



# **The Open Access to Scientific Information in China**

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# Warm welcome to all participants on behalf of China Association for Science and Technology

# The Berlin Declaration

- Since 90's of 20 century many activities have been taken place to promote the Open Access to scientific knowledge and information
- The promulgation of 《 Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities 》 , October 2003 has been supported and signed by 55 countries and regions
- President of CAS, DR. Yongxiang Lu and Director of NSFC, Prof. Yiyu Chen signed the Berlin Declaration; Chinese scientific community started to pay great attention and to participate the Open Access to scientific knowledge.



**Open Access**  
**- A necessity to promote capacity  
building in Science and Technology**

# The persistent and sharp elevation in price of academic periodicals

- In the decade of 1990 to 2000 the yearly increase rate of periodicals is 10%; The total increase in 10years is 170%
- the growth rate in price of periodicals on 17 among 27 disciplines accounted for 2 digits
- during the past 16 years, under an average inflation rate of 3.1%, the average growth of periodical subscribing price has been 9.5%.

# **The current model of publication and the scientific information dissemination**

- Since 80's of last century the world publication of periodicals doubled, but from 1986 till now, in the average, the libraries in research institutes have reduced 6% of the periodicals subscription.
- A report from Australia: from 1993 till 1998, libraries in 38 universities reduced 43.7% of the varieties of subscribed periodicals.

# **The current model of publication and the scientific information dissemination**

- the capacity for knowledge dissemination and information sharing of the scientific community worldwide are seriously damaged because of the commercialized scientific periodicals publication

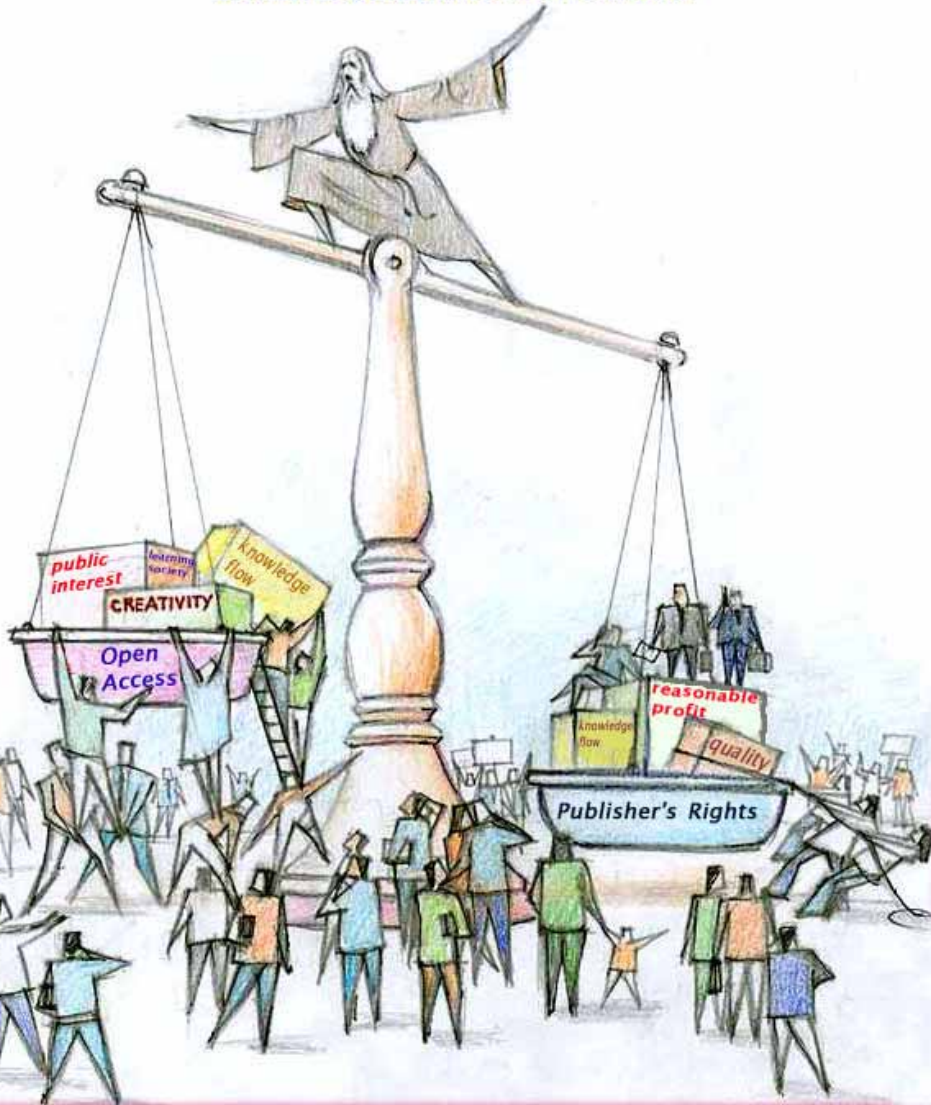
# Current model of publication may lead to the loss of scientific results

