Universität Zürich[UZH]

Open Science

Open Science Delegate UZH
Marc Thommen

„A mind is like a parachute.
It does not work if it is not open“
Frank Zappa

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1. What is Open Science?
2. What is Open Access?
3. What is Open Data?
4. What is the Law?
5. What can I do?

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1. What is Open Science?
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5. What can I do?

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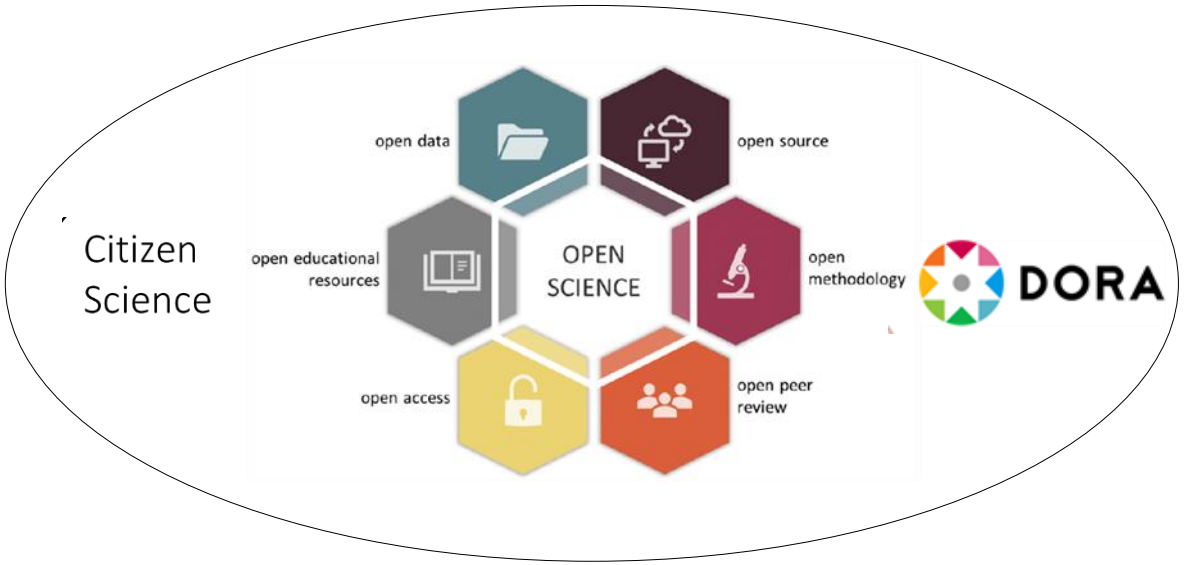
What is Open Science?

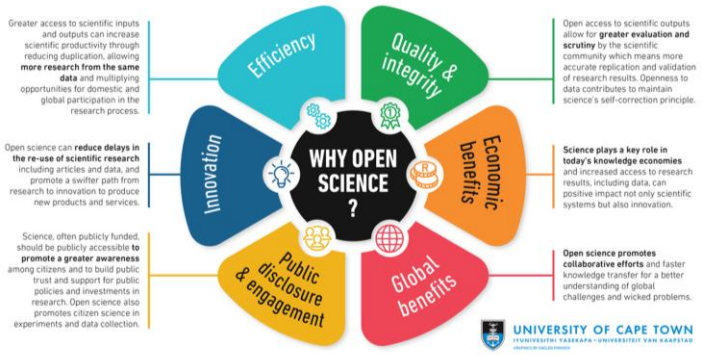
Open Science aims to make any academic output, be it data, publications or methods, accessible at any stage of the research process.



What is Open Science?

Open science is better science because:

- it has a broader impact
- more people can have their say
- we get paid for it
- it leads to smart decisions.



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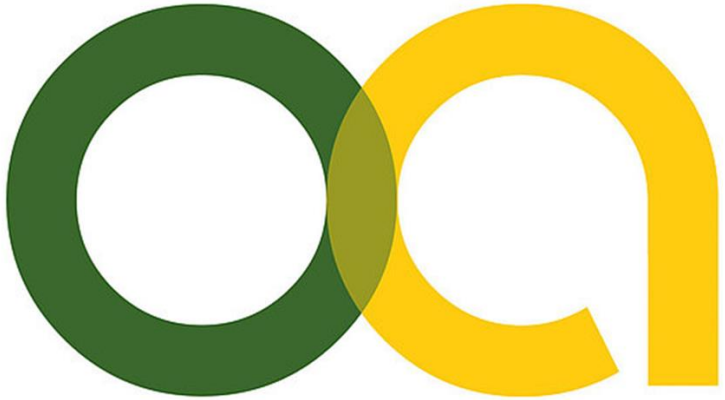
What is Open Access?

