

Круглый стол: «Следующие шаги: национальная стратегия развития проектов открытого доступа в Беларуси»

Семинар «Открытый доступ: Эффективная модель
научной коммуникации»,
21 октября, БГУ, Минск

Политики открытого доступа

Возрастает количество политик открытого доступа, принимаемых:

- Исследовательскими группами
- Исследовательскими центрами
- Университетами
- Организациями, финансирующими исследования
- Правительствами

Распространение результатов исследований
– часть исследовательского процесса, а
деньги на публикацию – часть
исследовательского гранта

Политики самоархивирования

Исследовательские организации:

- CERN – Requires researchers to deposit papers in the CERN repository
- CNRS (Centre National de la recherche scientifique)

Университеты:

- the University of Helsinki, Finland – June 2008
- Harvard University – February 2008
- Queensland University of Technology
- Bielefeld University
- University of Bremen
- University of Hamburg
- Universidade do Minho
- University of Southampton
- Case Western Reserve University
- University of Oslo

Всего по типам политик (<http://www.eprints.org/signup/fulllist.php>):

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Требования фондов

- Australian Research Council
- National Health and Medical Research Council, Australia
- Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (Research Foundation Flanders)
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR)
- European Research Council (ERC)
- Agence Nationale de la recherche (France)
- Health Research Board (HRB) of Ireland
- Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering & Technology
- Swiss National Science Foundation
- Arthritis Research Foundation, UK
- Arts and Humanities Research Council, UK
- Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC), UK
- British Heart Foundation
- Cancer Research UK
- Chief Scientist Office (Scottish Executive Health Department)
- Department of Health (UK)
- Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK
- JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee), UK
- Medical Research Council (MRC), UK
- National Environmental Research Council (NERC), UK
- Science & Technology Facilities Council, UK
- Wellcome Trust, UK
- National Institutes of Health (NIH), USA
- Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI)

США

- **The U.S. National Institutes of Health**, самый большой фонд в США, годовой бюджет \$28.9 миллиардов американских долларов
- Статьи об исследованиях, финансируемых NIH, должны быть доступны на позднее 12 месяцев после публикации в рецензируемых журналах.
- Решение Конгресса США, закон США, который подписал Президент, вступил в силу в апреле 2008.
 - (Alliance for Taxpayer Access, Worldwide momentum for policies supporting public access to publicly funded research)

США

- Директор NIH требует размещать финальные электронные версии рецензируемых статей в National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central, сразу после принятия их к публикации и предоставлять бесплатный доступ к ним не позднее 12 месяцев после публикации.
- Нарушения авторского права не происходит
 - (Alliance for Taxpayer Access, Worldwide momentum for policies supporting public access to publicly funded research)

США

- Согласно исследованию 2006 года (Harris Interactive survey), 82% взрослых американцев считают “что если налогоплательщики оплачивают научные исследования, результаты этих исследований должны быть бесплатно доступны в интернете”

– http://www.harrisinteractive.com/harris_poll/index.asp?PID=707

Рекомендации фондов

- European Commission
- European Research Advisory Board (EURAB)
- European University Association (EUA)
- National Knowledge Commission, India
- Federal Research Public Access Act (FRPAA), USA

Совет Европейского союза

- Выводы Совета по научной информации в цифровую эпоху: доступ, распространение, сохранение – высокая стоимость подписки журналов влияет на доступ к исследованиям
 - (Council Conclusions on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation. 2832nd COMPETITIVENESS (Internal market, Industry and Research) Council meeting Brussels, 22 and 23 November 2007: http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/intm/97236.pdf)

Совет Европейского союза

- «Стратегически важно развивать успешные модели открытого доступа к результатам научных исследований»
 - Государства-члены должны “усилить национальные стратегии доступа, сохранения и распространения результатов исследований»
- (Council Conclusions on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation. 2832nd COMPETITIVENESS (Internal market, Industry and Research) Council meeting Brussels, 22 and 23 November 2007.
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/intm/97236.pdf)

