

DEFUND THE JOURNALS!

Björn Brembs
Universität Regensburg
<http://brembs.net> - @brembs

And fund repositories instead

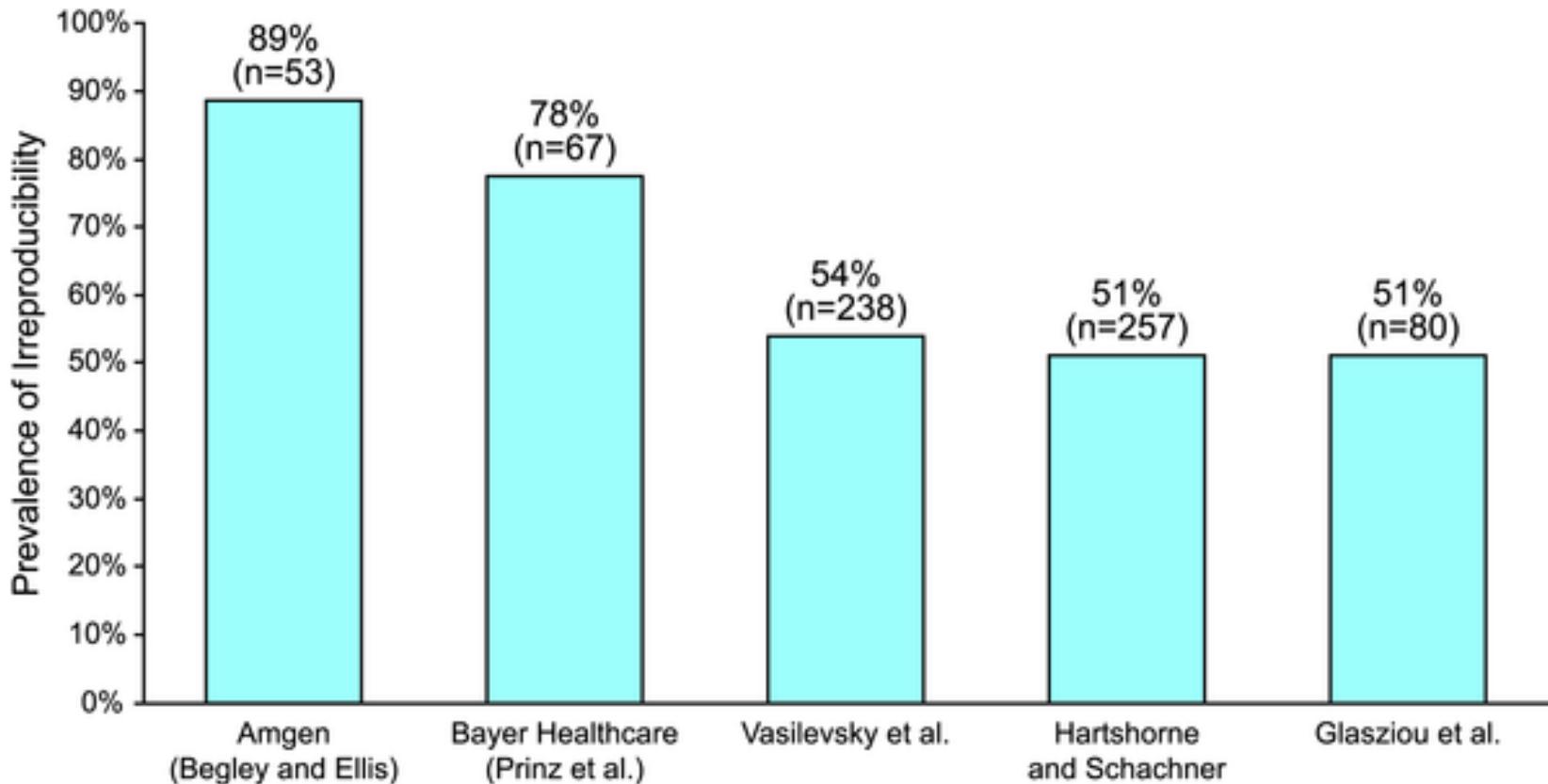


**RELIABILITY
AFFORDABILITY
FUNCTIONALITY**

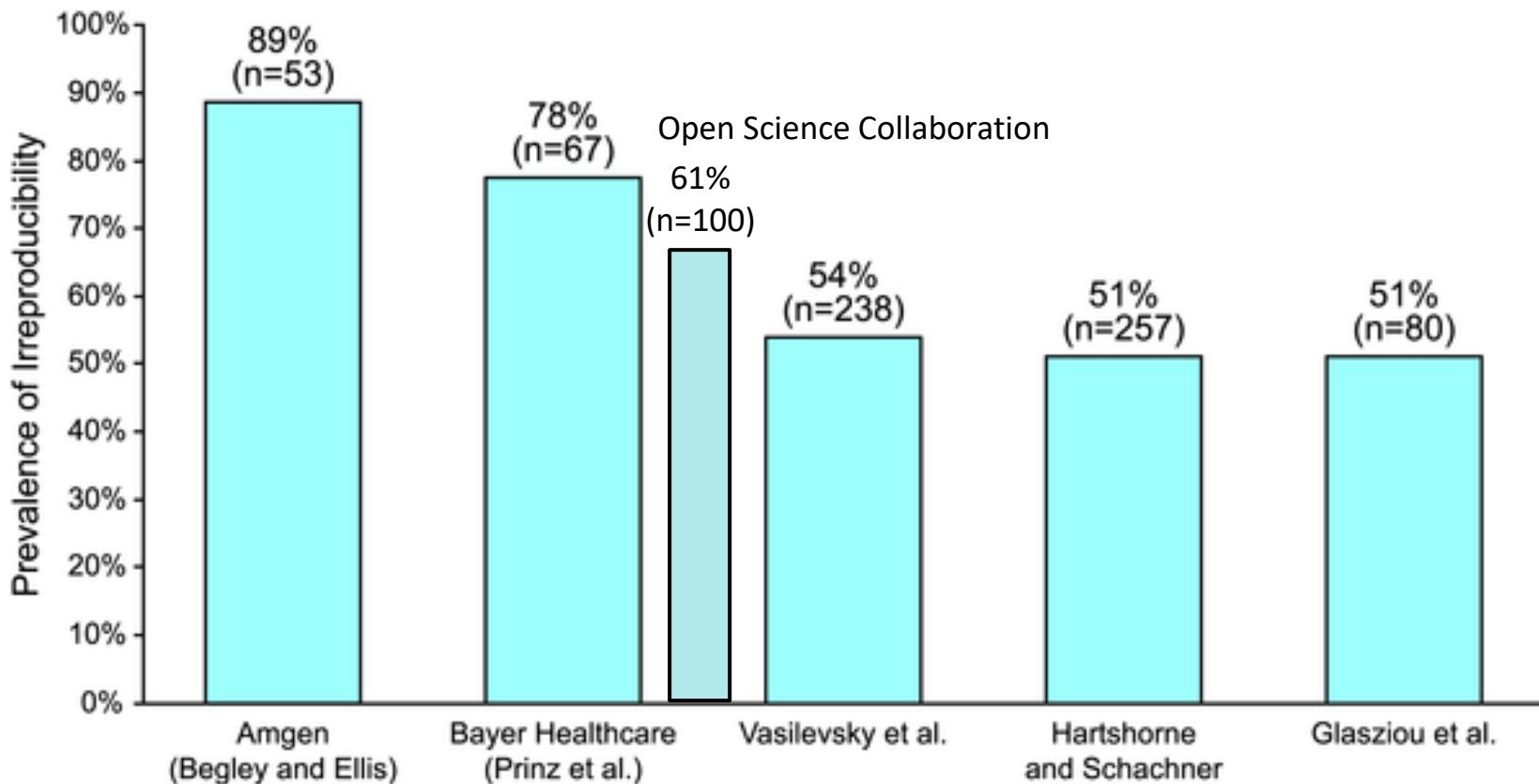


**The disaster that is scholarly
information infrastructure**

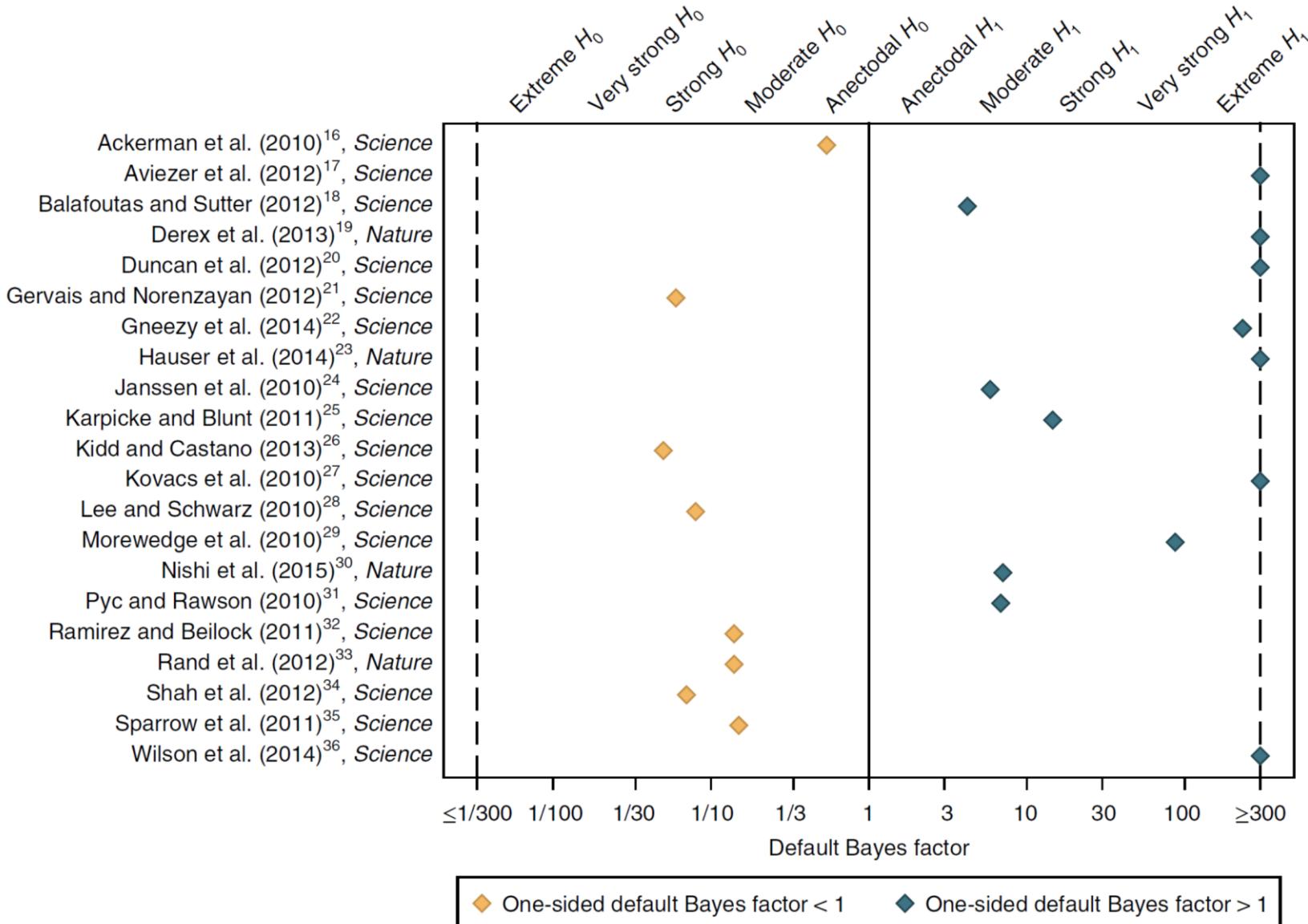
Irreproducibility



Irreproducibility

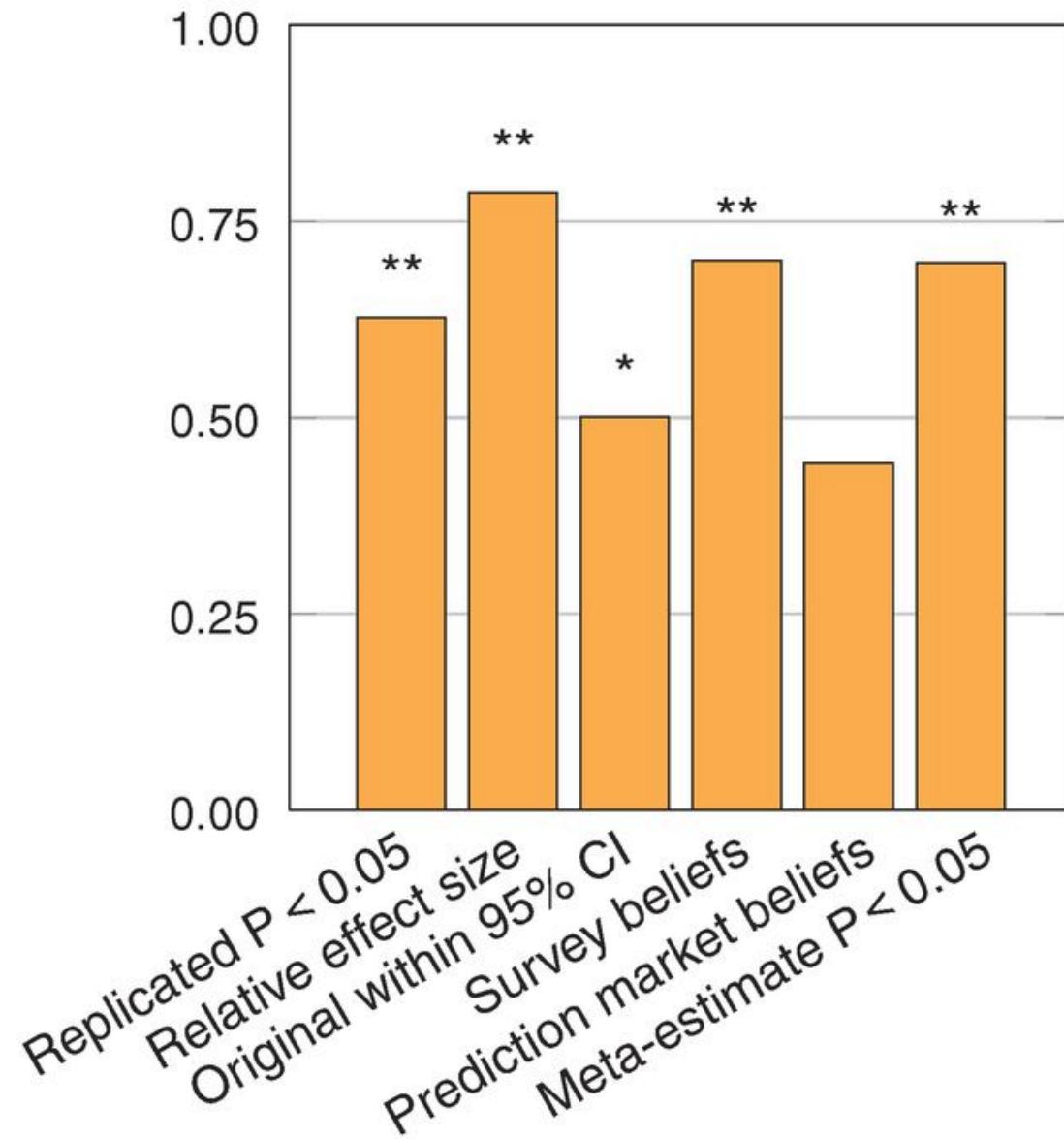


Social Sciences



Successful:
13/21: 62%

Economics



Successful:
11/18: 61%

Cancer Research

COMPLETED
50 experiments

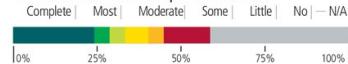
INITIATED
87 experiments

DESIGNED
193 experiments

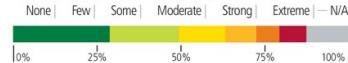


BARRIERS

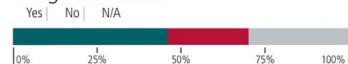
Modifications implemented



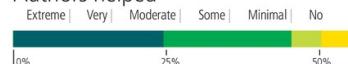
Modifications needed



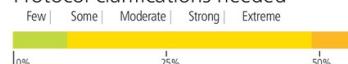
Reagents shared



Authors helped



Protocol clarifications needed



Reagents offered



Code shared



Analysis reported



Data shared



Cancer Research

COMPLETED
50 experiments

INITIATED
87 experiments

DESIGNED
193 experiments



BARRIERS

Total number

Papers

Experiments

Effects

All outcomes

Modifications implemented

Modifications needed

Reagents shared

Authors helped

Protocol clarifications needed

Reagents offered

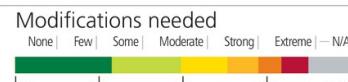
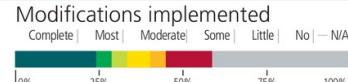
Code shared

Analysis reported

Data shared

Statistical inference: Test known | Test unknown | No, but variation | No, but image