Scholarly output is considered Open Access if it is «digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions»

P. Suber (2012), Open Access, MIT Press



Open-access.net

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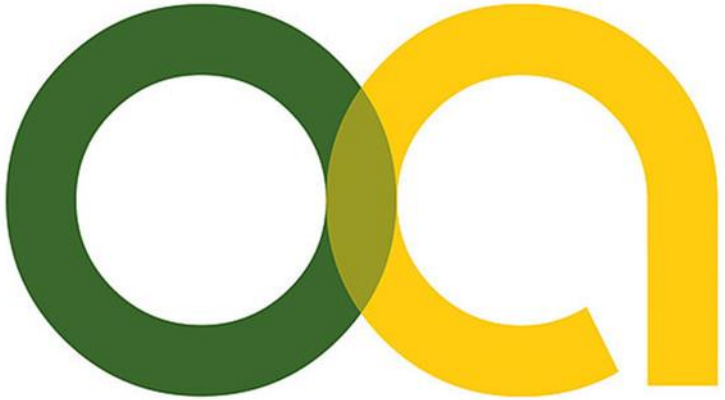
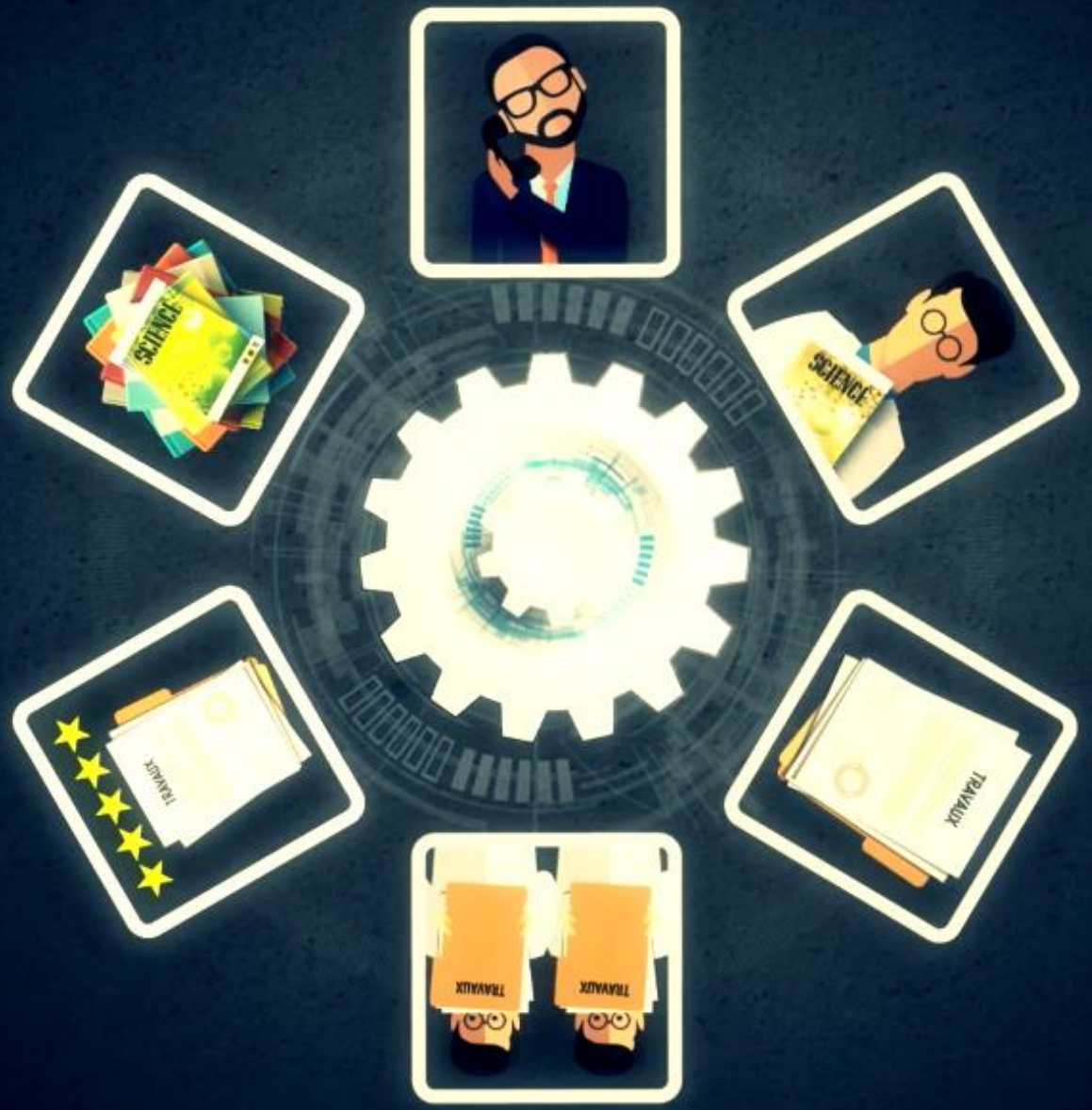
What is Open Access?

- 2015: Swiss Libraries spend 76 Millionen Swiss francs on licenses and fees for publishers.
- Researchers pay another 6 million CHF to publish results in scientific journals.