Совет Европейского союза

- Призывает Европейскую комиссию “мониторить успешные практики открытого доступа к европейской научной продукции и инициировать новые проекты”.
- (Council Conclusions on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation. 2832nd COMPETITIVENESS (Internal market, Industry and Research) Council meeting Brussels, 22 and 23 November 2007.
http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/intm/97236.pdf
)

Общественный доступ

- Петиция об общественном доступе к результатам исследований, финансируемых за счет публичных средств.
- 27405 подписей
 - <http://www.ec-petition.eu/>

European Research Council

- **Январь 2008 European Research Council (ERC)** обязательный публичный доступ к финансируемым исследованиям
- “Все рецензируемые статьи должны архивироваться в PubMed Central, ArXiv или институциональном репозитории и открытый доступ к ним должен быть не позднее 6 месяцев после публикации.”
 - (Alliance for Taxpayer Access, Worldwide momentum for policies supporting public access to publicly funded research)

Европейская ассоциация Университетов

- Университеты должны разработать политики и стратегии улучшения доступности рецензированных публикаций для максимально возможного количества пользователей, и для улучшения видимости публикаций, доступности и научного влияния
- Основной подход – создание институциональных репозитариев или участие в корпоративном репозитарии...

http://www.eua.be/fileadmin/user_upload/files/Policy_Positions/Recommendations_Open_Access_adopied_by_the_EUA_Council_on_26th_of_March_2008_final.pdf

Европейская ассоциация Университетов

- Политики университетов должны требовать, чтобы ученые депонировали (самоархивировали) свои научные публикации после принятия публикации в печать.
- Университеты должны разработать политики менеджмента авторских прав для осуществления проектов открытого доступа

http://www.eua.be/fileadmin/user_upload/files/Policy_Positions/Recommendations_Open_Access_adop ted_by_the_EUA_Council_on_26th_of_March_2008_final.pdf

Берлинская декларация

- ‘Наша миссия распространения знания выполнена лишь наполовину, если информация не доступна обществу.’
- Те, кто присоединился к декларации должны:
 - Поддерживать и практиковать открытый доступ к научным результатам.
 - Поддерживать открытый доступ к культурному наследию.
 - Расценивать публикации в открытом доступе как подходящие для оценки исследований и продвижения в научной карьере.

– 22 октября 2003, 255 организаций

<http://www.zim.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>

Австралия

- Премьер министр, май 2004, правительственная программа “Качество и доступность исследований, проводимых за общественные средства”
- Создание и поддержка сетей электронных цифровых репозитариев научных публикаций и данных.”
 - http://www.dest.gov.au/sectors/research_sector/policies_issues_reviews/key_issues/accessibility_framework/
 - (Alliance for Taxpayer Access, Worldwide momentum for policies supporting public access to publicly funded research)

Ирландия

- The [Irish Research Council for Science, Engineering and Technology](#) (IRCSET) идеальное требование открытого доступа:
 - ...Если исследование или его часть финансирует IRCSET..., тогда вступает в силу следующее правило с 1 мая
1. Эта политика подтверждает свободу исследователей публиковать результаты исследований там, где они сочтут нужным.

Ирландия

2. Эта политика направлена на улучшение видимости и доступа к исследованиям, финансируемым IRCSET и государством.
3. Эта политика основана на наилучших практиках. И основывается на рекомендациях the European Research Advisory Board (EURAB), OECD Ministers' Declaration.

Ирландия

- *Условия получения гранта на исследования:*
 1. Все исследователи должны выкладывать свои статьи в репозитариях открытого доступа как можно быстрее, но не позднее 6 месяцев.
 2. Желательно, чтобы репозитарий был институциональным, и чтобы другие репозитарии имели доступ к его данным.

Ирландия

3. Авторы должны размещать пост-принты (или издательские версии статей) а также метаданные статей, принятых к публикации в рецензируемых журналах;
4. Депонирование должно происходить сразу после принятия статьи в печать/выступления на конференции. Метаданные должны быть доступными сразу же. Открытый доступ должен предоставлять как можно быстрее, но не позже 6 месяцев.

