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— den ideala formen för vetenskaplig publicering

Bibliotek- och informationsvetenskapsprogrammet
Umeå 7 november 2016

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Tuesday, July 23, 2013

Peter Suber on the state of Open Access: Where are we, what still needs to be done?

Peter Suber

This is the eighth Q&A in a series exploring the current state of Open Access (OA). On this occasion the questions are answered by Peter Suber, de facto leader of the OA movement.

Philosopher, jurist, and one-time stand-up comic, Peter Suber was one of the small group of people invited by the Soros Foundation to the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) meeting held in Hungary in 2001. It was in Budapest that the term Open Access was chosen, and a definition of OA agreed.

And it was Suber who drafted that definition, doing so with words that still stir, inspire, and motivate OA advocates everywhere.

OPEN ACCESS

PETER SUBER

THE MIT PRESS ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE SERIES

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Effektiv vetenskaplig kommunikation

– för forskning, utbildning och nyttiggörande

Svensk biblioteksförening

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NOTER 69

”Undanröj hinder för en effektiv kommunikation…”

Ta ställning för öppen tillgång på nationell nivå

Open access-publicering av vetenskapliga resultat fritt på internet ger alla tillgång till forskning. Det ökar effektiviteten i forskningskommunikationen och bidrar till framtida forskningsgenombrott. Open access är idag på väg att bli normen för att sprida vetenskaplig information av olika slag. Att resultaten av offentligt finansierad forskning ska vara tillgängliga för alla framstår som allt mer självklart för alla som är involverade i den vetenskapliga publikationsekonomin. Krav på fri tillgänglighet till forskningspublikationer ställs nu både på nationell och på europeisk nivå av forskare, universitet, forskningsfinansiärer och myndigheter.

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DATUM/DATE
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103 33 Stockholm

Angående en nationell policy för open access

Härmed inlämnas en skrivelse angående en nationell policy för open access. Skrivelsen har utformats av styrgruppen för programmet OpenAccess.se och undertecknats av dess ordförande.

Kungl. biblioteket ställer sig bakom skrivelsen och önskar att den ska behandlas med hög prioritet.

Regeringens proposition 2012/13:30

Forskning och innovation

Prop.
2012/13:30

Regeringen överlämnar denna proposition till riksdagen.

Stockholm den 11 oktober 2012

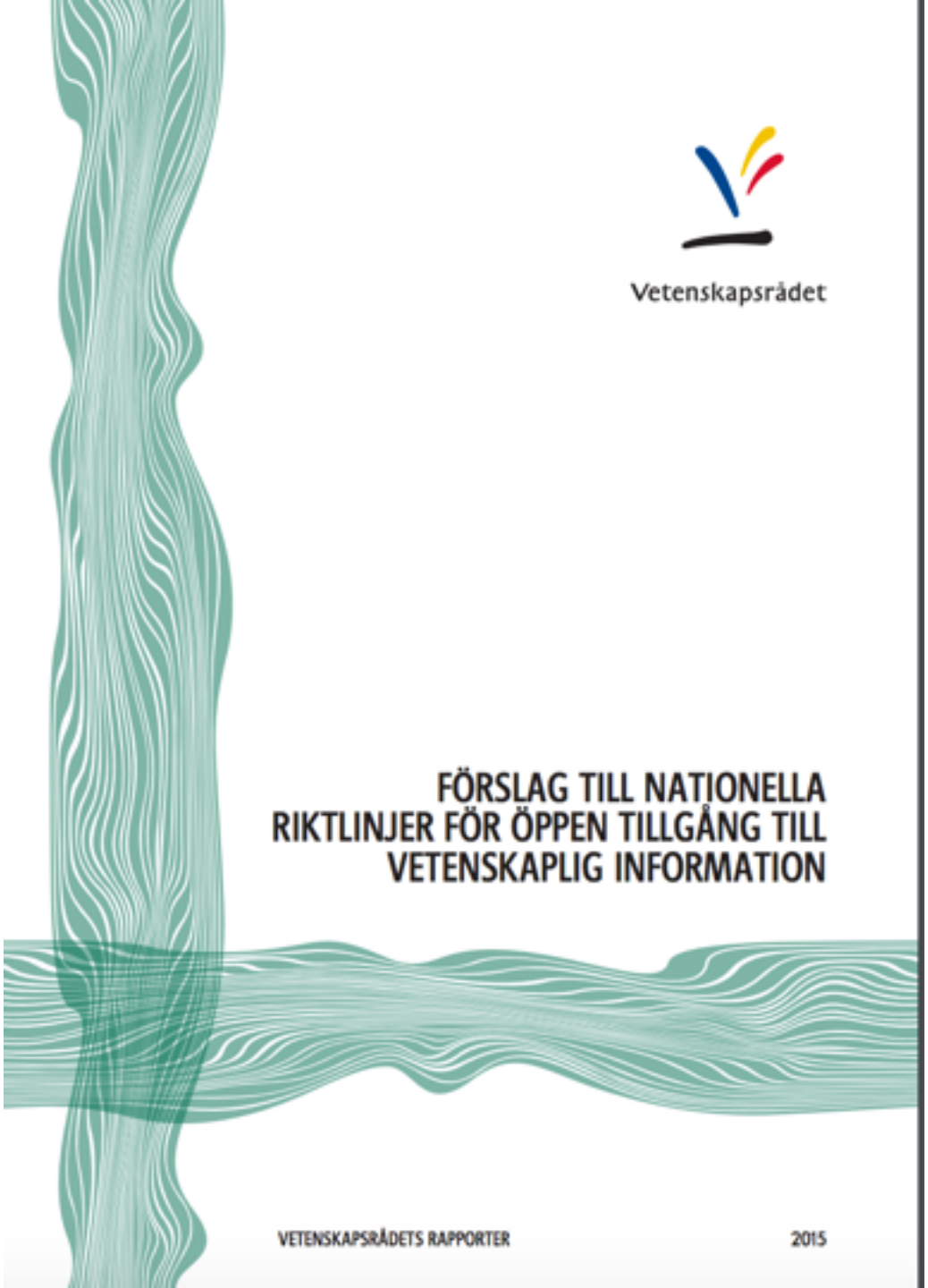
Fredrik Reinfeldt

Jan Björklund
(Utbildningsdepartementet)

konferensrapporter, inte monografier eller bokkapitel.

De allra flesta svenska universitet och högskolor har i dag öppet sökbara databaser för tillgängliggörande av forskningsresultat. Vetenskapliga artiklar kan tillgängliggöras öppet genom att publiceras i en tidskrift för öppen tillgång (s.k. Gold OA publishing). Sådana tidskrifter tar ofta ut en avgift från författaren för att texterna ska granskas och publiceras. Ett alternativ är att författaren publicerar sin artikel i valfri tidskrift och sedan parallellpublicerar samma artikel i t.ex. en öppen databas (s.k. Green OA).

Regeringens uppfattning är att förbättrad tillgång till vetenskaplig information är en förutsättning för framgångsrik svensk forskning och innovation. Vetenskapsrådet bör därför få i uppdrag att utveckla former och nationella riktlinjer för hur forskare kan få tillgång till forskningsresultat och forskningsdata, s.k. öppen tillgång, med utgångspunkt i de rådsslutsatser som antagits på EU-nivå. Vetenskapsrådet bör i detta arbete samråda och samarbeta med andra berörda aktörer, t.ex. övriga forskningsfinansiärer, Kungl. biblioteket



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VETENSKAPSRÅDETS RAPPORTER 2015

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Vetenskapsrådet föreslår att Sverige ska ha en målbild som innebär att alla vetenskapliga publikationer och konstnärliga verk som är ett resultat av forskning som är finansierad med offentliga medel, från 2025 ska publiceras omedelbart öppet tillgängligt. Artiklar ska publiceras i en open accesstidskrift. Alla vetenskapliga publikationer ska ha en CC-licens. Med vetenskapliga publikationer avses sakkunniggranskade artiklar och konferensrapporter samt böcker som är ett resultat av offentligt finansierad forskning. Vetenskapsrådet föreslår inte bara att resultaten av den offentligt finansierade forskningen finns öppet tillgängliga, utan med denna målbild förordar vi ett skifte vad gäller vetenskaplig publicering, från ett prenumerationsbaserat system till ett öppet tillgängligt.

Öppen tillgång till forskningsresultat – open access

Forskare finansierade av Vetenskapsrådet ska publicera med open access, vilket innebär att forskningsresultaten blir fria att läsa och ladda ner från Internet. Antingen kan forskare arkivera redan publicerade artiklar i öppet sökbara databaser eller så kan de publicera direkt i tidskrifter på nätet som praktiserar open access.

De forskare som beviljas stöd från Vetenskapsrådet måste sedan 2010 antingen publicera resultaten i webbaserade tidskrifter som tillämpar open access, eller, efter publicering i en traditionell tidskrift, deponera materialet vid publiceringstillfället i ett öppen sökbar databas. Vetenskapsrådet accepterar även så kallad hybridpublicering. Artiklarna ska göras öppet tillgängliga inom sex månader. För forskare som har bidrag inom utbildningsvetenskap (U) eller humaniora och samhälle (HS) gäller tillgängliggörande inom tolv månader.

Från och med 2015 accepterar Vetenskapsrådet endast artiklar som är publicerade open access i underlaget för rapportering av forskning som myndigheten finansierar.

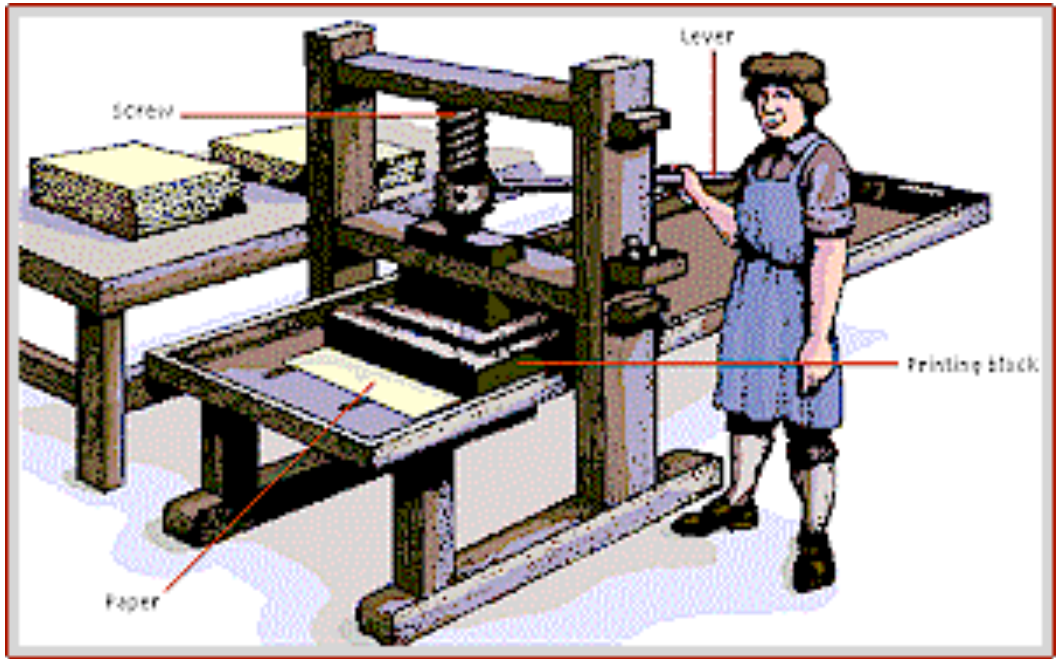
De forskare som betalar en så kallad författaravgift (APC) för att publicera en artikel ska från och med 2017 publicera med en CC-BY- licens. Den möjliggör återanvändning och ny användning av det underlag som forskningsresultaten baseras på, samt även för så kallad text and data-mining.