Quelle: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WnxqoP-c0ZE

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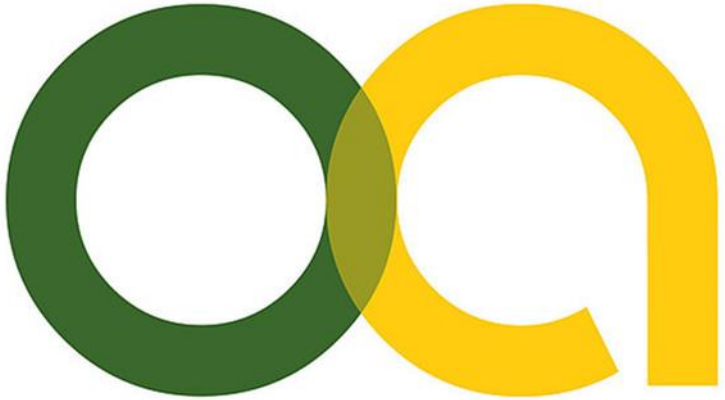
What is Open Access?

Who owns the knowledge generated at universities?



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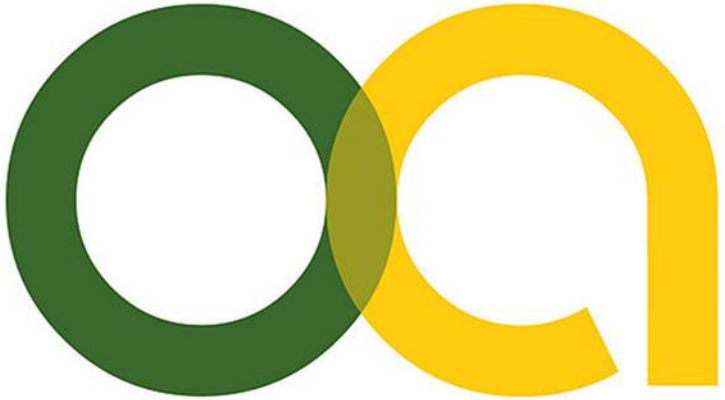
Platinum/Diamond Open Access

The work will be made freely available directly and in its entirety to anyone worldwide. No APC will be charged to the authors. Creative Commons licences allow sharing and reuse.



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Platinum/Diamond Open Access

Pros:

- Immediate Open Access
- No costs for authors

Cons:

- Platinum journals need institutional funding

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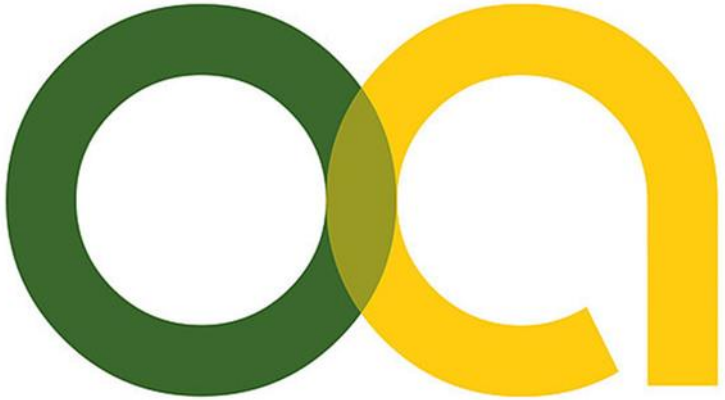
Gold Open Access

Articles/books are immediately freely accessible. Article/Book Processing Charges (APC/BPC) levied. Creative Commons licences allow sharing and reuse.



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Gold Open Access

Pros:

- Immediate open access

Cons:

- APC/BPC for authors
- False incentives for publishers
- Predatory journals

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Gold Open Access

Predatory Journals charge “publication fees to authors without checking articles for quality”.

https://thinkchecksubmit.org
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_publishing

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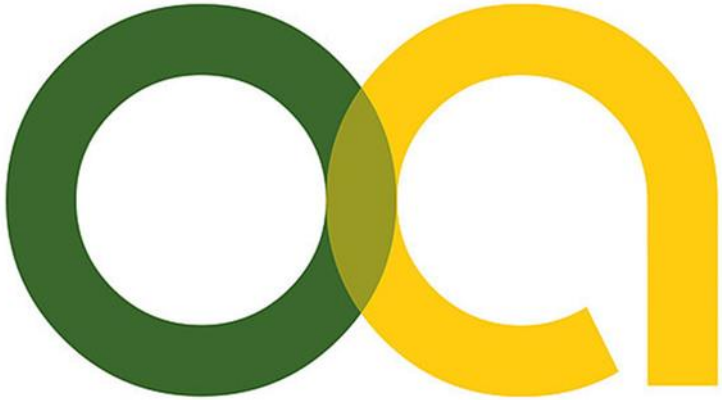
Green Open Access

Work is first published traditionally in a subscription journal. Publishers then allow a version of the work to be published (usually after an embargo period) via a repository.