Ирландия

5. Репозитарии должны обеспечить долгосрочное хранение и бесплатный доступ к результатам исследований...

University of Glasgow

- new Publications Policy:
- The University of Glasgow is proud to announce a new Publications Policy which will require authors to deposit the full text of peer reviewed journal articles and conference proceedings in the University's institutional repository Enlighten (<http://www.gla.ac.uk/enlighten>) where publisher agreements permit this.
- Details of the policy, which was approved by the University Senate, are available at <http://www.lib.gla.ac.uk/enlighten/publicationspolicy/index.html>. The policy came into effect at the beginning of the 2008/2009 academic year.

University of Glasgow

- Professor Steven Beaumont, OBE CEng FRSE Vice-Principal Research and Enterprise said 'The University of Glasgow generates over 3,000 research papers per year. Since we began to put these into Enlighten on a voluntary basis there have been over 1 million downloads. Enlighten really does help the University to showcase its research and to increase the impact of that it has on society. This new policy will make that impact even greater. I very much appreciate the support of Senate in adopting this move.'

Политики открытого доступа

- Поддерживают авторы
- Не нарушают авторских прав и уважают моральные права авторов
- Не нарушают правила патентной регистрации
- Не вредят академической и интеллектуальной свободам
- В русле со стратегией научных фондов и организаций
- Эффективные!

Польза

- Для научных фондов – возврат инвестиций в исследования
- Для авторов – широкое распространение и импакт
- Для читателей – доступ к литературе для исследований
- Для издателей и рецензентов – более высокая оценка деятельности
- Для библиотек – удовлетворение информационных потребностей читателей
- Для организаций – престиж и статус
- Для издателей - научных сообществ – стратегия выживания

CreateChange

Shouldn't the way we share research be as advanced as the Internet?



Digital Scholarship New Modes Cases in Point Change & You Stay Informed About

"I download papers that I previously had to go to the library to copy. There are still some people who like to browse paper journals, but I know of no young people who do that anymore."

Dr. Zhigang Suo
Harvard University



Get More from Your Academic Research

In the age of the Internet, the ways you share and use academic research results are changing — rapidly, fundamentally, irreversibly. There's great potential in change. After all, faster and wider sharing of journal articles, research data, simulations, syntheses, analyses, and other findings fuels the advance of knowledge. It's a two-way street — sharing research benefits you and others. But will the promise of digital scholarship be fully realized? How will yesterday's norms adapt to tomorrow's possibilities?

This website will help you understand the changing landscape and how it affects you and your research. It also offers practical ways to look out for your own interests as a researcher.

A scholarly revolution is underway. It enables you to get a greater return from your research. All you have to do is *share it*.

Digital Scholarship

How the Internet is transforming scholarship

Many of yesterday's limitations on research and learning are being swept away by the Internet. Today the ways researchers study complex questions and share their data and

News

Change is in the air

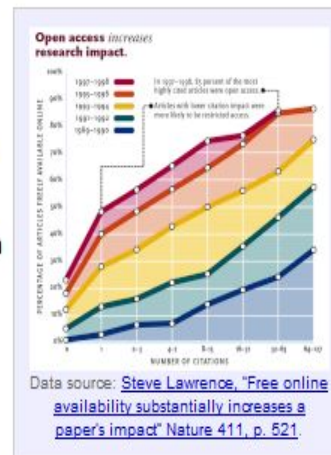
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Scholars can gain tremendous professional benefits from expanded dissemination of their work.

