Publishing your research: why, how, where, who and what is behind ?.

June 6 , 2014
Young Minds EPS

Bart van Tiggelen

- Research professor at CNRS-Grenoble (physics)
- Deputy Director at CNRS (theoretical & computational physics)
- President of Publication committee of French Physical Society

Scientific Publications ….

- ..are necessary to disseminate new scientific results
  (« business card » for a researcher).

- .. Guarantee a minimum level of scientific quality
  (thanks to well organized peer review)

- ..are cited (or not...) by the peers.
  # citations = scientific quality ?

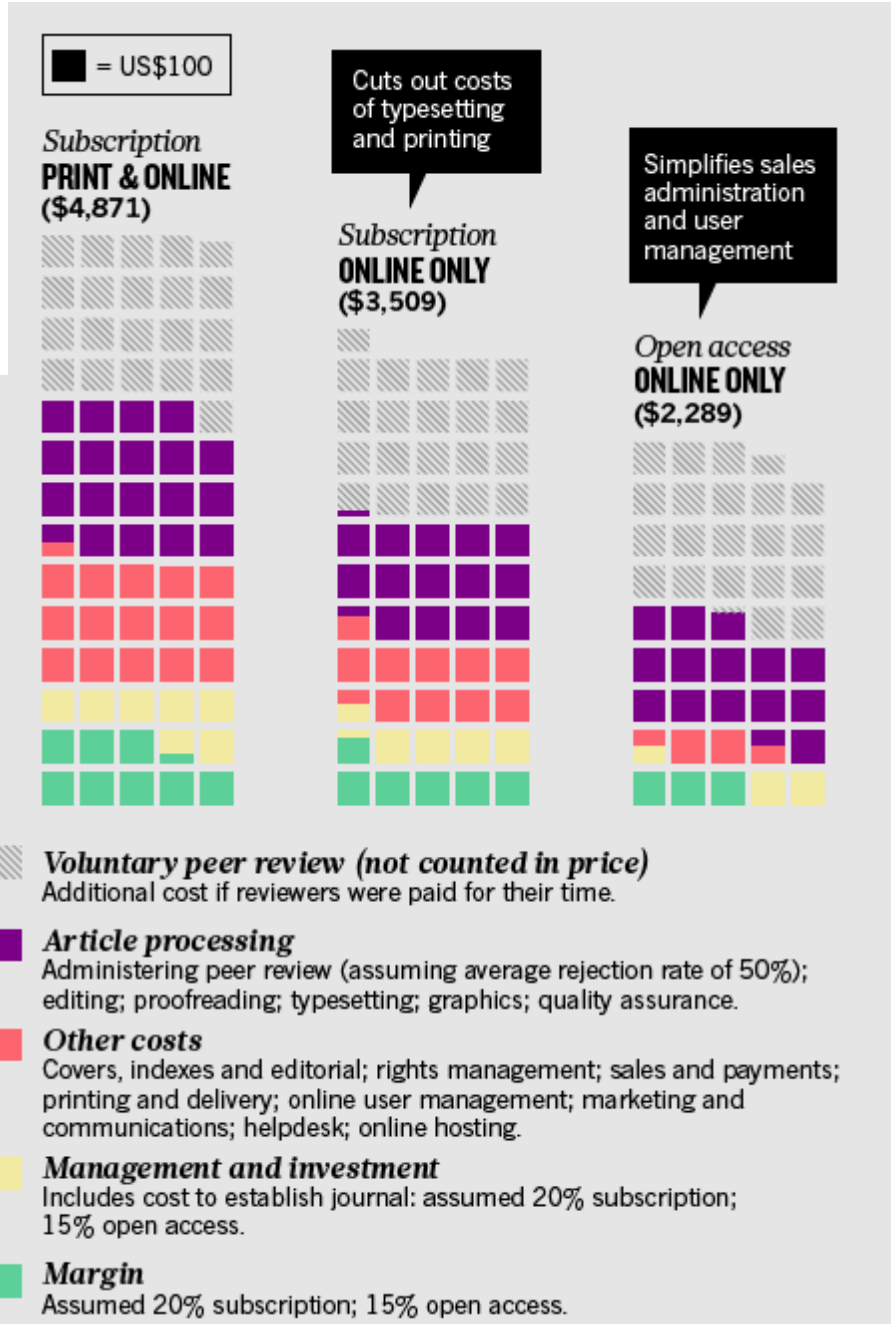
- ..make all the difference for the career of a scientist
  (promotion, financial support,..)

- Cost money , that should be financed by any research grant/budget
  How much money is spent for scientific publications ?

NEWS FEATURE

THE COST OF PUBLISHING

JOURNAL PRICES VARY WITH INFLUENCE AND BUSINESS MODEL.



Cost of publications (Nature, 28 mars)

Science-publishing industry generated $9.4 billion in revenue in 2011 and published around 1.8 million English-language articles — an average revenue per article of roughly $5,000.

Analysts estimate profit margins at 20–30% for the industry, so the average cost to the publisher of producing an article is likely to be around **$3,500–4,000**.

PNAS about **$3,700** per paper to cover costs if it went open-access.

Nature costs $35,000 per paper, difficult « per-paper costs » because article publishing is entangled with other activities.

US$5,000 (Cell Reports), $1,350 (PLoS ONE)...

PeerJ unlimited number of papers per author for a one-time fee of $299

arXiv $10 per paper, épi-revues , but no review, no indexing,

The scientist wants….

- ..an easy access, large exposure, for a long time , of his publications.
- ..a professional, efficient and rapid publication process
- ..an indexation in the databases used by evaluation committees (ISI).
- ..a direct involvement (of his scientific community) in the editorial policy.
- ..the right price to publish in and/or to have access to his favorite journals.
- .. « prestige » (= publication in a journal with high rejection rate).

  Vicious circle: prestige is rewarded by research organizations who struggle with excessive publication costs.

Scientific Publishing

- Subscription financed by libraries, Institutions and/or research organisations
- Estimated Costs 150 – 200 M€ per year in France (4.3 M€ Elsevier)
  350.000 publications in 4 years (WoS) → > 1500 €/article
- Berlin Declaration (2003):

Supporting the Transition to the Electronic Open Access Paradigm

Our organizations are interested in the further promotion of the new open access paradigm to gain the most benefit for science and society. Therefore, we intend to make progress by

- encouraging our researchers/grant recipients to publish their work according to the principles of the open access paradigm.
- encouraging the holders of cultural heritage to support open access by providing their resources on the Internet.
- developing means and ways to evaluate open access contributions and online-journals in order to maintain the standards of quality assurance and good scientific practice.
- advocating that open access publication be recognized in promotion and tenure evaluation.
- advocating the intrinsic merit of contributions to an open access infrastructure by software tool development, content provision, metadata creation, or the publication of individual articles.