Skrift – en förutsättning för vetenskap

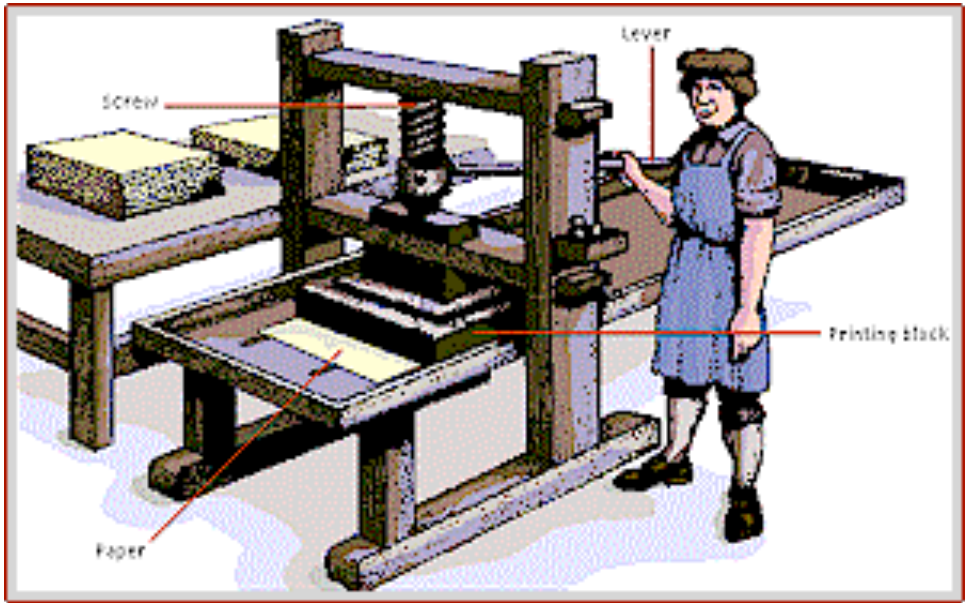
Student från Attika, c:a 480 f.Kr.

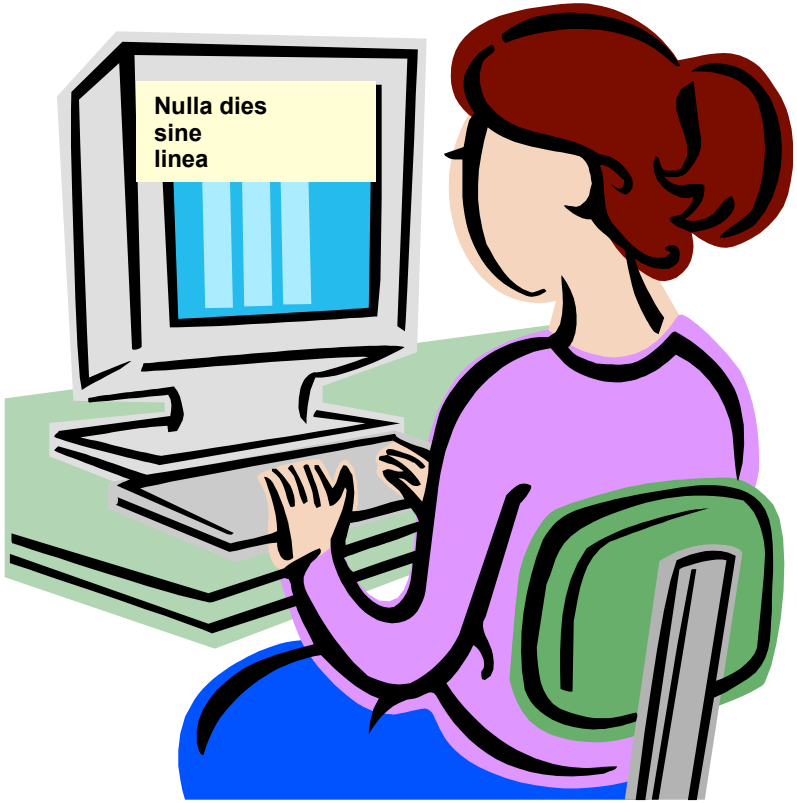
(Courtesy of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)

1400-talets historiska kulturomvälvning



2000-talets historiska kulturomvälvning





TVÅ VIKTIGA BEGREPP

- **E-PUBLICERING**
  = digital publicering
  = elektronisk publicering
  = publicering på nätet

- **OPEN ACCESS**
  = fri tillgänglighet
  = öppen spridning

E-PUBLICERING PÅ NÄTET

gör det tekniskt möjligt att

- **snabbt och billigt sprida vetenskapliga verk till ”alla”**
- **länka referenser och audiovisuella data**

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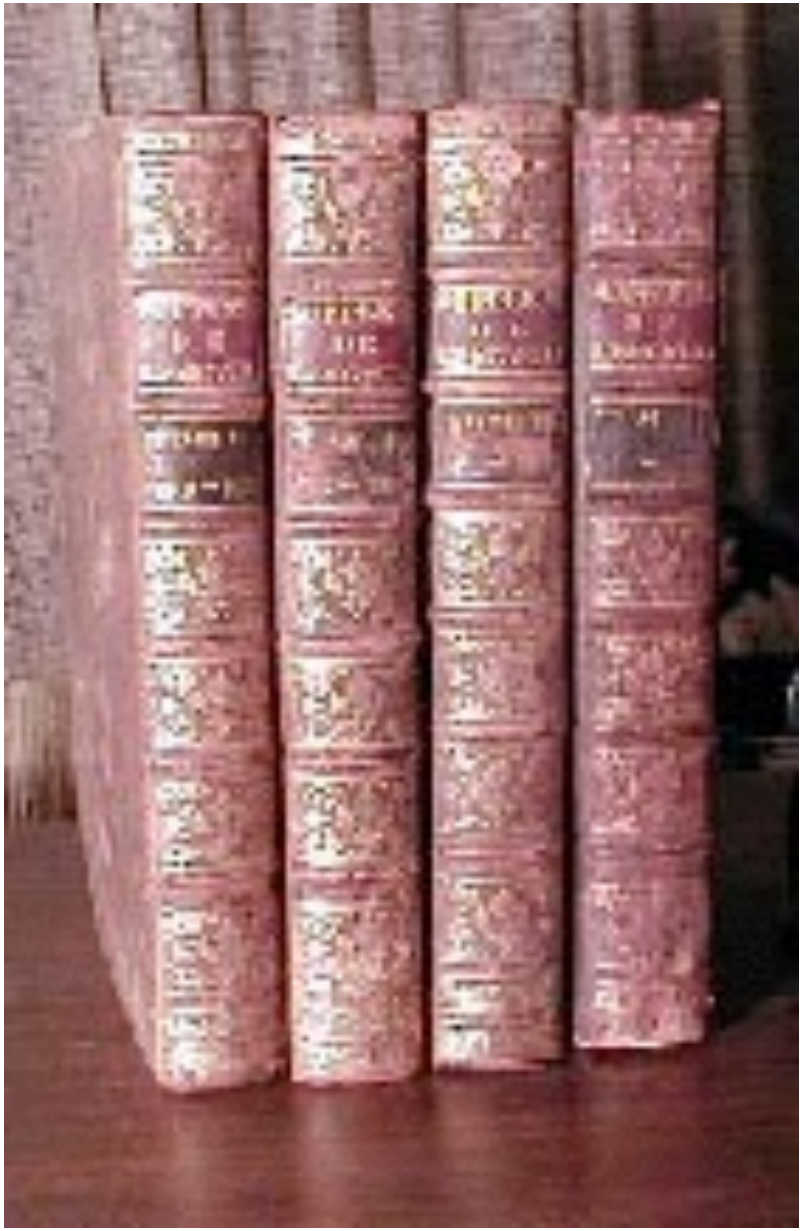

The field of program evaluation provides the tools to focus on outcomes [3–5]. Program evaluation uses randomized experimental policy trials and, when interventions are not randomly assigned, appropriate statistical tools to evaluate the effects of an intervention. Although the tools of program evaluation can achieve other objectives (e.g., help set priorities, adapt to new information), we wish to focus on the ability of these tools to measure *causes* of conservation outcomes because such a focus is absent in the conservation literature.

The field of conservation policy must adopt state-of-the-art program evaluation methods to determine what works and when. How many elephants would be poached if there had been no law banning ivory trade?

We are not the first to call attention to the need for evaluation of conservation interventions [6,7]. Sutherland et al. [8] and Pullin and Knight [9] advocate an "evidence-based approach" that emphasizes meta-analysis as the main tool. Unfortunately, meta-analytic methods are premature in the field of biodiversity protection because there are few results to analyze in the literature. Others have noted the paucity of well-designed evaluations [10], called for learning from field projects [11], or reviewed trends and approaches in monitoring and evaluation approaches [12] (see http://www.conservationmeasures.org and http://fosonline.org). None, however, focus and elaborate on the key feature of the evaluation process whose absence is glaringly obvious and whose adoption would do the most good for distinguishing cause and effect in conservation initiatives: the measurement of *counterfactual* outcomes (see Box 2). We highlight the key elements of the state of the art in program evaluation and explain precisely why conservation science so desperately needs to adopt these methods.

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News & Features

FOS Helps TNC's Latin American Partners Document Achievements and Challenges with Watershed Valuation Projects

For the last few years, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has provided technical assistance to watershed valuation projects in several countries in Latin America as a strategy for achieving biodiversity conservation. At the request of TNC, FOS developed a series of case studies that document the experiences and knowledge that TNC and its partner organizations have gained about watershed valuation projects in six sites (covering the countries of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia, and Ecuador). The case studies extensively document experiences and lessons learned at and across the sites about the use and effectiveness of watershed valuation as a conservation strategy. The case studies were designed to facilitate learning among these and other sites that are currently implementing watershed valuation projects or are interested in undertaking these activities.

There has been a growing interest among biodiversity

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RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Ultrasonic Songs of Male Mice

Timothy E. Holy[1*], Zhongsheng Guo[1]

1 Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America

Previously it was shown that male mice, when they encounter female mice or their pheromones, emit ultrasonic vocalizations with frequencies ranging over 30–110 kHz. Here, we show that these vocalizations have the characteristics of song, consisting of several different syllable types, whose temporal sequencing includes the utterance of repeated phrases. Individual males produce songs with characteristic syllabic and temporal structure. This study provides a quantitative initial description of male mouse songs, and opens the possibility of studying song production and perception in an established genetic model organism.

Academic Editor: John Kauer, Tufts University School of Medicine, United States of America

Citation: Holy TE, Guo Z (2005) Ultrasonic Songs of Male Mice. PLoS Biol 3(12): e386 doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0030386

Received: January 7, 2005; **Accepted:** September 14, 2005; **Published:** November 1, 2005

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Abbreviations: "d," downward low jump; "h," high jump; SS, sinusoidal sweep; "u," upward low jump

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Introduction

deviation across all mice, conditions, and trials. We compared this mean deviation to the same quantity calculated from synthesized datasets in which the singers' identities were scrambled across trials.

Supporting Information

Audio S1. Slowed (16×) Playback of the 2-s Section Expanded in the Lower Panel of Figure 1

(97 WAV).

Audio S2. Pitch-Shifted (16×) Playback of the 2-s Section Expanded in the Lower Panel of Figure 1

(61 KB WAV).

Audio S3. Pitch-Shifted (16×) Playback of the Phrase in Figure 6A

(48 KB WAV).

Audio S4. Pitch-Shifted (16×) Playback of a Longer Segment of Song

The triply repeated phrase shown in Figure 6B begins at 40 s into the recording.

(1.6 MB WAV).