Beyond the convenience and speed of more open scholarly exchange, a growing body of [evidence](#) indicates that articles that are freely available on the Internet have greater impact. For example:

- Gunthur Eysenbach of the University of Toronto compared the citation rates over time of both open-access and non-open-access articles published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. His [findings](#) indicate that the open-access articles are cited earlier and more often.
- Steve Lawrence, a scientist at NEC Research Institute, analyzed nearly 120,000 computer science articles cited in a standard disciplinary bibliography. When he looked at articles with successively higher levels of impact or citations, he found successively higher percentages of open-access articles, and vice versa. The strength of this correlation steadily increased over a decade, Lawrence [reported](#).

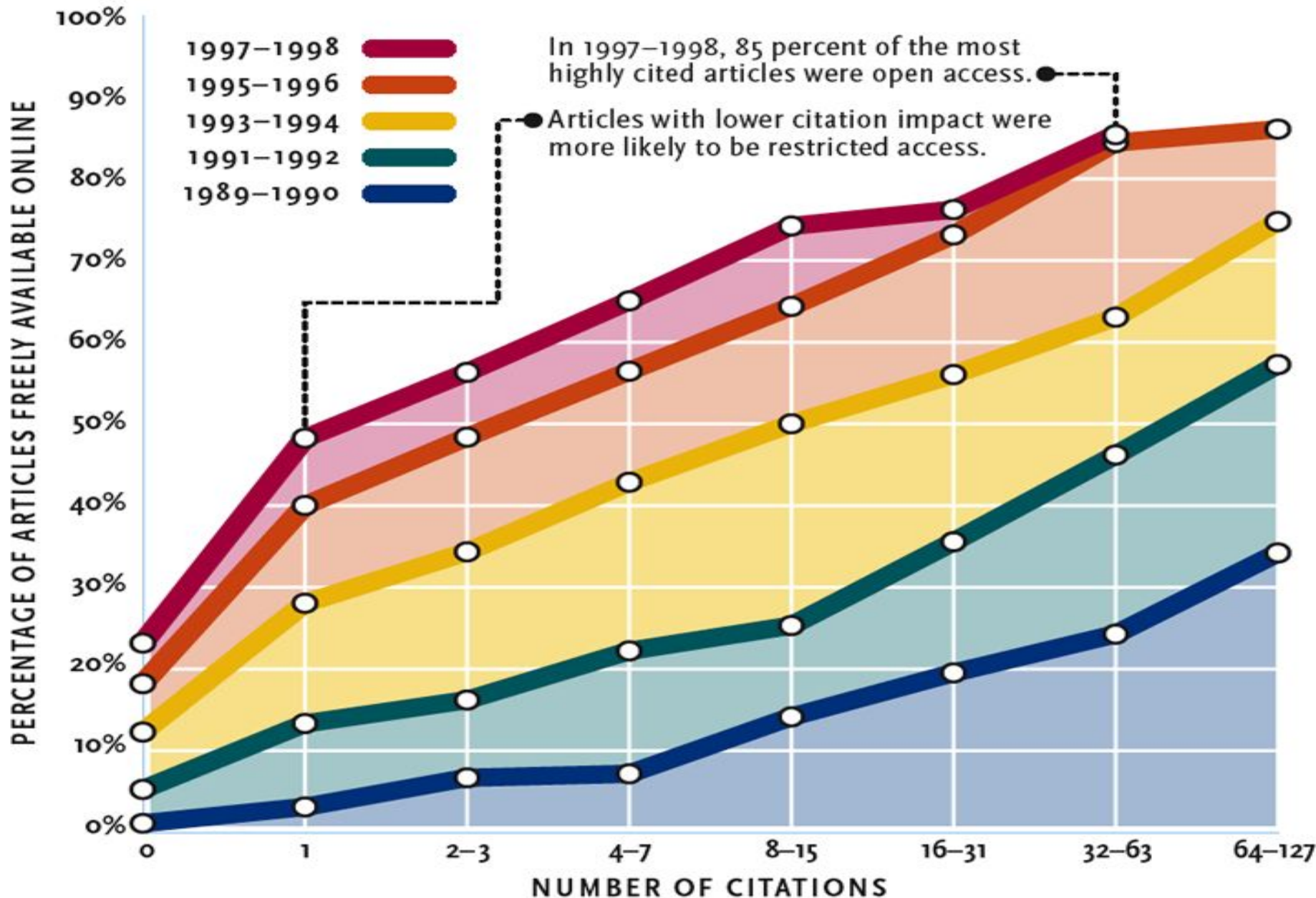


The large audience for information made available free on the web is apparent from just one example: the National Library of Medicine's experience. NLM transformed its fee-based index and abstracts of biomedical journal articles to free availability on the web as [PubMed](#). Use of the [database](#) increased a hundredfold once it became freely available. The potential scope of this usage could never have been anticipated by looking solely at use of the controlled-access version.

Similarly, in the Humanities, projects like [Roman de la Rose](#) and [Project Perseus](#) have attracted far larger communities of scholars than were able to use their corresponding artifacts.

Who are these new readers? Certainly they include scholars around the globe at institutions that may not be able to afford the monographs you write or the journals in which you publish. They also may be users in unexpected fields who didn't previously realize they'd be interested in your work. And they may be professionals who apply your research, patients, hobbyists, or others from the general public — [taxpayers](#) who indirectly fund much research — with an interest in your field.

Open access *increases* research impact.



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Scholars Speak

Scholars Speak

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[Languages](#)

Daniel Ferreras is an associate professor in the Department of Foreign Languages at West Virginia University. He specializes in Spanish and French modern literature, popular and marginal narrative genres, and literary theory



[Music Therapy & Indigenous Studies](#)

Carolyn Kenny is a professor of human development and indigenous studies in the Antioch University Ph.D. in Leadership and Change.



[English](#)

Professor Linda Hutcheon was appointed to the University of Toronto Department of English in 1988, having previously been an associate of the university's Centre for Comparative Literature since 1980.



[Mathematics](#)

