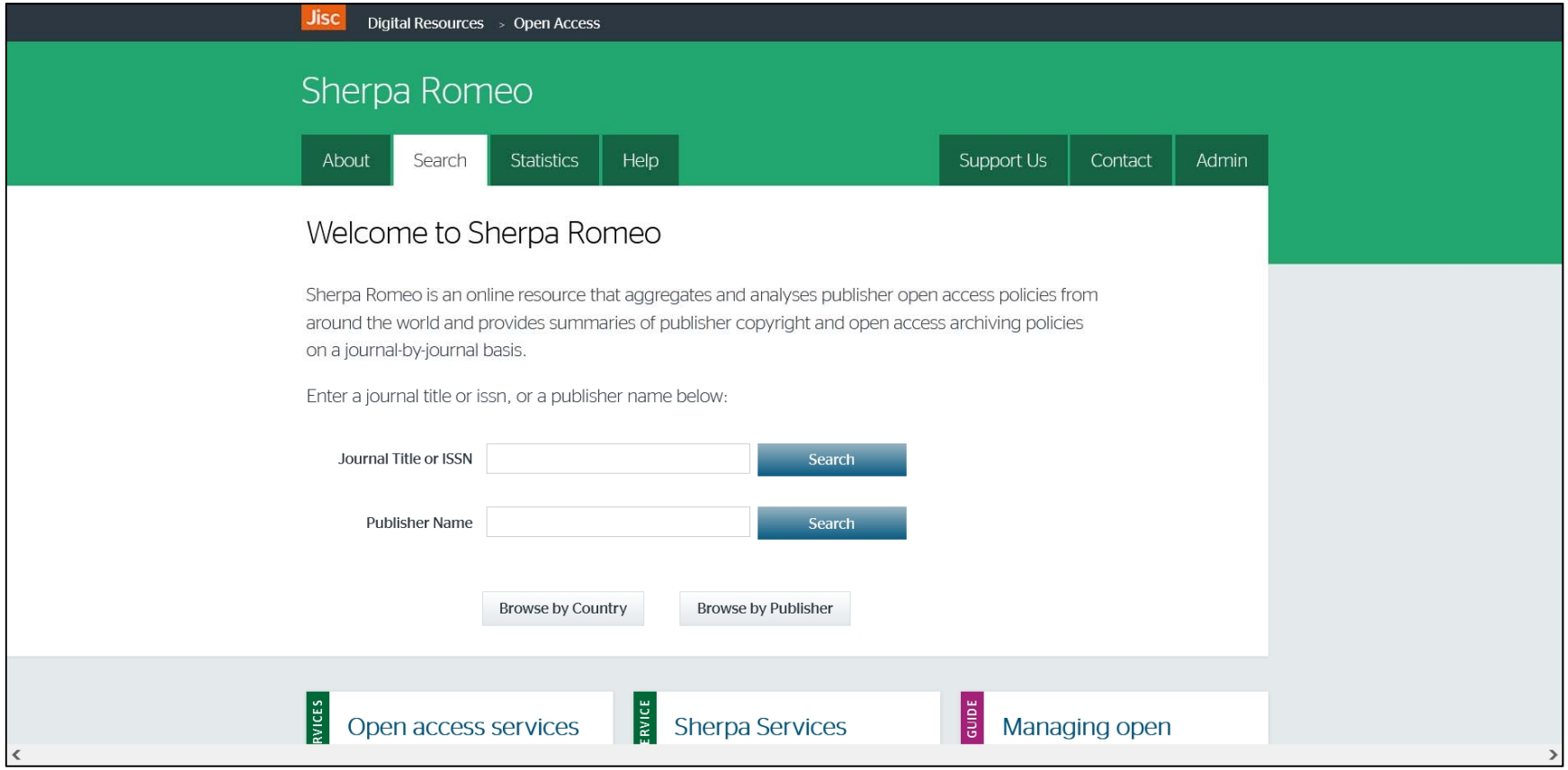

Sherpa Romeo: https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

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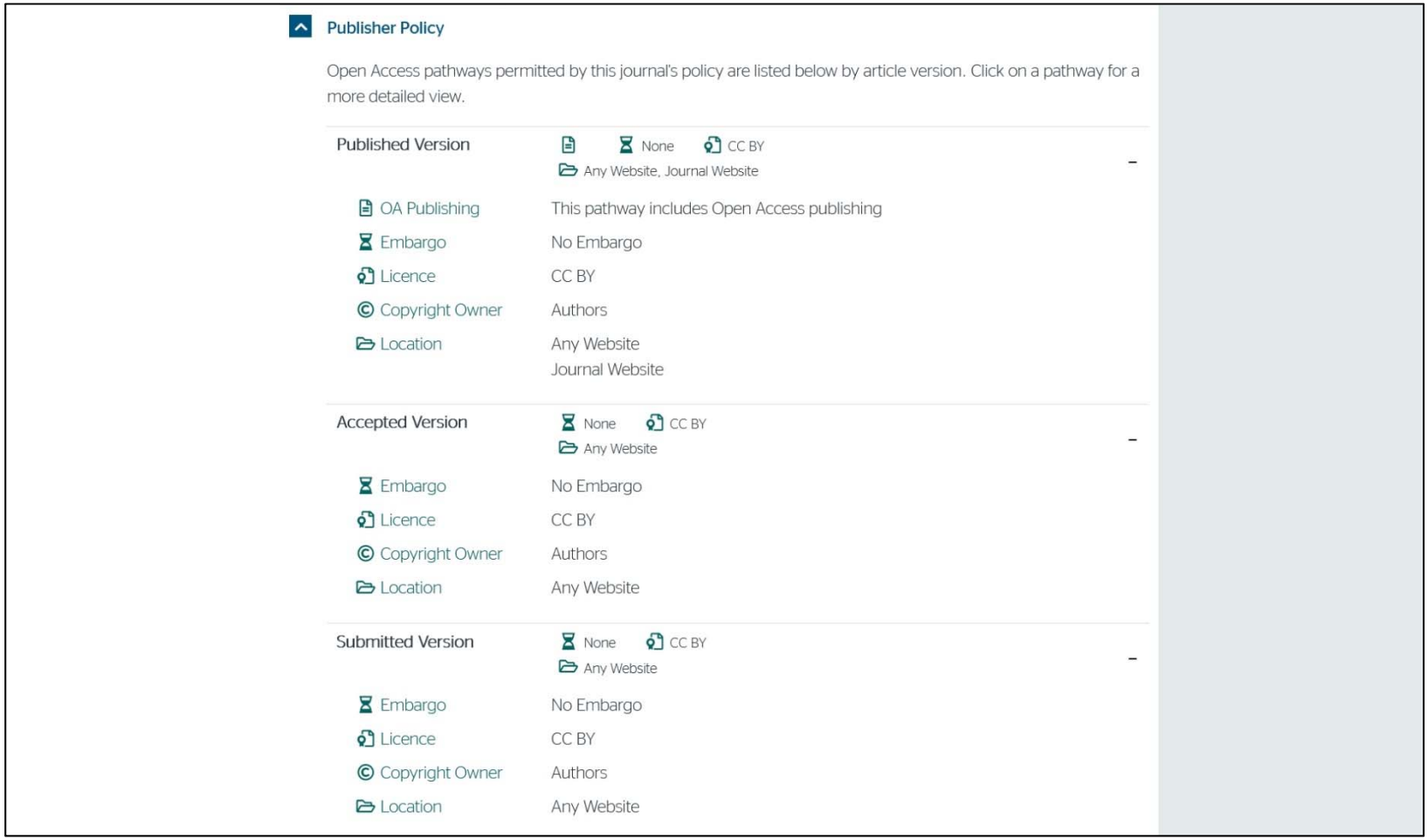

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Copyright Owner	Authors
Location	Any Website