Audio S5. Recording of Juvenile Swamp Sparrow Song

For comparison between bird and mouse songs. Courtesy of Peter Marler.

(2.4 MB WAV).

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Markus Meister for encouraging these investigations, to Eric Dorner for his help in initiating these experiments, to Bence Ölveczky for drawing our attention to the fine-scale temporal structure of pitch jumps (see Figure 3A), to Peter Marler for the swamp sparrow sound recording and helpful discussions, and to

Results
Discussion
Materials and Methods
Supporting Information
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RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Leg Disorders in Broiler Chickens: Prevalence, Risk Factors and Prevention

Toby G. Knowles[1*], Steve C. Kestin[1], Susan M. Haslam[1], Steven N. Brown[1], Laura E. Green[2], Andrew Butterworth[1], Stuart J. Pope[1], Dirk Pfeiffer[3], Christine J. Nicol[1]

1 School of Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, Langford, Bristol, United Kingdom, **2** Ecology and Epidemiology Group, Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom, **3** The Royal Veterinary College, Royal College Street, London, United Kingdom

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Abstract

Broiler (meat) chickens have been subjected to intense genetic selection. In the past 50 years, broiler growth rates have increased by over 300% (from 25 g per day to 100 g per day). There is growing societal concern that many broiler chickens have impaired locomotion or are even unable to walk. Here we present the results of a comprehensive survey of commercial flocks which quantifies the risk factors for poor locomotion in broiler chickens. We assessed the walking ability of 51,000 birds, representing 4.8 million birds within 176 flocks. We also obtained information on approximately 150 different management factors associated with each flock. At a mean age of 40 days, over 27.6% of birds in our study showed poor locomotion and 3.3% were almost unable to walk. The high prevalence of poor locomotion occurred despite culling policies designed to remove severely lame birds from flocks. We

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Research shows that consumers currently know little about how broiler chickens are reared but can be shocked when presented with information about current commercial practices [27]. Since the sustainability of intensive broiler production depends on continued consumer acceptance of the farming practices involved, the broiler industry will need to work with the scientific community to develop more robust and healthier genotypes and to ensure that optimal husbandry and management practices are fully implemented.

Supporting Information

Text S1. (0.03 MB DOC)

Further explanation of the linear model of mean-flock-gait-score.

Movie S1. (2.19 MB MOV)

Example of a gait score of 0. Movies S1 to S6 Examples of the gait scores taken from the veterinary assessors' training videos.

Movie S2. (4.23 MB MOV)

Example of a gait score of 1.

Movie S3. (2.67 MB MOV)

Example of a gait score of 2.

Movie S4. (3.02 MB MOV)

Example of a gait score of 3.

Research shows that consumers currently know little about how broiler chickens are reared but can be shocked when presented with information about current commercial practices [27]. Since the sustainability of intensive broiler production depends on continued consumer acceptance of the farming practices involved, the broiler industry will need to work with the scientific community to develop more robust and healthier genotypes and to ensure that optimal husbandry and management practices are fully implemented.

Movie S4. (3.02 MB MOV)

Example of a gait score of 3.

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Läraren bestämmer själv *vad* han/hon ska publicera.

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UPPHOVSRÄTTSLAGEN, 1 kap. 1 §

”Den som har skapat ett litterärt eller konstnärligt verk har upphovsrätt till verket oavsett om det är

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…

… eller

7. verk som har kommit till uttryck på något annat sätt.”

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”Upphovsrätt innefattar, med de inskränkningar som föreskrivs i det följande, uteslutande rätt att förfoga över verket genom att framställa exemplar av det och genom att göra det tillgängligt för allmänheten, i ursprungligt eller ändrat skick, i översättning eller bearbetning, i annan litteratur- eller konstart eller i annan teknik.

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Nov 14, 2008

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Library Journal, Academic Newswire, November 13, 2008

Nov 13, 2008

SPARC's 2008 letter to members and three things we focused on this year

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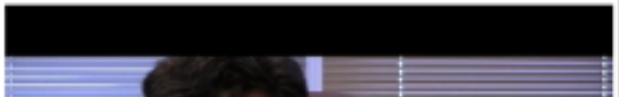

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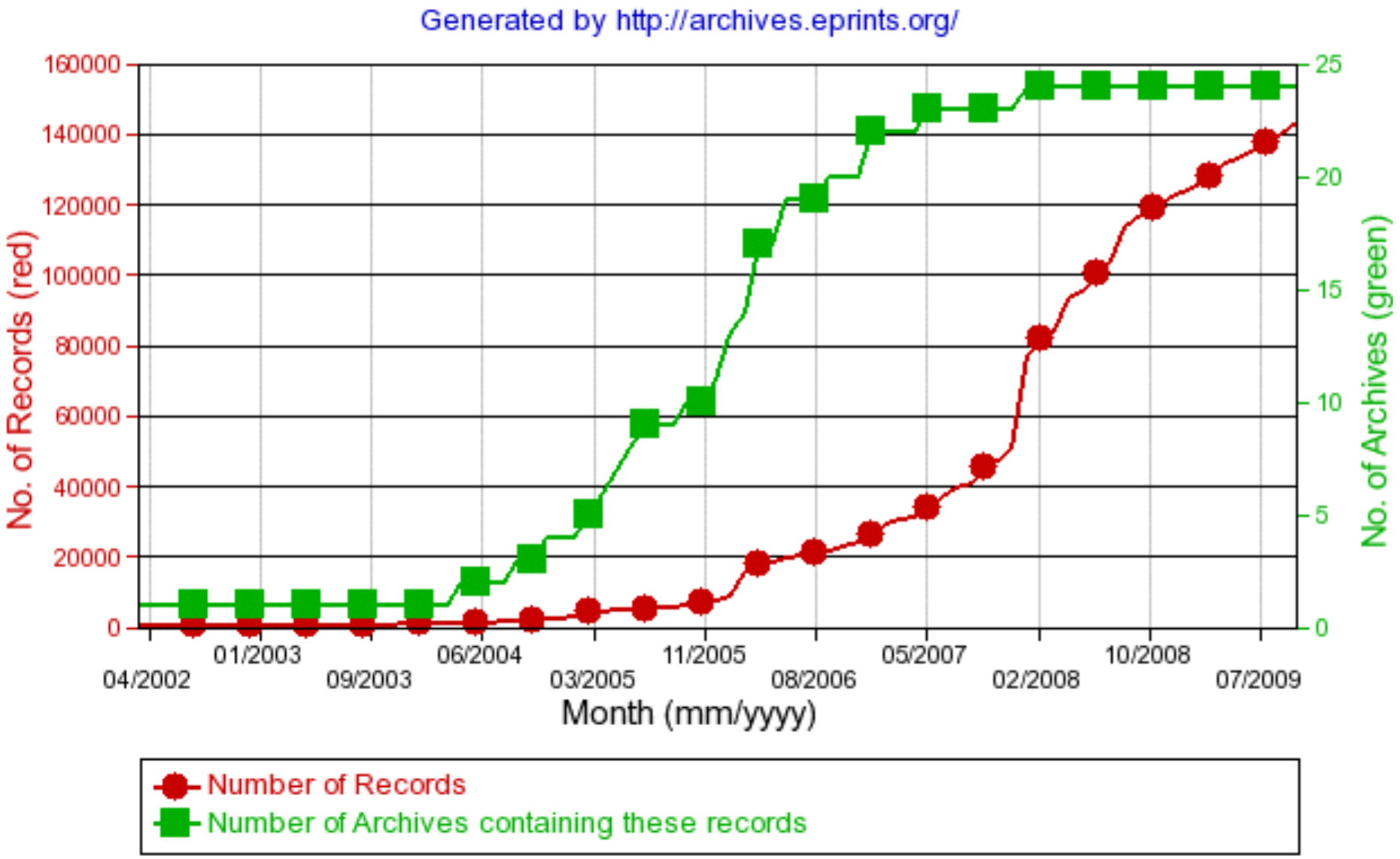

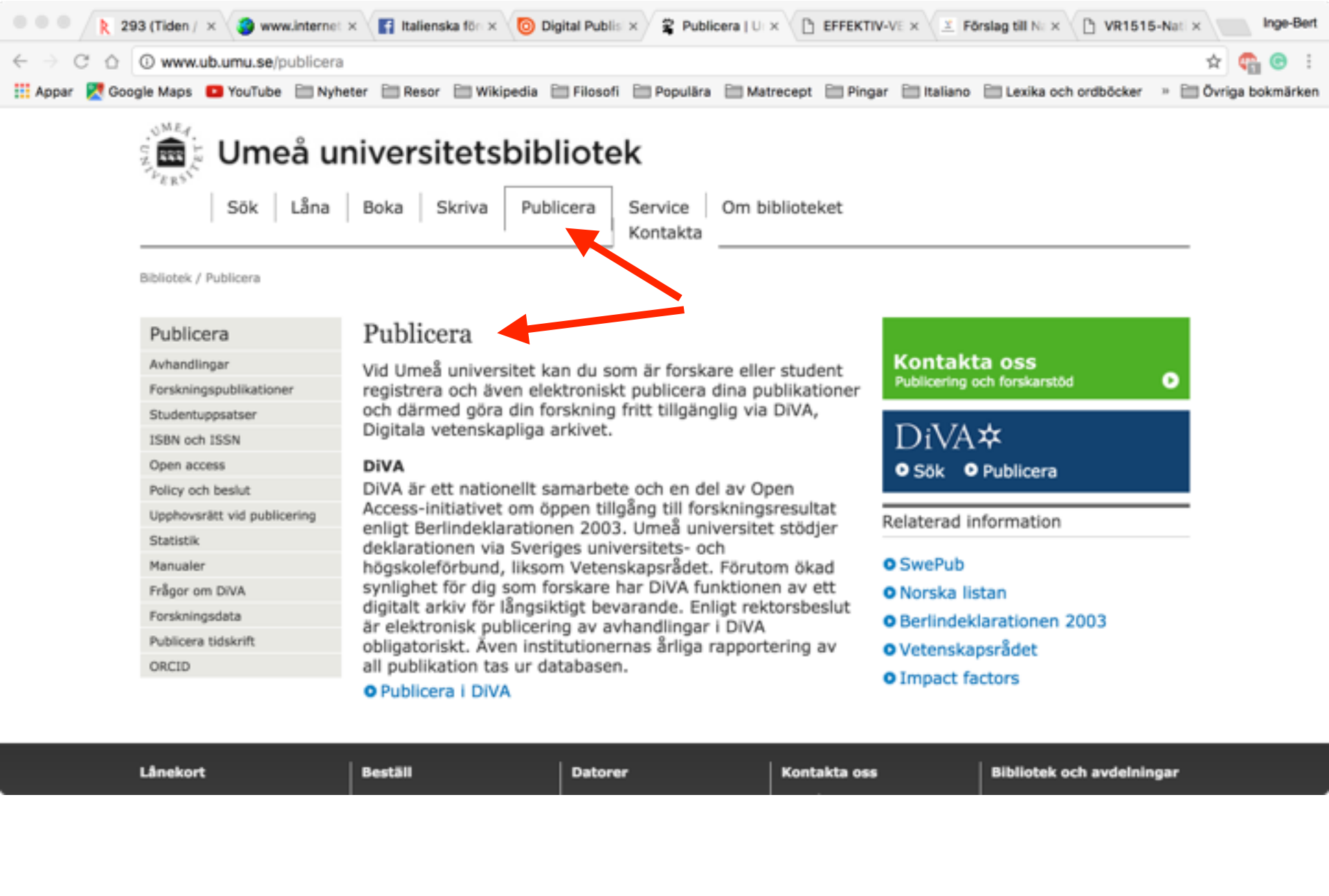
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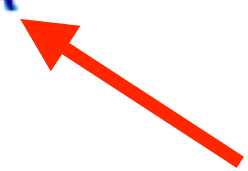
Forskningsdata
Publicera tidskrift
ORCID
Publicera
Vid Umeå universitet kan du som är forskare eller student registrera och även elektroniskt publicera dina publikationer och därmed göra din forskning fritt tillgänglig via DiVA, Digitala vetenskapliga arkivet.
DiVA
DiVA är ett nationellt samarbete och en del av Open Access-initiativet om öppen tillgång till forskningsresultat enligt Berlindeklarationen 2003. Umeå universitet stödjer deklarationen via Sveriges universitets- och högskoleförbund, liksom Vetenskapsrådet. Förutom ökad synlighet för dig som forskare har DiVA funktionen av ett digitalt arkiv för långsiktigt bevarande. Enligt rektorsbeslut är elektronisk publicering av avhandlingar i DiVA obligatoriskt. Även institutionernas årliga rapportering av all publikation tas ur databasen.
Publicera i DiVA
Kontakta oss
Publicering och forskarstöd
DiVA
Sök
Publicera
Relaterad information
SwePub
Norska listan
Berlindeklarationen 2003
Vetenskapsrådet
Impact factors
Lånekort
Beställ
Datorer
Kontakta oss
Bibliotek och avdelningar