We realize that the process of moving to open access changes the dissemination of knowledge with respect to legal and financial aspects. Our organizations aim to find solutions that support further development of the existing legal and financial frameworks in order to facilitate optimal use and access.

Des universités se désabonnent des revues scientifiques

LE MONDE SCIENCE ET TECHNO | 10.02.2014 à 18h02 • Mis à jour le 12.02.2014 à 10h47

Par **David Larousserie**

Tournant ou phénomène passager ? Plusieurs bibliothèques universitaires françaises ont décidé de se désabonner de revues scientifiques majeures, prises en tenailles entre leurs budgets en baisse et les hausses des tarifs des éditeurs.

A Paris-VI ou à Lille les chercheurs se passeront du journal *Science*. A Paris-V et Paris-VII, du *New England Journal of Medicine*. A Paris-V encore, *Nature*, le *Journal of the American Medical Association* sont concernés. A Nantes et Angers, l'abonnement aux journaux de l'American Physical Society, telle *Physical Review Letters*, s'arrête.

DES RESSOURCES ESSENTIELLES

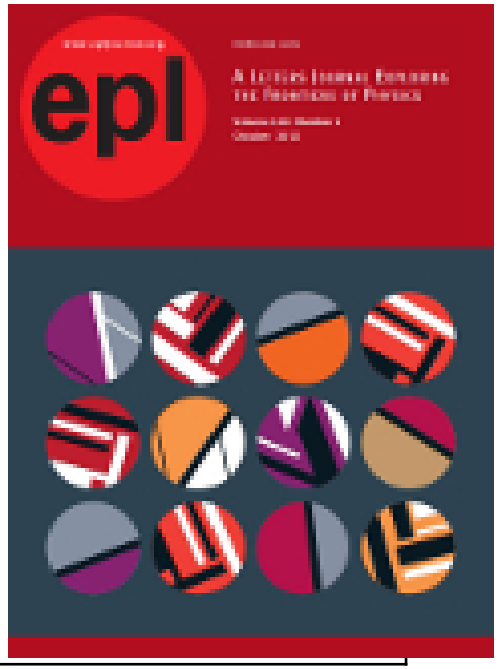
Ces ressources sont pourtant essentielles aux chercheurs car c'est là qu'ils publient leurs résultats et qu'ils prennent connaissance des progrès de leur discipline. *« Depuis des années nous criions au loup. Maintenant nous sommes proches d'un point de rupture »*, estime Christophe Pérales, président de l'Association des directeurs et personnels de direction des bibliothèques universitaires et de la documentation.

« Selon nos premières indications, sur la moitié des établissements, il n'y a pas de vague massive de désabonnements. Mais les marges se

What makes a paper « good »?

- Good and original science (« on the cutting edge », take risk) . But who decides?
- Well written, in good English, pedagogical, clear figures, avoid « jargon »
- Controversial papers make science move forward
- wrong papers are part of scientific struggle.
- Avoid self-citations, give credit to competitors.
- Prestige ≠ quality ; # citations ≠ scientific value

Welcome, Professor van Tiggelen
Since the beginning of your term, you have received **151** manuscript(s).



Your pending manuscripts:

Rejected/withdrawn manuscripts:	97
Accepted manuscripts:	50
Your pending manuscripts:	5

Check English
Check broad interest
Check scientific validity and scientific method
Two reviewers

An exemple of a refused paper: not original, alternative explanation of FHE, and even worse……, maybe it is not even wrong !!

PACS 73.43.-f – Fractional quantum Hall effect
PACS 73.40.Hm- –Quantum Hall effect (integer and fractional)
PACS 73.43.Qt – Magnetoresiatnce
PACS 72.20.My – Hall effect in semiconductors

Abstract. - A novel model of complex quantum harmonic oscillator is found to account for the observed Fractional quantum Hall effect (FQHE). The sequences of the observed FQHE conductivity and charge are explained. The two sequences are found to express a quantity and its complex conjugated partner. The oscillator is found to have two degenerates states, ψ_n, with angular momenta $\pm n\hbar$, where $h = 2\pi\hbar$ is the Planck's constant, and n is the principal quantum number of the oscillator. The filling factor, i, that Klitzing has found for the integer quantum Hall effect (IQHE) is $i = n + 1$. Analytical expressions for longitudinal resistance and Hall's voltage are obtained. The width of the plateau between two states is found to be $\Delta B = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \frac{n_s h}{e}$, where n_s is the electron number density.

Introduction. – A classical Hall effect was introduced by Edwin Hall in 1879 to account for the accumulation of charges when a transverse magnetic field is applied to a conductor [1]. As a result a transverse (Hall) resistance and voltage are then developed. The resistivity (conductivity) is found to vary with the applied magnetic field. A quantum Hall effect is however present at high magnetic field. In such situations a series of plateaus quasiparticles are neither bosons nor fermions and exhibit anyonic statistics [6]. Laughlin proposed trial wave functions for the ground state at fraction of $1/q$, as well as, its quasiparticle and quasihole excitations. These excitations have fractional charge of magnitude $e^* = e/q$. The most probable theory to explain the fractional quantum Hall effect is the composite fermion model introduced by Jain [5].

THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL JOURNAL

9 traditional journals (with OA option)
Global readership: accessed in over 7000 institutions

edp sciences | Springer

THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL JOURNAL

5 Open Access journals

EPJ Data Science
EPJ Photovoltaics
EPJ Nonlinear Biomedical Physics
EPJ Techniques and Instrumentation
EPJ Quantum Technology