Submitted Version

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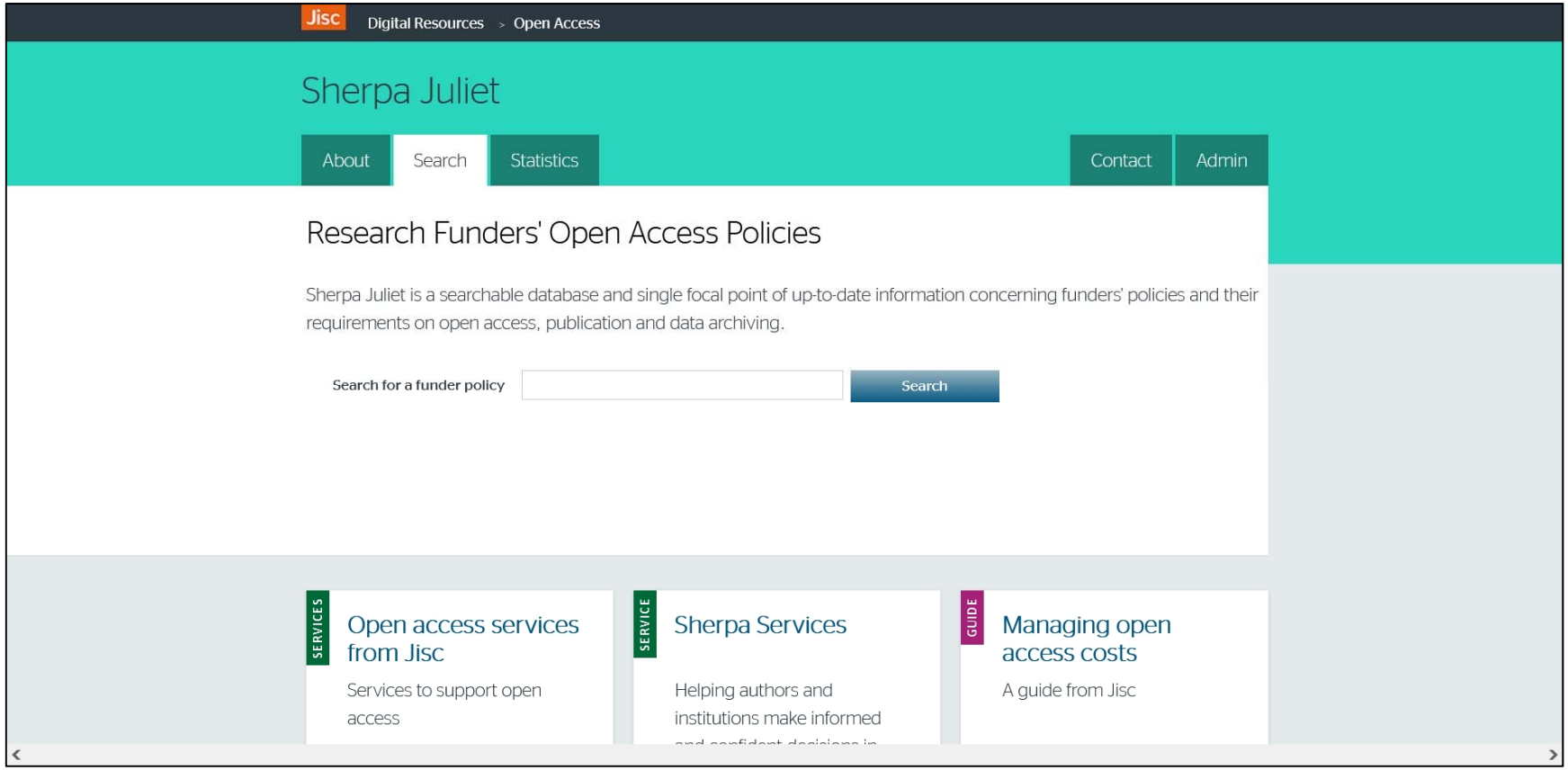
Location	Any Website

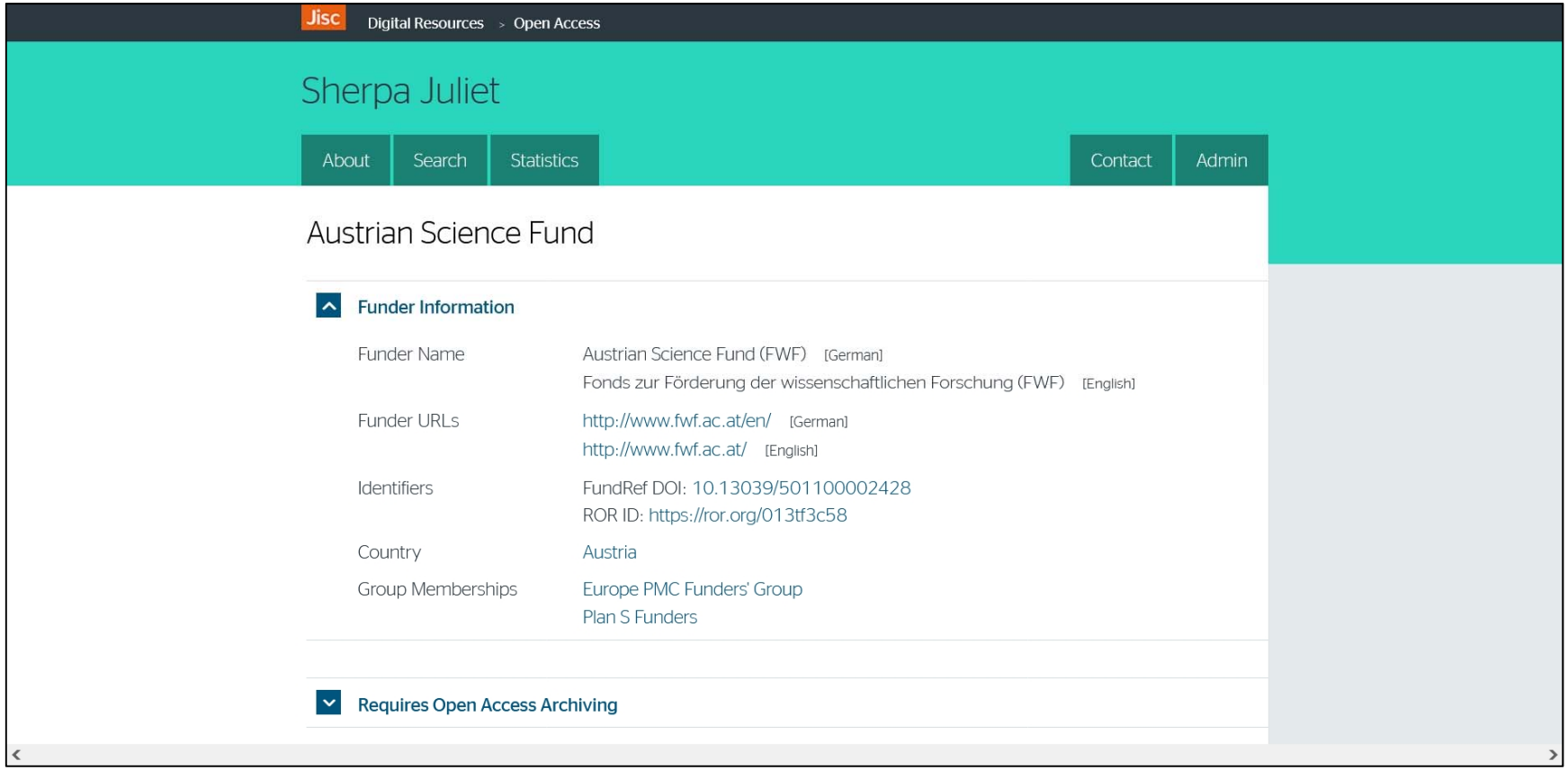
Sherpa Romeo: https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

Open Access-Policies von Forschungsförderungsorganisationen



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

Open Access-Policies von Forschungsförderungsorganisationen



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

cOAlition S und Plan S

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

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, Plan S, Principles and Implementation:
https://www.coalition-s.org/addendum-to-the-coalition-s-guidance-on-the-implementation-of-plan-s/principles-and-implementation/

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, Plan S, Principles and Implementation:
https://www.coalition-s.org/addendum-to-the-coalition-s-guidance-on-the-implementation-of-plan-s/principles-and-implementation/

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, Plan S, Principles and Implementation:
https://www.coalition-s.org/addendum-to-the-coalition-s-guidance-on-the-implementation-of-plan-s/principles-and-implementation/

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, Plan S, Principles and Implementation:
https://www.coalition-s.org/addendum-to-the-coalition-s-guidance-on-the-implementation-of-plan-s/principles-and-implementation/

cOAlition S und Plan S: Prinzipien

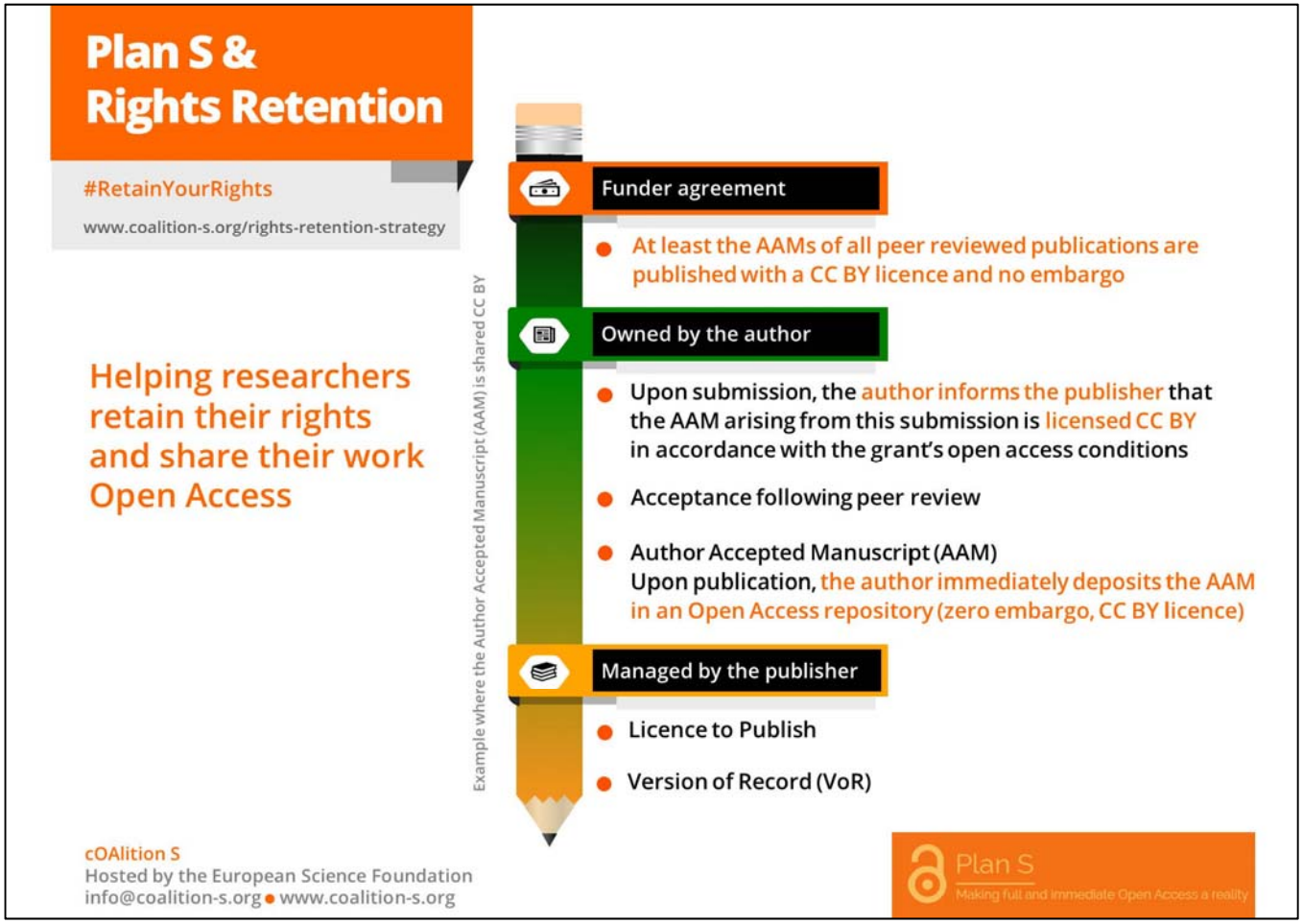
8. The Funders do not support the 'hybrid' model of publishing. However, as a transitional pathway towards full Open Access within a clearly defined timeframe, and only as part of transformative arrangements, Funders may contribute to financially supporting such arrangements;