Open | Raw | Summary | No



Cancer Research

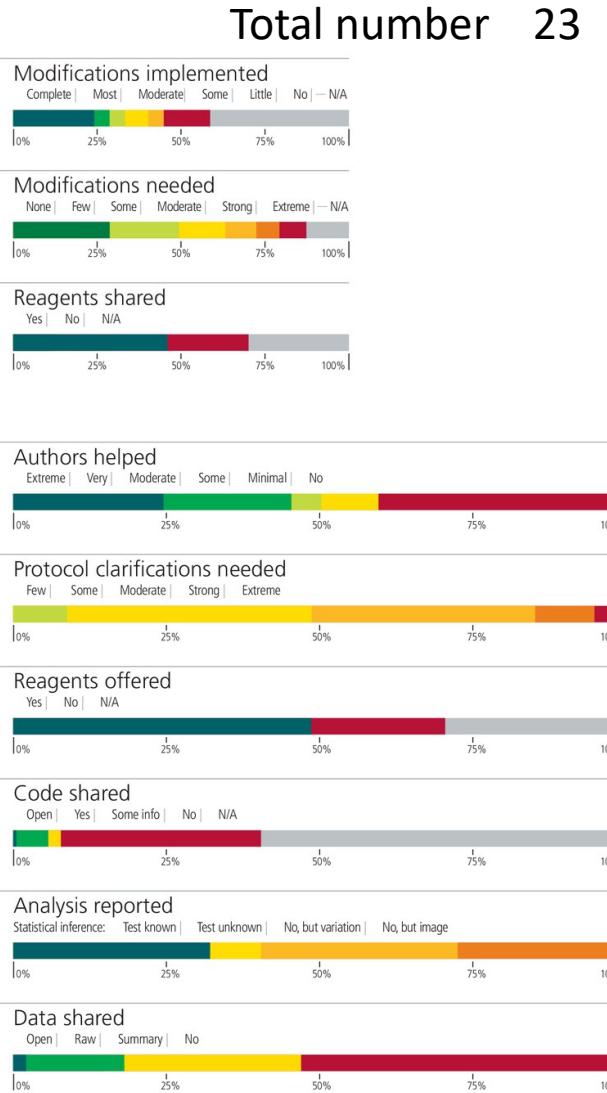
COMPLETED
50 experiments

INITIATED
87 experiments

DESIGNED
193 experiments



BARRIERS



Papers

Experiments

Effects

All outcomes

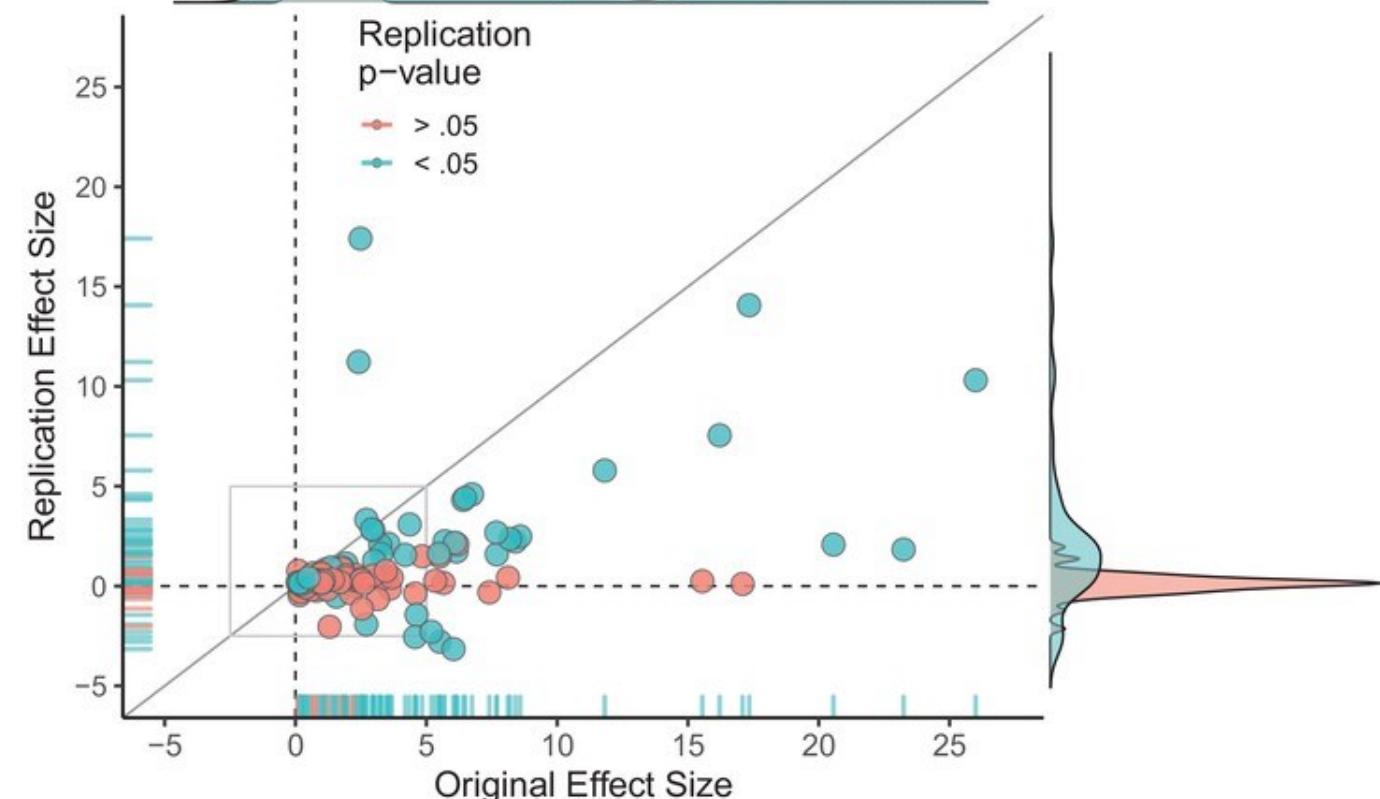
23

50

158

188

“combining positive and null effects, the success rate was 46% (51/112)“



MICHAEL SCHULSON

SCIENCE 04.20.2018 09:00 AM

Science's "Reproducibility Crisis" Is Being Used as Political Ammunition

A report from the National Association of Scholars takes on the reproducibility crisis in science. Not everyone views the group's motives as pure.

Trump's budget director pick: "Do we really need government-funded research at all?"

Mick Mulvaney suggested Zika science is uncertain, so we shouldn't bother to fund it.

By Julia Belluz | @juliaoftoronto | julia.belluz@voxmedia.com | Updated Jan 24, 2017, 11:07am EST



Rep. Mick Mulvaney, R-S.C., asked during Congress' Zika budget gridlock: "Do we really need government funded research at all." | Tom Williams/CQ Roll Call



Office of Management and Budget

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) serves the President of the United States in overseeing the implementation of his vision across the Executive Branch. Specifically, OMB's mission is to assist the President in meeting his policy, budget, management and regulatory objectives and to fulfill the agency's statutory responsibilities.



Mick Mulvaney

Director of OMB

Mick Mulvaney is the current director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). He was nominated to the post by President Donald J. Trump in December 2016 and confirmed by the Senate on February 16, 2017.

Massive cuts to science and medicine in Trump budget

Roger Collier

CMAJ June 12, 2017 189 (23) E812-E813; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.1095437>

NEWS | 11 March 2019

Trump seeks big cuts to science funding – again

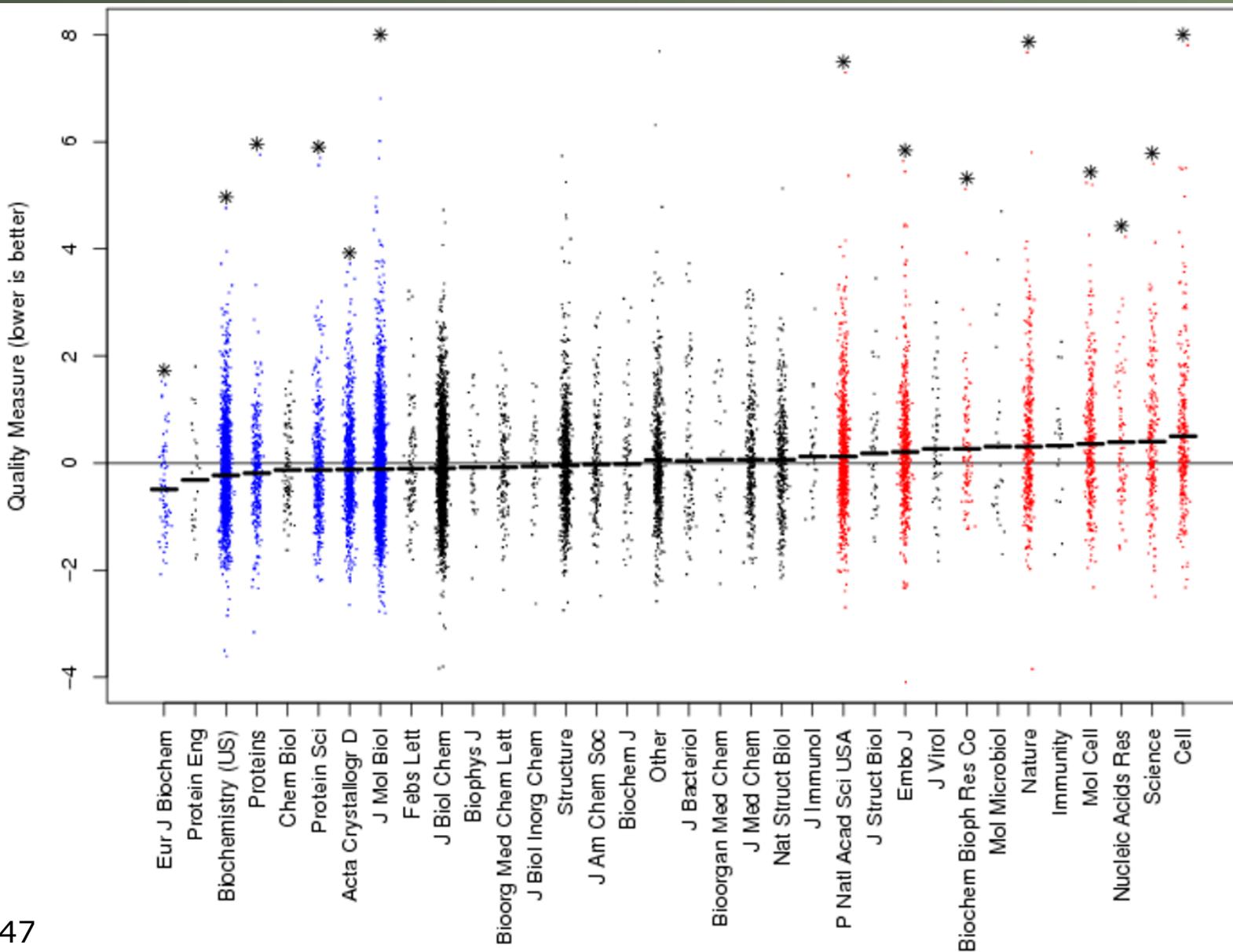
The US president wants to cut spending at the National Institutes of Health and Environmental Protection Agency, but it's not clear whether Congress will go along.

“HIGH IMPACT”