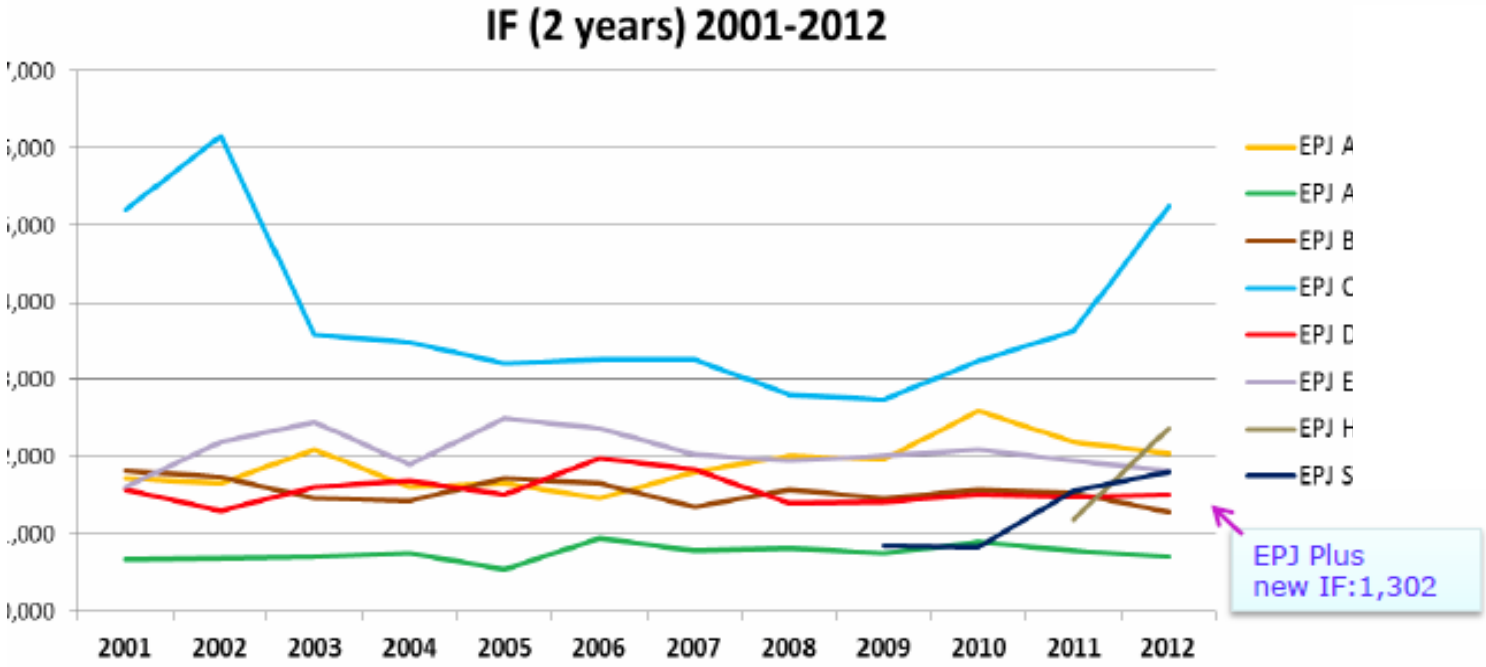
EPJ Web of Conferences

Open-access journal dedicated to archiving conference proceedings in the fields covered by the aims and scope of EPJ. It provides a safe long-term open-access record of the conferences in order to make the proceedings citable and widely usable by the scientific community.
→ **increase the visibility and enhance the profile of the scientific events.**

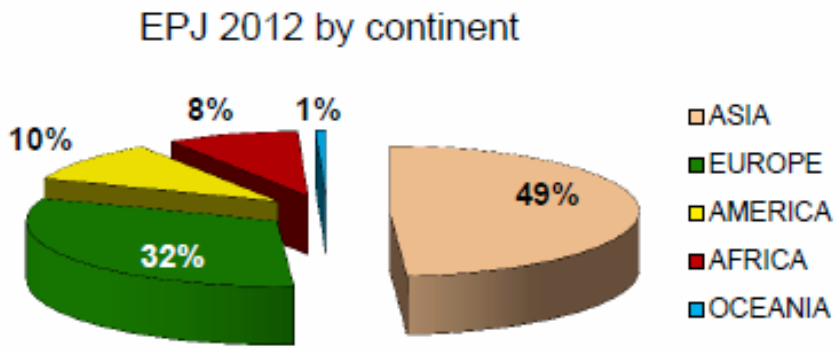
Societies	Representative member	
Austrian Physical Society	Erich	Gornik
Belgian Physical Society	Jef	Ongena
Bulgarian Physical Society	Nikolay	Tonchev
Croatian Physical Society	Katarina	Uzelac
Czech Physical Society	Karel	Rohlena
Danish Physical Society	Ian	Bearden
European Physical Society	Colin J.	Latimer
Finnish Physical Society	Markus	Ahlskog
French Physical Society	Bart	van Tiggelen
German Physical Society	Robert	Klanner
Hellenic Physical Society	Xenophon	Moussas
Israel Physical Society	Yshai	Avishai
Italian Physical Society	Giuseppe	Grosso
Latvian Physical Society	Ruvin	Ferber
Norvegian Physical Society	Per	Osland
Polish Physical Society	Piotr	Tomczak
Portuguese Physical Society	Jose Antonio	Paixao
Roland Eotvos Physical Society and Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Andras	Patkos
Russian Academy of Sciences	Valery	Rubakov
Society of Mathematicians, Physicists and Astronomers of Slovenia	Igor	Musevic
Spanish Royal Society of Physics	José Adolfo	de Azcarraga
Swedish Physical Society	Joakim	Cederkall
Swiss Physical Society	Thomas	Jung
The Netherlands' Physical Society	Piet J.	Mulders

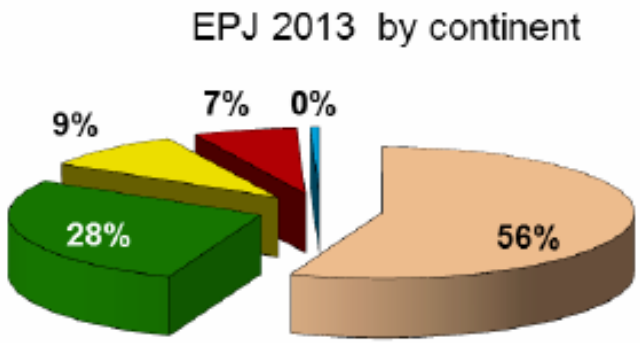
Scientific Advisory Committee

- Chairperson 2014: Bart van Tiggelen
- Past Chairperson (2013): Piet Mulders
- Chairperson elect (2015): Per Osland



submissions





Citations to scientific articles 1998-2008

Classement par nombre de citations	PAYS	ARTICLES	CITATIONS	IF(CITATIONS/ ARTICLE)
1	USA	2 959 661	42 269 694	14,28
2	ALLEMAGNE	766 146	8 787 460	11,47
3	ANGLETERRE	678 686	8 768 475	12,92
4	JAPON	796 807	7 201 664	9,04
5	FRANCE	548 279	5 933 187	10,82
6	CANADA	414 248	4 837 825	11,68
7	ITALIE	394 428	4 044 512	10,25
8	PAYS-BAS	231 682	3 148 005	13,59
9	AUSTRALIE	267 134	2 784 738	10,42
10	CHINE	573 486	2 646 085	4,61
11	ESPAGNE	292 146	2 602 330	8,91
12	SUISSE	168 527	2 502 210	14,85
13	SUEDE	174 418	2 257 641	12,94
14	BELGIQUE	125 520	1 461 478	11,64
15	ECOSSE	106 209	1 422 252	13,39
16	DANEMARK	91 670	1 262 693	13,77
17	COREE DU SUD	218 077	1 256 724	5,76
18	ISRAEL	109 637	1 210 807	11,04
19	RUSSIE	276 801	1 135 496	4,1
20	INDE	237 364	1 088 425	4,59