DiVA

DiVA är ett nationellt samarbete och en del av Open Access-initiativet om öppen tillgång till forskningsresultat enligt Berlindeklarationen 2003. Umeå universitet stödjer deklarationen via Sveriges universitets- och högskoleförbund, liksom Vetenskapsrådet. Förutom ökad synlighet för dig som forskare har DiVA funktionen av ett digitalt arkiv för långsiktigt bevarande. Enligt rektorsbeslut är elektronisk publicering av avhandlingar i DiVA obligatoriskt. Även institutionernas årliga rapportering av all publikation tas ur databasen.

Publicera i DiVA



Vad vill du göra? Inloggad som Inge-Bert Täljedal (staff) Logga ut Language

Mina publikationer

Listan omfattar publikationer där ditt användar-id är angivet i DiVA.

Visa mina publikationer

Lägg till publikation / Ladda upp filer »

Här kan du fylla i uppgifter om din publikation och lägga in fulltexter.

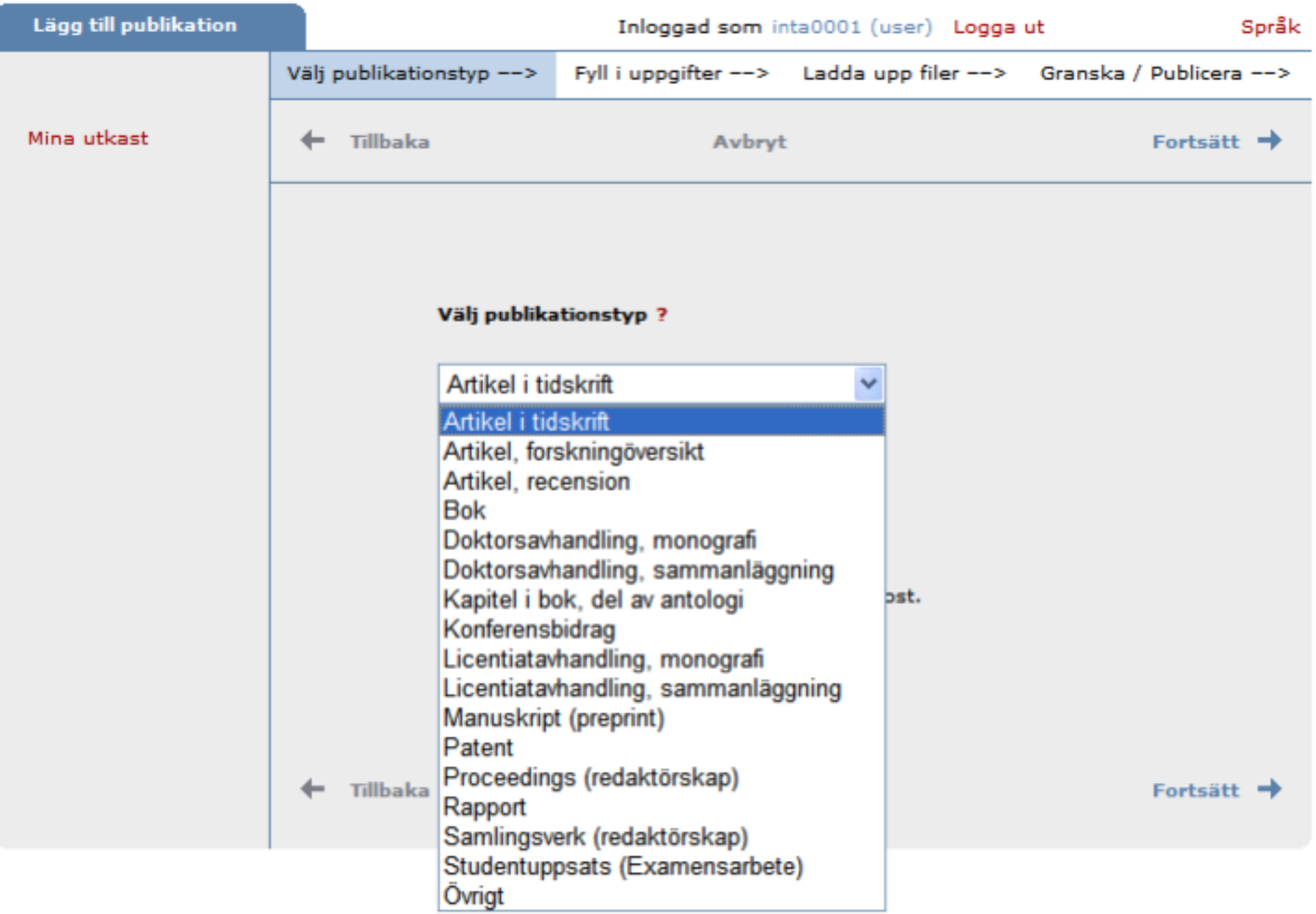
Du kan även färdigställa en påbörjad registrering.

Ändra / Radera post »

Här kan du ändra, komplettera, kopiera eller radera poster.

Importera uppgifter om publikation »

Här kan du importera referenser från en fil eller databas.


Lägg till publikation
Inloggad som inta0001 (user) Logga ut
Språk
Välj publikationstyp --> Fyll i uppgifter --> Ladda upp filer --> Granska / Publicera -->
Mina utkast
Tillbaka
Avbryt
Fortsätt
Välj publikationstyp ?
Artikel i tidskrift
Artikel i tidskrift
Artikel, forskningöversikt
Artikel, recension
Bok
Doktorsavhandling, monografi
Doktorsavhandling, sammanläggning
Kapitel i bok, del av antologi
Konferensbidrag
Licentiatavhandling, monografi
Licentiatavhandling, sammanläggning
Manuskript (preprint)
Patent
Proceedings (redaktörskap)
Rapport
Samlingsverk (redaktörskap)
Studentuppsats (Examensarbete)
Övrigt
Tillbaka
Fortsätt

Lägg till publikation

Inloggad som inta0001 (user) Logga ut Språk

Välj publikationstyp --> | Fyll i uppgifter --> | Ladda upp filer --> | Granska / Publicera -->

← Tillbaka Avbryt / Spara utkast Fortsätt →

Vald publikationstyp: Artikel i tidskrift Ändra typ »

Författare ?

Efternamn: Födelseår:

Förnamn: Användarnamn:

Institution, avdelning eller program:

- Annat lärosäte »

Forskargrupp:

E-post:

Ytterligare författare »

Titel ?

Huvudtitel:

Undertitel:

(kandidatexamen) (1)

Person

Täljedal, Inge-Bert (7)
Asplund, Kjell (1)
Axelsen, Mette (1)
Berglund, Göran (1)
Berne, Christian (1)
Visa fler

Organisation

Histologi med cellbiologi (6)
Institutionen för integrativ medicinsk biologi (IMB) (2)
Medicin (1)
Yrkes- och miljömedicin (1)
Institutionen för språkstudier (1)

Språk

Engelska (6)
Italienska (1)
Svenska (1)

Strong holism, weak holism, and health.
2004
Ingår i: Med Health Care Philos, ISSN 1386-7423, Vol. 7, nr 2, 143-8; discussion 149 s.
Artikel i tidskrift (Övrigt vetenskapligt) Abstract [en]

5. Täljedal, Inge-Bert
Linnaeus' Questions to the Sami Herdsman: The ID-*versus*-Science Issue in a Nut-Shell
Manuskript (preprint) (Övrigt vetenskapligt) Abstract [en]

6. Täljedal, Inge-Bert
Linnaeus's Questions to the Sami Herdsman: The ID-versus-Science Issue in a Nutshell
2010
Ingår i: Philosophy of the social sciences, ISSN 0048-3931, E-ISSN 1552-7441, Vol. 40, nr 3, 456-466 s.
Artikel i tidskrift (Refereegranskat) Abstract [en]
Förlagets fulltext

7. Täljedal, Inge-Bert
***Esse est percpi* and percept identity in C. J. Boström's philosophy**
2013
Ingår i: Idealistic Studies, ISSN 0046-8541, E-ISSN 2153-8239, Vol. 43, nr 1-2, 63-70 s.
Artikel i tidskrift (Refereegranskat) Abstract [en]
Förlagets fulltext

Linnæus' Questions to the Sami Herdsman:

The ID-*versus*-Science Issue in a Nut-Shell

Inge-Bert Täljedal

University of Umeå, Sweden

According to a United States court ruling, Intelligent Design (ID) theory is religious in nature, not scientific, and must not be taught in schools. In opposition, Fuller argues for a closer rapport between science and religion. Here it is emphasized that any allegedly scientific conclusion from design in Nature to the existence of God is a hypothesis subject to the same quality norms as empirical hypotheses in general. By quotations from his *Iter Lapponicum*, Linnæus is summoned in support of a strictly immanent conception of science, against Fuller's suggestion that Linnæus' personal piety could be reason for considering ID scientific.

Keywords: Intelligent Design; neo-Darwinism; Kitzmiller case; Carolus Linnæus; Iter Lapponicum; reindeer clicking

Introduction

Mainstream scientific biology understands the evolution of living organisms in accordance with the neo-Darwinian paradigm, *i.e.* the combination of the theory of

(kandidatexamen) (1)

Person

Täljedal, Inge-Bert (7)
Asplund, Kjell (1)
Axelsen, Mette (1)
Berglund, Göran (1)
Berne, Christian (1)
Visa fler

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Förlagets fulltext

Philosophy of the Social Sciences
40(3) 456–466
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DOI: 10.1177/0048393110368042
http://pos.sagepub.com
SAGE

Linnæus's Questions to the Sami Herdsman: The ID-*versus*-Science Issue in a Nutshell

Inge-Bert Täljedal[1]

Abstract

According to a U.S. court ruling, intelligent design (ID) theory is religious in nature, not scientific, and must not be taught in schools. In opposition, Fuller argues for a closer rapport between science and religion. Here it is emphasized that any allegedly scientific conclusion from design in nature to the existence of God is a hypothesis subject to the same quality norms as empirical hypotheses in general. By quotations from his *Iter Lapponicum*, Linnæus is summoned in support of a strictly immanent conception of science, against Fuller's suggestion that Linnæus' personal piety could be a reason for considering ID scientific.

Keywords

intelligent design, neo-Darwinism, Kitzmiller case, Carolus Linnæus, Iter Lapponicum, reindeer clicking

OA-tidskrifter kan…

- **finnas enbart på nätet, eller vara både tryckta och nätburna samtidigt**
- **tillämpa OA för samtliga artiklar, eller enbart för vissa**
- **finansieras genom olika kombinationer av författaravgifter, prenumerationer och annonser**

HUR HITTAR JAG EN LÄMPLIG OPEN ACCESS-TIDSKRIFT?