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.

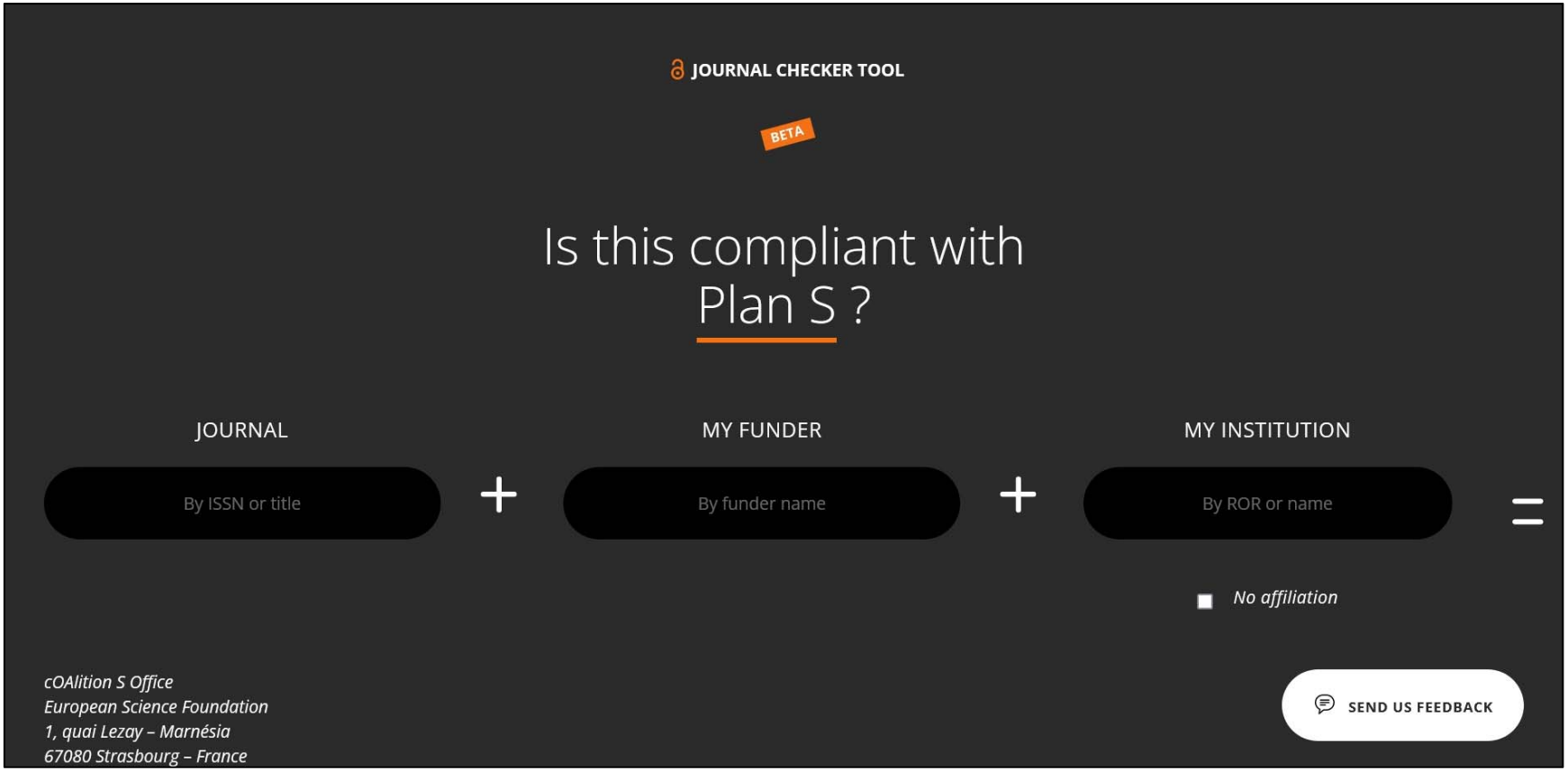
cOAlition S, Plan S, Principles and Implementation:
https://www.coalition-s.org/addendum-to-the-coalition-s-guidance-on-the-implementation-of-plan-s/principles-and-implementation/

cOAlition S und Plan S: Rights Retention Strategy



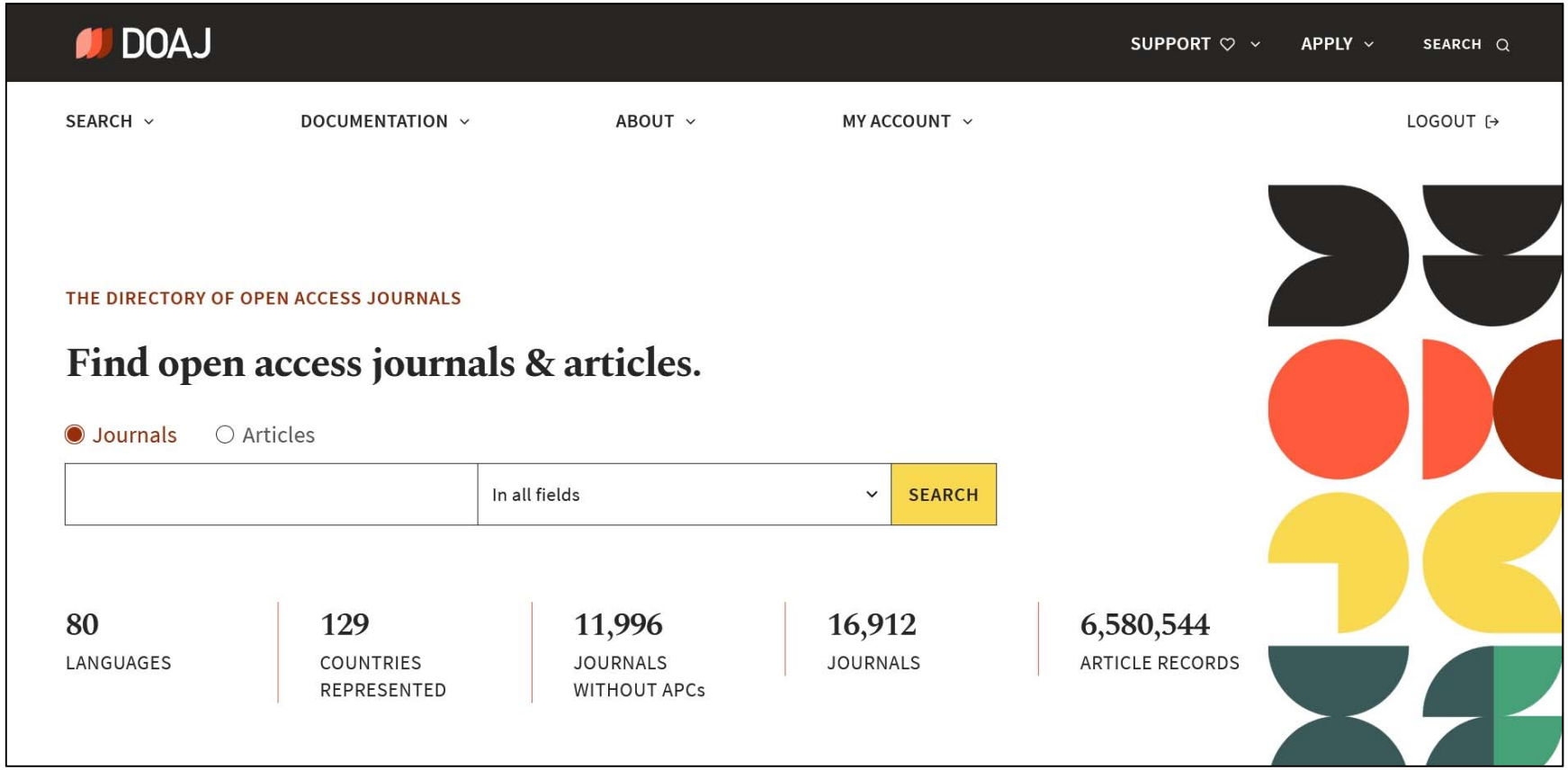
cOAlition S, Plan S Rights Retention Strategy: https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/