Source:

Essential Science Indicators de Thomson Reuters

Janvier 1998 à aout 2008

Number of publications in physics journals

Pays	Part	Rang par nombre d'articles	Nb publications moyen
Etats-Unis	22,4%	1	29 859
Chine	19,3%	2	25 729
Allemagne	10,3%	3	13 767
Japon	8,8%	4	11 757
France (dont CNRS)	7,3%	5	9 738
Royaume-Uni	6,3%	6	8 406
CNRS	5,9%	6-7	7 884
Féd. de Russie	5,6%	7	7 490
Corée du Sud	5,4%	8	7 240
Italie	4,8%	9	6 370
Inde	4,7%	10	6 298
Espagne	3,9%	11	5 245
Canada	3,1%	12	4 106
Taïwan	2,8%	13	3 704
Suisse	2,4%	14	3 153
Pologne	2,3%	15	3 101
Australie	2,1%	16	2 742
Brésil	2,0%	17	2 649
Pays-Bas	1,9%	18	2 474
Suède	1,6%	19	2 181

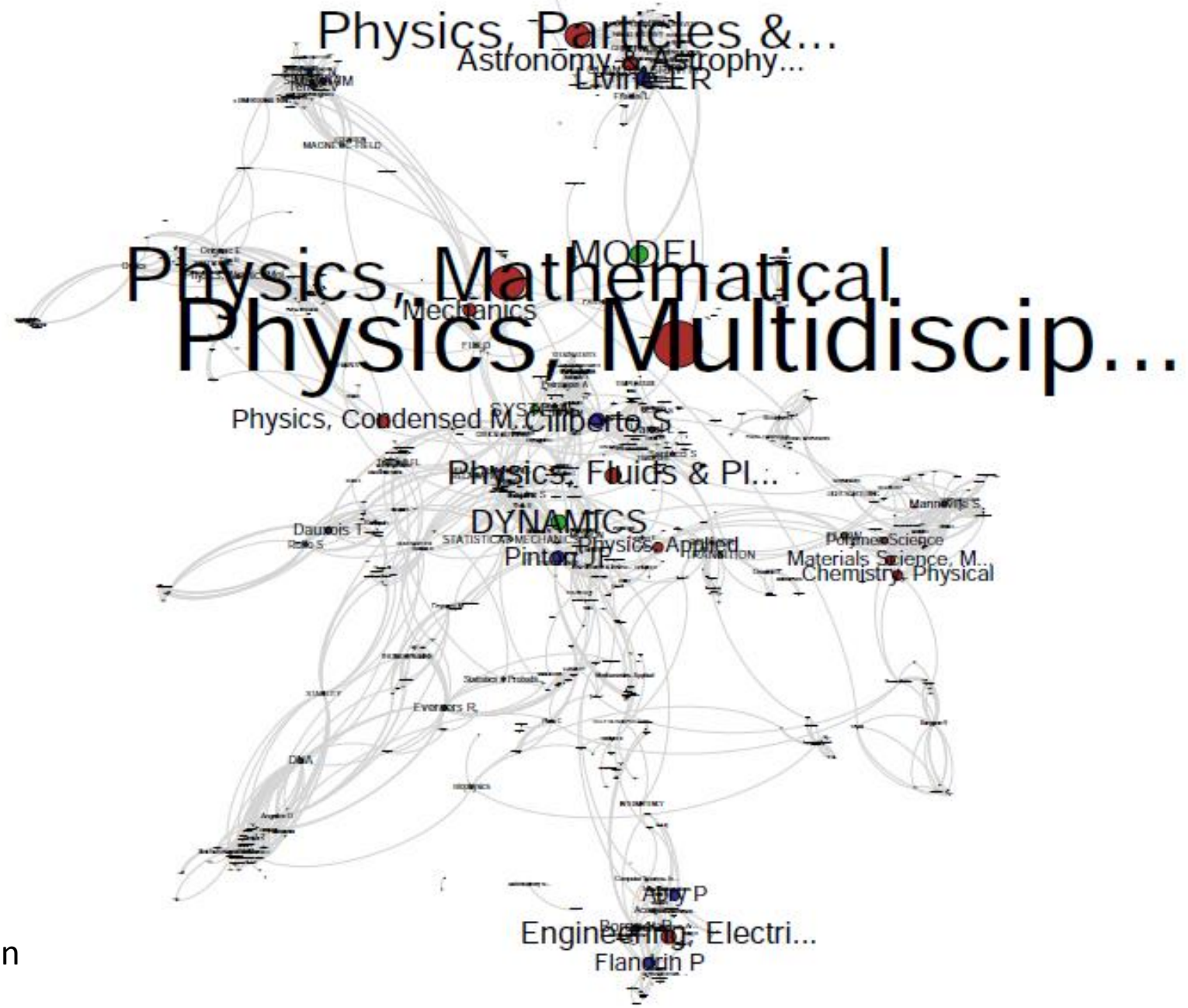
Publications and impact of research oragnsiation between 2009 and 2014 (souce WoS)

ORGANISME	NOMBRE DE REFERENCES	H	H domaine de la physique	IF domaine de la physique
HARVARD UNIV	105064	274	89	15,61
MIT	35609	212	106	13,93
OXFORD UNIV	58210	209	82	11,89
BERKELEY UNIV	46931	204	109	14,95
CNRS	179350	203	123	11,03
STANFORD UNIV	51651	201	106	18,05
CAMBRIDGE UNIV	47931	186	119	15,52
INSERM	59090	167	*23*	*7,98*
YALE UNIV	38932	160	70	14,06
HONG KONG UNIV (ensemble)	70163	130	61	7,43
CEA	24935	129	92	10,55
UNIV PARIS 11	18705	123	78	11,61
AIX MARSEILLE UNIV	16662	100	69	6,62
UJF	14364	100	63	9,13
INRA	20588	96	*13*	*5,14*
ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE	7785	90	67	13,60
UPMC	12349	82	49	11,39
INRIA	7677	53	*18*	*11,02*
ENS	4998	53	38	8,33

DONNEES INP POUR QUELQUES REVUES 2007-2012 (citations, IF et H relevés en date du 25/04/2014)