David R. Morrison is a professor of mathematics and physics at the University of California in Santa Barbara.



[Medicine](#)

Gordon Henry Guyatt is a physician and professor of clinical epidemiology and biostatistics at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario.



Hamilton, Ontario.



> [Microbiology](#)

Gary Ward, Associate Professor of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics at the University of Vermont, received his PhD from the University of California, San Diego.



> [History](#)

The late Roy Rosenzweig was professor of history and new media at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, and Founder of the Center for History and New Media.



> [Economics](#)

Martin J. Osborne is a professor of economics at the University of Toronto. His research focuses on game theory and its applications.



> [Computer Science](#)

Leslie Pack Kaelbling is professor of computer science and engineering and a research director of the Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.



> [Engineering](#)

Zhigang Suo is the Allen E. and Marilyn M. Puckett professor of mechanics and materials at Harvard University.

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Scholars Speak

Scholars Speak

[Chemistry](#)

R. Stephen Berry is James Franck Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus in the Department of Chemistry and the James Franck Institute at the University of Chicago.

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We Support Open Access

What Is Open Access?

Open Access is a growing international movement that uses the Internet to throw open the locked doors that once hid knowledge. Encouraging the unrestricted sharing of research results with everyone, the Open Access movement is gaining ever more momentum around the world as research funders and policy makers put their weight behind it.



Why Does Open Access Matter?

"Open Access helps scientists make the discoveries needed to improve health, provide the opportunity for their work to be more easily read and cited, enable integration of research with other resources, help funding bodies evaluate the research they have funded, and ensure that the digital record of medicine can be preserved."
Mark Walport
Director of the Wellcome Trust
London, UK



"Patients do care more amongst the many groups actively campaigning for Open Access. As a mother of two children with a rare genetic disease, I discovered firsthand how difficult it is to get access to research. Open Access helps us doctors better for my family."
Sharon Terry
President & CEO
Genetic Alliance
Washington, DC



"Universities who support and produce research can't keep up with inflating journal prices and are forced to cut subscriptions. With Open Access, instead of cutting off access to information to professors and students we are able to provide that knowledge without increasing the college's costs."
Diane J. Graves
University Librarian
Trinity University (Texas)