cOAlition S und Plan S: Journal Checker Tool



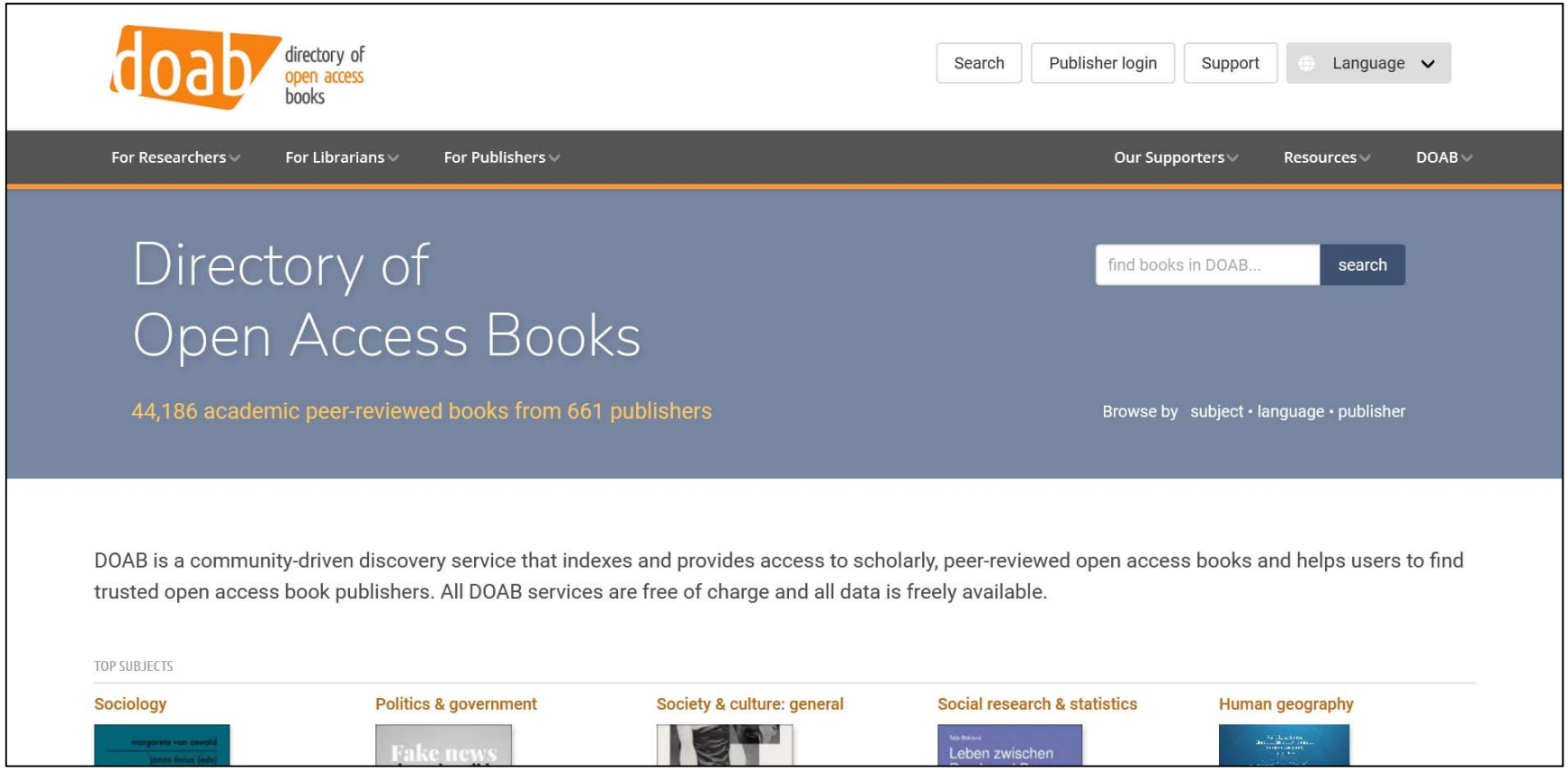
cOAlition S, Plan S Journal Checker Tool: https://journalcheckertool.org/

Open Access-Zeitschriften und -Zeitschriftenbeiträge



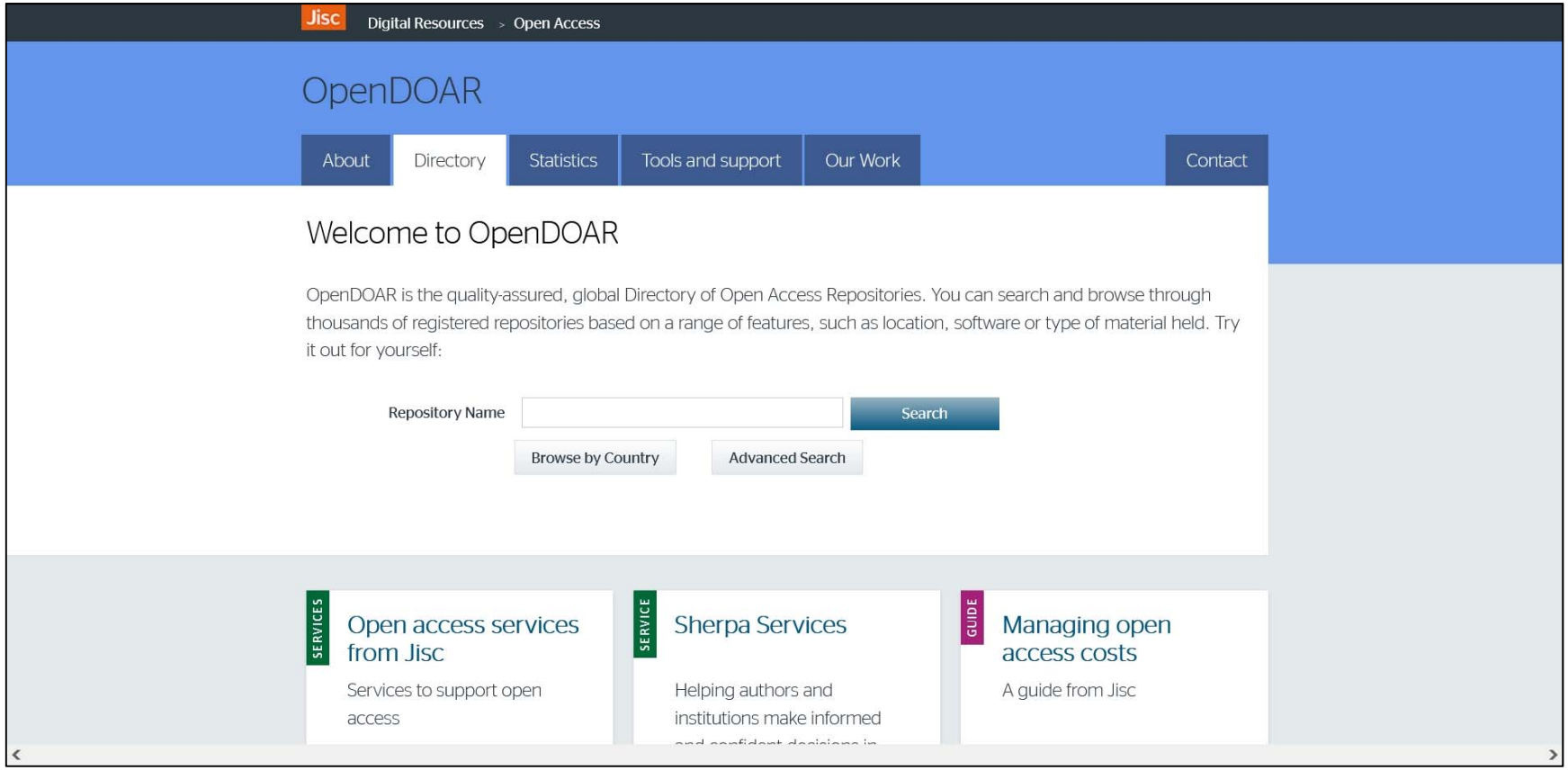
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ): https://doaj.org/

Open Access-Bücher und -Buchkapitel



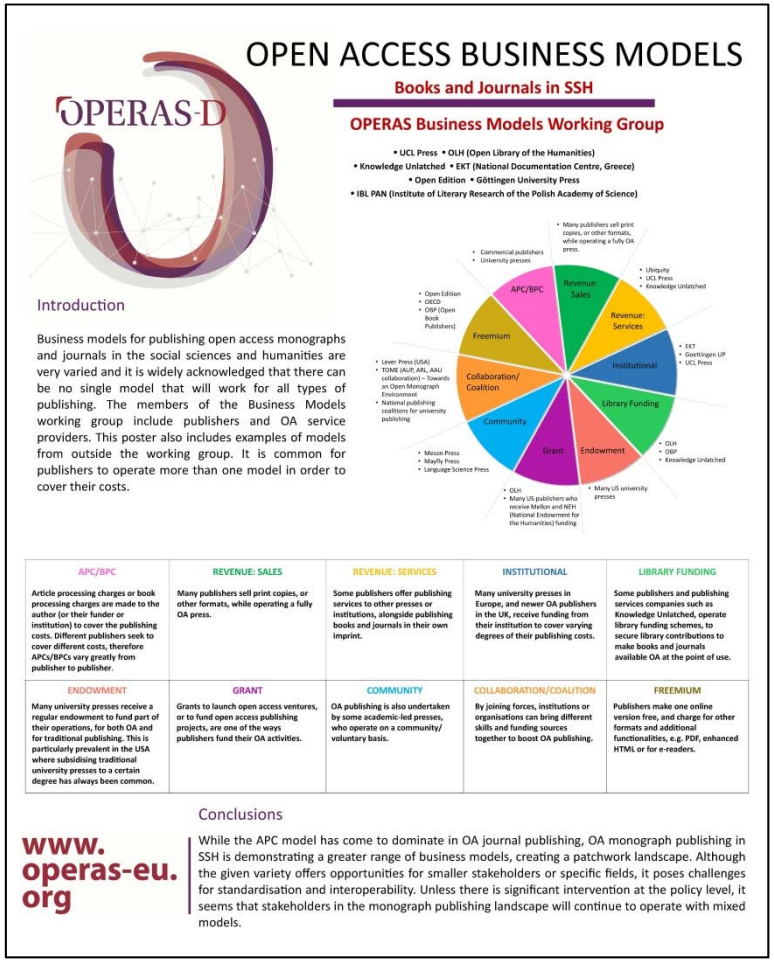
Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB): https://www.doabooks.org/