REVUES classées par facteur d'impact de la revue	Nombre d'articles de l'INP 2007-2012 (Zento)	Nombre de citations 2007-2012 (WoS - SCI)	5yIF de la revue (JCR 2007-2011)	Nombre moyen d'articles INP par an	NB article de la revue (JCR year 2012)	Poids des articles INP	IF moyen des articles INP (WoS – SCI 2007-2011)	H de l'INP par revue (WoS – SCI 2007-2011)
Nature Materials	50	5 348	42,376	10,0	141	7,1%	126,25	15
Nature	64	5 462	38,159	12,8	869	1,5%	99,52	18
Nature Nanotechnology	19	737	36,011	3,7	121	3,1%	46,18	9
Science	55	3 498	33,587	11,0	832	1,3%	78,64	17
Nature Photonics	32	1 147	31,567	6,3	120	5,3%	51,86	7
Nature Physics	94	6 318	19,367	18,7	137	13,6%	78,57	25
Nano Letters	107	2 881	14,132	21,3	1078	2,0%	37,80	27
Advanced Materials	45	1 559	13,86	9,0	867	1,0%	40,48	17
Angewandte Chemie-International Edition	98	4 466	13,56	19,5	2227	0,9%	55,64	30
Acs Nano	66	1 975	12,524	13,2	1191	1,1%	40,33	12
Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences Of The United States Of america	97	2 316	10,583	19,3	3801	0,5%	25,50	14
Journal Of The American Chemical Society	149	7 074	10,237	29,8	3099	1,0%	54,10	36
Small	35	1 405	8,084	7,0	457	1,5%	53,31	12
Physical Review Letters	1 511	38 381	7,435	302,1	3789	8,0%	30,02	64
Carbon	52	1 110	6,35	10,4	674	1,5%	31,05	12
Journal Of Physical Chemistry C	278	3 050	5,152	55,5	3283	1,7%	13,72	20
Journal Of High Energy Physics	447	7 489	4,712	89,3	1861	4,8%	21,26	28
Inorganic Chemistry	128	2 893	4,551	25,5	1561	1,6%	26,24	32
Astronomy & Astrophysics	144	6 043	4,422	28,7	1892	1,5%	51,57	26
Langmuir	224	3 592	4,416	44,8	2119	2,1%	19,39	23
Geochimica Et Cosmochimica Acta	118	1 410	4,414	23,5	450	5,2%	13,11	18
Soft Matter	145	1 570	4,35	29,0	1358	2,1%	13,29	17
Physical Review D	392	11 841	4,17	78,3	3317	2,4%	21,64	29
Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics	212	2 046	3,976	42,4	1804	2,4%	10,37	15
New Journal Of Physics	217	2 536	3,879	43,4	858	5,1%	14,64	19
Nanotechnology	153	1 955	3,838	30,5	1021	3,0%	15,16	16
Applied Physics Letters	816	8 738	3,817	163,1	4976	3,3%	12,86	28
Journal Of Physical Chemistry B	143	1 484	3,702	28,5	1615	1,8%	11,58	15
Nuclear Physics B	162	4 100	3,671	32,3	288	11,2%	28,99	24
Physical Review B	2 141	27 142	3,6	428,2	5649	7,6%	14,88	47
Optics Express	347	4 203	3,579	69,4	3172	2,2%	15,69	21
Optics Letters	296	2 680	3,3	59,1	1755	3,4%	11,65	17
Journal Of Chemical Physics	433	3 532	3,176	86,5	2541	3,4%	9,89	20
Physical Review A	689	7 962	2,766	137,7	2759	5,0%	14,23	24
Physical Review E	604	6 328	2,307	120,7	2451	4,9%	12,03	25
Journal Of Physics-Condensed Matter	343	2 481	2,282	68,6	1137	6,0%	8,27	18
Journal Of Applied Physics	606	4 410	2,22	121,2	4356	2,8%	8,35	20
Epl	370	4 195	2,155	74,0	956	7,7%	13,20	21
Comptes Rendus Physique	105	558	1,704	20,9	75	27,9%	6,28	8

Charts based on « forces created by publications and citations



UMR5672
Physique
ENS de Lyon

The traditional model of Publishing

- *Subscription based model*:
  - Access sold by publisher.
  - Scientific organizations subscribe to access.
  - Publication is for free.

- Scientific editors set up a *peer review system* and deal with the paper and/or on-line version, and organize the sale.

- Several Publishers are completely integrated into *learned societies*, with large benefits**. Most were founded by learned societies**!

- Authors transfer the *copyright* to the publisher.

- « Preprints » are deposited before publication by the authors at *open-access repositories*. (not in chemistry, social sciences: in mathematics it often stops here)

Why change?

- *Internet* paper version → on-line, worldwide access in 4 clics;
  journals have become service providers

- The *open archives :* no quality check, no database link.

- Subscription-based journals are not *openly accessible*.
  → Berlin declaration
  → guidelines of European Commission.

- Rise of *subscription fees*
  → more submissions (3.5 %/an),
  → Journals "aggressively" sold in big « packages »
  - Elsevier–Reed turnover of 5 billion € (2000 revues):
  - *The Cost of Knowledge* (> 12000 signatures)
  - The protest of Harvard (3,75 millions $: +/+ 36 % from Elsevier).
  → more prestige = more expensive
  - break the vicious circle: UCLA (40 millions $ budget) protests against NPG.

- *Copyright* should stay with authors

So then go Open Access?

Open access (**OA**) *is the practice of providing unrestricted access via the Internet to peer-reviewed scholarly journal articles. Creative Commons licenses can be used to specify usage rights.*

Creative Commons: Non-profit organization **.**
CC licenses allow creators (with copyright) to communicate which rights they reserve, and which rights they waive for the benefit of recipients or other creators.

1. OA **Green** : Open Archives/ self-archiving.
2. OA **Gold** : author-pay, organisation-pay, sponsor-pay , consortium-pay.
3. OA **Hybrid** (Open Choice): mixture , on request of author.

