

SéPAG: An Introduction to Open Science

Definitions, legal basis and more

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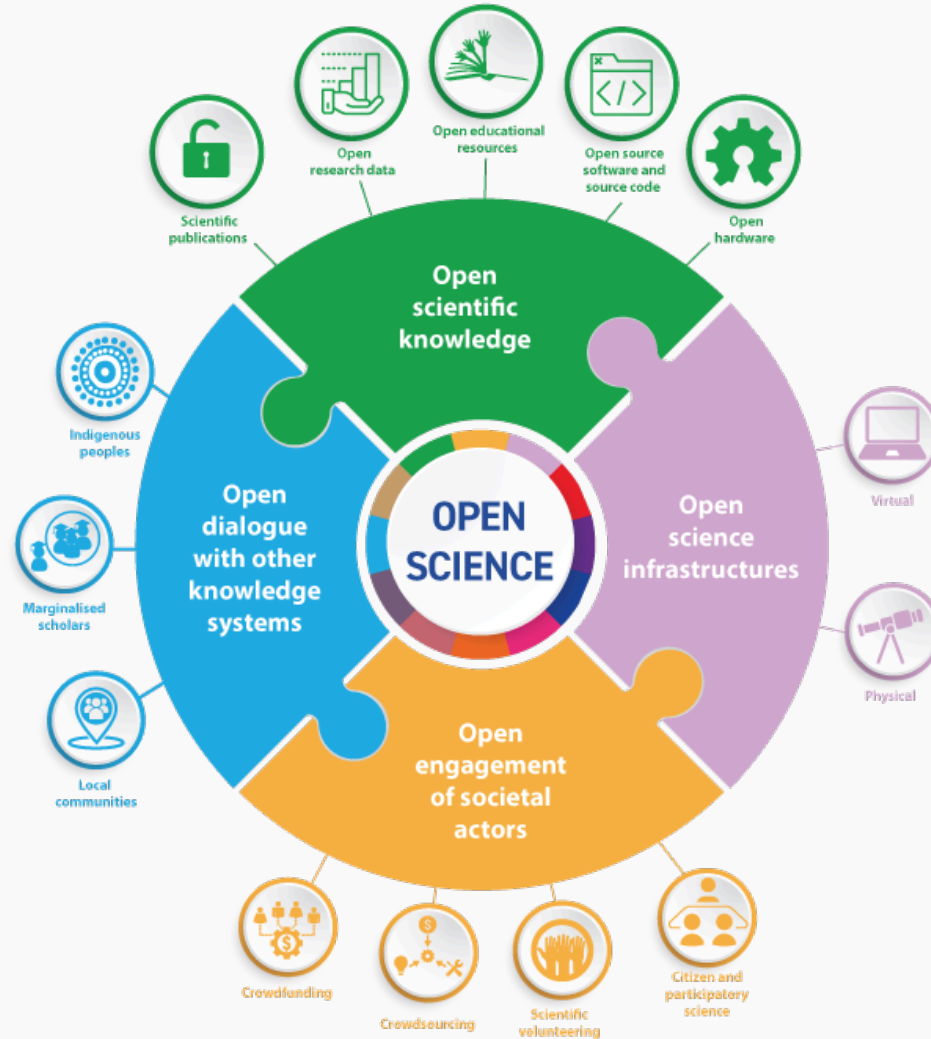
22th of November, 2023

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What is Open Science

What is Open Science



What is Open Access



Figure 1: Open Access logo, originally designed by Public Library of Science (PLOS)

What is Open Access



How did we get here

The History of the model
is that publishing scientific
manuscripts was...

...expensive.