Open Access-Repositorien



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

Open Access-Finanzierungsmodelle



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

APC/BPC 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.	**REVENUE: SALES** Many publishers sell print copies, or other formats, while operating a fully OA press.	**REVENUE: SERVICES** Some publishers offer publishing services to other presses or institutions, alongside publishing books and journals in their own imprint.	**INSTITUTIONAL** 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.	**LIBRARY FUNDING** 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 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.	**GRANT** Grants to launch open access ventures, or to fund open access publishing projects, are one of the ways publishers fund their OA activities.	**COMMUNITY** OA publishing is also undertaken by some academic-led presses, who operate on a community/ voluntary basis.	**COLLABORATION/COALITION** By joining forces, institutions or organisations can bring different skills and funding sources together to boost OA publishing.	**FREEMIUM** Publishers make one online version free, and charge for other formats and additional functionalities, e.g. PDF, enhanced HTML or for e-readers.

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)

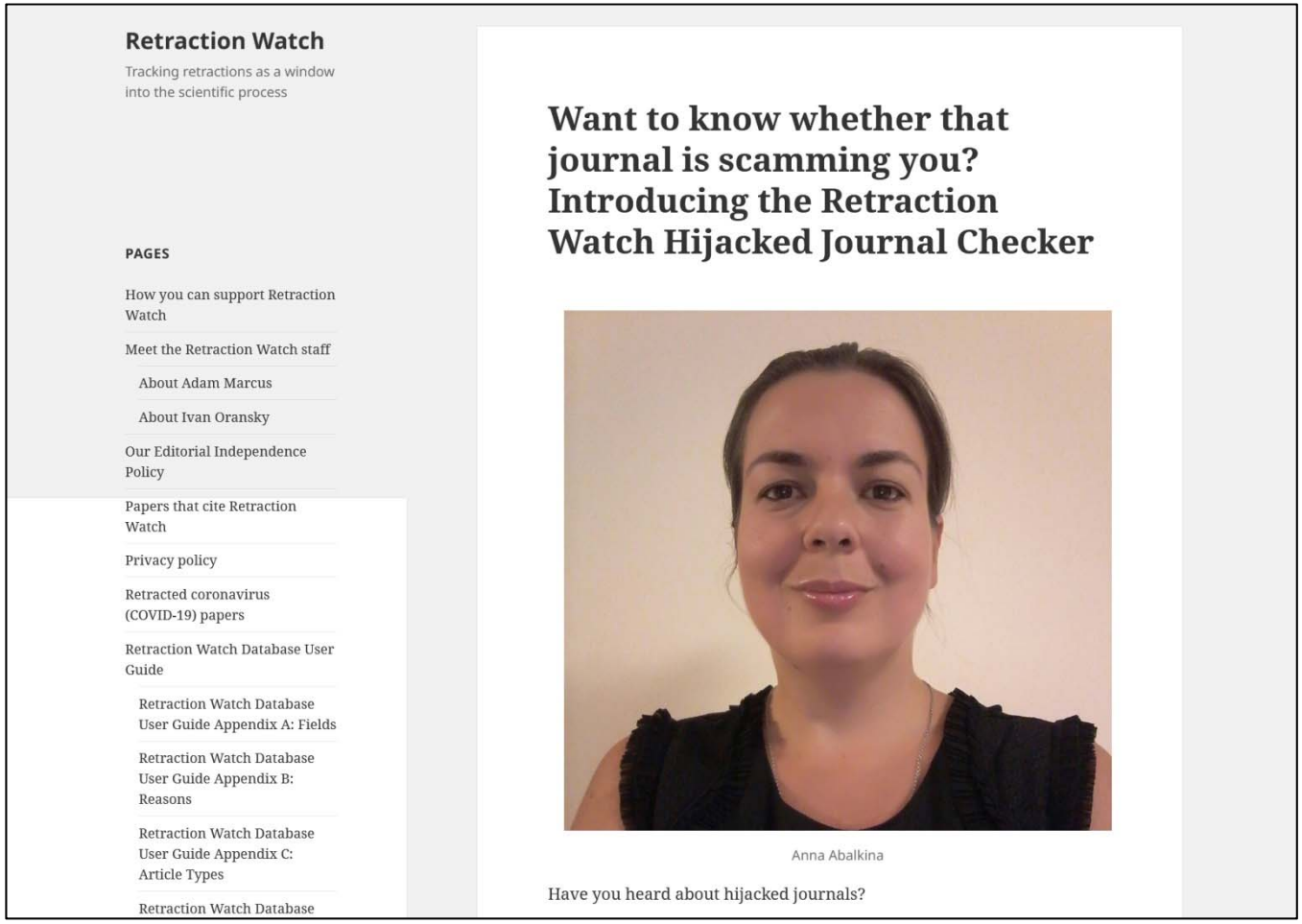
Alternative OA-Finanzierungsmodelle (in Auswahl)

- **Freemium:** Basisversion (z.B. HTML) ist OA, während andere Versionen (PDF, EPUB etc.) kostenpflichtig sind
  - OpenEdition
- **Crowdfunding**
  - MIT Direct to Open
- **Open-Access-Konsortien**
  - SCOAP^3 (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

Meet the Retraction Watch staff

About Adam Marcus

About Ivan Oransky

Our Editorial Independence Policy

Papers that cite Retraction Watch

Privacy policy

Retracted coronavirus (COVID-19) papers

Retraction Watch Database User Guide

Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix A: Fields

Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix B: Reasons

Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix C: Article Types

Retraction Watch Database

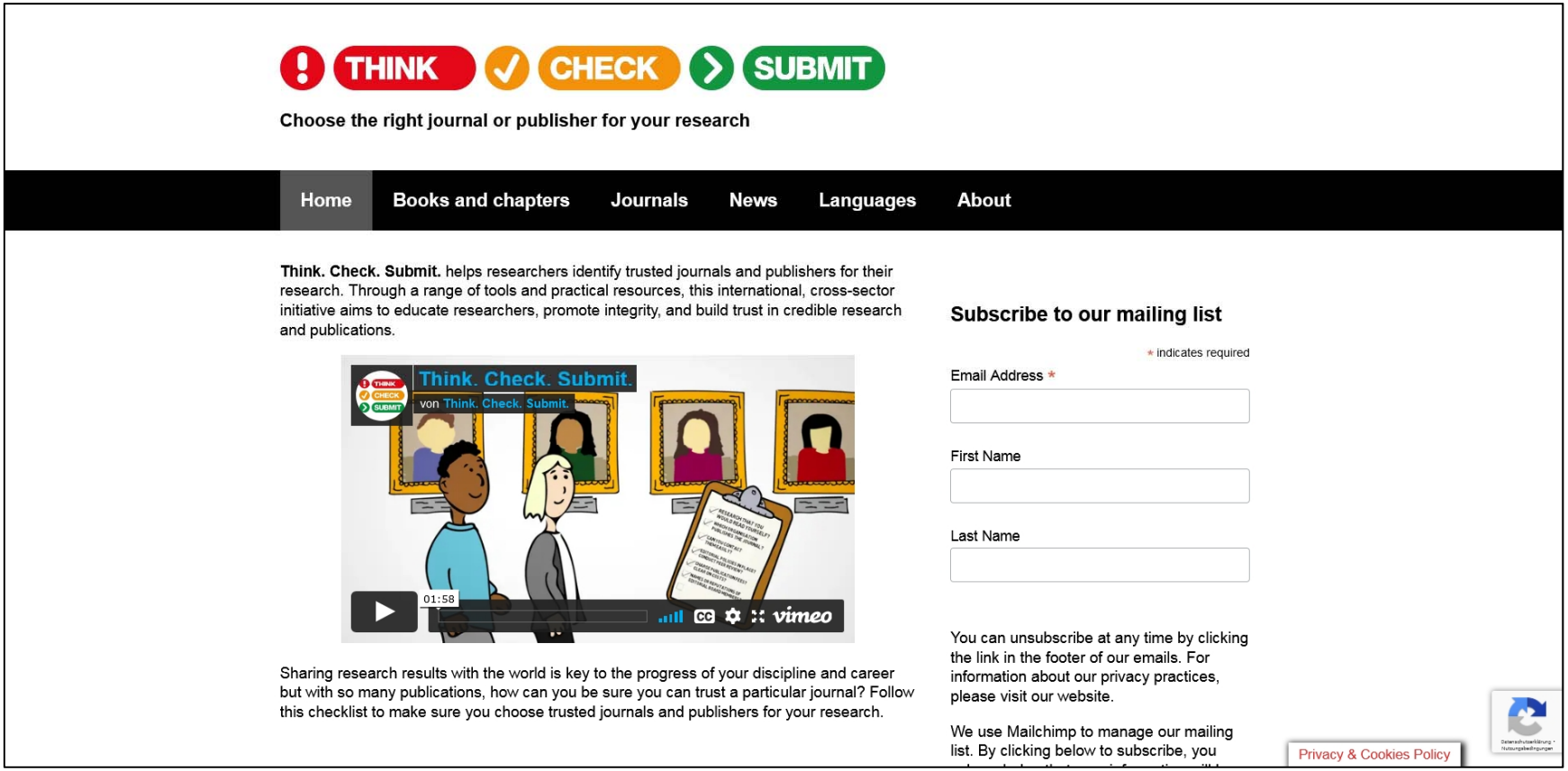
Want to know whether that journal is scamming you? Introducing the Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker

Anna Abalkina

Have you heard about hijacked journals?

