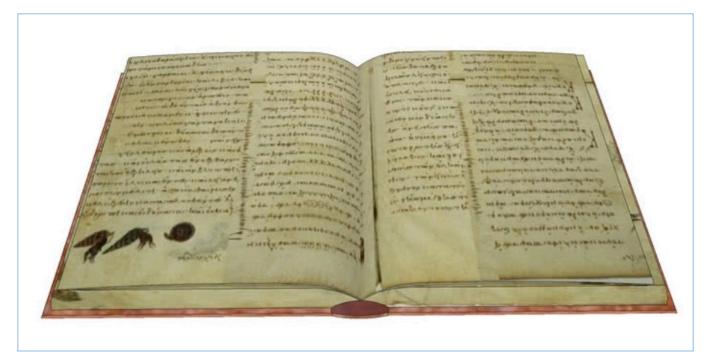


Opening the record of science: making scholarly publishing work for science in the digital era



Assertion: globally open communication must be the bedrock of Open Science for the modern era

Global Forum of Funders

April 2021

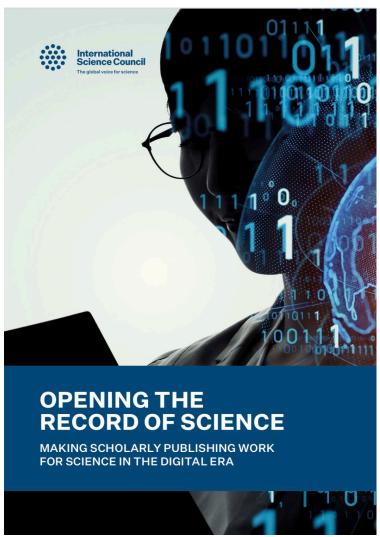
Geoffrey Boulton

International Science Council & Edinburgh University







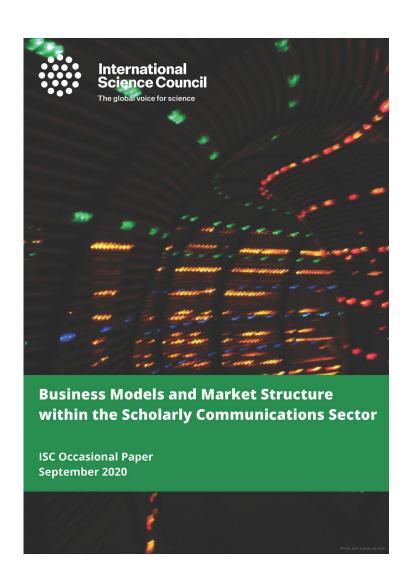


Also: a complete version in Chinese + summaries in 6 other languages

PHASE 1

Questions addressed by the Reports

- 1. Articulate essential principles that should frame the processes of scientific publishing.
- 2. Describe how current publishing systems operate.
- 3. Analyse the extent that they serve the needs of science and deliver on the principles.
- 4. If necessary identify reforms and restructuring needed to better serve the needs of science.





Proposed Principles

- I. Affordable universal open access to the record of science,
- II. Open licensing of published material
- III. Rigorous and ongoing peer review
- IV. Data Publication
- V. Long-term maintenance of the record of science
- VI. Respect for varying publications traditions
- VII. Flexible, adaptive systems



Problems where funders could exercise strong leverage - 1

I. Affordable universal open access

- Ability to pay high prices a prime determinant of discriminatory access
- High APCs are only open in a narrow sense
- Fractures the international science community
- Highly biased busines model, in which researchers & institutions are complicit
- Inappropriate metrics for academics that also drive predatory publishing
- Moral hazard for academic authors

II. Open licensing

- Copyright surrender privatises a publicly-funded resource and denies access
- Much of the record of science not readily accessible to modern techniques of text and data mining





Problems where funders could exercise strong leverage - 2

- IV. Data publication (data a first class research output should be published as such)
- Data supporting a truth claim frequently not available for scrutiny
- Current incentives work against open data
- Submitted data often lacks the (FAIR) basis for useability or interoperability
- All papers on line and all data on line with mutual interoperation is achievable
- Data about science, its management and strategy in commercial hands and the core
 of an emerging business model of science/knowledge platforms



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Emergence of multi-sided science/knowledge platforms