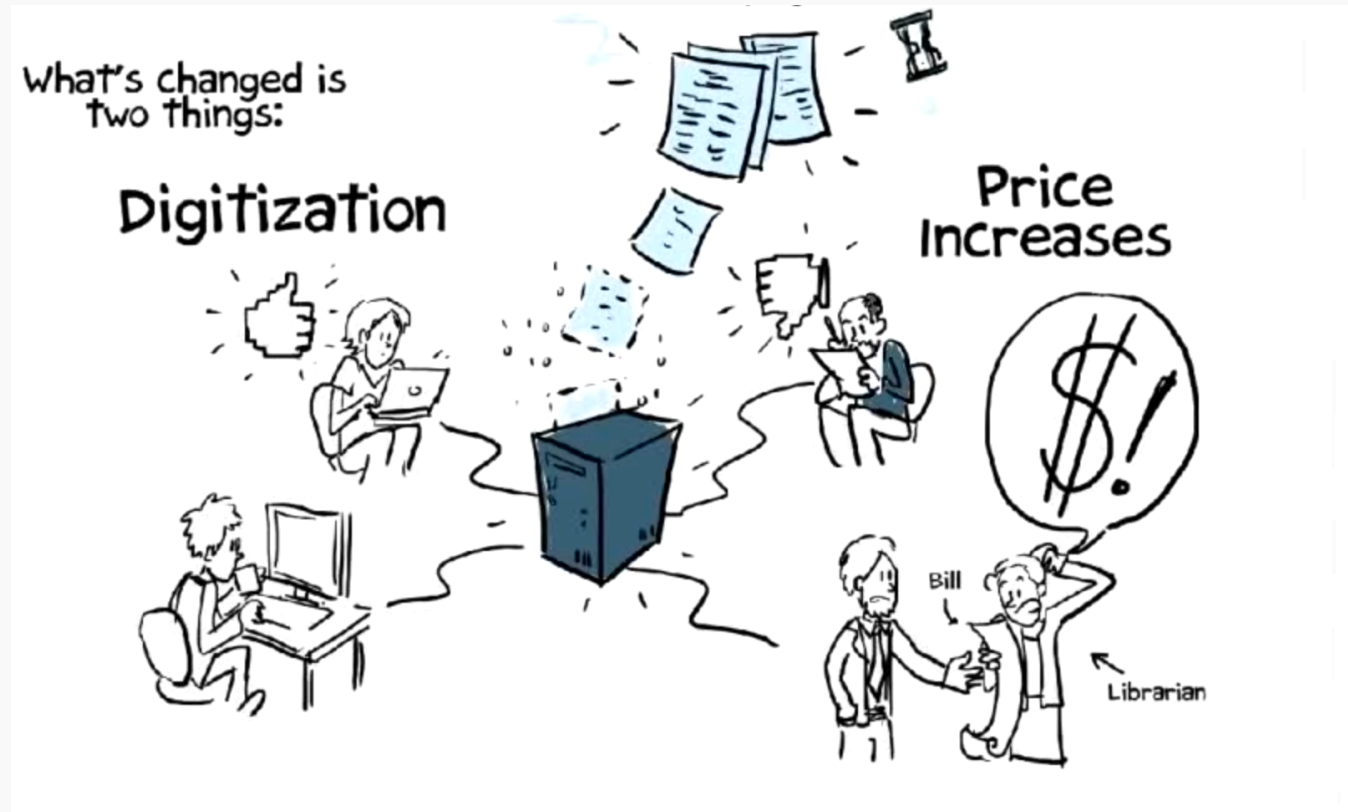
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widely, you sent it to a journal.