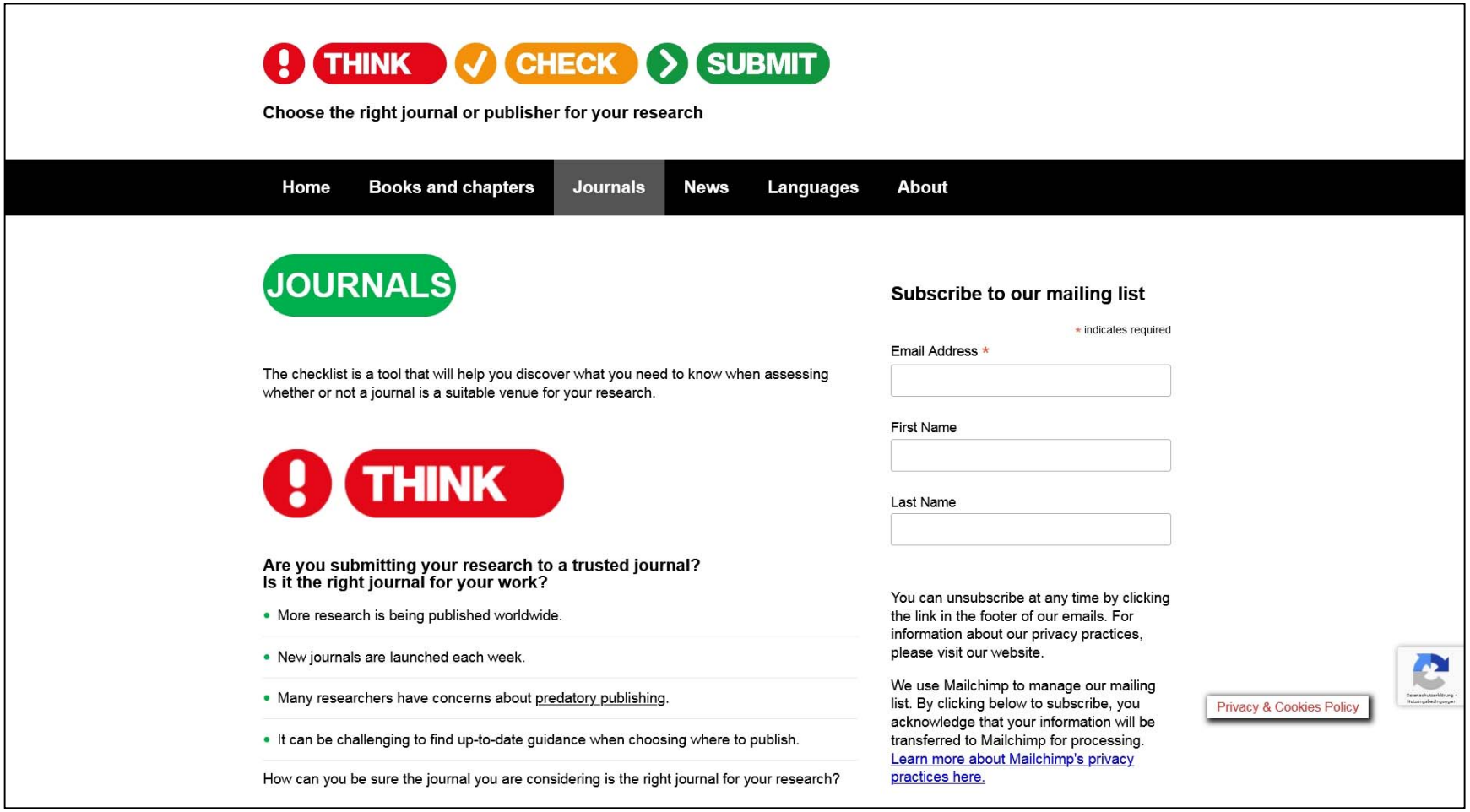
Anna Abalkina (2022). Want to know whether that journal is scamming you? Introducing the Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker. Retraction Watch. https://retractionwatch.com/2022/05/29/want-to-know-whether-that-journal-is-scamming-you-introducing-the-retraction-watch-hijacked-journal-checker/

Think. Check. Submit.



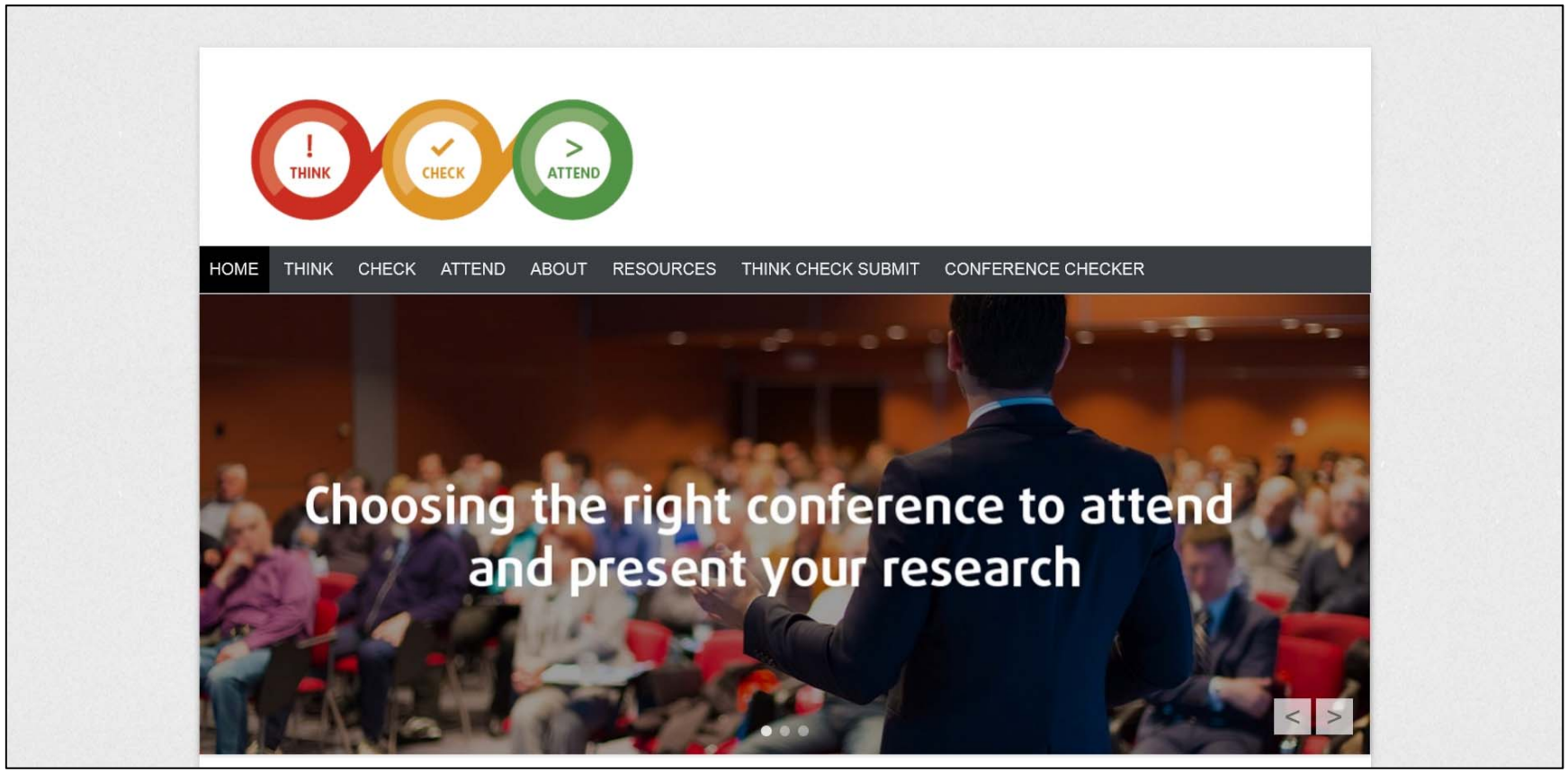
Think. Check. Submit.: https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

Think. Check. Submit.