- Copyrights, sometimes including the rights for dissemination on the networks and long term conservation would belong to the publishers.
- In dominate cases the scientific work granted by governments
- Outcome from public investment becomes the proprietary property of publishers and that is then sold back to the developing countries at high price

# Current model of publication may lead to the loss of scientific results

- To the country that invested to the research project, the produced scientific results are equal to loss.
- The important role of publishers in the system of academic exchange and knowledge flow is indispensable, the problem is how to **normalize the activity, grasp the balance** between profit making and benefiting the S&T capacity building.

*Berlin Declaration & Others*



# Balance is the Key

A solution which is making the maximum benefit to the societal advancement in the whole should be found for the best experience of Open Access

# **The price barrier restricts the science popularization and societal advancement**

- The fast increasing price has counteracted most benefit brought by the ICT tools.
- In certain cases the libraries have to go back from the electronic edition to buy only the paper printed.
- The paper-printed edition can be read only in major cities, so people of the peripheral area could lost the opportunity to be close to science.

# China needs Open Access

- In the era of lifetime learning, citizens of developing countries will be particularly beneficial from the open access,
- Such a new concept and mechanism initiated in the developed countries is of vital importance for shortening the knowledge and digital gap, thus to shorten the gap between North and South.

A scenic view of a sandy beach meeting the ocean under a blue sky with white clouds. The beach is wide and sandy, with gentle waves lapping at the shore. The sky is bright blue with scattered white clouds. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

# **The development of Open Access in China**

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Open Access to Science

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# The open access is an internal request of science

- The natural science knows no country borders, and the knowledge knows no difference in race, rich or poor.
- In the networked global village, openness means collaboration and high speed in development
- Open Access is a key factor of capacity building in S&T.

# Open access is the duty of scientists

- Important impacts of scientific research to society is to enrich the societal wisdom and capability through broad dissemination and education.
- Taxpayers have the right to request duly return from the scientific community in the form of scientific findings as a part of the societal public intellectual property, and the real opportunity of sharing these results and findings
- It is requested by the social integrity, the development of the nation, and also the sustainable advancement of S&T.

# Open access and the participation of Chinese scientists

- The benefit for scientists: the scientific papers will be easier to be cited in broader scope, so as to raise its influential factor.
- The relationship between Open Access and IPR
- Open Access and the scientific quality of periodicals
- A questionnaire investigation among the researchers of CAS shows that there will be more and more scientists who would increasingly join into, and support this community.

# Proposals to Chinese Scientific Community-1

- Acquaint with the strategic importance of the open access to the speedy diffusion of scientific information and to the S&T development in China;
- Support scientists to participate into the open access activities;
- Turn the self-archiving into a habit, store all published scientific papers into the knowledge base of the relevant Open Access Institutes;
- Request the author's rights in self-archiving while contributing papers to the relevant publisher, for example the right to publish the paper on personal web site and to store in the Institutional knowledge base; 1,

# Proposals to Chinese Scientific Community-2


- Put papers on the periodicals of open access, improving the academic quality elevation of the relevant periodicals;
- Open web sites for the ongoing and finished research projects;
- Support the relevant institutions to establish knowledge banks on the open access mechanism;  
Facilitate and support relevant scientific periodicals, particularly those affiliated to the scientific associations and/or societies, to switch to the open access mechanism.

# Proposals to Chinese government-1


- Study the global trend and development of the open access mechanism, and relevant policies, construct national policies regarding the open access mechanism, requiring all government granted project results obligatory to be timely published and stored into knowledge data base on open access mechanism;

# Proposals to Chinese government-2

- Reform the current system of review for S&T achievements, including the rate of publications on periodicals of open access into criteria for review, encouraging scientists to put their papers to open access periodicals;
- Support scientific periodicals, especially major ones, to be pioneers or models for the open access policy, continuously expanding the quantities of open access periodicals in China, strengthen the attractiveness of open access to scientists, at the same time strengthen the influence of Chinese scientific community in the world.



As a new model and mechanism in the scholarly exchange and publication, open access policy has to certain extent broken the traditional system of academic information flow, greatly improving the free flow of scientific information and results, which is elevating the effectiveness of scientific research activities, improving the S&T archive storage and conservation.



Chinese Scientific Community will further the cooperation and collaboration with the Open Access activities worldwide, take active participation and contribute to its further promotion in the benefit of S&T and societal advancement.



**Wish full success  
To the Conference !**

**Thank You for Attention !**