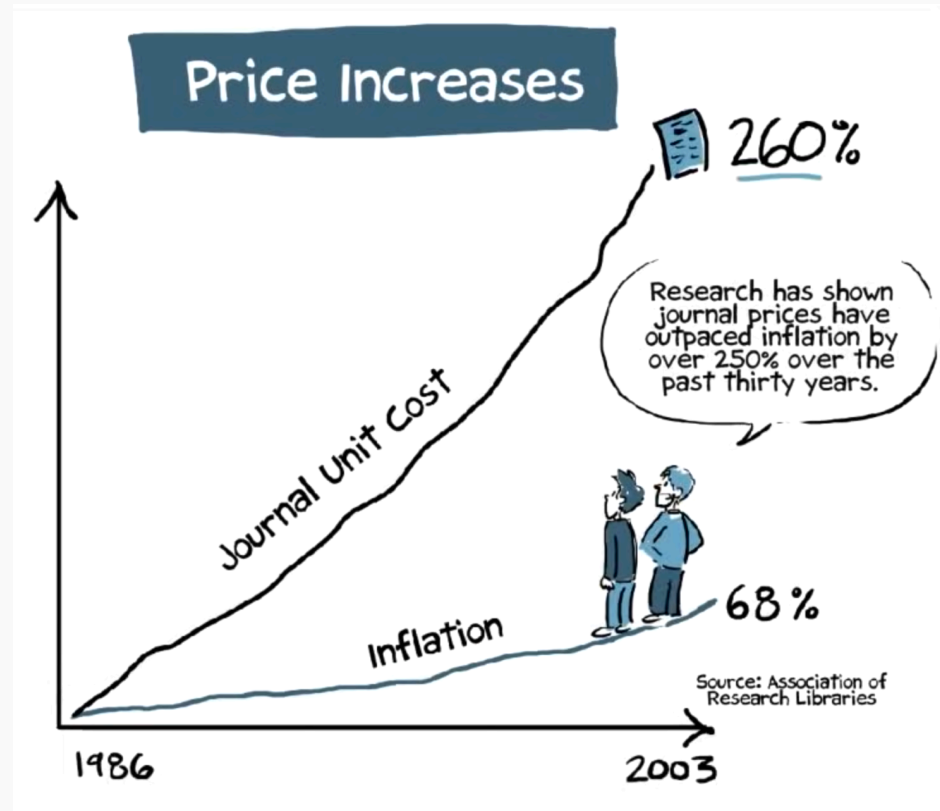
How did we get here



What changed?



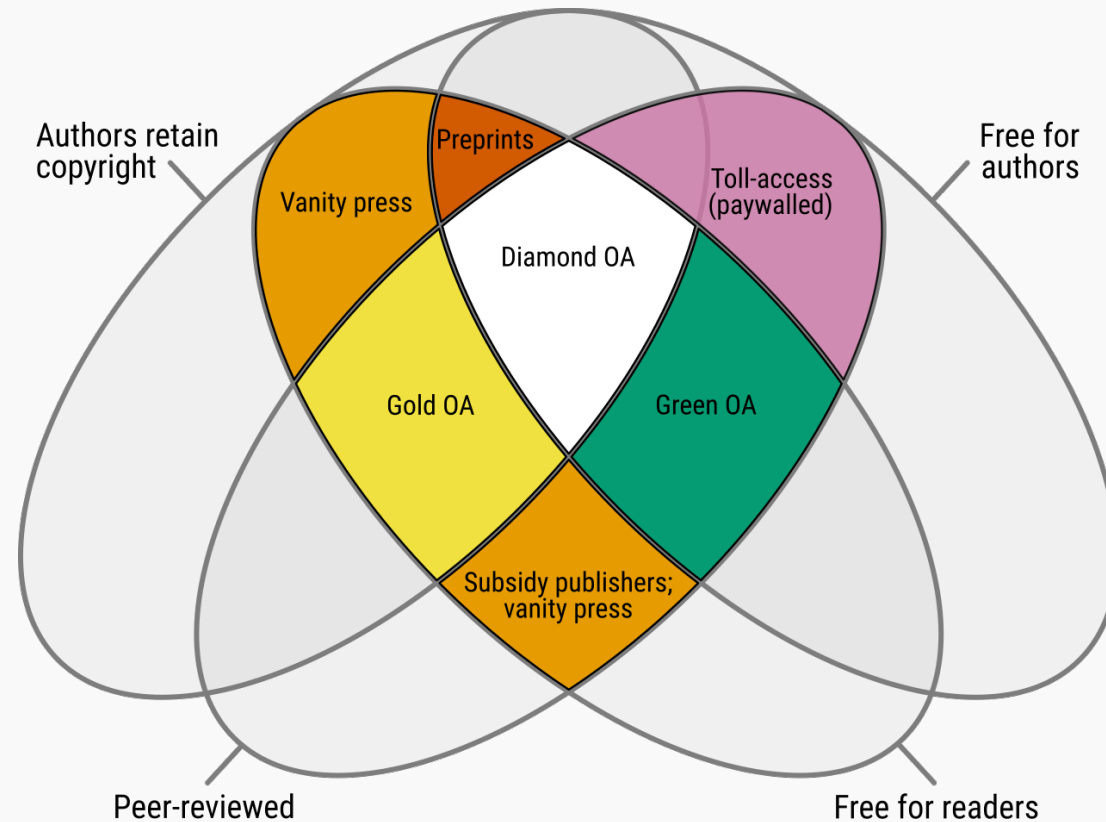
Prices ramping up



Prices ramping up



Types of Open Access



Licensing

Licensing

- copyright © (and copyleft ☹)
- <https://choosealicense.com/non-software/>
- <https://creativecommons.org/choose/> ©
- Public domain ☹