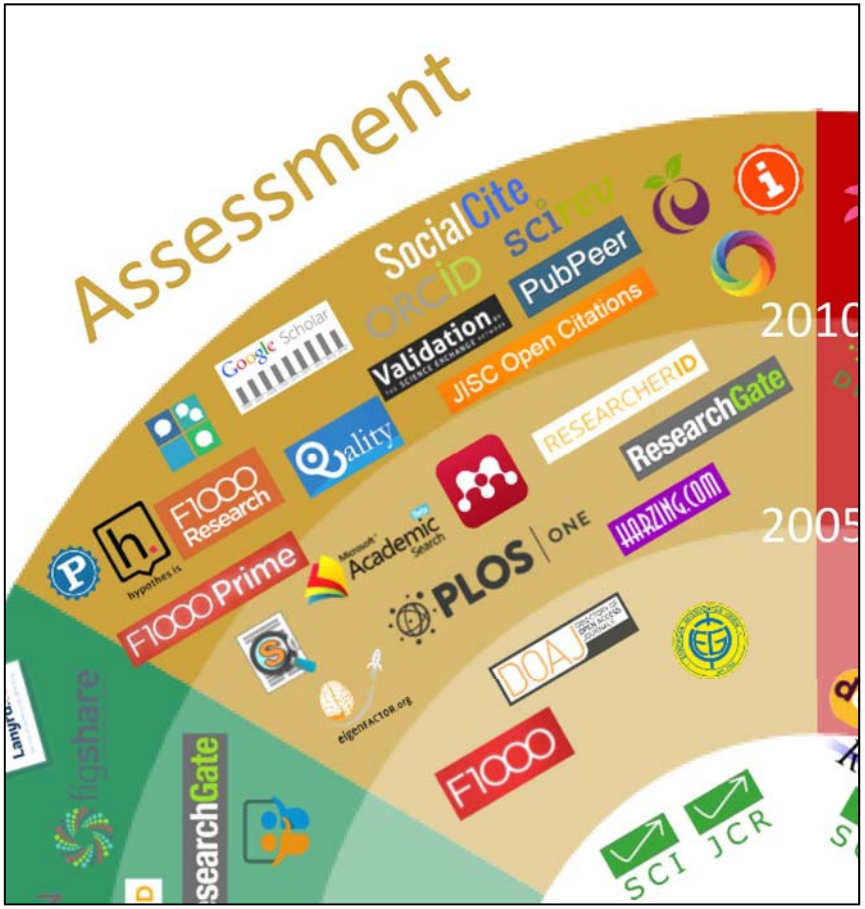
Think. Check. Submit., Journals: https://thinkchecksubmit.org/journals/

Think. Check. Attend.



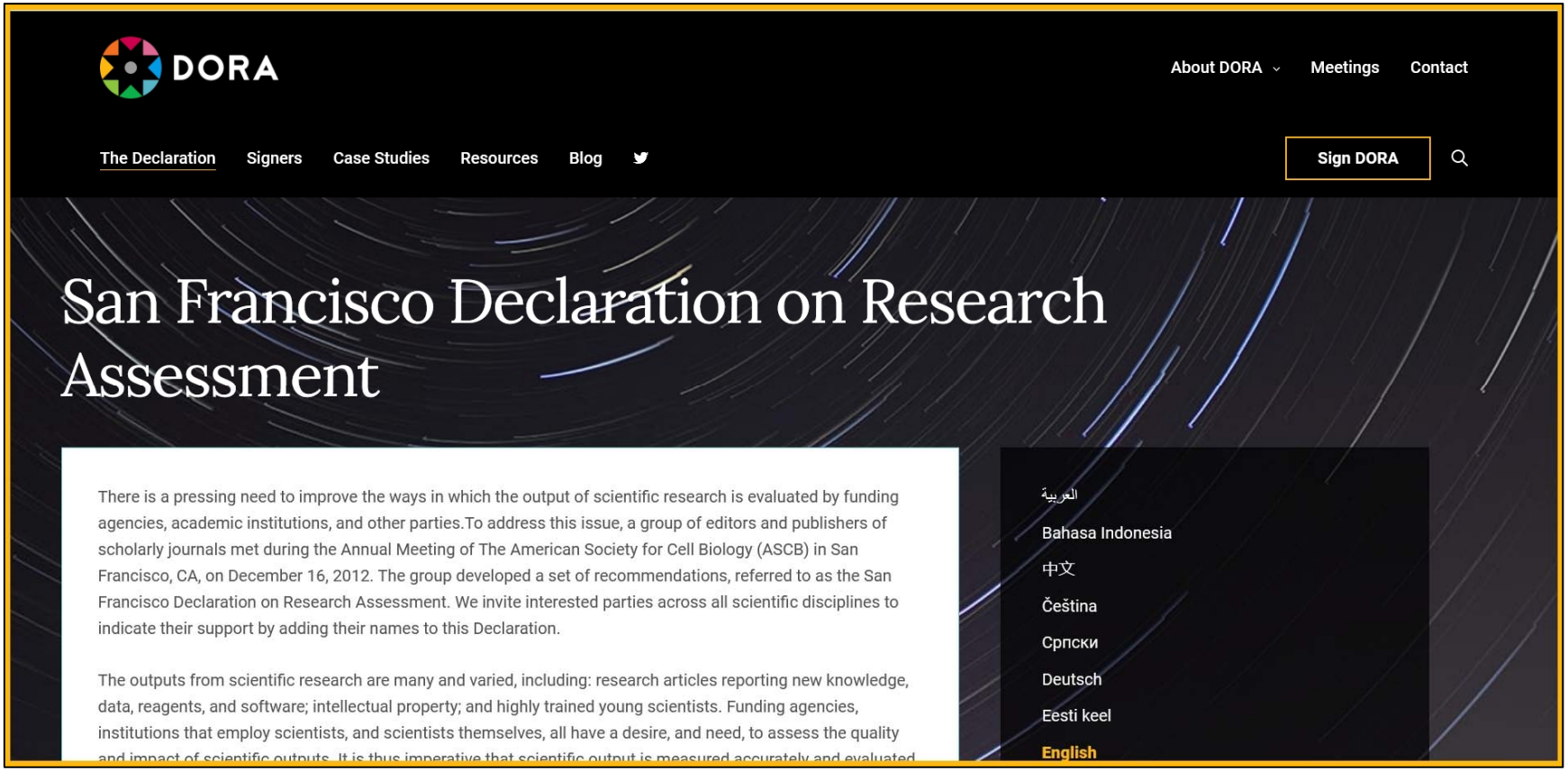
Think. Check. Attend.: https://thinkcheckattend.org/

Exkurs: Assessment



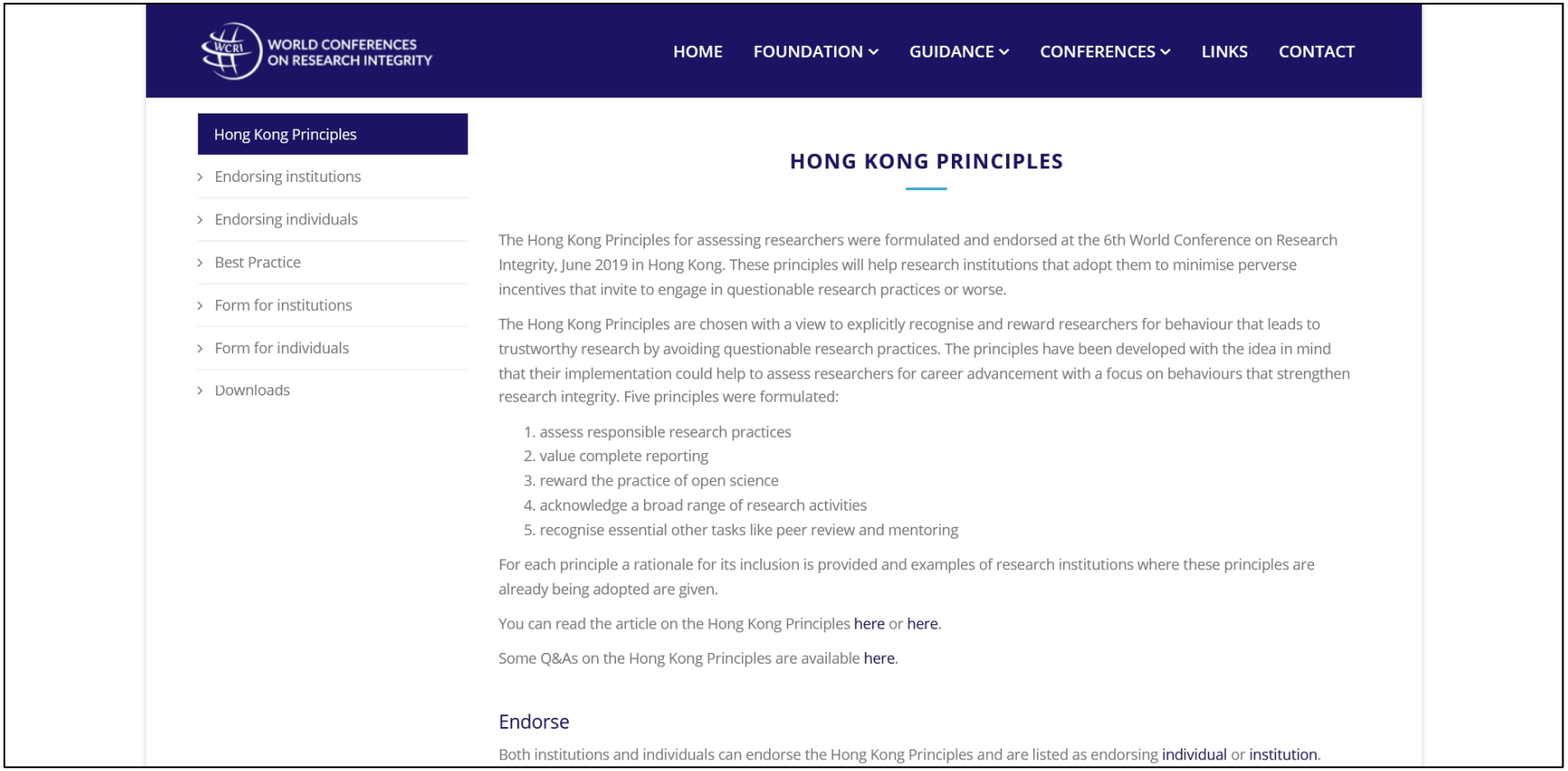
Kramer, B., & Bosman, J.. (2015). 101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication - the Changing Research Workflow (Version 1). figshare. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1286826.v1