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journals articles [Advanced Search]

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

Latest News

The DOAJ Ambassadors' biographies

As promised in my post presenting the 15 Ambassadors , here are their biographies. Kamel Belhamel, Region: North Africa Kamel holds a PhD from the University of Setif (Algeria) in Chemical Process Engineering. He is now Professor of Chemistry at University of Bejaia, Director of the Laboratory of Organic Materials and Editor in chief of […] Read More...

Mon, 17 Oct 2016 at 07:57

The DOAJ Team is expanding!

I am very happy to announce that the DOAJ Team has expanded. We welcome to the team Ilaria Flava, based in Rome, Italy, and Clara Armengou, based in Barcelona, Spain. Ilaria joins us as Managing Editor and will assist with the monitoring of our editorial groups, the processing of applications and communicating final decisions to […] Read More...

Fri, 07 Oct 2016 at 09:52

9,174 Journals
6,417 searchable at Article level
128 Countries
2,324,847 Articles

FAQs
Interacting with DOAJ
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share | embed | ✖ 10 ↓ | order by ... relevance | search all | diabetes

− Journals vs Articles

Journals ✖

+ Subject

+ Article processing charges (APCs)

+ DOAJ Seal

+ Journal license

+ Publisher

+ Country of publisher

+ Full Text language

+ Peer review

+ Date added to DOAJ

Journals vs Articles: Journals ✖

1 – 10 of 30 →

Journal of the ASEAN Federation of Endocrine Societies
JAFES
ISSN: 0857-1074 (Print); 2308-118X (Online)
http://www.asean-endocrinejournal.org
Double blind peer review
Subject: Medicine: Internal medicine: Specialties of internal medicine: Diseases of the endocrine glands. Clinical endocrinology
Date added to DOAJ: 17 Oct 2013

Journal of Diabetes & Metabolic Disorders
Journal of Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders
ISSN: 2251-6581 (Print)
http://www.jdmdonline.com/
Subject: Medicine: Internal medicine: Specialties of internal medicine: Diseases of the endocrine glands. Clinical endocrinology
Date added to DOAJ: 21 Sept 2012

Journal für Klinische Endokrinologie und Stoffwechsel
Austrian Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism
ISSN: 1998-7773 (Print); 1998-7781 (Online)
http://www.kup.at/journals/klinendokrinologie/index.html
Peer review
Subject: Medicine: Internal medicine: Specialties of internal medicine: Diseases of the endocrine glands. Clinical endocrinology

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share | embed | ✖ | 10 | ↓ | order by ... relevance | search all | diabetes

− Journals vs Articles

Journals (30)

Articles (34394)

+ Subject

+ Journal license

+ Publisher

+ Full Text language

1 – 10 of 34 424 →

Association between glycemic control and morning blood surge with vascular endothelial dysfunction in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients
Rama Kumari Nuthalapati, Bhaskara Raju Indukuri
Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism. 2016;20(2):182-188 DOI 10.4103/2230-8210.176349
Abstract | Full Text

Impaired glucose metabolism among those with and without diagnosed diabetes and mortality: a cohort study using Health Survey for England data.
Vanessa L Z Gordon-Dseagu, Jennifer S Mindell, Andrew Steptoe, Alison Moody, Jane Wardle, Panayotes Demakakos, Nicola J Shelton
PLoS ONE. 2015;10(3):e0119882 DOI 10.1371/journal.pone.0119882
Abstract | Full Text

Clinical Features and Causes of Endogenous Hyperinsulinemic Hypoglycemia in Korea
Chang-Yun Woo, Ji Yun Jeong, Jung Eun Jang, Jaechan Leem, Chang Hee Jung, Eun Hee Koh, Woo Je Lee, Min-Seon Kim, Joong-Yeol Park, Jung Bok Lee, Ki-Up Lee
Diabetes & Metabolism Journal. 2015;39(2):126-131 DOI 10.4093/dmj.2015.39.2.126
Abstract | Full Text

A cluster randomised school-based lifestyle intervention programme for the prevention of childhood obesity and related early cardiovascular disease (JuvenTUM 3)
Haller Bernhard, Lammel Christoph, Hanssen Henner, Siegrist Monika, Halle Martin
BMC Public Health. 2011;11(1):258 DOI 10.1186/1471-2458-11-258
Abstract | Full Text

Non-Enzymatic Glucose Sensing Using Carbon Quantum Dots Decorated with Copper Oxide Nanoparticles

HUR FÅR JAG REDA PÅ VAD OLIKA FÖRLAG OCH TIDSKRIFTER TILLÅTER BETRÄFFANDE OPEN ACCESS OCH PARALLELLPUBLICERING?

SHERPA/RoMEO

. . . opening access to research

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

Search

(•) Journal titles or ISSNs ( ) Publisher names

( ) Exact title ( ) starts with ( ) contains ( ) ISSN

Advanced Search Search Reset

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

RoMEO News

Blog • Twitter • More >>

- SHERPA/RoMEO API Version 2.4 has been Closed Down - 26-Nov-2013
- Beta SHERPA/FACT API Announced - 31-Oct-2013
- Important changes to the SHERPA/RoMEO API - 04-Sep-2013

Special RoMEO Pages

More >>

- Publishers Allowing use of their PDFs in Repositories
- RoMEO Statistics
- Application Programmers' Interface (API)

Additions and Updates

RSS1 Feed • More >>

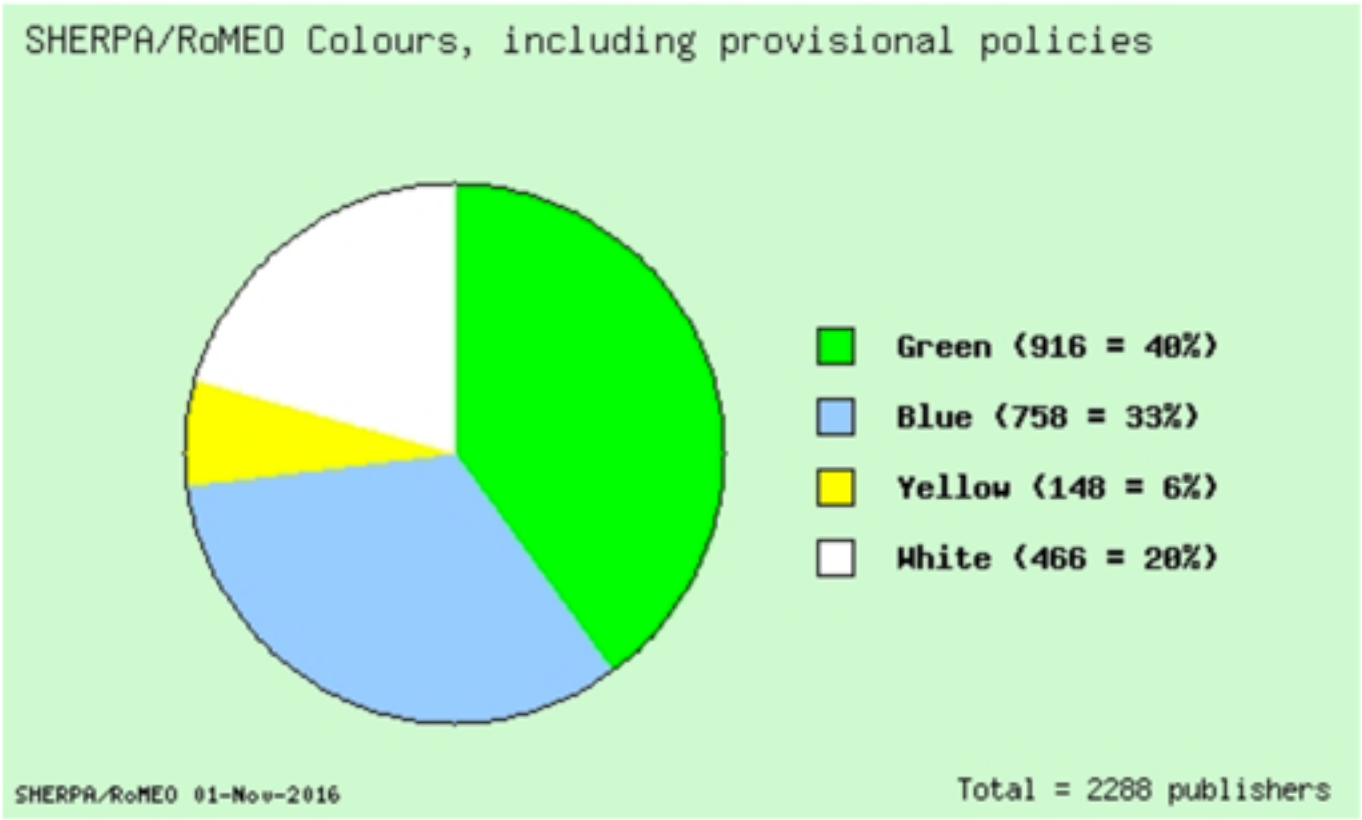
- Instituto Superior de Estudios Sociales - Instituto Superior de Estudios Sociales - 06-Nov-2014
- Science Publications - Science Publications - 29-Oct-2014
- Society for Ethnomusicology - Society for Ethnomusicology - 07-Oct-2014

Other SHERPA Services

- SHERPA/FACT - Funders & Authors Compliance Tool
- SHERPA/JULIET - Research funders' open access policies

RoMEO colour	Archiving policy	Publishers	%
green	Can archive pre-print and post-print	916	40
blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)	758	33
yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)	148	6
white	Archiving not formally supported	466	20

Summary: **80%** of publishers on this list formally **allow** some form of self-archiving.



One journal found when searched for: **0028-0836**

Journal:	**Nature** (ISSN: 0028-0836, ESSN: 1476-4687)
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO **yellow** journal
Paid OA:	This journal is not in the list for the paid open access option.
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:	Compliance data is available for 28 funders
Paid Open Access:	Open Access Hybrid Model - Selected Titles Only
Copyright:	Pre-publication policy - License to Publish - Manuscript Deposition Service
Updated:	06-Mar-2013 - Suggest an update for this record
Link to this page:	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0028-0836/
Published by:	**Nature Publishing Group** - *Yellow Policies in RoMEO*

SHERPA/JULIET

. . . opening a

Home • Search • Funders • Key to symbols •

Research funders' open access policies

Search

Funders' Name or Country keywords:

Advanced Search Search Clear

JULIET News

- Upgrade to SHERPA/JULIET Released - 12-Dec-2012
- JULIET has been upgraded -- now includes Funders' Data a Journal Policies - Mar-2008
- SHERPA launches new advice list - JULIET - Jun-2006

Special JULIET Pages

- JULIET Statistics
- Selected UK research funders' grant expenditure
- Application Programmers' Interface (API)

Additions and Updates

- Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia - 07-Mar-2016
- Academy of Finland - 02-Sep-2015
- Breast Cancer Now - 21-Jul-2015

Vetenskapsrådet / Swedish Research Council

Country: Sweden

Open Access Archiving | Open Access Publishing | Data Archiving Policy | Key to OA Ticks