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Green Open Access

Pros:

- No APCs

Cons:

- Advantage for subscribers (primeur)
- Publishers retain copyright

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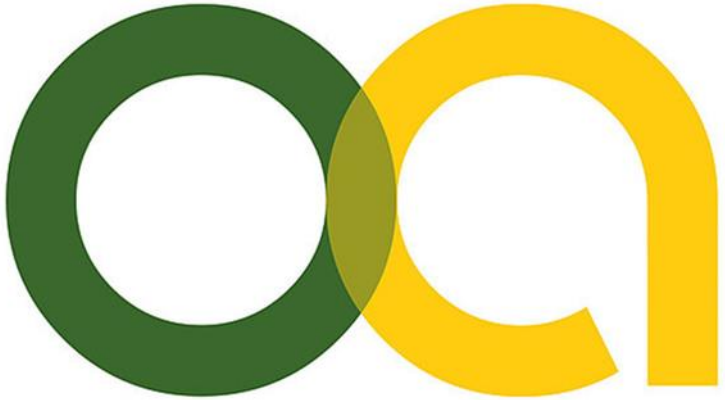
Hybrid Open Access

"Many journal publishers offer authors to buy out individual articles from traditional paid journals, which are then immediately open access."



https://blog.hslu.ch/ikwerkzeugkasten/2018/09/10/wege-zu-open-access-gold-gruen-hybrid/

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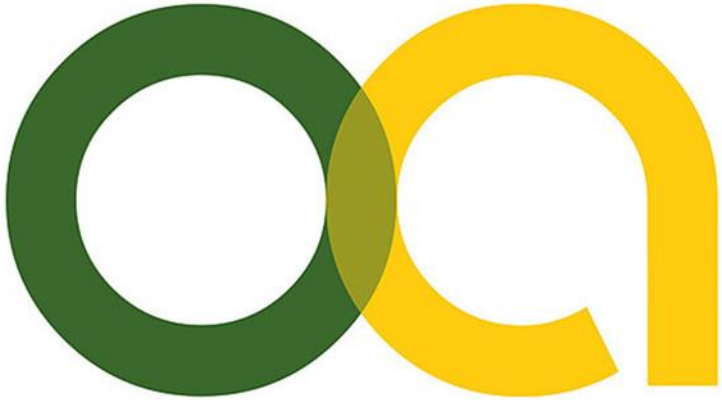
Hybrid Open Access

Pros:

- Articles are immediately available open access

Cons:

- Hybrid leads to double dipping (APC and subscription costs).



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What is Open Access?

2015: 33,600 publications/Switzerland

- 16% Green Open Access
- 11% Gold Open Access
- 3% Hybrid Open Access
- 70% Closed Access

Financial Flows in Swiss Publishing (2016)
https://perma.cc/6VRU-UWUE

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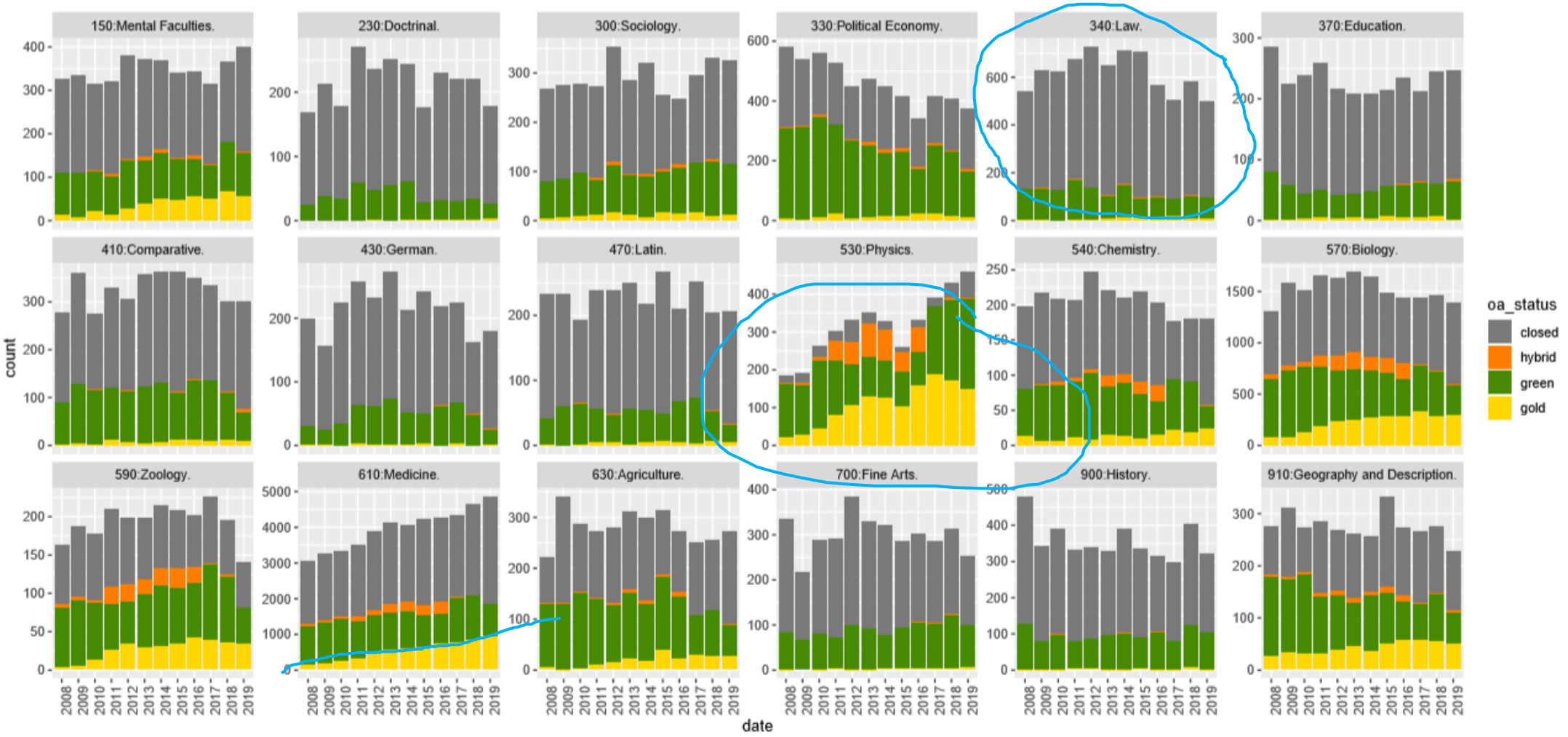
What is Open Access?