"I'm a primary care clinician. I want to take care of my patients using the best available research evidence, which happens to be published almost exclusively in medical journals. Prior to Open Access, this research was often locked behind subscription barriers. With Open Access, I can get easier, wider access to the research evidence that I need to do the best for my patients."
Bo Sim, M.D., Ph.D.
Associate Professor
University of California, San Francisco



"As a middle school science teacher, I do not have the funds to subscribe to the traditional science journals. The availability of research papers will benefit the future of scientific research by providing motivation and stimulation for millions of budding scientists."
Burtona Robbins
Science Teacher, Black Pine Circle School (Berkeley, CA)

"The critical aspect of Open Access for me is the increased discoverability and browsability will lead to greater efficiency of conducting research. Any savings in efficiency translates quite directly into savings for taxpayers and thus savings for researchers. This ultimately means more discoveries, sooner, for less money."
Andre Brown
Ph.D. Student
University of Pennsylvania



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The Right to Research

You know first hand that students are expected to cite articles from scholarly journals when they write research papers.

You've probably used journal articles in your coursework. You've probably also encountered journal articles that you wanted to read — potentially important articles — but couldn't get access to.

It doesn't have to be this way.

OPEN ACCESS — the principle that research should be accessible online, for free, immediately after publication — is improving the way scholarly information is shared.

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- » Can open-access journals survive without subscription income?
- » How can you support Open Access?

[From the openstudents blog](#)

[Webcast for librarians on student outreach](#)

SPARC, sponsor of Open Students, is hosting a free Webcast for librarians about reaching out to students on the topic of Open Access. See the announcement [here](#). The Webcast will be on August 6, 2008, registrations are due August 1.

Publ.Date : Thu, 24 Jul 2008 20:45:51 +0000

[Fair game: a grad student's adventures in fair use and copyright](#)

Ed.: I'm pleased to welcome our next guest blogger, Chris Boulton. Mr. Boulton is a PhD student in communication at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst specializing in advertising, visual culture, and media literacy. Opinions are solely those of the author. Last year, my masters thesis served as a "guinea pig" for the new electronic submission process at [...]

Publ.Date : Tue, 08 Jul 2008 22:22:35 +0000

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We believe that science should be open, for everyone to learn.

We're changing the way that research is disseminated.

We are Open Students.

NAVIGATION

Students worldwide to celebrate Open Access Day, Oct. 14

by Gavin Baker

October 14, 2008 will be the world's first [Open Access Day](#).

Open Access Day is being launched by [SPARC](#) (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition), [Students for Free Culture](#), and the [Public Library of Science \(PLOS\)](#).

Open Access Day will help to broaden awareness and understanding of [Open Access](#) within the higher education community and the general public.

It builds on the National Day of Action for Open Access, led February 15, 2007 by [Free Culture](#) and the [Alliance for Taxpayers](#)

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2008 call for entries

Mind Mashup:

Make a short video to illustrate the value of information sharing

deadline: 11.30.08



Win a Sparky Award and \$1,000

(April 30, 2008) [Welcome to the 2008 SPARKY Awards](#). Now accepting entries.

STUDENTS: Tell the world the way it should be. Is open sharing of ideas and information important to you? Form a team or go it alone and make a video to demonstrate the value of information sharing as you see it.

EDUCATORS: A great assignment for your fall courses. Teacher's guide coming soon.

LIBRARIANS: Engage your campus in discussion about research access. Spread the word!

The Sparky Awards are organized by [SPARC](#), the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, who promote the universal benefits of sharing ideas of all kinds.