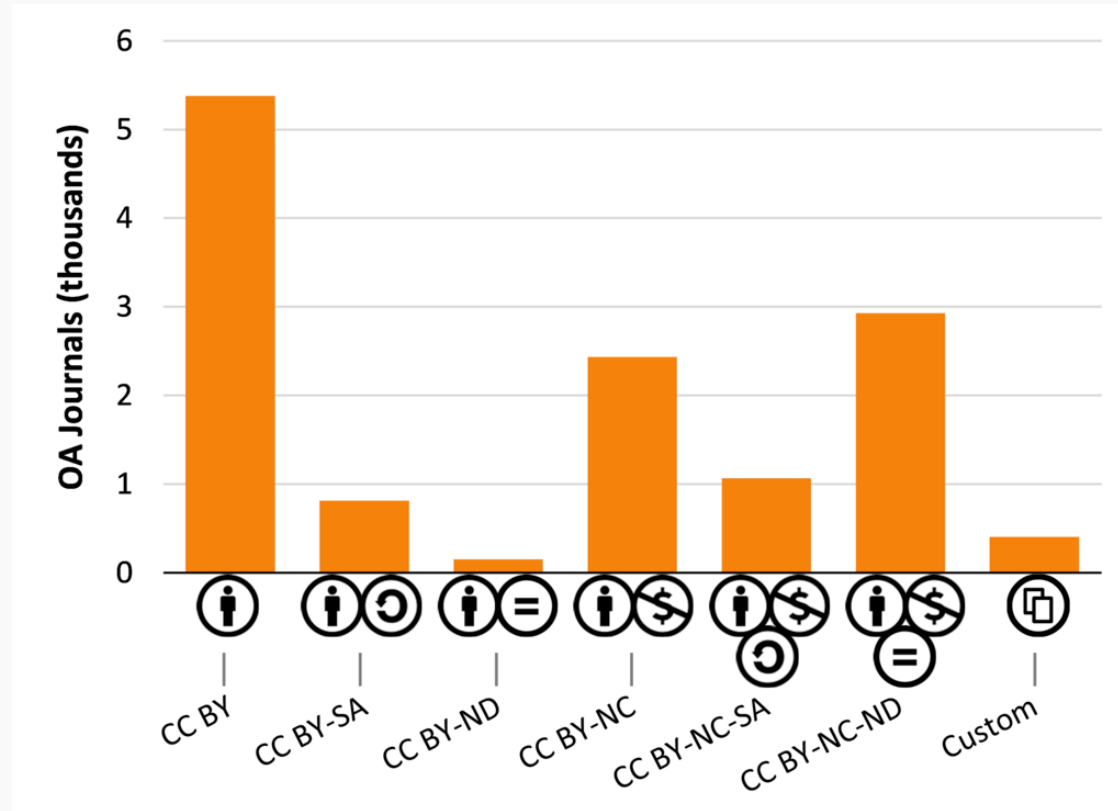
Creative Commons

- CC0: same as public domain
- BY: credit must be given to the creator.
- NC: Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted.