Publications Policy

Open Access Archiving

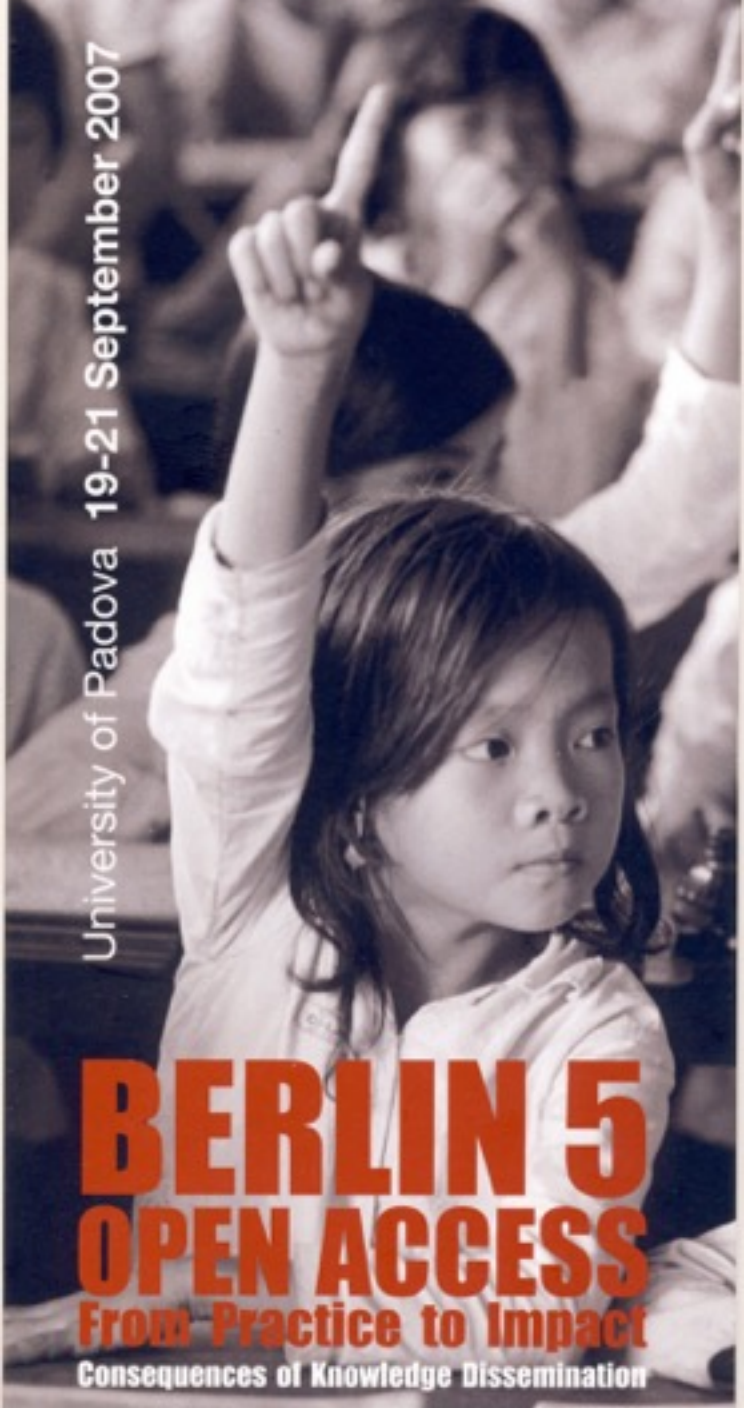
✓	***Whether to Archive***:	* Requires deposition in Open Access archives
	What to Archive:	* Peer-reviewed publications, Conference papers * Unspecified version * Unspecified format
	When to Archive:	* Not specified * Acceptable embargo: up to 6 months after publication
	Where to Archive:	* Not specified
	Archiving Conditions:	* [No information]

Open Access Publishing

✓	***Whether to Publish***:	* Requires publication in Open Access publications
	Where to Publish:	* Not specified
	Publishing Conditions:	* [No information]

General

	General Conditions:	* Effective for all new projects from 01-Jan-2010 * Does not apply to monographs and book chapters * The mandate will be included in new grant conditions from 2010
	Policy Links:	* Vetenskapsrådet kräver fri tillgång till forskningsresultat [*Research Council calls for free access to research*] * Fri tillgänglighet (Open Access) [*Open Access*] * Swedish Research Council requires free access to research results



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OPEN ACCESS –

en epokgörande rörelse i tiden

- ger fler tillgång till ny kunskap och utveckling
- ökar forskares synlighet för varandra
- ökar synligheten för svensk forskning internationellt

OPEN ACCESS
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

Berlin Declaration
- Berlin Conferences
- Signatories
- Mission Statement

Positions

Activities

Notes

BERLIN DECLARATION

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access. We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to significantly modify the nature of scientific publishing as

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities of 22 October 2003 was written in English. It is one of the milestones of the Open Access movement. The wording of the English version shall prevail.

”…the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium…”

”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 on-line journals in order to maintain the standards of quality assurance and good scientific practice.

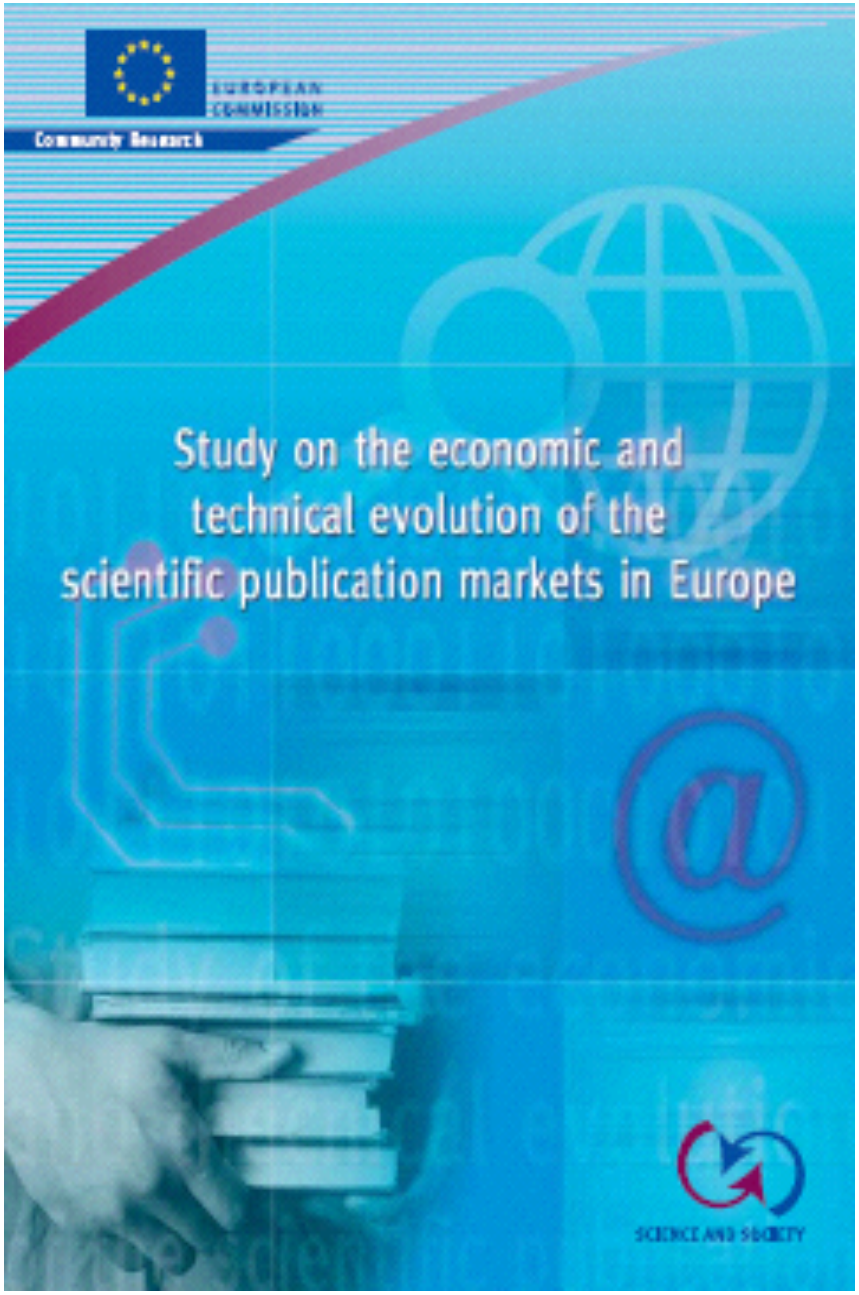
• advocating that open access publication be recognized in promotion and tenure evaluation.

• 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.”

Läget idag

- 572 organisationer har hittills (2016-10-27) signerat Berlin-deklarationen

- I Sverige:
  - Kungl. Vetenskapsakademien
  - Vetenskapsrådet
  - Sveriges Universitets- och Högskoleförbund
  - Stockholms universitet
  - Kungl. Biblioteket
  - Svensk Biblioteksförening
  - Svensk Förening för Informationsspecialister



Diskussionspapper från EU-kommissionen 2006

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

This section puts forward a set of policy recommendations for improvements in the scientific publication process. These recommendations follow the analysis contained in earlier sections.

Section 3 has documented the very significant price differences – from 1 to 3 between non-profit and for-profit publishers for comparable-quality journals (or articles). This dispersion is indicative of market power, as is the positive link between prices and number of citations. Since citations should be positively correlated with circulation, and thus with lower average costs (given the scale economies, due to high 'first-copy costs'), this positive link is a sign of 'value-based pricing' rather than 'cost-based pricing', and thus again of market power.

RECOMMENDATION A1. GUARANTEE PUBLIC ACCESS TO PUBLICLY-FUNDED RESEARCH RESULTS SHORTLY AFTER PUBLICATION

Research funding agencies have a central role in determining researchers' publishing practices. Following the lead of the NIH and other institutions, they should promote and support the archiving of publications in open repositories, after a (possibly domain-specific) time period to be discussed with publishers. This archiving could become a condition for funding.

The following actions could be taken at the European level: (i) Establish a European policy mandating published articles arising from EC-funded research to be available after a given time period in open access archives, and (ii) Explore with Member States and with European research and academic associations whether and how such policies and open repositories could be implemented.

COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION

EN

Council Conclusions on scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation

2832nd COMPETITIVENESS (Internal market, Industry and Research) Council meeting
Brussels, 22 and 23 November 2007

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

"THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

”---

6) INVITES THE COMMISSION TO

---

monitor the current situation of public virtual scientific libraries in the EU and other ongoing developments across Europe relating to access of students and researchers to scientific information and to its digital preservation, as well as the relevant legal framework conditions that may have an impact on access to this information;

experiment with open access to scientific data and publications resulting from projects funded by the EU Research Framework Programmes in order to assess the appropriateness of adopting specific contractual requirements;

---”

In August 2008, the European Commission launched an open access pilot in FP7. Under this pilot, grant recipients in seven areas (energy, environment, health, parts of information and communication technologies, research infrastructures, science in society, and social sciences and humanities) will be required to:

- deposit peer reviewed research articles or final manuscripts resulting from their FP7 projects into an online repository;
- make their best efforts to ensure open access to these articles within either six (health, energy, environment, parts of information and communication technologies, research infrastructures) or twelve months (social sciences and humanities, science in society) after publication.

The pilot covers approximately 20% of the Commission's FP7 research programme budget, and will run until the end of FP7.

RESEARCH
Communicating research
Ethics in EU projects
Mainstreaming gender in European Projects
EU Research connected to society: sample Portfolio

innovation, advance scientific discovery and support the development of a strong knowledge-based economy.

The open access pilot was foreseen in a Commission Communication (COM(56)2007) on 'scientific information in the digital age: access, dissemination and preservation'. In reaction to this, in 2007, European research ministers adopted Council Conclusions inviting the Commission to experiment with open access in FP7. Since 2006, extensive consultations with stakeholders have taken place, including a high level stakeholder conference, attracting some 500 participants, in February 2007.