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- Organize events on campus to educate your members and peers about Open Access.
- Include a panel about Open Access in the program at your annual conference. Contact SPARC for speaker recommendations.
- Join the [Alliance for Taxpayer Access](#).
- If your organization publishes a journal:
 - [Make the journal Open Access](#).
 - Publish an editorial supporting Open Access.
- Include information about Open Access in your newsletter or mailing list.
- [Add buttons](#) supporting Open Access to your Web site.
- Pass a resolution supporting Open Access. [See the materials available for student governments](#) and adapt as needed.
- Add information about Open Access to your Web site.
- When action alerts are issued:
 - Issue a statement on behalf of your organization. Contact legislators to communicate your view of the issue.
 - Send an alert to your members, asking them to contact their legislators.
 - ([Join the SPARC Advocacy email list](#) to receive alerts).



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What student governments can do to support open access

- [Pass a resolution](#) supporting Open Access.
- Organize events on campus to educate your members and peers about Open Access.
- Join the [Alliance for Taxpayer Access](#).
- Include information about Open Access in your newsletter or mailing list.
- [Add buttons](#) supporting Open Access to your Web site.
- Add information about Open Access to your Web site.
- When action alerts are issued, issue a statement on behalf of your student government. Contact legislators to communicate your view of the issue. (Join the [SPARC Advocacy email list](#) to receive alerts).
- Ask the university administration to adopt policies that support Open Access.
- If you fund research grants for students, adopt a policy encouraging grant recipients to make their research Open Access.
- If you fund student conferences that have research poster sessions or research paper sessions, adopt a policy encouraging funded conferences to make those posters and papers Open Access.
- If your student government is a member of state or national organizations, networks, or consortia, ask them to support Open Access.

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- Before you submit:
 - If you've written an article for submission to a scholarly journal, consider publishing in an open-access journal. You can find a list of open-access journals in your field in the Directory of Open Access Journals: <http://www.doaj.org/>
 - If you decide not to publish in an open access journal, try to publish in a journal that allows open access self-archiving. Search journal policies in the SHERPA/RoMEO database: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>
- After article acceptance:
 - Before you sign a publication agreement, make sure you understand your rights under the agreement. Protect your rights by using the SPARC Author Addendum: <http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/>
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 - If your institution hosts a repository, you may deposit your article there. See the [Directory of Open Access Repositories](#) (openDOAR) and [Registry of Open Access Repositories](#) to search for your institution.

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 - Your thesis or dissertation will be available from your institution's ETD repository (which may then be available through the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) [\[link\]](#)) or general institutional repository (IR). In either case, information about your thesis or dissertation generally will be made available in the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) metadata format, which will allow it to be indexed in specialized search engines such as OAster and make it more accessible to general search engines such as Google.
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There are two basic features of an open-access journal:

1. Provides free, immediate, online access to the full text of all articles published in the journal.
2. Permits article authors to retain key rights to their works, requesting only the license to distribute ... (i.e. a license that complies with the Budapest and/or Bethesda definitions of Open Access).

This document describes briefly how to convert a student-authored or student-edited journal to Open Access.


Free online access

- If your journal has a Web site, the simplest way to provide free online access to its articles is to post the files (e.g. PDFs) on your Web server and link to them from your Web site.
 - However, this method is not the best because it will not provide metadata compliant with the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) format. Providing OAI metadata will allow your journal to be indexed in specialized search engines such as OAlster [link] and make it more accessible to general search engines such as Google.
- To provide free online access to your journal's articles with OAI-compliant metadata, use a journal management system which provides OAI metadata. There are several free and open source journal management systems available, including [Open Journal Systems](#) and [DPubS](#). (The [Open Journal Systems FAQ](#) provides a list of other known open source journal management systems.) Each is free to install and use. You may choose a journal management system based on your journal's needs and preferences.
 - To undertake your own journal management system implementation, download the software, install it on your Web server, and configure it to your satisfaction.
 - If you prefer not to manage your own journal management system implementation, your library or university may host it for you for free.