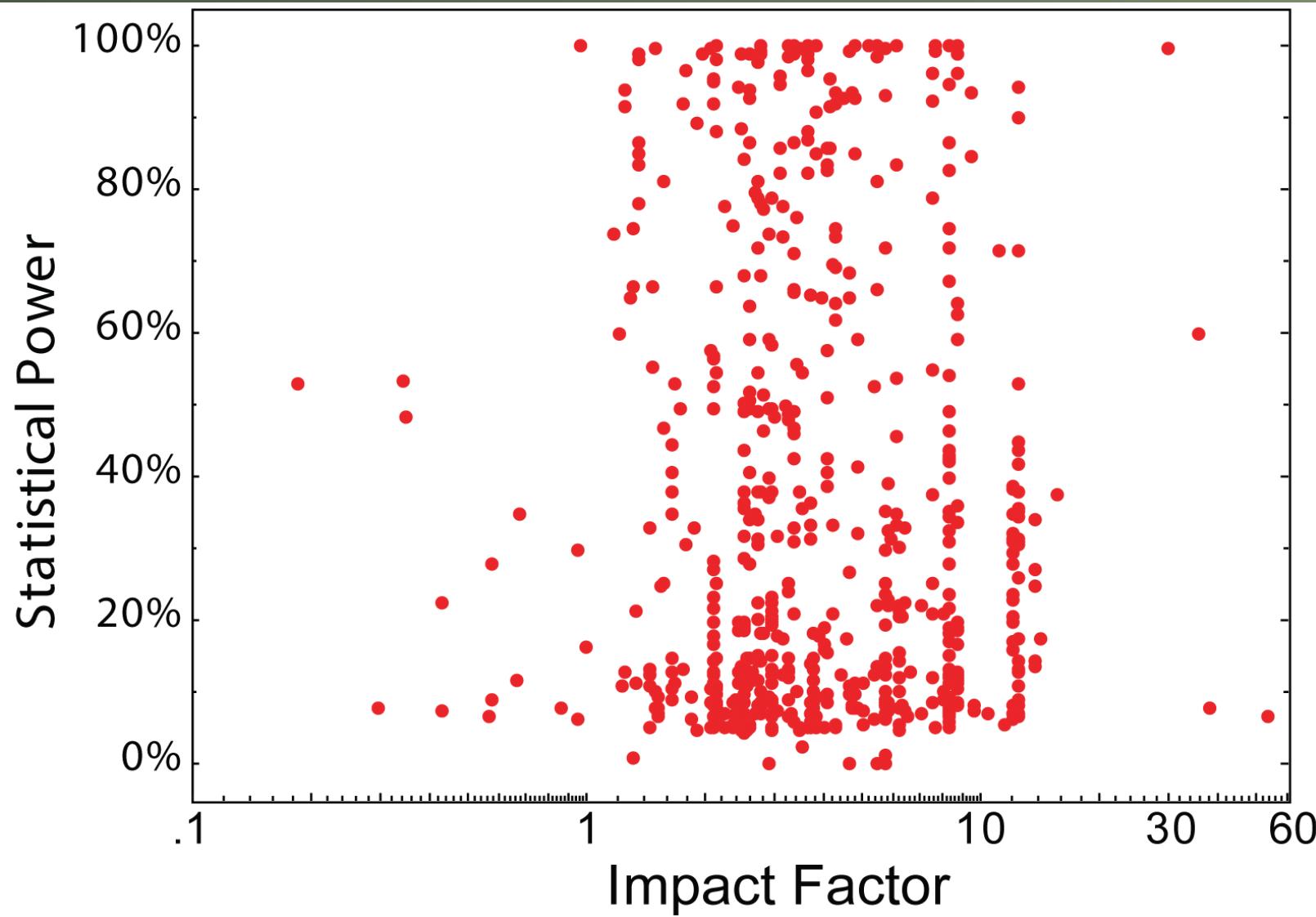
**How reliable is the research in our
most prestigious journals?**



'Quality'



Methodology

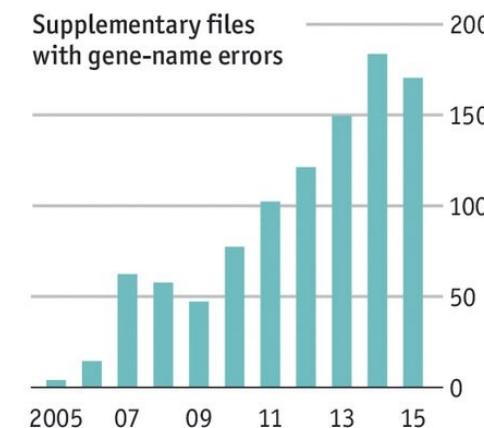
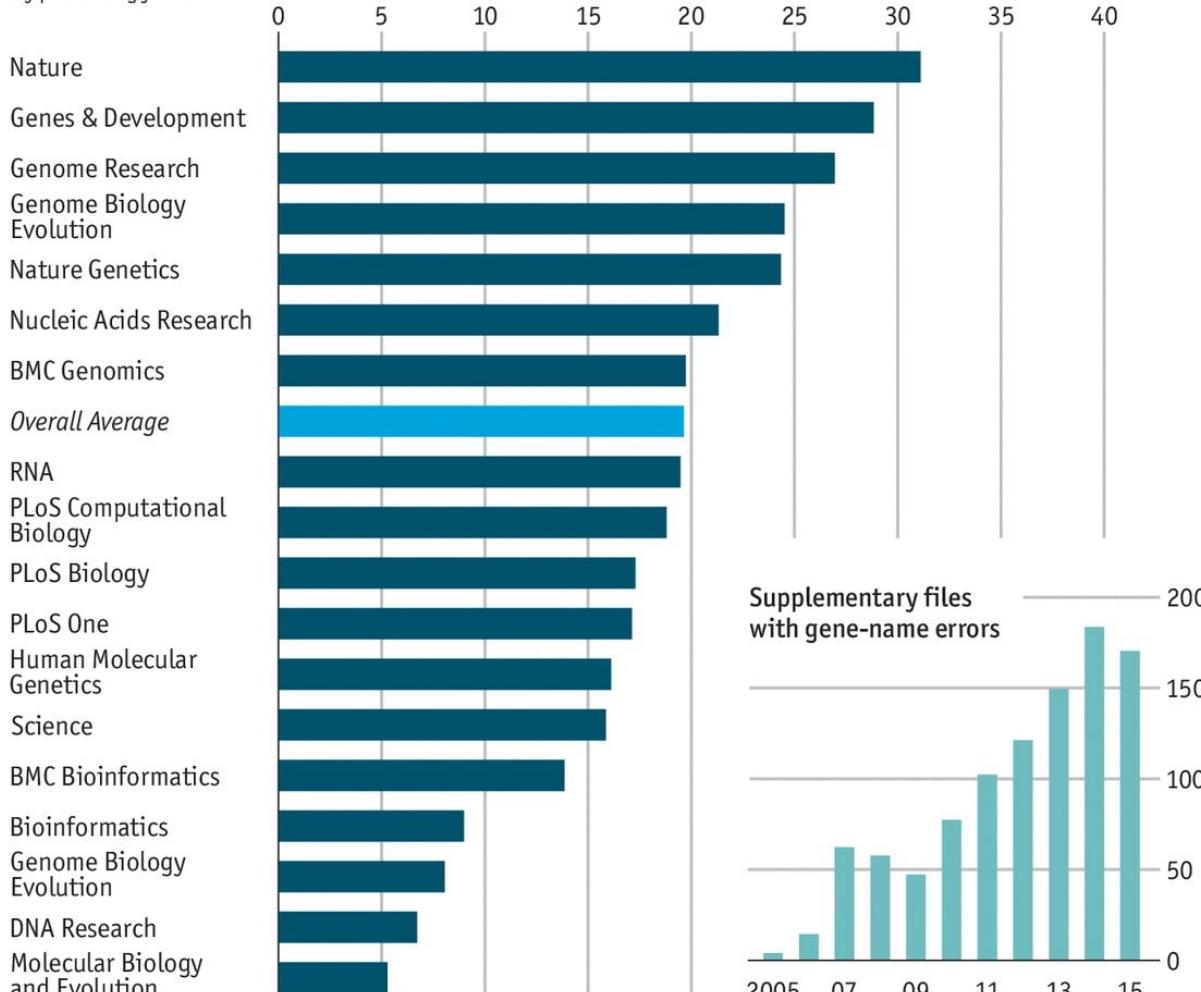


Errors

#VALUE! error

Genomics papers with spreadsheet errors in supplementary files, 2005-15, %

By publishing journal



QUALITY?