Springer is a green publisher:

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Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

English | Español | Magyar | Português

One publisher found when searched for: Publisher: **Springer Verlag**

Publisher:	Springer Verlag (Germany), Germany
Journals:	(~2163 journals) - involving 740 other organisations
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **green** publisher
Copyright:	example copyright transfer statement - NIH Policy - Self-archiving Policy
Updated:	25-Nov-2010

These are the publisher's default policies. Individual journals may have special permissions, especially if they involve other organisations or have paid open access options. **Always run a journal title or ISSN search to check.**

Author's Pre-print:	✓ author **can** archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✓ author **can** archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✗ author **cannot** archive publisher's version/PDF

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Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

English | Español | Magyar | Português

One publisher found when searched for: Publisher: **EDP Sciences**

Publisher:	EDP Sciences, France
Journals:	83 journals (including journals with special policies) - involving 43 other organisations
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **green** publisher
Copyright:	Example Policy 1 - Example Policy 2 (pdf)
Updated:	14-Jan-2011

These are the publisher's default policies. Individual journals may have special permissions, especially if they involve other organisations or have paid open access options. **Always run a journal title or ISSN search to check.**

Author's Pre-print:	✓ author **can** archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✓ author **can** archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✓ author **can** archive publisher's version/PDF

Rechercher :
Barre personnelle
Les plus visités
Sites suggérés
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Menu des marque-pages
Marque-pages non classés

Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

One publisher found when searched for: Publisher: **Nature Publishing Group**

Publisher:	Nature Publishing Group, United Kingdom
Journals:	113 journals (including journals with special policies) - involving 8 other organisations
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **yellow** publisher
Copyright:	Pre-publication policy - License to Publish - Manuscript Deposition Service
Updated:	06-Mar-2013

These are the publisher's default policies. Individual journals may have special permissions, especially if they involve other organisations or have paid open access options. **Always run a journal title or ISSN search to check.**

Author's Pre-print:	✓ author **can** archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✓ **subject to Restrictions below**, author **can** archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Restrictions:	• 6 months embargo
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✗ author **cannot** archive publisher's version/PDF
General Conditions:	• Authors retain copyright • Published source must be acknowledged and DOI cited • Must link to publisher version • Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used • On author's personal website and institutional repository • If funding agency rules apply, authors may post authors version to their relevant funding body's archive, 6 months after publication
Mandated OA:	(*Awaiting information*)
Paid Open Access:	Open Access Hybrid Model - Selected Titles Only
Exceptions to this policy:	• EMBO - RoMEO White • Nature Communications - RoMEO Yellow • Open Access Hybrid Model Option A - RoMEO Yellow • Open Access Hybrid Model Option B - RoMEO Yellow • Open Access Journals - Option A - RoMEO Green • Open Access Journals - Option B - RoMEO Green
RoMEO Publisher ID:	54 - Suggest an update for this record
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This summary is for the publisher's *default* policies and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.
All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.

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RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
Green	Can archive pre-print *and* post-print or publisher's version/PDF
Blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
Yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
White	Archiving not formally supported

More on colours and restrictions

or View all publishers

Use this site to find a summary of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

European Research Council

Established by the European Commission

Press release

European Research Council takes a further step forward towards open access by joining arXiv

16 September 2013

The European Research Council (ERC) today announced that it has joined an international partnership supporting arXiv, one of the major scientific repositories in the areas of physics and mathematics which is operated by Cornell University Library (New York, US). The ERC is the first European research funding organisation to join the arXiv initiative. By doing so, the ERC reaffirms its commitment to open access and to ensuring that the fruits of the research it funds can be freely accessed, read and used, both by scientists working in relevant areas and by the public.

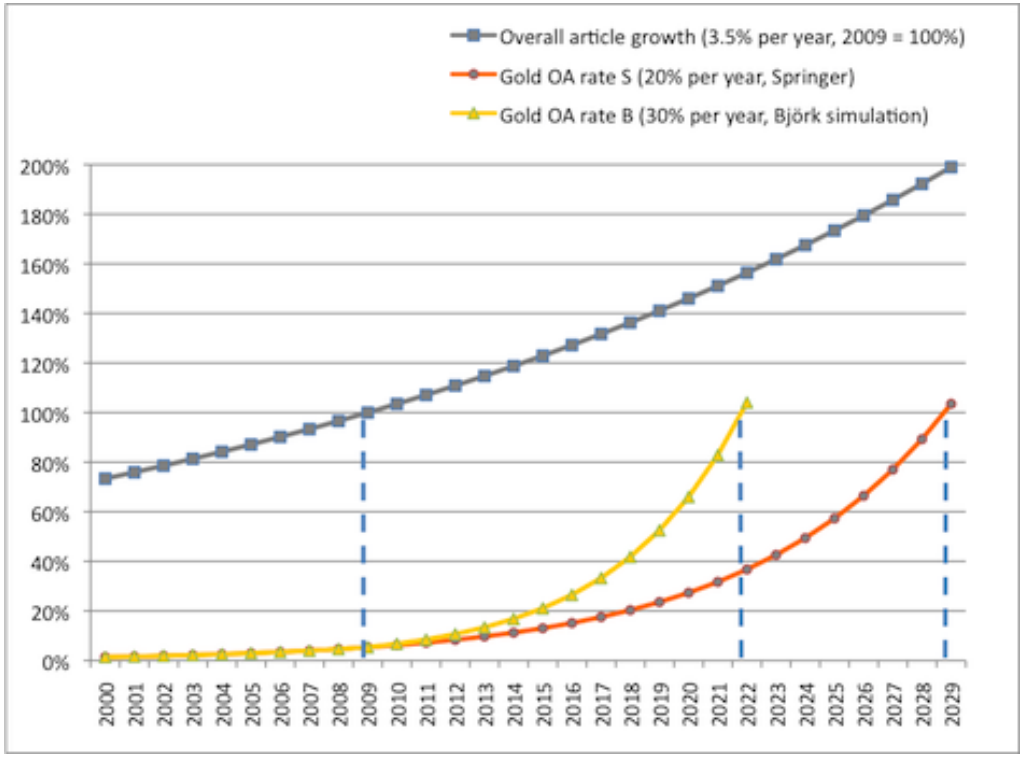
Some information on Open Access (1)

→ Most publishers launch the OA **gold** model while waiting for a public and political debate.