San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)



San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA): https://sfdora.org

Hong Kong Principles



World Conferences on Research Integrity, Hong Kong Principles: https://wcrif.org/guidance/hong-kong-principles

Hong Kong Principles

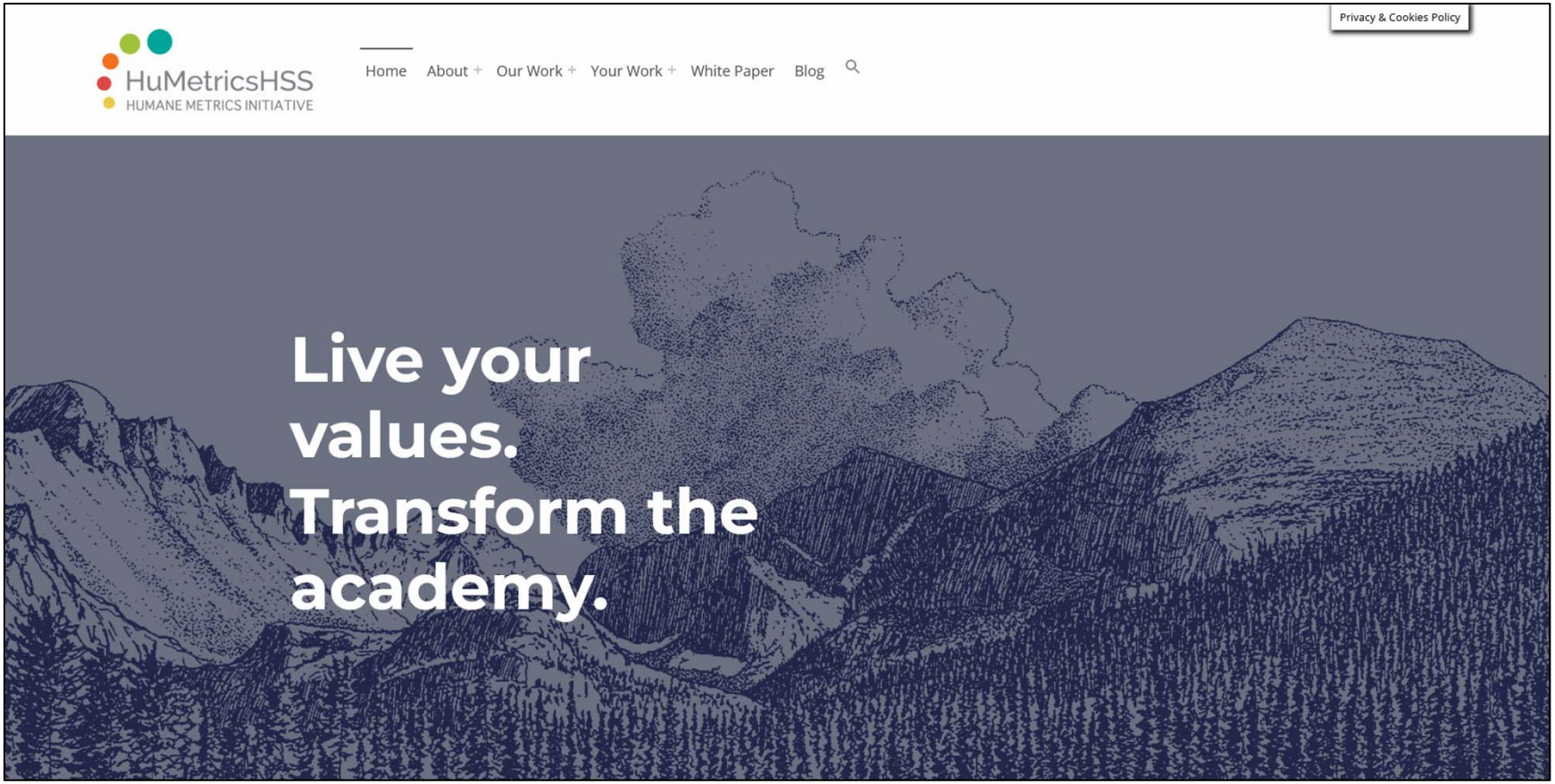
- ***Assess responsible research practices***
- ***Value complete reporting***
- ***Reward the practice of open science***
- ***Acknowledge a broad range of research activities***
- ***Recognize essential other tasks like peer review and mentoring***

World Conferences on Research Integrity, Hong Kong Principles: https://wcrif.org/guidance/hong-kong-principles

Hong Kong Principles

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

HuMetricsHSS

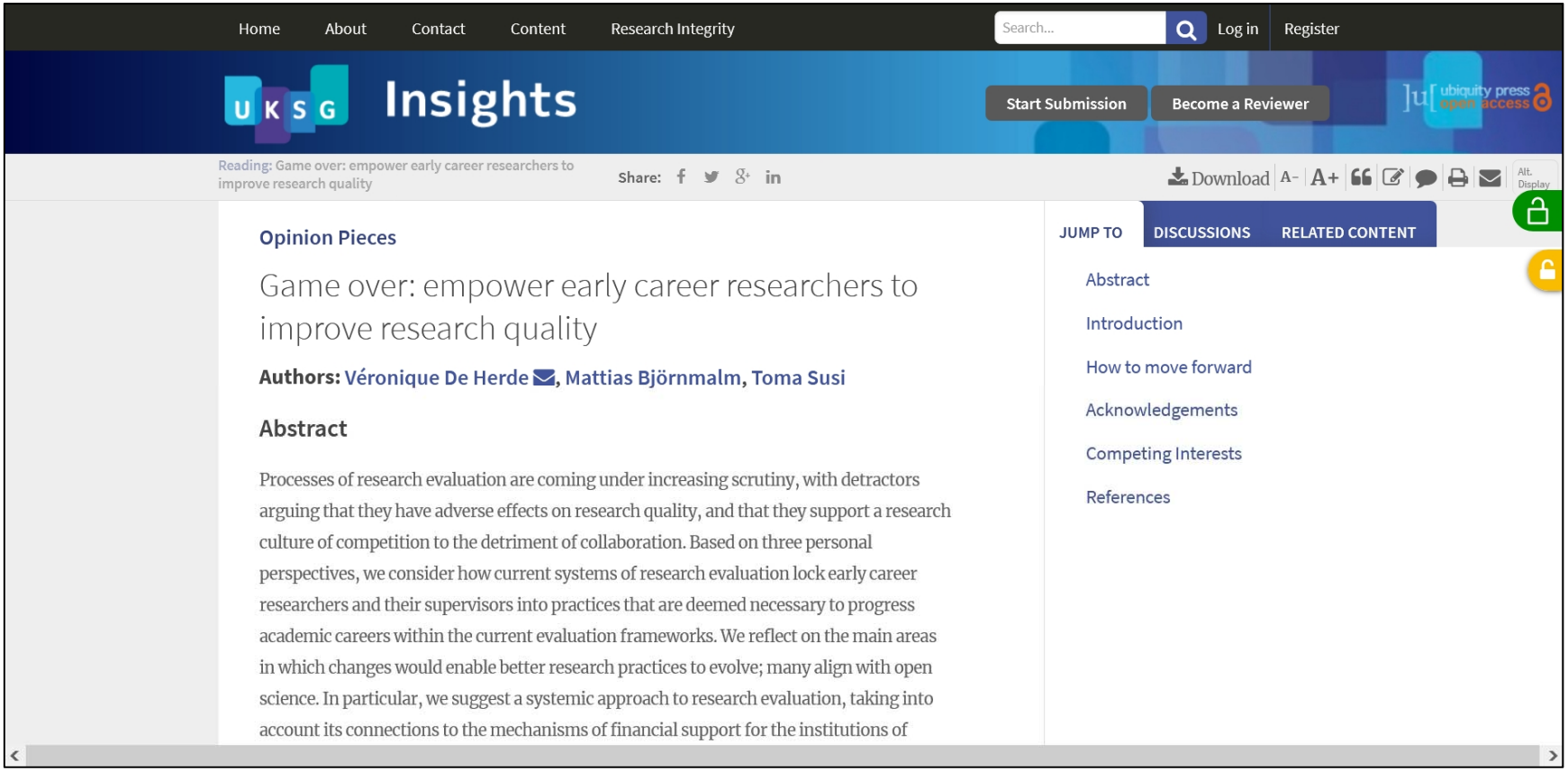


HuMetricsHSS: https://humetricshss.org/

HuMetricsHSS

HuMetricsHSS, Values Framework: https://humetricshss.org/our-work/values/

Open Science & Nachwuchswissenschaftler*innen



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!

[redacted]

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Wien

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