

Open Access: Concepts and Rationale



Open Access is about **accessibility**, and about the possibility to **re-use** scientific information in other contexts without financial, technical or legal barriers

Some misconceptions

- OA policies do not affect the author's freedom to choose whether to publish or not.
- OA policies are not an attempt to bypass peer review
- OA policies are not an attempt to deny the reality of costs

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Scholarly Benefits of Open Access

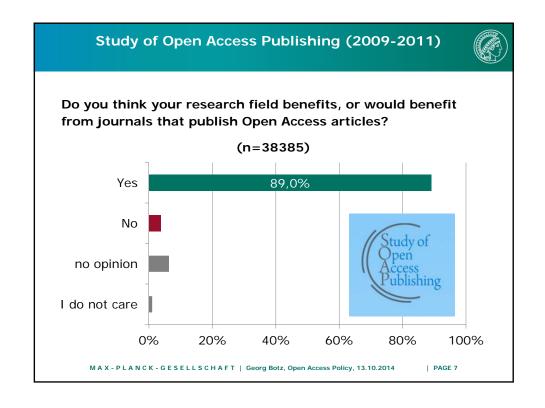


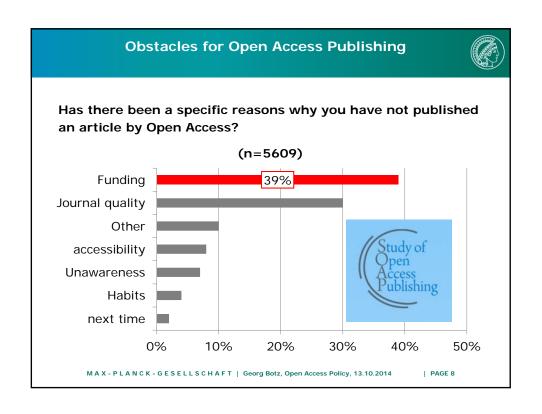
- Greater visibility of research results
- Improved refereeing processes
- A revolution in scientific search and information retrievalSet up of expert systems
- Innovative new information services
 - some of them commercial
- Fostering interdisciplinary research by broadening access
- Providing access to non-research interests
 - SMEs, community professionals, education

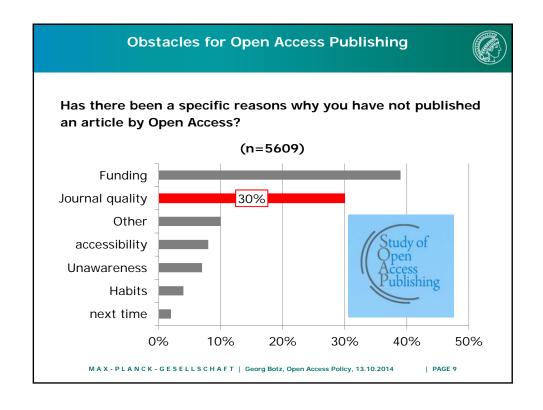


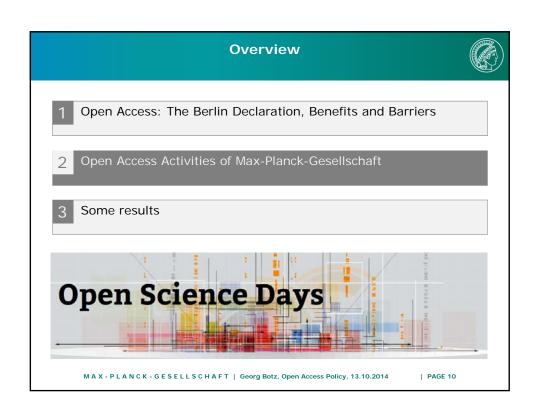
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Meeting Open Access Publication Costs



- Publication and dissemination should be regarded as an integral part of the research process
 - Research funding should include allocations for making research results freely available

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- Agreements with OA publishers to cover APC
 - Starting in 2003 already
- Subscription costs as well as publication costs are paid from the same budget
- Research organisations have to make policy and budgetary decisions that will enable them to finance the publication system in the new way.

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High Quality Open Access Journals



(Perceived) quality is one of the main barriers to publishing in Open Access journals

Max-Planck-Gesellschaft supports new OA journals, e.g.



Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics
An Interactive Open Access Journal of the European Geosciences Union





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Nobel Prize 2013



Awarded to Randy Schekman, Editor-in-Chief of the Open Access journal eLife







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Internal Regulations



Rules of Good Scientific Practice

Regulations governing the publication of results

research results achieved with public funds should be made freely available wherever possible.

Rules for Scientific Advisory Boards

OA has to be addressed in the institute's status report

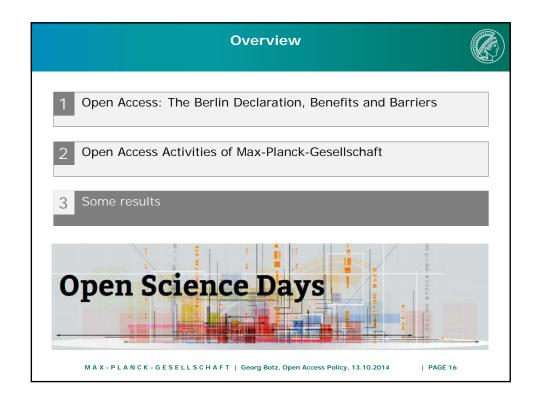
description of efforts to promote unrestricted and long-term access to research findings, e.g., the repository of the Max Planck Society, own open-access archives, open access journals, etc.

OA is already implemented in the rules governing the MPG

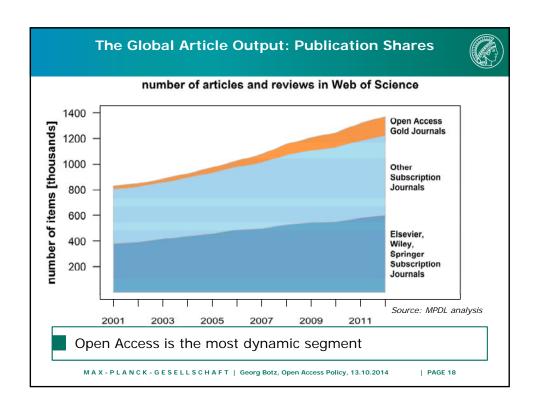
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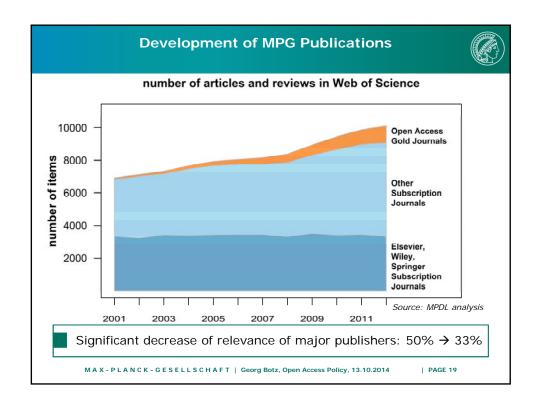
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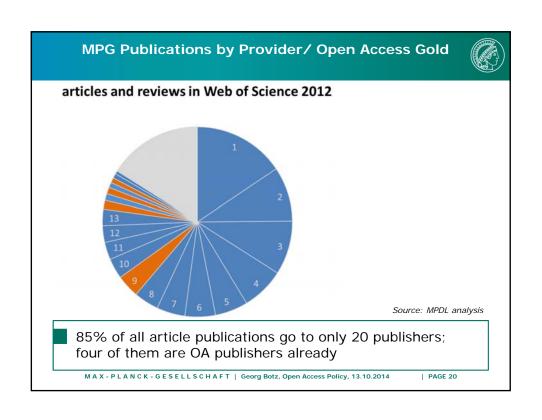












Mission statement: A guideline for future activities of the MPG



Key messages

- **Co-operation** in order to establish coherent OA policies
- Investment in publication infrastructure most suitable for science
- Ensure the quality of the published literature by expecting appropriate selectivity and high standards of scholarship in OA publications
- Enable a smooth transition of the scholarly research literature, from subscription-based journals to the OA model
- "It is time to return control of scholarly publishing to the scholars."

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Concluding remarks



- Academic publishing is still out of step with the public use of the Internet, with its increasing emphasis on freely accessible information.
- The costs of scholarly publishing are already supported to a large extend by research funding organizations and research performing organizations, including universities.
- There is a need for a coordinated approach, but each organisation will have to implement policies according to their needs.
 - Open Access is part of the development of an effective infrastructure for research and scholarship.

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