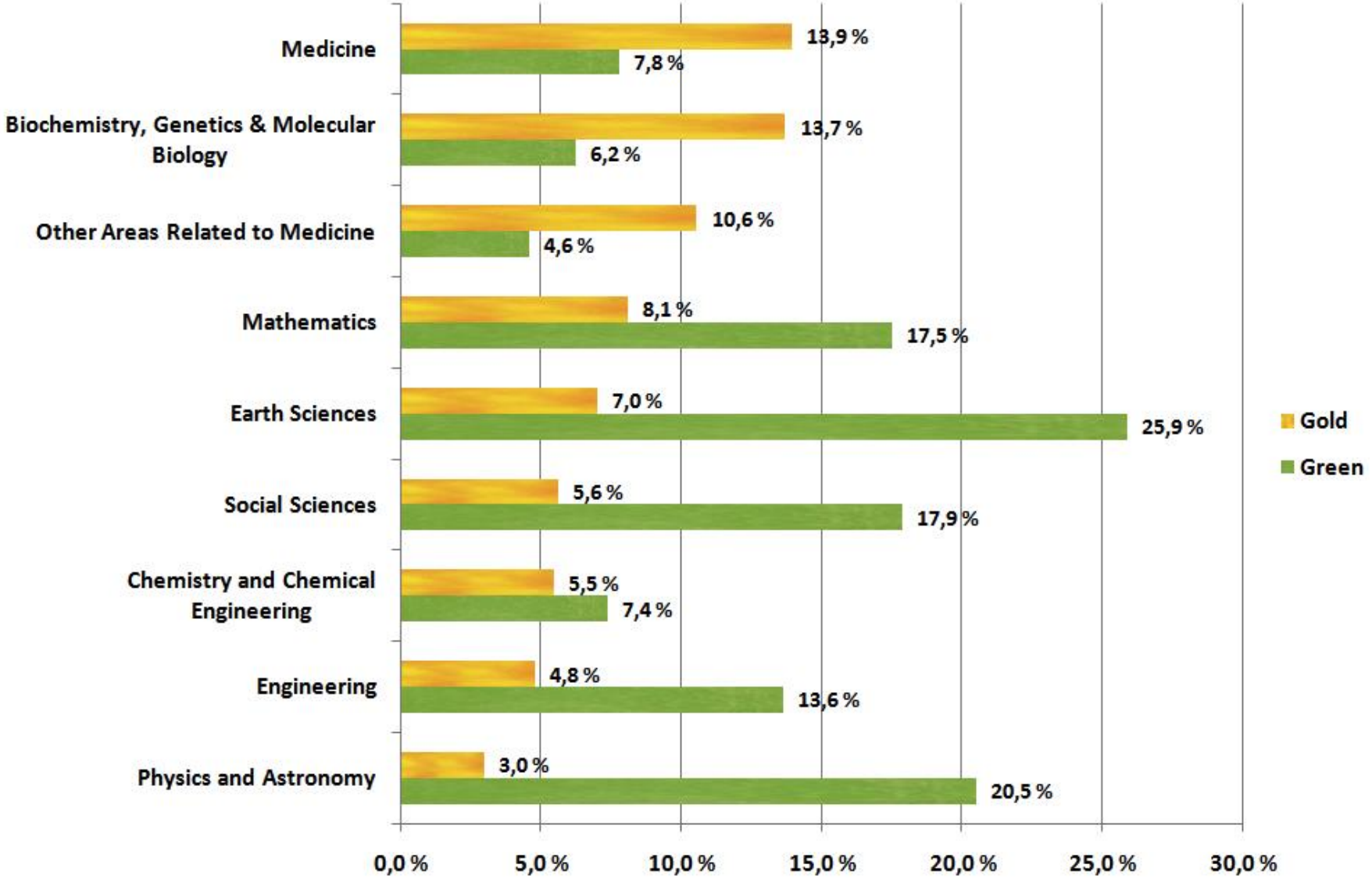
→ 30 % of 25000 revues are published in OA (2009); 8 % OA **gold**
12 % OA **green** (2009)

→ rise of OAG between 20 % and 30% per year → 25 % OA **gold** in 2020

Laakso M, et al.,
Plos One, 2011



Habits vary with discipline……



Björk et al. (2010). "Open Access to the Scientific Journal Literature: Situation 2009". *PLoS ONE* **5** (6):

The pro's of Open Access Gold

- Big Packages can no longer be imposed by publisher
- Transfer of copyright is replaced by the license *Creative Commons.*
- EC and US libraries no longer suffer from the rise of publications from BRIC.
- Consistency with Berlin Declaration and EC policy:
  → green repositories reatke their role as *pre-print server.*
- Avoids the hybrid model that gives scientists the impression to pay *twice* for the publication.
- As opposed to Green OA, Gold OA does not rely on subscription model.
  Gold can rely on Green (→ SCOAP3)!
- Regulate the number of publications per author by regulating support €€€ ?

The cons of Open Access Gold

- In OAG: revenues are proportional to number of publications, not number of readers. Commercial interests may conflict with scientific quality.

  → accept more low – quality papers , make more money

  Solution: OAG organism- or consortium- payed model

WORLD VIEW *A personal take on events*

Predatory publishers are corrupting open access

Journals that exploit the author–pays model damage scholarly publishing and promote unethical behaviour by scientists, argues **Jeffrey Beall**.

When e-mail first became available, it was a great innovation that made communication fast and cheap. Then came spam — and suddenly, the innovation wasn't so great. It meant having to filter out irrelevant, deceptive and sometimes offensive messages. It still does.

research is disappearing. Now there is a journal willing to accept almost every article, as long as the author is willing to pay the fee. Authors, rather than libraries, are the customers of open-access publishers, so a powerful incentive to maintain quality has been removed. Perhaps nowhere are these abuses more acute than in India, where

  → reject many papers and ask large OA fee (prestige problem grows !)

  Solution : convince research organizations , evaluation committees and funding agencies; Huge role for learned societies (like EPS!)

- A rapid transition subscription → OAG is difficult, expensive, irreversible.

  Will OAG be cheaper? In the long yes, says UK

- The wish to go OAG is not uniformly shared → pluri-disciplinary policy difficult.

lundi 09 janvier 2012

L'UNESCO s'engage pour l'Open Access : impressionnant !

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

GOAP GLOBAL OPEN ACCESS PORTAL

http://www.h2mw.eu/redactionmedicale/2012/01/lunesco-sengage-pour-lopen-access.html

Thursday 8 December 2011

Results of publicly funded research will be open access – science minister

David Willetts, the science minister, said the government wants to move to open access while protecting peer review.

http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/dec/08/publicly-funded-research-open-access

Open Access at the Max Planck Society

The Max Planck Society is bound by the principle of public access to the output of science. This is the spirit in which the Berlin Declaration was written. I have called upon Max Planck authors to make their findings available according to the Open Access principles and to be involved in the establishment of a globally accessible platform of scientific knowledge."