**“High-Impact” journals attract the
most unreliable research**



**RELIABILITY
AFFORDABILITY
FUNCTIONALITY**



**The disaster that is scholarly
information infrastructure**

NATURE APC



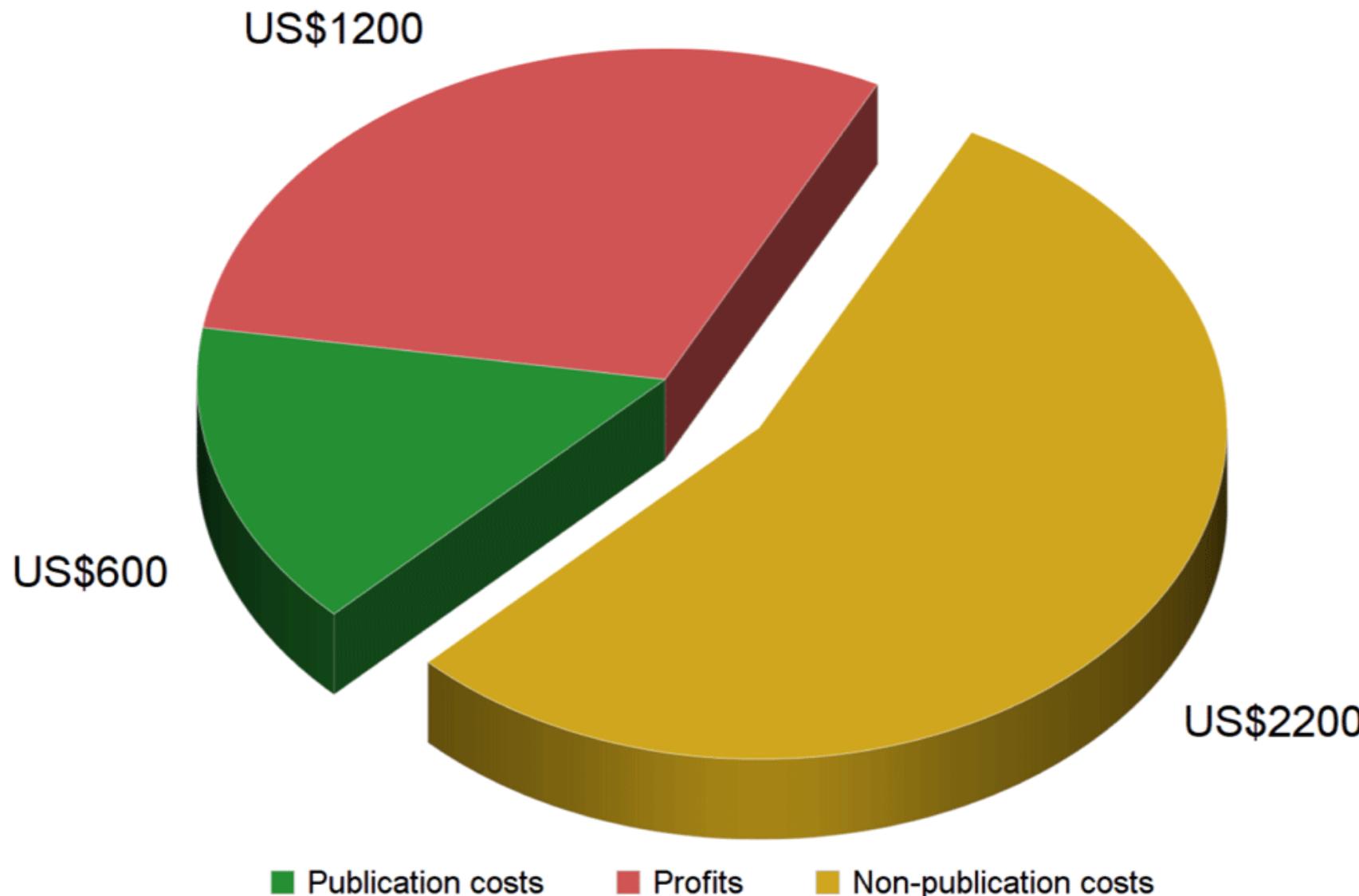
More than 10.000€ for one article

Actual Costs

Online submission	US\$ 21.70
DOI	US\$ 1.94
Plagiarism detection	US\$ 0.95
Fundref	US\$ 0.31
Bibliographic reference normalization	US\$ 25.00
Production of XML, PDFWeb, PDF for Print and EPUB	US\$ 100.00
indexing, online publication and interoperability	US\$ 66.45
Kosten pro Artikel	US\$ 216.35



What to do with all that money?



[10.12688/f1000research.27468.2](https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.27468.2)

Invest in Quality Control?



Elisabeth Bik @MicrobiomDigest

...

Replying to @brembs and @jamesheathers

It would be nice if scientific publishers could be spending some of the millions of \$\$\$ we pay them, on hiring staff to screen manuscripts for errors and fraud, and to quickly deal with concerns raised about published papers. Like a decent quality control.

3:23 PM · Oct 19, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

1 Retweet 10 Likes

Journals that read you

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is a Nature article titled "The causes of sea-level rise since 1900". The Ghostery extension is active, displaying its interface on top of the page. The Ghostery interface includes a "TRACKER" section listing various tracking scripts and their status (e.g., "Essenziell", "Google Tag Manager", "Kundeninteraktion"). It also features buttons for "Tracker entsperren", "Tracker blockieren", and "Ghostery pausieren". The main content of the Nature article is visible below the extension's overlay.

The browser taskbar at the bottom shows icons for various applications including Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome, and Microsoft Word.

The Nature article details:

- Published: 19 August 2020
- Authors: Thomas Frederikse, Felix Landerer, Lambert Caron, Surendra Adhikari, David Parkes, Vin Humphrey, Sönke Dangendorf, Peter Hogarth, Laure Zanna, Lijing Cheng & Yun-Hao Wu
- Journal: Nature 584, 393–397(2020) | Cite this article
- 12k Accesses | 12 Citations | 767 Altmetric | Metrics

Abstract

The rate of global-mean sea-level rise since 1900 has varied over time, but the contributing

nature briefing

Sign up for the *Nature Briefing* newsletter — what matters in science, free to your inbox daily.

Email address: e.g. jo.smith@university.ac.uk

I agree my information will be processed in accordance with the *Nature* and Springer Nature Limited Privacy Policy.

Journals that read you

The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs open. The main content is an article from **nature** titled "The causes of sea-level rise since 1900". The article discusses GNSS and altimetry VLM estimates, noting that while trends are available for many regions, some stations are not able to estimate a VLM trend. The standard error for the trend is 1 mm yr⁻¹. The text also mentions that large sea-level trends are compensated for by large residual VLM trends.

On the right side of the browser, a **GHOSTERY** extension is active, displaying a summary of tracked data:

- 34 trackers are identified on the page.
- 0 blocked trackers.
- 0 changed requests.
- Page load time: 6.78 Sek.

Below this, there are buttons to "Tracker entsperren" (allow), "Tracker blockieren" (block), and "Ghostery pausieren" (pause). The interface includes tabs for "Einfache Ansicht" (Simple View) and "Detailansicht" (Detailed View), and a "TRACKER" section with a list of tracked companies.

At the bottom of the browser window, there is an advertisement for **FENDI** featuring a gold clutch bag with the word "FENDI" on it, with a "SHOPPEN" button below it.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons, and the system tray indicates the date and time as 27.11.2020 at 21:36.

Article Details:

- Published: 19 August 2020
- Authors: Thomas Frederikse, Felix Lande, Humphrey, Sönke Dangendorf, Peter
- Journal: **Nature** 584, 393–397(2020) | Cite this
- Accesses: 12k | Citations: 7

Abstract:

The rate of global-mean sea-level rise has been estimated to be 3.6 ± 0.5 mm yr⁻¹ over the last 120 years. This estimate is based on GNSS and altimetry VLM estimates available, we use the average residual VLM estimate weighted by the inverse of the squared standard errors of the individual estimates. For stations for which no residual VLM estimate is available, we assume no residual VLM and a residual VLM standard error of 1 mm yr⁻¹. This standard error is based on the maximum VLM uncertainty that can be derived from the standard deviation among the residual VLM estimates, 1.5 mm yr⁻¹. In some regions, the standard deviation among the residual VLM estimates is larger than the standard deviation among the residual VLM trends. As a result, the standard deviation is probably biased high for regions without residual VLM estimates because regions with a large sea-level trend and no residual VLM estimate are more likely to be included during the quality control phase.

Global-mean and basin-mean sea-level reconstruction:

Following ref. ⁹, before merging the individual region estimates into basin-mean sea-level changes, we correct for biases between local sea-level changes in each region and basin-mean sea-level changes that result from GIA, contemporary GRD effects and residual VLM. This correction results in an estimate of basin-mean sea level (η_{basin}), given observed regional sea level (η_{region}), the difference between regional sea-level changes that result from GIA ($\eta_{\text{GIA,region}}$) and GRD ($\eta_{\text{GRD,region}}$), and the associated basin-mean sea-level changes, as well as residual VLM:

$$\eta_{\text{basin}}(t) = \eta_{\text{region}}(t) + [\eta_{\text{GIA,basin}}(t) - \eta_{\text{GIA,region}}(t)] + [\eta_{\text{GRD,basin}}(t) - \eta_{\text{GRD,region}}(t)] + R_{\text{residual}}(t) \quad (2)$$

Journals that read you

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with several tabs open. The main content area displays an article from the journal **nature** titled "The causes of sea-level rise since 1900". The article discusses the causes of sea-level rise, mentioning GNSS and altimetry VLM estimates, and notes that large sea-level trends are compensated by the inverse of the squared standard deviation. The Ghostery extension is active, showing a summary of tracked entities: 73 trackers blocked, 0 changed requests, and a page load time of 3.50 Sek.

nature
Explore Content ▾ Journal Ir
nature > articles > article
Article | Published: 19 August 2020
The causes of sea-level rise since 1900
Thomas Frederikse, Felix Lande, Humphrey, Sönke Dangendorf, Peter
Nature 584, 393–397(2020) | Cite this article
12k Accesses | 12 Citations | 7 References

Abstract
The rate of global-mean sea-level rise has been estimated by merging the individual basin-mean sea-level changes and removing the biases between them. This correction results in an estimate of regional sea level (η_{region}), the difference from GIA ($\eta_{\text{GIA,region}}$) and GRD ($\eta_{\text{GRD,region}}$) as well as residual VLM:

$$\eta_{\text{basin}}(t) = \eta_{\text{region}}(t) + [\eta_{\text{GRD,basin}}(t)]$$

Global-mean and basin-mean sea-level rise
Following ref.⁹, before merging the individual basin-mean sea-level changes and removing the biases between them, we estimate and remove the biases between the mean sea-level changes that result from GIA and GRD. This correction results in an estimate of regional sea level (η_{region}), the difference from GIA ($\eta_{\text{GIA,region}}$) and GRD ($\eta_{\text{GRD,region}}$) as well as residual VLM:

$$\eta_{\text{basin}}(t) = \eta_{\text{region}}(t) + [\eta_{\text{GRD,basin}}(t)]$$

In the subpolar North Atlantic, along which almost half of all tide-gauge records used in this study are located, including many of the longest available records, the ocean-mass contribution over the twentieth century is negligible, whereas GIA causes relative sea level to rise in this basin. This combination results in sea-level trends that are comparable to global-mean trends, but caused by a different combination of processes. Although many of the world's longest tide-gauge records, including the 225-year record from Amsterdam and the 220-year record from Brest, are located along the coast of the subpolar North Atlantic, long-term changes derived from these records are not representative of global-mean sea-level rise.

Sign up for the *Nature Briefing* newsletter for a daily update on COVID-19 science.

Enter your email address

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Sign up X

Ghostery Einfache Ansicht Detailansicht TRACKER TRACKER Alle blockieren Alle ausblenden Audio/Video-Player 1 TRACKER Celtra Essenziell 1 TRACKER Google Tag Manager Kundeninteraktion 2 TRACKER Usabilla Listenansicht Adobe Acrobat Pro Adobe Projekte auch von zu Hause vorantreiben. Jetzt starten Sign up X

Journals that read you



Data tracking in research: aggregation and use or sale of usage data by academic publishers

A briefing paper of the Committee on Scientific Library Services and Information Systems of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation)

28 October 2021

Article

Surveillance Publishing

Abstract

This essay develops the idea of *surveillance publishing*, with special attention to the example of Elsevier. A scholarly publisher can be defined as a surveillance publisher if it derives a substantial proportion of its revenue from prediction products, fueled by data extracted from researcher behavior. The essay begins by tracing the Google search engine's roots in bibliometrics, alongside a history of the citation analysis company that became, in 2016, Clarivate. The essay develops the idea of surveillance publishing by engaging with the work of Shoshana Zuboff, Jathan Sadowski, Mariano-Florentino Cuellar, and Aziz Huq. The recent history of Elsevier is traced to describe the company's research-lifecycle data-harvesting strategy, with the aim to develop and sell prediction products to university and other customers. The essay concludes by considering some of the potential costs of surveillance publishing, as other big commercial publishers increasingly enter the predictive-analytics business. It is likely, I argue, that windfall subscription-and-APC profits in Elsevier's "legacy" publishing business have financed its decade-long acquisition binge in analytics. The products' purpose, moreover, is to streamline the top-down assessment and evaluation practices that have taken hold in recent decades. A final concern is that scholars will internalize an analytics mindset, one already encouraged by citation counts and impact factors.