European Research Council kräver också Open Access

European Research Council
Scientific Council

erc

ERC Scientific Council Guidelines for Open Access

17 December 2007

1. Scientific research is generating vast, ever increasing quantities of information, including primary data, data structured and integrated into databases, and scientific publications. In the age of the Internet, free and efficient access to information, including scientific publications and original data, will be the key for sustained progress.
2. Peer-review is of fundamental importance in ensuring the certification and dissemination of high-quality scientific research. Policies towards access to peer-reviewed scientific publications must guarantee the ability of the system to continue to deliver high-quality certification services based on scientific integrity.
3. Access to unprocessed data is needed not only for independent verification of results but, more importantly, for secure preservation and fresh analysis and utilisation of the data.

European Research Council
Scientific Council

erc

Based on these considerations, and following up on its earlier Statement on Open Access (Appendix 1) the ERC Scientific Council has established the following interim position on open access:

1. The ERC requires that all peer-reviewed publications from ERC-funded research projects be deposited on publication into an appropriate research repository where available, such as PubMed Central, ArXiv or an institutional repository, and subsequently made Open Access within 6 months of publication.

European Research Council
Scientific Council

erc

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2. The ERC considers essential that primary data - which in the life sciences for example could comprise data such as nucleotide/protein sequences, macromolecular atomic coordinates and anonymized epidemiological data - are deposited to the relevant databases as soon as possible, preferably immediately after publication and in any case not later than 6 months after the date of publication.

The ERC is keenly aware of the desirability to shorten the period between publication and open access beyond the currently accepted standard of 6 months.

Vetenskapsrådet

PRESS, 2009-10-07

Vetenskapsrådet kräver fri tillgång till forskningsresultat

För att få bidrag för forskning kräver Vetenskapsrådet nu att forskarna publicerar sitt material fritt tillgängligt för alla. Allmänheten och andra forskare ska ha fri tillgång till allt material som finansierats av allmänna medel.

Tanken med s.k. Open Access är att alla ska få fri och obegränsad tillgång till vetenskapligt bedömda artiklar. Vetenskapsrådet har nu beslutat att forskare som beviljas forskningsmedel från myndigheten ska publicera sina vetenskapligt bedömda texter i tidskrifter och från konferenser på detta sätt.

- Vi anser att texter som publiceras om forskning som bekostats av allmänna medel ska vara fritt tillgängliga för alla, säger professor Pär Omling, Vetenskapsrådets generaldirektör. Open Access är en viktig förutsättning för att forskningsresultat ska kunna spridas och komma samhället till godo.

Forskare ska garantera att det som publiceras ska finnas tillgängligt enligt Open Access inom högst sex månader.

Vetenskapsrådets ställningstagande vad gäller Open Access har utarbetats i nära samarbete med SUHF som företräder landets lärosäten. Att verka för fri spridning av forskningsresultat är heller inte en isolerad svensk företeelse. Den s.k. Berlindeklarationen, som innebar en avsiktsförklaring att verka för Open Access, har undertecknats av flera stora i första hand europeiska forskningsfinansiärer.

Open Access-reglerna gäller ännu så länge enbart vetenskapligt bedömda texter i tidskrifter och konferensrapporter, inte monografier och bokkapitel. Kravet kommer att gälla Vetenskapsrådets utlysningar från årsskiftet 2010.

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Open Access

EUA Working Group on Open Access

In 2007 EUA has established an expert Working Group on Open Access as the result of requests from its university membership that the EUA should seek to act as an independent European Stakeholder for universities in the growing policy debate on Open Access scientific publishing.

The EUA expert Working Group seeks to build upon the important momentum given to the Open Access debate by the findings and recommendations of the "Study on the Economic and Technical Evolution of the Scientific Publications Markets in Europe" (European Commission, January 2006) and to support strongly the recent "ERC Scientific Council Statement on Open Access" and the EURAB Report on "Scientific Publication: Policy on Open Access" (both published December 2006).

Useful Documents

Read the Recommendations from the EUA Working Group on Open Access adopted by the EUA Council on the 26th of March 2008 (University of Barcelona, Spain)

EUA
European University Association

A. Recommendations for University Leadership

1. Universities should develop institutional policies and strategies that foster the availability of their quality controlled research results (in the form of research papers and other outputs) for the broadest possible range of users, maximising their visibility, accessibility and scientific impact.

2. The basic approach for achieving this should be the creation of an institutional repository or participation in a shared repository. These repositories should be established and managed according to current best practices (following recommendations and guidelines from DRIVER and similar projects) complying with the OAIPMH protocol and allowing interoperability and future networking for wider usage.

3. University institutional policies should require that their researchers deposit (selfarchive) their scientific publications in their institutional repository upon acceptance for publication. Permissible embargoes should apply only to the date of open access provision and not the date of deposit. Such policies would be in compliance with evolving policies of research funding agencies at the national and European level such as the ERC.

SUHF rekommenderar…

SUHF

Sveriges universitets- och högskoleförbund

2005-06-14 Dnr 47/04

Till SUHF:s medlemmar

[---]

SUHF:s styrelse har mot bakgrund av ovanstående beslutat att **rekommendera medlemmarna** att vidta följande åtgärder i syfte att förverkliga Berlin-deklarationen:

1. **Införa en policy som starkt rekommenderar att deras forskare deponerar en kopia av varje publicerad artikel i ett öppet, digitalt arkiv och**
2. **Uppmuntra forskarna att publicera sina forskningsartiklar i fritt tillgängliga vetenskapliga tidskrifter när en lämplig sådan existerar och ge det stöd som krävs för att detta ska vara möjligt.**

Beslutet om rekommendationen fattades vid styrelsens sammanträde den 8 juni 2005.

Alltså:

- Tunga utländska finansiärer kräver OA för forskningsanslag.
- Sveriges mest inflytelserika akademiska organ (universitet och högskolor, KVA, VR) har länge förordat OA.
- Ändå blir inte ännu all ny vetenskap OA-publicerad. Varför?

Troliga förklaringar:

- SUHF och VR har tills nyligen varit försiktiga med att följa upp sina policyuttalanden i praktisk handling

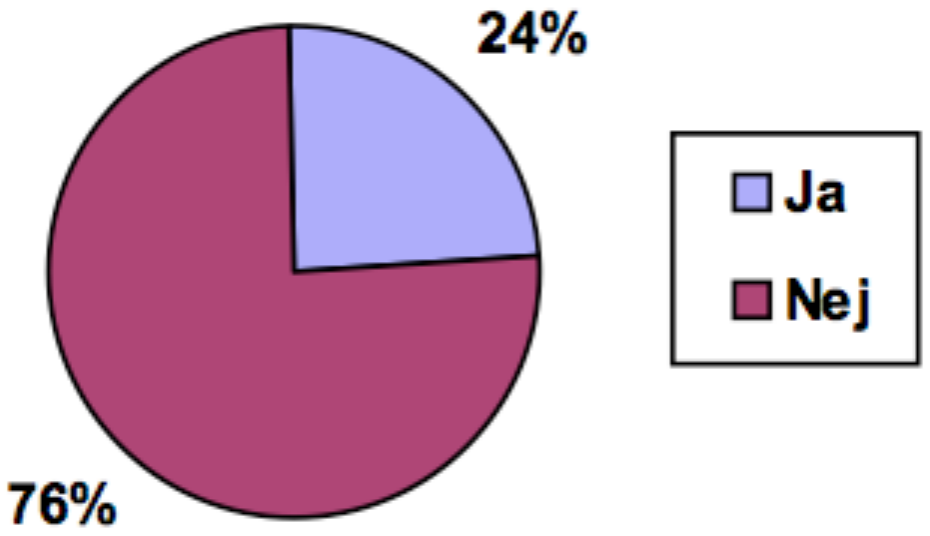
- Många forskare är ännu obekanta med OA…

- …och saknar vana att parallellpublicera i öppna arkiv

- Regeringen relativt passiv i frågan

SLU-FORSKARES (N = 254) SVAR PÅ FRÅGAN *”HAR DU NÅGON GÅNG LAGT UT EN KOPIA AV EN AV DINA PUBLIKATIONER PÅ EN ALLMÄNT TILLGÄNGLIG WEBBSIDA?”*

(Karin Meyer Lundén: ”Forskare och parallellpublicering”, 2008)



SLU-FORSKARES UPPGIVNA SKÄL FÖR ATT INTE PARALLELLPUBLICERA FÖR OPEN ACCESS

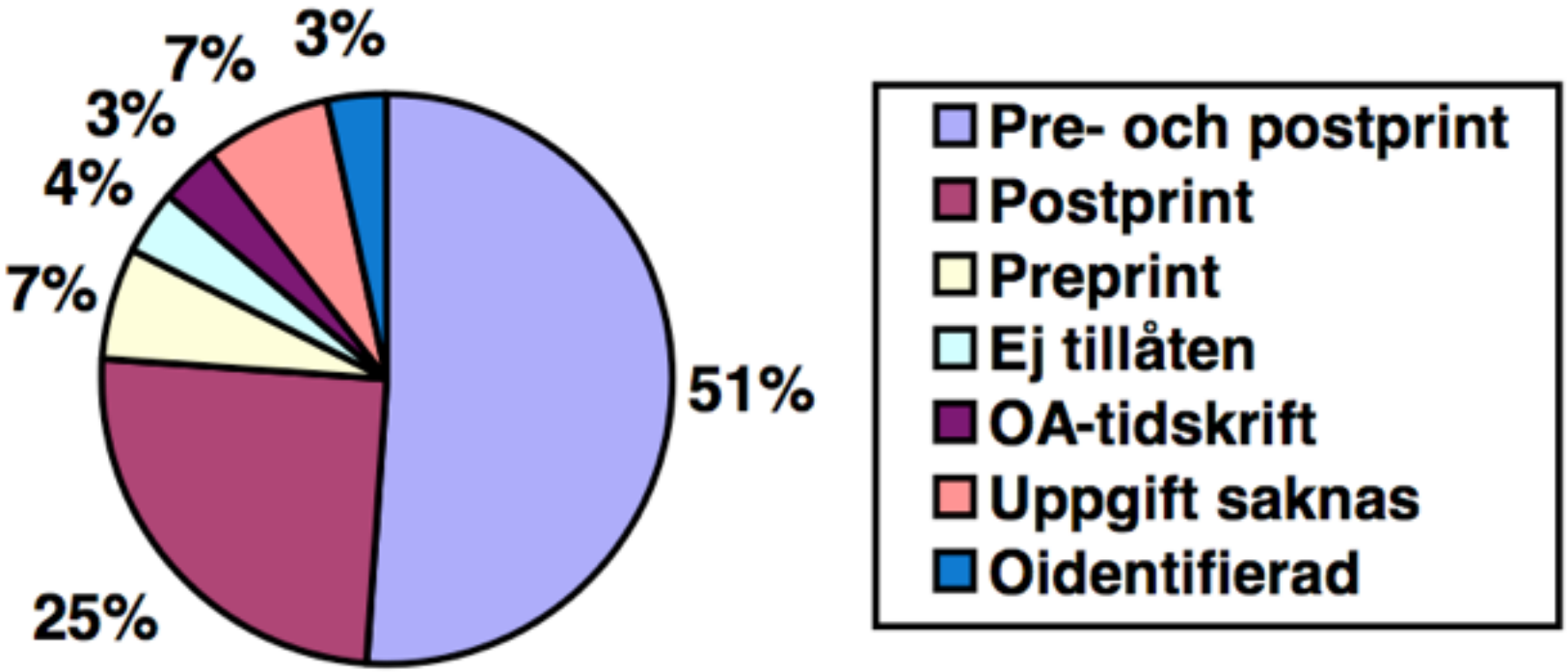
(Karin Meyer Lundén: ”Forskare och parallellpublicering”, 2008)

Tabell 3. Hur viktiga är följande faktorer för att du inte parallellpublicerar dina arbeten? Median.