Peter Gruss, President of the Max Planck Society

SCOAP3

Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics

Convert high-quality HEP journals to OA

Transparently remove funding barriers

Libraries redirect subscr. to SCOAP3

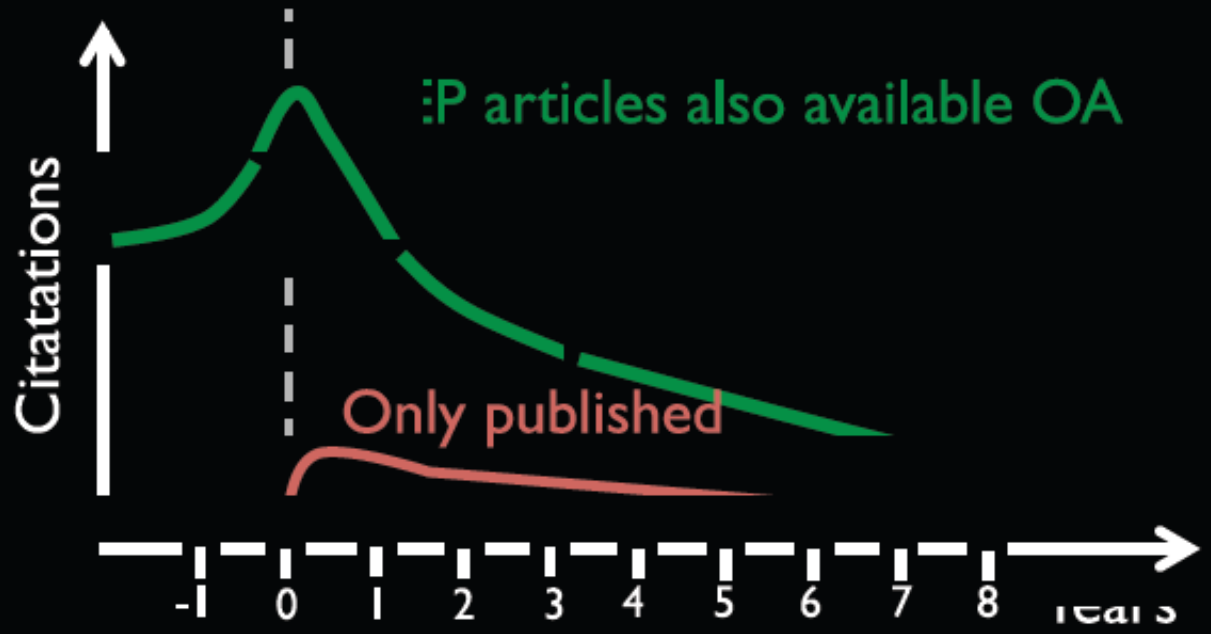
SCOAP3 pays centrally for peer-review

Price-per-article from call for tender

Coexistence of preprint repositories and sustainable high-quality journals

Jens Vigen (CERN), 19 janvier 2012

97% of HEP articles available OA on arXiv.org



Journals seem not to be vehicles of communication

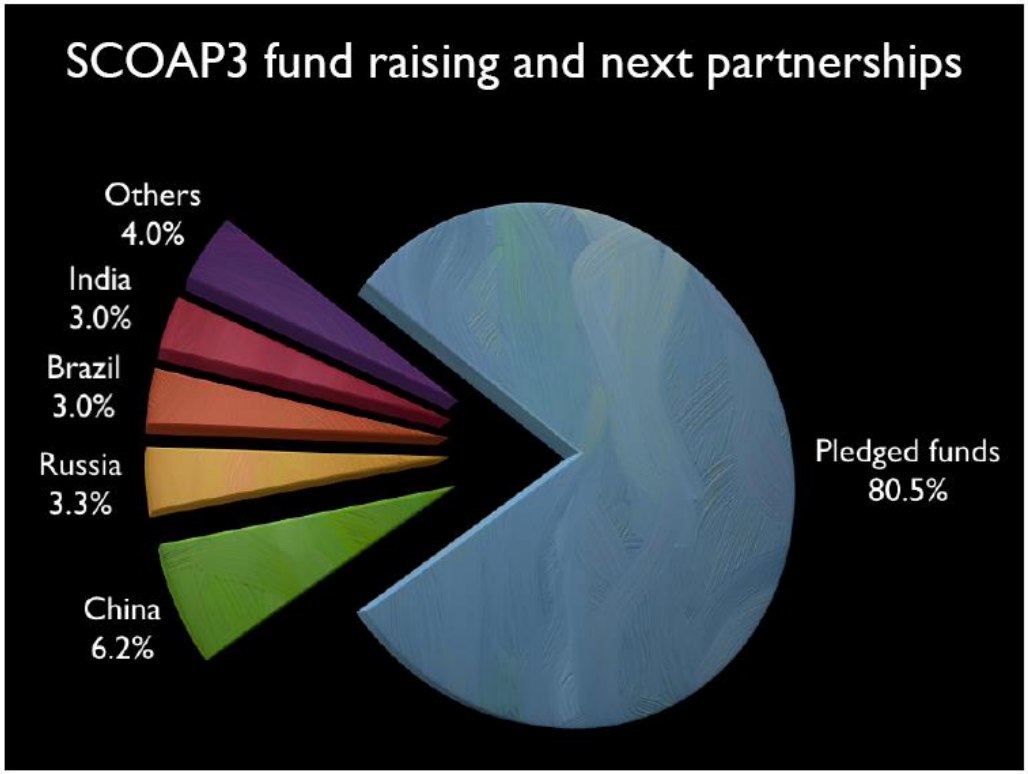
<10% HEP scientists read journals if preprint available

Gentil-Beccot, Mele, Brooks arXiv:0906.5418

Jens Vigen (CERN), 19 janvier 2012

SCOAP3 Partnerships Jan 2012

80 %of the budget envelope pledged



Austria Belgium CERN Denmark France Finland Germany Greece Hungary	Italy Netherlands Norway Portugal Romania Slovakia Sweden Switzerland Spain JISC (UK)
Australia	Israel, Turkey
Morocco	Korea and Japan
Canada >150 U.S. libraries (95%)	

Principle of « fair-share »: contribution of a country to budget proportional to its implication

Will system survive?

Jens Vigen (CERN), 19 janvier 2012

First SCOAP^3 articles available. Open Access.

January 28, 2014 in News.

January 28th 2014

The first Open Access articles sponsored by the SCOAP^3 international initiative are now available. Almost 400 articles have already appeared in the first three weeks of 2014 in the journals of participating publishers

The first 2014 issues of four large High-Energy Physics journals have fully 'flipped' to Open Access; High-Energy-Physics content in two broader subscription journals is now Open Access; and relevant articles in four more existing Open Access journals are now centrally supported by SCOAP^3. This unprecedented large-scale result has been achieved through an international collaboration that is re-directing funds previously used for subscriptions, with the support of partners in 17 countries. Partners in eight more countries are about to formalize their participation in SCOAP^3.

All articles sponsored by SCOAP^3 are distributed under a CC-BY license and can be freely downloaded and redistributed. They can be immediately accessed from the websites of the participating publishers and, soon, from the SCOAP3 Repository. An initial list of articles is also available on the SCOAP^3 web site.

SCOAP^3 invites additional participation from partners from the Asia-Pacific region, the Americas, Europe, Africa and the Middle East, where scientists are already enjoying all the advantages of Open Access and corresponding reductions in library expenses are being implemented by participating publishers.

Search ...

Recent news

First SCOAP^3 articles available. Open Access.

SCOAP^3 to start on 1 January 2014 !

SCOAP^3, publishers and libraries are finalising subscription reductions

SCOAP^3 moves forward.

Taiwan joins SCOAP^3

Thank you !