Keywords: elsevier, scholarly publishing, data, prediction products, analytics

How to Cite:

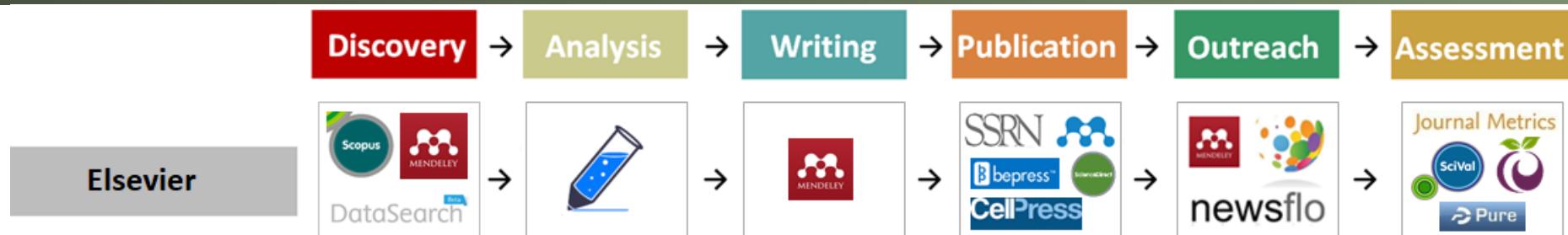
Pooley, J., (2022) "Surveillance Publishing", *The Journal of Electronic Publishing* 25(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.3998/jep.1874>

<https://doi.org/10.3998/jep.1874>

Expand Monopolies



Reverse the flow of information

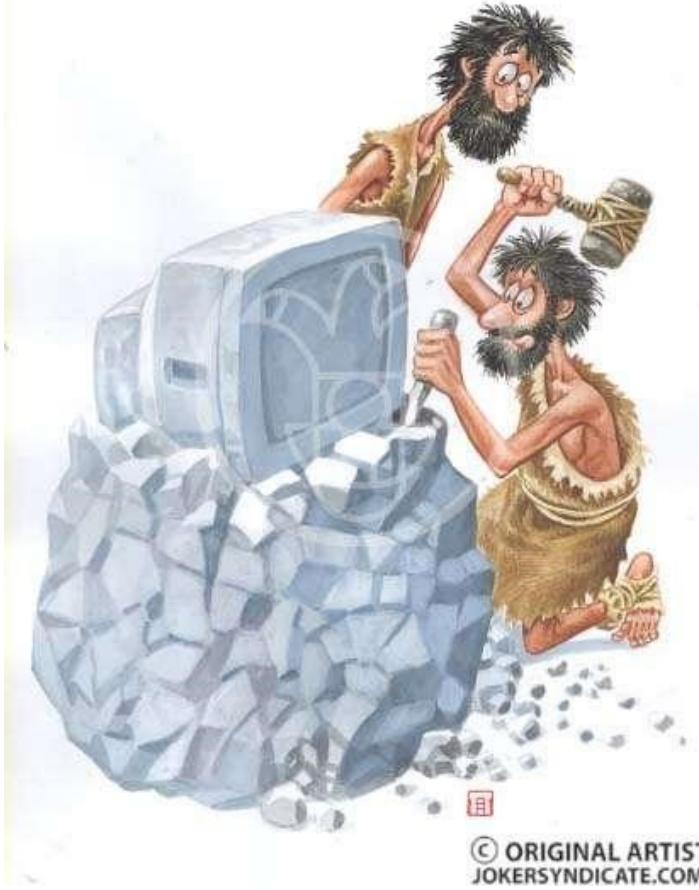


**RELIABILITY
AFFORDABILITY
FUNCTIONALITY**



**The disaster that is scholarly
information infrastructure**

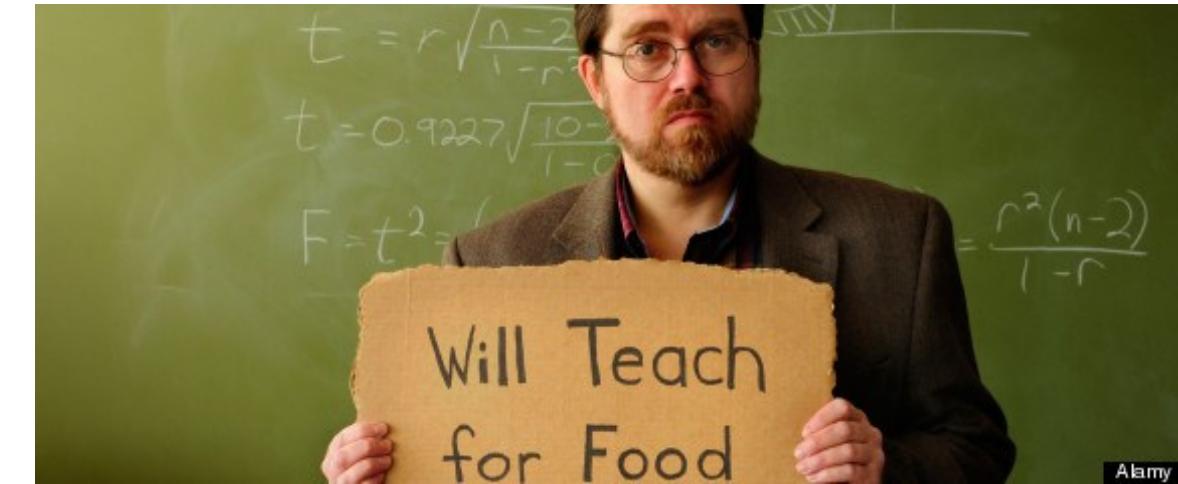
QC just one missing functionality



...it's like the internet in 1995!

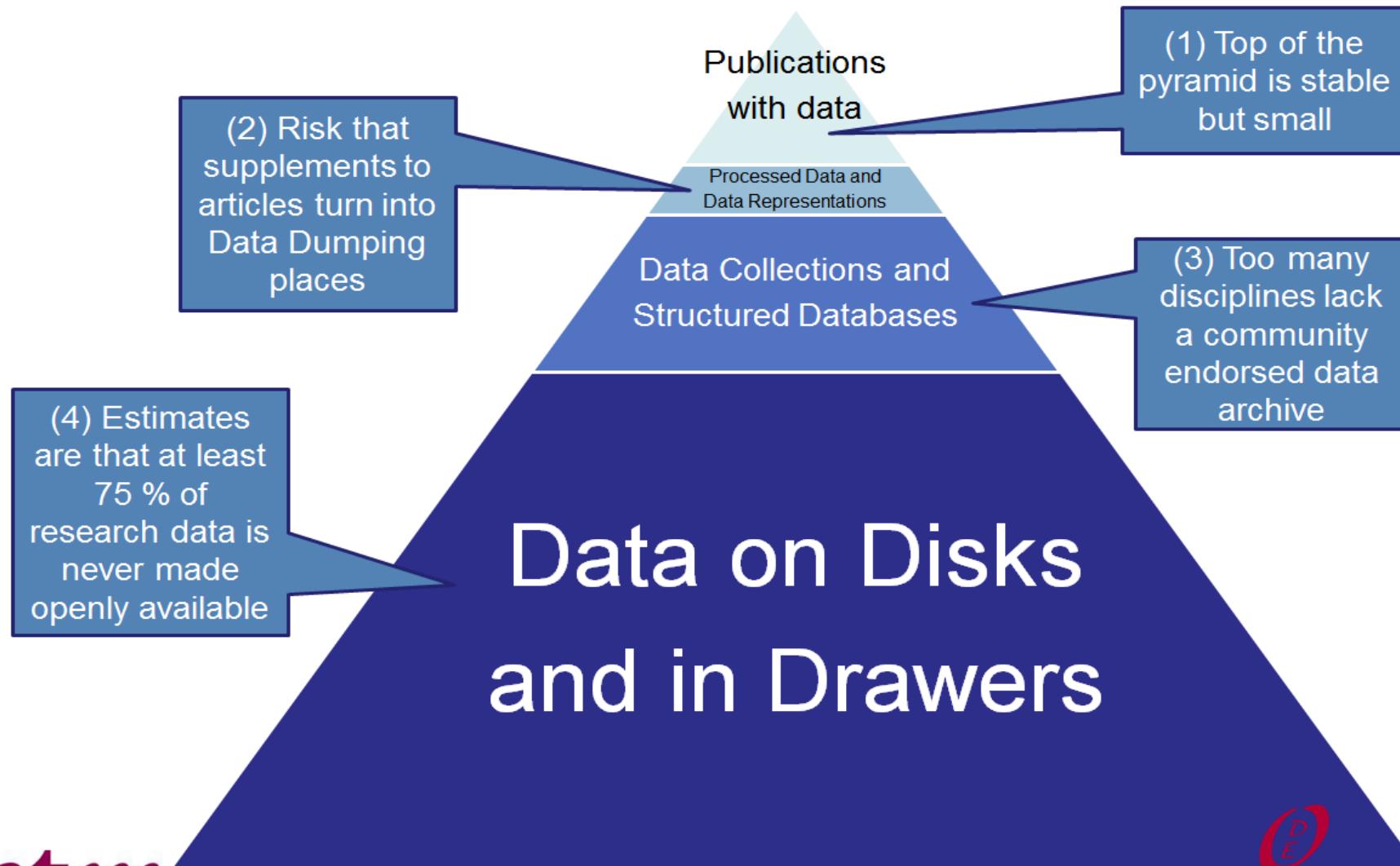
- Obsolete modes of access
- Journal prestige correlates with unreliability
- No scientific impact analysis
- Suboptimal peer-review
- Massive transparency issues
- No effective sort, filter and discover solution
- No functional hyperlinks
- Static data visualizations
- No content mining
- No social component
- No global search
- Hardly any user statistics
- etc.