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What is Open Data?

Data is defined as “all digitally available information required to validate findings…”

UZH Open Science Policy/Glossary

UZH Center for Reproducible Science

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What is Open Data?

Open data means making data available without restriction. UZH expects the research community to make research data as openly available as possible.

UZH Open Science Policy 2.2

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What is Open Data?

- Data on which a publication is based should be openly accessible.
- Data should be shared at the time of first publication at the latest.
- Data should comply with good scientific and legal practice.
- Data must be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)

UZH Open Science Policy 2.2

UZH Center for Reproducible Science

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What is Open Data?

UZH provides support for Data Management (incl. planning, collecting, curation, modelling, storage, sharing, reuse) for all types of data... The support includes training and services.

UZH Open Science Policy 2.2

UZH
Center for Reproducible Science

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Art. 20 Swiss Constitution – Academic freedom

Freedom of research and teaching is guaranteed.

Freie Bahn für Open Access

Geteiltes Wissen · Die Verfassung und die Wissenschaftsfreiheit in der Schweiz lassen es zu, dass staatlich geförderte Forschungsergebnisse für jedermann kostenlos einsehbar sind.

Das im Urheberrecht verwurzelte Persönlichkeitsrecht eines Autors ist in den letzten Jahren durch verschiedene Gerichtsfälle bekannt geworden, so etwa kürzlich durch einen Entscheid des Bundesgerichts (BGE 142 III 387 vom 19. April 2016). Dieses gab einem Waadtländer Ehepaar recht, das die Terrasse seiner Wohnvilla gegen den Willen des Architekten baulich anpassen wollte. Der Architekt machte vergeblich geltend, durch den Umbau werde sein Werk entstellt, was sein Urheberrecht Anteil hat und ob dieser Anteil nicht auch verfassungsrechtlich geschützt ist. Diese Situation liegt in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland vor, wo das Urheberpersönlichkeitsrecht eben durch Artikel 2 Absatz 1 i. V. m. Artikel 5 Absatz 3 GG verfassungsrechtlich geschützt ist. Dieses schützt die Beziehung des Urhebers zu seinem Werk in umfassender Weise. Er kann demnach autonom entscheiden, ob er sein Werk überhaupt verwerten möchte, und wenn ja, in welcher Form. Bei dieser Rechtslage werden geschützt werden, vom Anteil am verfassungsrechtlichen Schutz aus. In der Schweiz gibt es daher kein verfassungsrechtliches Urheberpersönlichkeitsrecht. Sollte der Gesetzgeber mittels Open-Access-Pflichten in die Urheberrechte von Wissenschaftern eingreifen, so steht Artikel 10 BV nicht zur Verfügung. Es bleibt allein die Wissenschaftsfreiheit übrig.

Die Wissenschaftsfreiheit (Artikel 20 BV) zählt als Kommunikationsgrundrecht zwar zu den klassischen Freiheitsrechten und bildet eigentlich einen Sonderfall der Meinungsfreiheit und der persönlichen Freiheit. Sie unterliegt als Freiheitsrecht der Schrankenregelung des Artikels 36 BV. Damit lassen sich die allgemeinen Voraussetzungen von solchen Eingriffen, die gesetzliche Grundla-

Andreas Kley, plädoyer 3/18, 36 ff.

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§ 65 Personnel Ordinance UZH

If university employees create a copyrighted work in the performance of their employment contract, they shall be entitled to the exploitation rights to this work.