Faktor	Median	n
Jag är osäker om förlaget tillåter parallellpublicering	1,78	n = 161
Jag har inte känt till att denna möjlighet finns	2,24	n = 166
Jag känner inte till något lämpligt arkiv	2,39	n = 163
Jag har inte tid	2,79	n = 160
Det finns inget krav på parallellpublicering	2,83	n = 160
Jag ser ingen anledning att parallellpublicera mina arbeten	3,29	n = 160
Det är inte vanligt att parallellpublicera i mitt ämne	3,35	n = 156
Jag tror inte att jag kan nå fler i min målgrupp	3,62	n = 157
Jag tror inte att läsekretsen blir större	3,66	n = 157
Jag vill inte att flera versioner av ett arbete ska vara tillgängliga samtidigt	3,92	n = 157
Påverkan från kollegor eller medförfattare	3,97	n = 157
Jag tror att parallellpublicering påverkar min forskningskarriär negativt	4,18	n = 156

FÖRLAGENS PARALLELLPUBLICERINGSPOLICIES FÖR 246 SLU-FORSKARES SENASTE ARTIKEL

(Karin Meyer Lundén: ”Forskare och parallellpublicering”, 2008)



”OA är säkert bra i princip…
…but what’s in it for me?”

- tillfredsställelsen av att använda min upphovsrätt till rationell och ekonomisk kunskapsspridning

- fler läsare och fler citeringar

OpenAccess.se – Vetenskaplig publicering

Nyheter
Vad är open access?
Varför open access?
Policydeklarationer och beslut
Läs mer om open access
Ordlista
Att publicera open access
Forskningsfinansiärer och open access
Programmet OpenAccess.se
Konferenser & seminarier
Open access-projekt
OpenAIRE

Vad är open access?

Med open access menas att vetenskapliga resultat görs fritt tillgängliga på internet.

Med vetenskapliga resultat menar man då främst om vetenskapliga artiklar, avhandlingar och rapporter men även böcker, forskningsdata och metadata. Fri tillgång betyder att upphovsmannen ger alla rätt att läsa, ladda ned, kopiera och sprida verket i digital form. Full hänsyn tas till författarens lagstadgade ideella upphovsrätt. Upphovsmannen måste anges och verket får inte förvanskas.

Open access har utvecklats som ett alternativ av engagerade forskare, bibliotekarier och förläggare med flera. Motiven är

- att utnyttja internets potential för kommunikation mellan forskare och med det omgivande samhället
- att frigöra dagens forskningsresultat för automatiserad insamling och bearbetning av forskare i framtiden
- att skapa en mer rimlig kostnadsnivå på ett område som präglas av ett fåtal stora kommersiella förlags monopolpriser

Mer information om open access

Wikipedia om fri tillgänglighet (open access)

OASIS - Open Access Scholarly Information Sourcebook

Open Access: What is it and why should we have it? Alma Swan, Leslie Chan

Open Access Explained! En 8 minuters animerad film på YouTube av Nick Shockey och Jonathan Eisen vid PHD Comics.

OpenAccess.se – Vetenskaplig publicering

Nyheter
Vad är open access?
Att publicera open access
Open access-tidskrifter
Parallellpublicering
Lärosätenas oa-sidor och öppna arkiv
Forskningsfinansiärer och open access
Programmet OpenAccess.se
Konferenser & seminarier
Open access-projekt
OpenAIRE

Att publicera open access

Det finns i huvudsak två vägar att göra sin publikation fritt tillgänglig på internet som open access. Man kan publicera sin artikel i en traditionell publikationsbaserad tidskrift och sedan parallellpublicera ("self-archive") en kopia av artikeln i ett öppet arkiv eller så kan man välja att publicera i en tidskrift som tillämpar en open access-modell och direkt publicerar artiklarna fritt tillgängliga på internet.

Det finns även en tredje väg via så kallade "hybridtidskrifter" som är prenumerationsbaserade tidskrifter som erbjuder open access för enstaka artiklar.

För open access-publicering av böcker finns motsvarande två möjligheter. Antingen väljer man att publicera hos ett förlag som tar betalt av läsarna och parallellpublicerar sedan en elektronisk kopia av boken i ett öppet arkiv, eller så väljer man ett open access-förlag som gör boken fritt tillgänglig direkt på sin webbplats.

Open access-tidskrifter

Open access-tidskrifter är fritt tillgängliga vetenskapliga tidskrifter. De har refereegranskning precis som traditionella vetenskapliga tidskrifter, men finansieras inte av prenumerationer. Det finns idag runt 10 000 open access-tidskrifter och du kan hitta en lämplig OA-tidskrift för ditt område genom att utnyttja söktjänsten DOAJ.

Relaterad information

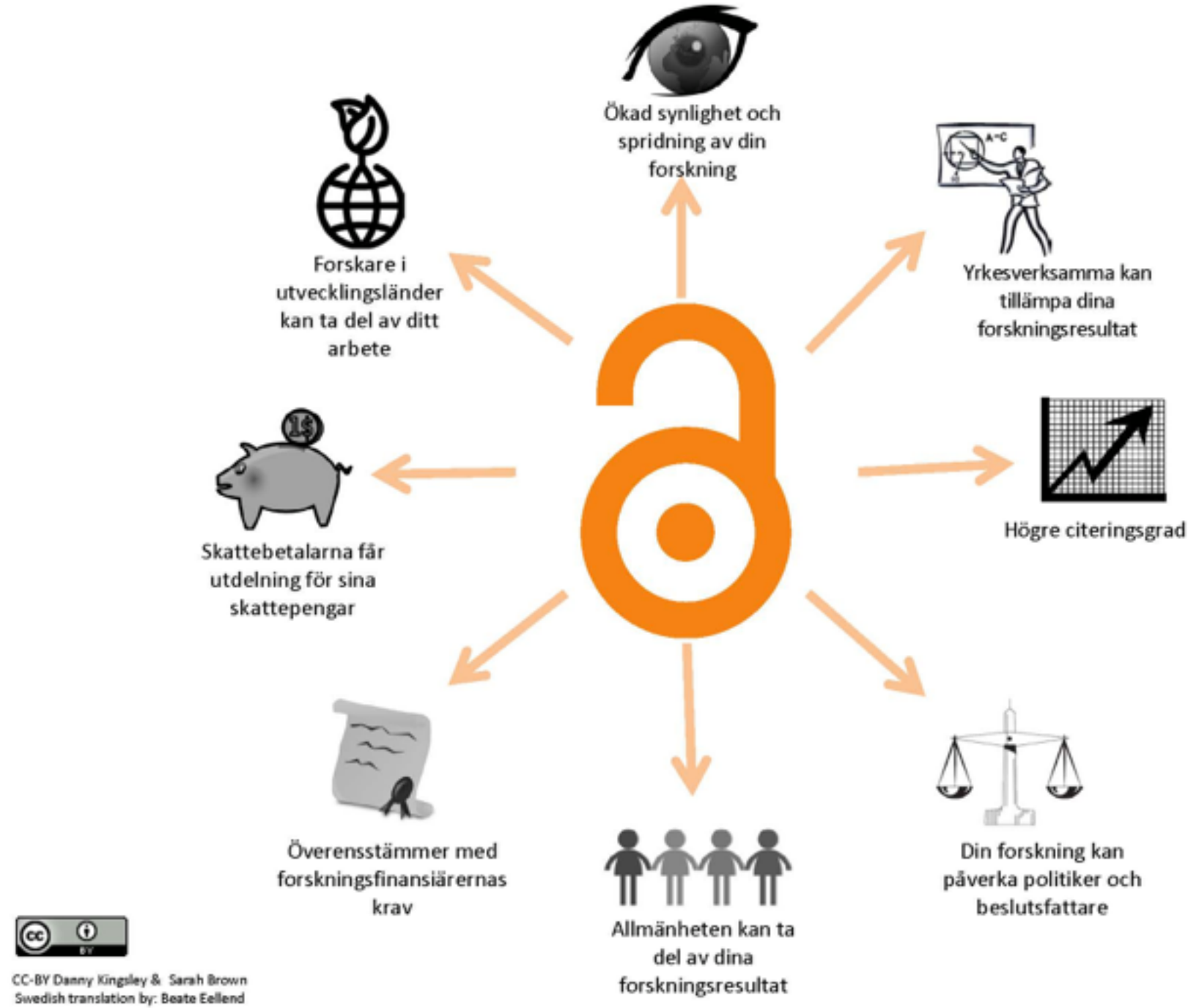
Informationsfilmer om oa-publicering
Open access - parallellpublicering är enkelt!

Röster om open access
En film om open access som finns på Youtube

Hitta open access-tidskrifter

- DOAJ - Directory of Open Access Journals
- SHERPA/ROMEOs lista över förlag med Open Access-option

Villkor för parallellpublicering
Se tjänsten Sherpa/Romeo för information om rättigheter till parallellpublicering.



CC-BY Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown
Swedish translation by: Beate Eellend

Scholarly Open Access

Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing

LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access journals

This is a list of questionable, scholarly open-access journals. We recommend that scholars read the available reviews, assessments and descriptions provided here, and then decide for themselves whether they want to submit articles, serve as editors or on editorial boards. The criteria for determining predatory journals are here.

We hope that tenure and promotion committees can also decide for themselves how importantly or not to rate articles published in these journals in the context of their own institutional standards and/or geo-cultural locus. We emphasize that journals change in their business and editorial practices over time. This list is kept up-to-date to the best extent possible but may not reflect sudden, unreported, or unknown enhancements

- Academic Exchange Quarterly
- Academy of Contemporary Research Journal (AOCRJ)

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Code of Conduct

Members of OASPA are expected to adhere to the OASPA Membership Criteria.

The Membership Criteria is regularly reviewed and revised by the OASPA Board, to ensure consistent high standards in OA publishing. Misconduct may be reported to the Board of Directors and will be investigated according to a set procedure.

Statement on Open Access

The members of OASPA agree that OA publishing is now an established part of the publishing landscape. Members are commit Microsoft PowerPoint highest standards of

Look out for Bogus Impact Factor Companies

The proliferation of predatory open-access publishers has created several new and expanding markets. One of these is the market for journal rankings. Because few predatory publishers are able to earn legitimate journal rankings, companies have emerged that — for a fee — award bogus impact factors to low-quality journals.

Predatory publishers compete intensely among themselves for the article processing charges that authors pay. Authors are their customers, and they want to get as much money from them as possible. In this competitive market, publishers want to stand out from the crowd and attract the author fees. One way to effectively earn these fees is to boast high journal rankings. Many predatory publishers lie about having an impact factor, but this tactic is easily confirmed as fraudulent. These new companies will, for a fee, bestow a high and "official" impact factor on their clients' journals. Here are three of the companies:

No impact.

1. Journal Impact Factor (Global Institute for Scientific Information)

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Nov 12, 2008

Sure, you'd rather focus on science than on debates about open access. But the decisions made today about publishing models are relevant not only to your work, but also to the future of biomedical research. So pay attention.

The November issue of *Genome Technology* focuses entirely on Open Access. And, this issue has been made openly available under a CC license. Great tool for conversations with faculty!

Nov 14, 2008

In Boost for NIH Policy, Major Autism Research Organization Mandates Public Access

Library Journal, Academic Newswire, November 13, 2008

Nov 13, 2008

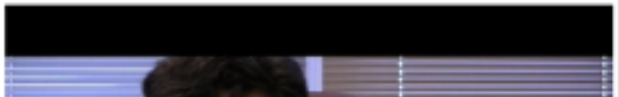
SPARC's 2008 letter to members and three things we focused on this year

Not a SPARC member? You can help.

Nov 12, 2008

New OA journal of genomic medicine from BMC

Explore the navigation bar above for news in each of our program areas.



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- Open Doors and Open Minds: What faculty authors can do to ensure open access to their work through their institution
- The SPARC Digital Repositories Meeting