NOT JUST PAPERS



Scientists produce text, data and code

Data in peril



stm

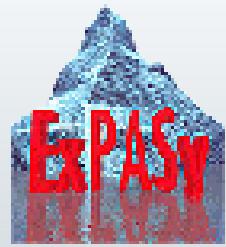
Report on Integration of Data and Publications, ODE Report 2011

<http://www.alliancepermanentaccess.org/wp-content/plugins/download-monitor/download.php?id=ODE+Report+on+Integration+of+Data+and+Publications>

O_E
Opportunities for Data Exchange



Swiss Institute of
Bioinformatics



Search

UniProtKB

▼ for

Go

Clear

ExPASy Proteomics Server

Databases Tools Services Mirrors About Contact

You are here: ExPASy CH > Databases > Around UniProtKB



SWISS-PROT should have been 10 years old in July 1996, but it may disappear on June 30, 1996

Due to funding problems, SWISS-PROT as well as PROSITE, and the ENZYME nomenclature databases will disappear on June 30, 1996 if no solution is found before that date. The ExPASy WWW server and all services associated with it will also shut down. The distribution of the SWISS-2DPAGE database will also be discontinued. Other external databases, WWW services and software packages that depend on SWISS-PROT,



IN DEPTH | BIOMEDICAL RESOURCES

Funding for key data resources in jeopardy

Jocelyn Kaiser

Science 01 Jan 2016:
Vol. 351, Issue 6268, pp. 14
DOI: 10.1126/science.351.6268.14

Article

Figures & Data

Info & Metrics

eLetters

PDF

Data is disappearing

Current Biology

REPORT | VOLUME 24, ISSUE 1, P94-97, JANUARY 06, 2014

The Availability of Research Data Declines Rapidly with Article Age

Timothy H. Vines  • Arianne Y.K. Albert • Rose L. Andrew • ... Jean-Sébastien Moore •
Sébastien Renaud • Diana J. Rennison • Show all authors

Open Archive • Published: December 19, 2013 •

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2013.11.014> •  Check for updates

Non-existent software/code archives



UNIVAC (A-2) 1953: share and re-use code



Microsoft



GitHub

[Home](#) / [Consumer Electronics](#)

NEWS

Microsoft has closed its e-bookstore, and everything you purchased will vanish in July

[Home](#) / Consumer Electronics

NEWS

Microsoft has closed its e-bookstore, and everything you purchased will vanish in July

Microsoft Is Closing Its Ebook Store and Taking the Books With It

Even the ones you bought and paid for.



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Microsoft's eBook store: When this closes, your books disappear too

Microsoft Is Closing Its Ebook Store and Taking the Books With It

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Microsoft's eBook store: When this

WIRED

BUSINESS CULTURE GEAR IDEAS SCIENCE SECURITY TRANSPORTATION

Microsoft's Ebook Apocalypse Shows the Dark Side of DRM

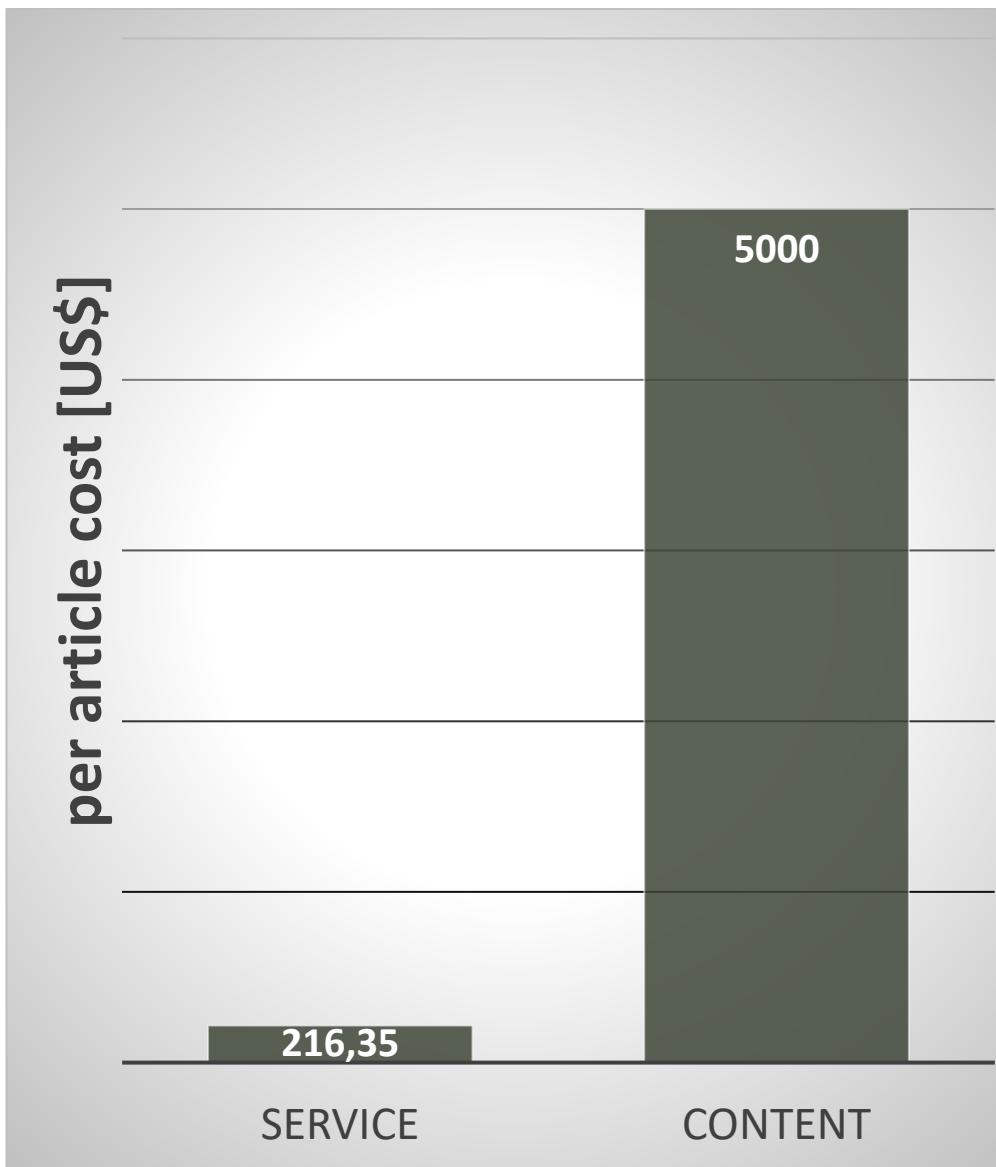
Microsoft has closed its ebook store—and will soon make its customers' libraries disappear along with it.



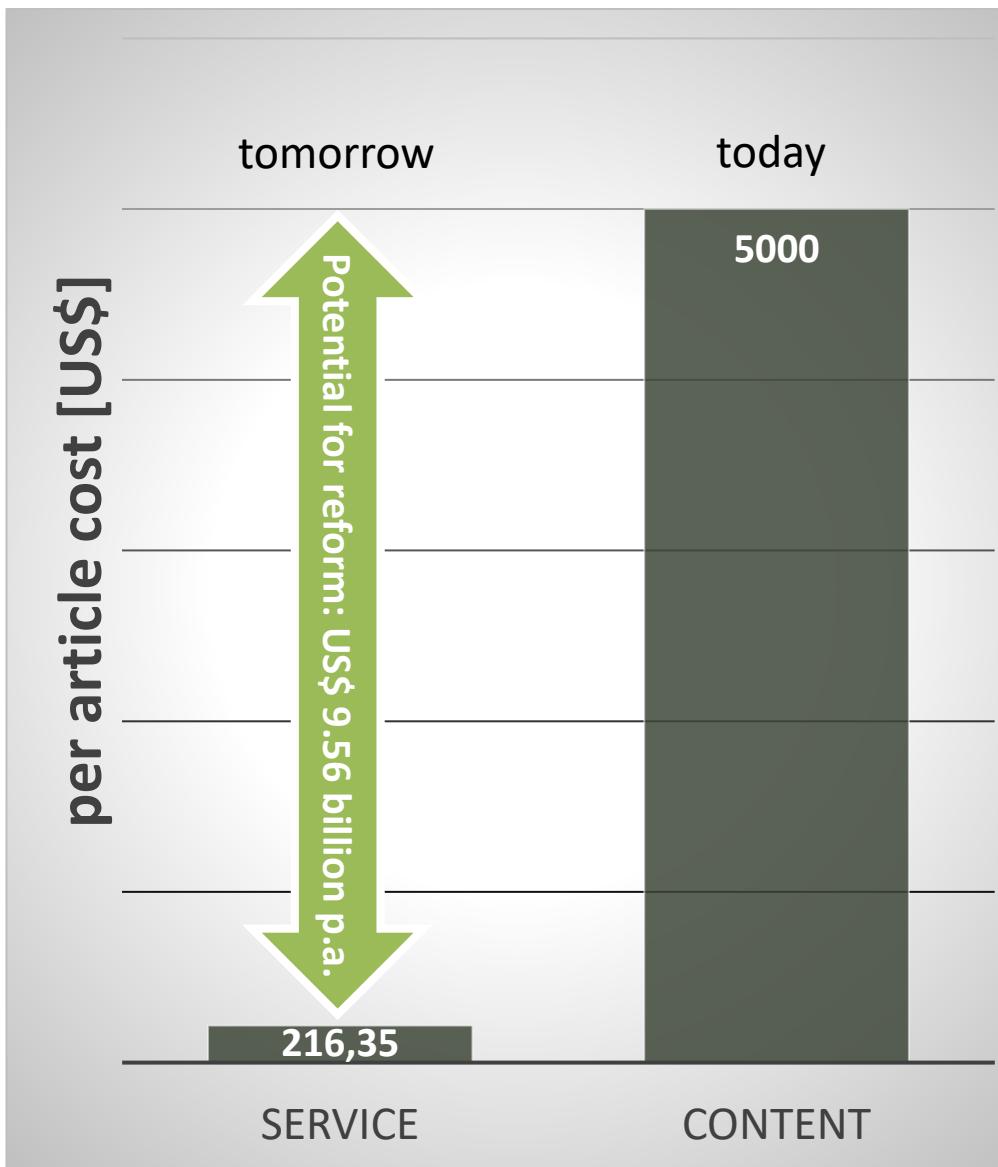
Microsoft Is Closing Its Ebook Store and Taking the Books With It

Even the ones you bought and paid for.