Personalverordnung der Universität Zürich (PVO-UZH)

(vom 29. September 2014)[1, 2]

Der Universitätsrat,

gestützt auf § 11 Abs. 2 des Universitätsgesetzes (UniG) vom 15. März 1998[5],

beschliesst:

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Soft Law

- LERU Roadmap to Open Science 2018
- San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)
- Swissuniversities Strategy/Action plan

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1. Open Science Office
2. Open Science Committee
3. Open Science Policy
4. Open Science Policy Implementation
5. Open Science by 2024

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Open Science Office

Delegates (2019)

- Mark Robinson (10%)
- Marc Thommen (10%)

Office (2020)

- Manuela Höfler (40%)
- Katherine Hermans (40%)

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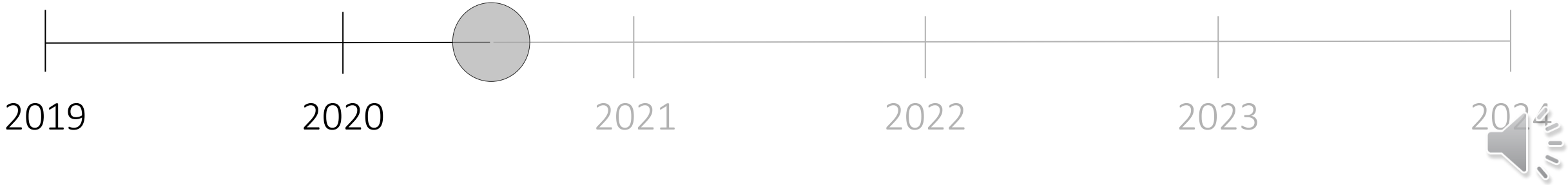

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Open Science Committee (2020)

Prorectorates
Research, Teaching, Information

Faculties
Theology, Law, Economics, Medicine, Vetsuisse, Philosophy, Math.-Naturw.

Centers/Services
Reproducible Science, Citizen Science, Equality and Diversity, Research Funding, HBZ, ZB, Central Informatics, S3IT, SNF-OA-Ambassador

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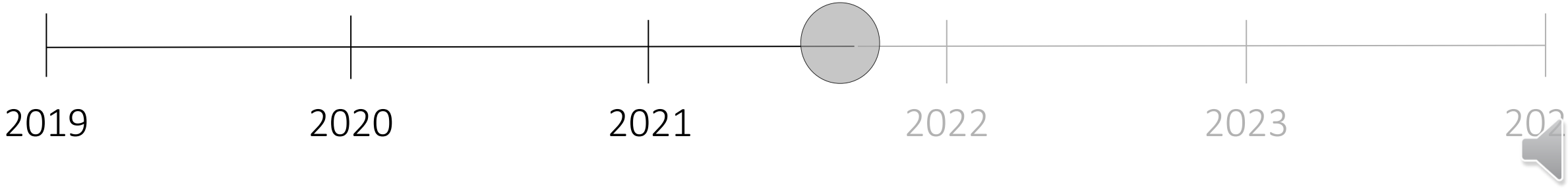

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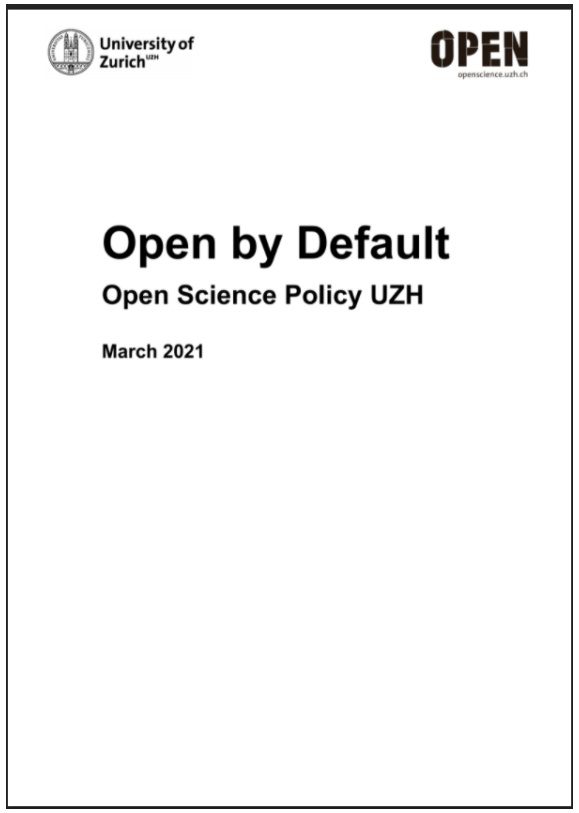
Open Science Policy UZH (2020)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OPEN
openscience.uzh.ch

Open by Default

Open Science Policy UZH

March 2021

University of Zurich[UZH]

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openscience.uzh.ch

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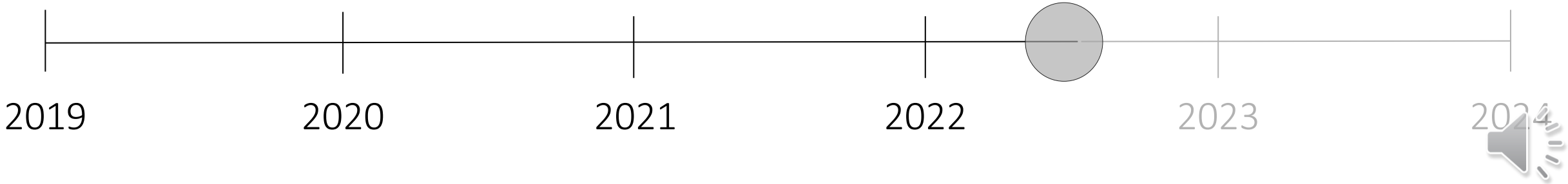

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What can I do?