Creative Commons

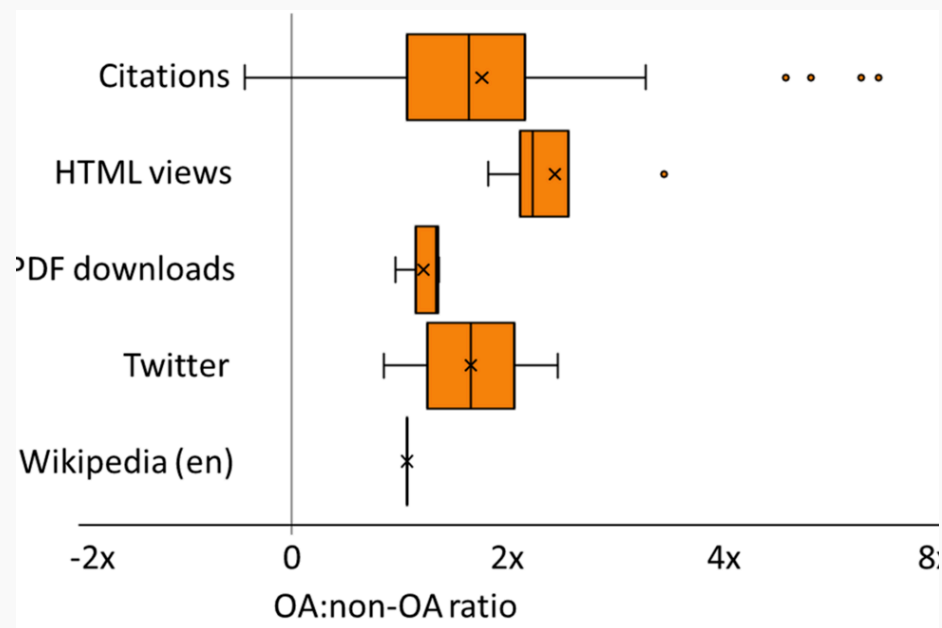
- SA: Adaptations must be shared under the same terms. (mutually exclusive with ND)
- ND: No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted. (mutually exclusive with SA)

Usage



How about citation impact?

- Open Access get more citations! (FUTON bias)
- Sometimes called Open access citation advantage (OACA)



Legal Basis

What is secondary publishing?

- In France, since 2016 you have the right to publish in open access anything funded at least 50% by state money.
- Even if there is an embargo, even if you signed something that say you gave up your rights on it.

Article 30 de la LOI n° 2016-1321 du 7 octobre 2016

Secondary publishing

- Maximum embargo period is 6 months (or 12 months for social sciences)
- You can always open access the preprint version as soon as you want

CNRS official recommendation

- Put the preprint version in an open archive (such as HAL) under CC-BY license
- After this you can publish the accepted paper and sign anything about your right, it does not matter anymore
- Make it possible to dodge the 6 month embargo

CNRS and INRIA incentive

- An other incentive as a researcher: only paper published on HAL will count toward your year paper count for the CNRS/INRA.

In Europe

- Any work published as a result of Horizon 2020 (European Funded project) HAVE TO be licensed CC-BY
- There is also Plan S, a consortium of 12 countries that work toward open access publishing without embargo (See also: OpenAIRE, EUDAT, FORSTER, RDA-Europe, ...)

In Europe

- Many other countries have very similar laws: Belgium, Canada, Swiss
- Some have different styles: Netherlands, UK

Recommendations

Recommendations

- <https://www.openaccessweek.org/> (October 23-29, 2023 – missed it by a month for this talk)
- <https://nofreeviewnoreview.org/>
- <https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/>

Accessing science

Recommendations

- <https://sci-hub.se/about>
- <https://unpaywall.org/>
- <https://dissem.in/>
- <https://openaccessbutton.org/>
- #ICanHazPDF on social media platforms

Recommendations

Publishing platforms

- <https://arxiv.org/>
- <https://universite-paris-saclay.hal.science/>
- <https://plos.org/> and others
- <https://openreview.net/>
- your own website!

Recommendations

Ressources

- Article Intranet LISN sur la science ouverte
- <https://doaj.org>
- Guide CNRS sur HAL et la Loi République Numérique
- Vie Publique : Loi République Numérique

Recommendations

- Legifrance: Loi sur la République Numérique, dit loi Lemaire (en référence à Axelle Lemaire)
- Article CNRS sur le non cession de droit d'auteur
- Guide OuvrirLaScience : Mettre en œuvre la stratégie de non-cession des droits sur les publications scientifiques

Recommendations

- Le CNRS encourage ses scientifiques à ne plus payer pour être publiés
- Le CNRS ouvre les résultats de la science
- <https://www.knowledgerights21.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Secondary-Publishing-Rights-Position-Paper.pdf>

Question and discussion time