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- To provide free online access to your journal's articles with OAI-compliant metadata, use a journal management system which provides OAI metadata. There are several free and open source journal management systems available, including [Open Journal Systems](#) and [DPubS](#). (The [Open Journal Systems FAQ](#) provides a list of other known open source journal management systems.) Each is free to install and use. You may choose a journal management system based on your journal's needs and preferences.
 - To undertake your own journal management system implementation, download the software, install it on your Web server, and configure it to your satisfaction.
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Here's what you can do to take action for Open Access today:

- [Show your support](#).
- Contact your elected officials. Visit the [Alliance for Taxpayer Access Web site](#) for details on recent calls to action.
- [Ask your student government](#) to support Open Access.
- [Ask student organizations](#) you're a member of to support Open Access.
- Ask your professors to support Open Access. Faculty can read [this page](#) to learn why and how to make their research open access. [Here's a list](#) of other things faculty can do to support Open Access.
- Talk to your librarians and ask if they're familiar with SPARC.
- Ask your university administration to adopt policies that support Open Access. [Here's a list](#) of things universities can do to support Open Access.
- Tell your friends. Use the Email link on the left side of this page. If you use a social networking site, be sure to invite your friends to join the Open Access groups.
- Blog about it. If you write a blog, post about Open Access and why you support it.
- Talk about it. If you produce a podcast, Internet radio, or online video, talk about Open Access and why you support it. Visit [SPARC Podcasts](#) for samples you can use.
- Write a letter to the editor of your campus newspaper.
- Organize an event on your campus to educate your peers about Open Access. If you need swag for your event, contact SPARC.
- Post flyers in public places around campus. (Don't post them anywhere you're not supposed to!)

Что делать?

- Создавать репозитарии открытого доступа

Ваш репозиторий

- Поддержка администрации
- Утвержденная процедура размещения материалов
- Интеграция с CRIS – оценкой исследований
- План коммуникации
- Обратная связь с учеными – статистика посещений ресурсов
- Сервисы – CV со списком публикаций, бекап
- Общие цели и дедлайны

Ваш репозиторий

- Начинайте и не тратьте время на размышления!
- Не бойтесь рисковать!
- Будьте на острие событий

Роль библиотек

- Менеджмент проектов открытого доступа
- Поддержка открытого доступа – заявления, декларации
- Поинформированность
- Предоставления пользователям

Роль библиотек

1. Убедите Ваш университет присоединиться к декларации открытого доступа (например, Berlin Declaration) и принять политику открытого доступа университета.
2. Создайте репозитарий открытого доступа (используя национальную инфраструктуру).
3. Создайте национальную рабочую группу по открытому доступу (общие стандарты, подходы, дедлайны).

Роль библиотек

4. Заручитесь поддержкой ведущих ученых и студентов.
5. Популяризируйте и поддерживайте журналы открытого доступа.
6. Начинайте сегодня: *Andiamo!* (Лео Ваерс)

Сотрудничество

- С научными сообществами
- С научными издательствами
- С университетами и университетской ассоциацией
- С ВАК – открытый доступ к диссертациям
- Со студенческими организациями
- Открытый доступ и дистанционное обучение

Brisbane Declaration

- Following the conference on Open Access and Research held in September in Australia, and hosted by Queensland University of Technology, the following statement was developed and has the endorsement of over sixty participants.

Preamble

- The participants recognise Open Access as a strategic enabling activity, on which research and inquiry will rely at international, national, university, group and individual levels.

Brisbane Declaration

Strategies

- Therefore the participants resolve the following as a summary of the basic strategies that Australia must adopt:
 - 1 Every citizen should have free open access to publicly funded research, data and knowledge.
 - 2 Every Australian university should have access to a digital repository to store its research outputs for this purpose.

Brisbane Declaration

- 3 As a minimum, this repository should contain all materials reported in the Higher Education Research Data Collection (HERDC).
- 4 The deposit of materials should take place as soon as possible, and in the case of published research articles should be of the author's final draft at the time of acceptance so as to maximize open access to the material.
 - *Brisbane, September, 2008*

Спасибо!
А что думаете Вы по этому
поводу?

Ирина Кучма, [iryna.kuchma \[at\] eifl.net](mailto:iryna.kuchma@eifl.net)

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