Get engaged, we need your support!

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What can I do?

Use Preprint Servers

- arXiv (physics, maths, statistics…)
- AgriXiv (agriculture)
- bioRXiv (biology)
- Figshare (general)
- OSF Preprints (general)
- PeerJ (general)
- Zenodo (general)
- LawArXiv
- Social Science Research Network (SSRN)
- ZORA (working papers)

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What can I do?

Publish your work in Platinum Open Access Journals:

- Forum Historiae Iuris (FHI), Zürich
- Ancilla Iuris
- ContraLegem
- Cognitio
- EJIMEL
- medialex
- Quid?
- sui generis

www.open-ius.ch/literatur/

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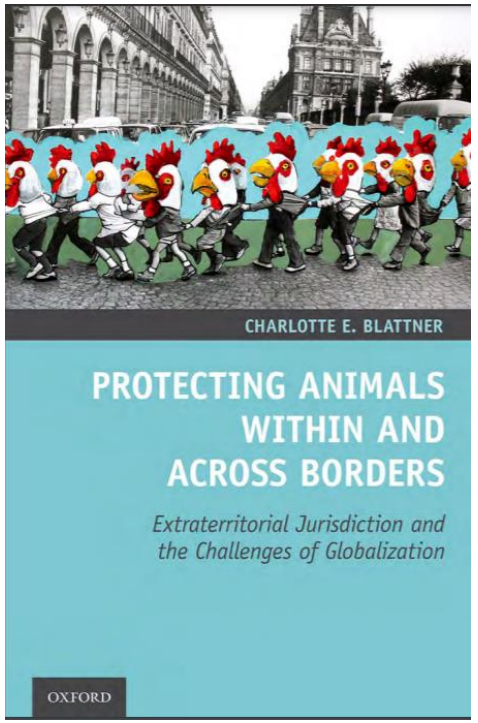
What can I do?

Publish your Dissertation/Habiliation Open Access

- Editions Juridiques Libres
- EIZ-Publishing
- sui generis Verlag
- …



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What can I do?

Put your old contributions online (Green OA) . List of institutional repositories: https://oa100.snf.ch/de/leitfaden/

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What can I do?

« The interpretation of art. 382 Swiss Code of Obligations points to its mandatory character, allowing the author of a scientific article to make his text available to the public at the end of a three-month period. »

Grégoire Geissbühler,
L'Open Access dans le Code des obligations, Jusletter 17 mai 2021

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What can I do?

Is my journal Open Acceess?
doaj.org

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What can I do?

Get yourself an ORCID (Open Researcher Contributor Identification)

ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers

https://orcid.org/register

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What can I do?

Pay attention to DOI
(Digital Object Identifier)

https://www.doi.org/

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What can I do?

- SNF pays for open access publication of dissertations and postdoctoral theses, even if they do not originate from SNF projects.
- Max. Embargo: 0 months
- Application on mySNF.ch

https://oa100.snf.ch/de/foerderung/buecher/

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What can I do?

- Max. 2000 CHF per author or research group and publication
- First come - first served

https://www.ub.uzh.ch/de/wissenschaftlich-arbeiten/publizieren/Publikation-finanzieren/Publikationsfonds-Geistes-und-Sozialwissenschaften.html

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What can I do?

With a CC BY license, the author permits use by others on the condition that the author and license are specified

We recommend: CC-BY-SA

http://www.creativecommons.ch/wie-funktionierts/

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Open Access and copyrights

A Creative Commons license enables the free distribution of an otherwise copyrighted "work". A CC license is used when an author wants to give other people the right to share, use, and build upon a work that they have created.

Wikipedia

http://www.creativecommons.ch/wie-funktionierts/

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What can I do?

In many disciplines, research is evaluated by impact factors and citation indices, and positions are awarded according to these criteria.

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What can I do?

- Ask about open access publication opportunities.
- If immediate Open Access is not possible: Ask for a short embargo and publish Green Open Access

