

Policy Considerations for Open Access to Scientific Information for China

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Policy Considerations for OA for China

- 1 Benefits of OA for Chinese Science
- 2 Factors that may affect OA in China
- 3 Systematic approach to OA Policies
- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions

Policy Considerations for OA for China

- 1 Benefits of OA for Chinese Science
 - Wider and sustainable access to world STM info
 - Wider and faster exposure of Chinese STM research
 - Strong safeguarding of Chinese knowledge assets
 - Reliable preservation of Chinese scientific heritage
 - Easier promotion of science to the public

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- 2 Factors that may affect OA in China
 - For scientists
 - Strong will to publish in "established" journals, in any cost (partly yet at no position to argue)
 - Primarily evaluated by publishing and being cited in "established" journals (the rest does not count)
 - Narrowly focused to familiar and famous sources (lack of contact/interest with OA materials)
 - Lack of knowledge on IP rights (What rights? What I can do? Too much effort? Negative effects on my publishability?)
 - Lack of knowledge on OA (OA verse Scholarly Publishing? Only those unpublishables go OA? Too difficult to OA?)
 - Lack of incentives and resources to support OA (OA only helps users? \$1500 is too much)

Policy Considerations for OA for China

- 2 Factors that may affect OA in China
 - For institutes
 - Strong will to be recognized by output in "established" journals and "high impact factor" statistics
 - Unprepared yet to take the responsibility for promotion of open access and long term management of scientific assets
 - Unclear about the responsibility for OA (Who should do what? What can be effectively done where?)
 - Unprepared for with new publishing models (hesitance for paying to publish, especially "membership pay" to publish)
 - Lack of knowledge on IP rights (Whose rights? What the institutes can do? How much effort? Lack of resources)
 - Lack of resources to support OA (fknowledgeable personnel and organizational mechanism, support for OA journals and author pay, for IR and related supporting infrastructure)

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- 2 Factors that may affect OA in China
 - For funding and overseeing agencies
 - Unprepared for the responsibility for promoting open access and long term management of scientific assets (whose job is to ensure access and guarantee long term preservation?)
 - Unclear about the responsibility for OA (Who should do what? What can be effectively done where?)
 - Lack of effective measures for research output (relying on "established" means and hesitant to include open materials)
 - Lack of knowledge on OA and IP (Is OA worth of supporting? How to and how much for OA? Where are the rights boundaries?)
 - Lack of knowledgeable personnel and organizational mechanisms to support OA and its implementation
 - Lack of supporting infrastructure and enforcement mechanisms even there are OA provisions

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- 3 Systematic approach to OA Policies
 - To create an OA-supporting environment
 - Research effort for OA problems
 - Adjusting current evaluation systems
 - To facilitate organizational efforts
 - OA as an organizational objective and organized actions
 - To support educational efforts
 - Educating those involved to better understand OA, IP, and related issues for sound decisions and right actions
 - To support OA itself
 - OA publishing and OA self-archiving
 - To support OA infrastructure
 - IR systems, business models, other tools

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- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions
 - Creating an OA-friendly research environment
 - Support research for OA issues themselves
 - Support regular high level involvement in OA
 - Support legislative, regulatory, and administrative effort for OA
 - Re-model current scientific evaluation systems to include and encourage OA publishing
 - Re-model current research funding and management process to support OA publishing and to require/enforce OA self archiving

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- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions
 - Supporting organizational efforts
 - Designate OA agents (units or officers) to deal with OA issues in a regular and concentrated way, and to tackle with the whole range of OA problems
 - Organize OA decision making structure to involve the stakeholders in the process
 - Coordinate OA agents' efforts with research management, IP management, scholarly publishing, libraries, etc.
 - Support learning, communication, and collaboration of OA agents with other OA agents

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- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions
 - Facilitating educational efforts
 - Set up OA clearinghouses to provide authoritative sources for OA info and supporting tools
 - Develop OA resource training programs to promote more and better usage of OA resources
 - Develop OA policy training programs to promote understanding of policies and underline legal, regulatory, and administrative rationale
 - Help OA pioneers and promote successful OA cases

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- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions
 - Supporting OA Archiving
 - Require all publicly support researchers to archive research publications in the local institutional repository and provide public access immediately after formal publication
 - Require all publicly support researchers to archive research publications in the funding-agency-specified public repository and provide public access after a specified short period after formal publication
 - Require all publicly support researchers to retain the right to archive in local institutional and specified public repositories and to provide public access
 - Require all organizations with public research funding to adopt the above points as their binding OA policies for their authors

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- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions
 - Supporting OA Archiving
 - Require all organizations with public research funding to adopt the above points as their binding OA policies for their authors
 - Require all organizations with public research funding to establish individually or jointly IRs, to archive their authors' publications, and to provide public access with standard interoperability
 - Require all organizations with public research funding to integrate the self-archiving as a required step into research management procedures

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- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions
 - Supporting OA Publishing
 - Support with research funding the author pay in peer-reviewed OA journals
 - Support equal inclusion of peer reviewed OA journals in project/research/institute evaluation
 - Require all publicly funded research journals to adopt OA in whole or in part (from metadata, last year, or N last-year publications)
 - Require all organizations with publicly research funding to set-up the same policies for its own journals
 - Support research or academic institutes to adopt collective author pay instead of individual author pay
 - Support tracking and analysis of OA policies of publishers, and provide model contracts for retaining OA rights

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- 4 Policy recommendations aiming for actions
 - Supporting OA Infrastructure development
 - Support development of interoperable and trusted IR systems as part of national STM info platform
 - Support development and maintenance of subject open IRs and funding agency designated open IRs as part of national STM info resources
 - Support research and academic institutes build their own open IRs
 - Support trusted institutes maintain mirror sites of international high quality OA journals and repositories

Policy Considerations for OA for China

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 - Berlin 3 recommendations
 - NIH Policy Statement
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