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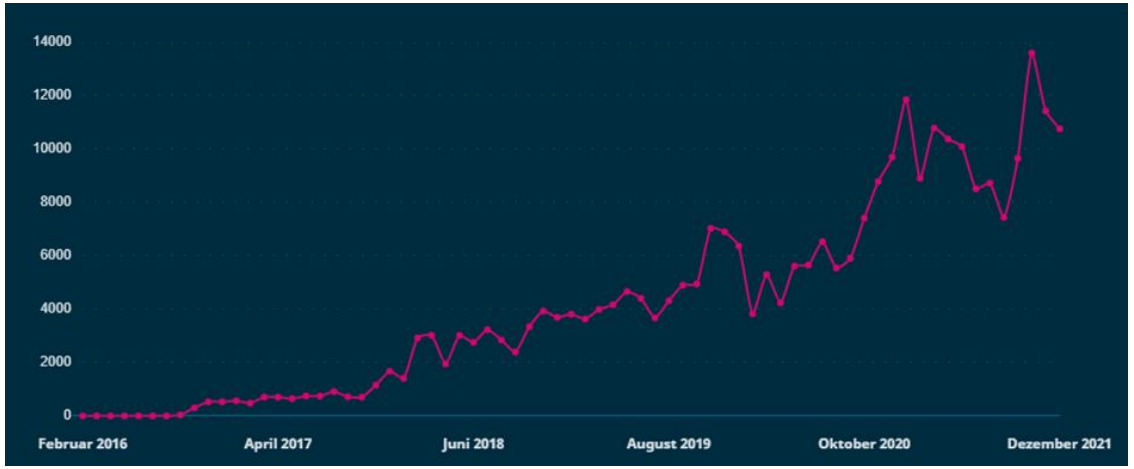
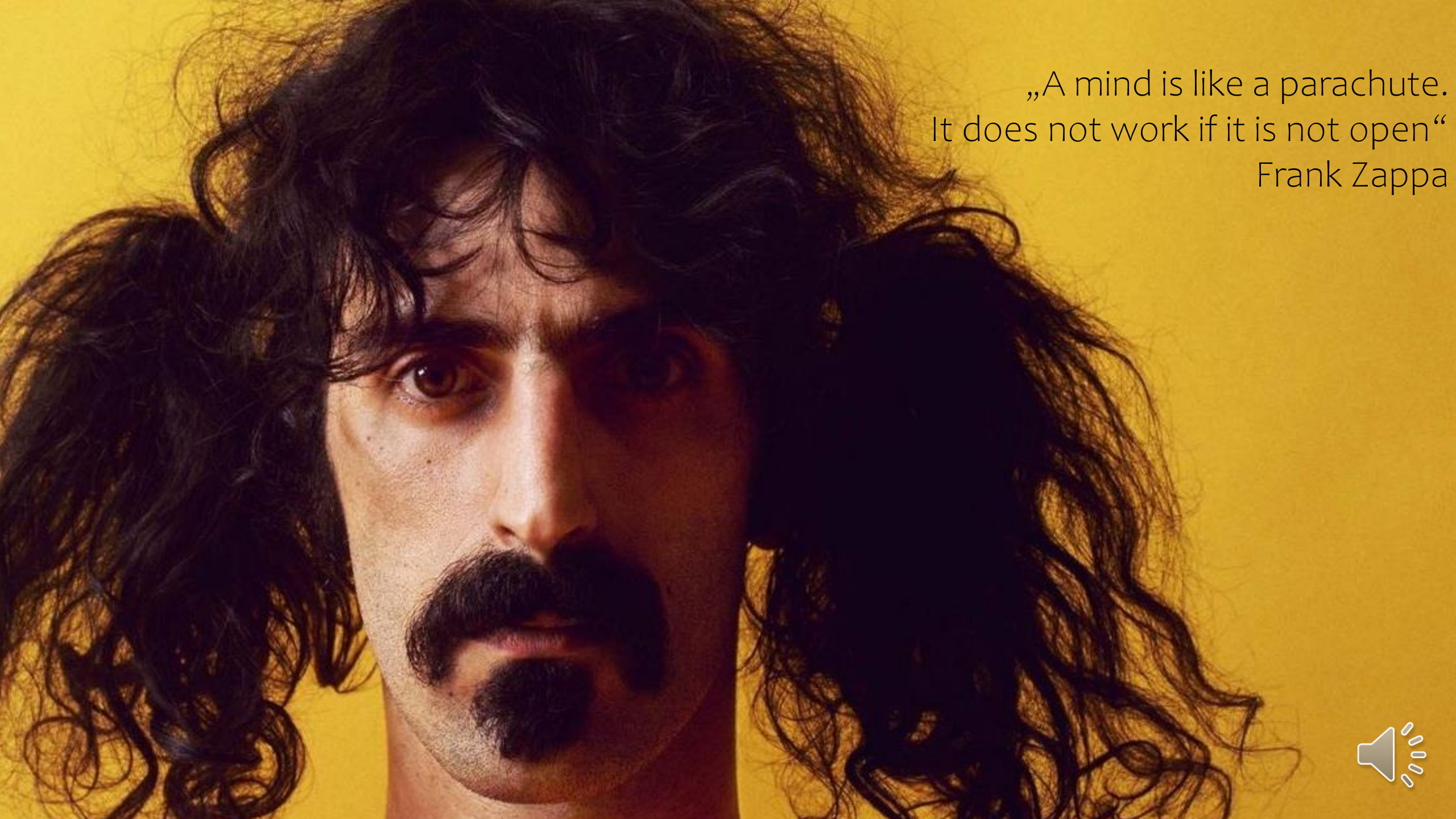
What can I do?

- If you are still driven by impact factors: By going Open Access you are betting on a winning horse




„A mind is like a parachute.
It does not work if it is not open“
Frank Zappa

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Open Science

Open Science Delegate UZH
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