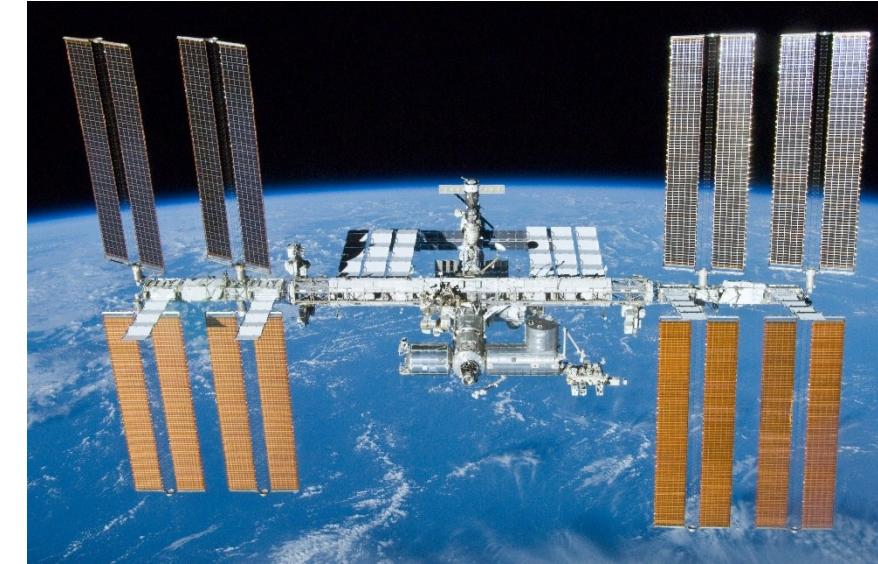
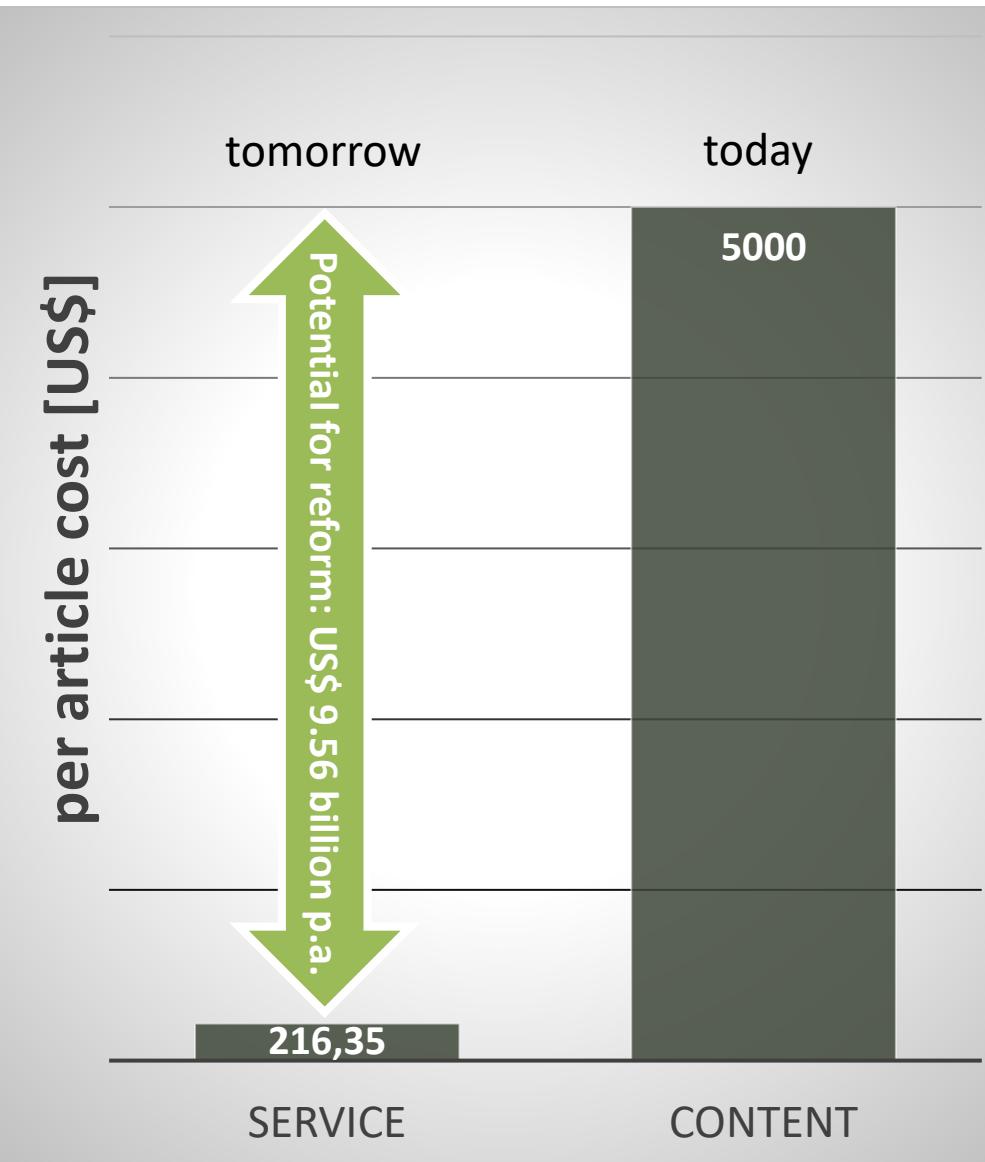
Tackle RAF root: stop paying for journals



Tackle RAF root: defund the journals



Tackle RAF root: defund the journals



~3 billion / year



~2 billion / year

How to get there?

*Case No COMP/M.3197 -
CANDOVER / CINVEN /
BERTELSMANN-
SPRINGER*

Only the English text is available and authentic.

**REGULATION (EEC) No 4064/89
MERGER PROCEDURE**

Article 6(2) NON-OPPOSITION
Date: 29/07/2003

*Also available in the CELEX database
Document No 303M3197*

How to get there?

*Case No COMP/M.3197 -
CANDOVER / CINVEN /
BERTELSMANN-
SPRINGER*

Only the English text is available and authentic.

REGULATION (EEC) No 4064/89 MERGER PROCEDURE

Article 6(2) NON-OPPOSITION
Date: 29/07/2003

*Also available in the CELEX database
Document No 303M3197*

“From the point of view of functional interchangeability, two different publications could hardly be regarded as substitutable by the end-users, the readers.”

How to get there?

WR

WISSENSCHAFTSRAT

Cologne 21.01.2022

Recommendations on
the Transformation of
Academic Publishing:
Towards Open Access

How to get there?

WR

WISSENSCHAFTSRAT

Cologne 21.01.2022

Functioning, competition-driven market structures do not exist due to this concentration in the case of journals. In addition to the non-substitutability of journal titles, the lack of transparency is the greatest obstacle to the development of a functioning publication market.

Recommendations on
the Transformation of
Academic Publishing:
Towards Open Access

Incentives I: Defund the journals

- Current journal payments for *content* allowed only via “single source exemption”

How to get there?

WR

WISSENSCHAFTSRAT

Cologne 21.01.2022

than on the basis of the chosen publication organs. This is a prerequisite for making publication options substitutable and thus for enabling competition between publication service providers. At the same time, the data basis for assess-

Recommendations on
the Transformation of
Academic Publishing:
Towards Open Access

Substitutability: Tender processes



EN English

Search

[Home](#) > [News](#) > [The EC to launch a new a tender for an open access publishing platform](#)

NEWS | 24 April 2019 | Brussels, Belgium | Research and Innovation

The EC to launch a new a tender for an open access publishing platform

The European Commission is committed to supporting beneficiaries in complying with open access requirements in Horizon 2020, as well as supporting open access publishing as the main mode of publishing research in the context of open science. To this end, the EC will soon launch a tender for an open access publishing platform, subsequent to a tendering procedure which led to a non-award in 2018. The intended result is an open access publishing platform where peer-reviewed articles and related pre-prints produced with the financial support of Horizon 2020 can be published efficiently and under high standards of quality.

Substitutability: Tender processes



Research and Innovation

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Incentives I: Defund the journals

- Current journal payments for *content* allowed only via “single source exemption”
- Publishing *services* cannot be covered by this exemption and must be awarded by tender/bidding:
 - Open Research Europe
 - Hardware, Software, Services

Journal alternatives



Research and Innovation

Open Research Europe

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[PRINCIPLES](#) [ORGANISATIONS](#) [BROWSE](#) [FAQs](#) [WHO WE ARE](#)

Organisations

The following organisations provide specific options to their researchers and communities to publish in adherence with the five [open research publishing principles](#) that have been drafted and are governed by the [Board of Directors](#):



African Academy of Sciences



Alzheimer's Research UK



Antibiotic Research UK



Association of Medical Research Charities



Ataxia



autistica



Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



BRACE



Children with Cancer UK



Children's Cancer and Leukaemia Group



Chronic Disease Research Foundation



DEBRA



Diabetes UK



Dream Challenges



ELIXIR



Emerald Publishing



Epilepsy Research UK



European Commission



Fight for Sight



Health Research Board Ireland



INCF



Institute of Alcohol Studies



International Society for Computational Biology



Israel Science Foundation



Macmillan Cancer Support



Marie Curie



Meningitis Research Foundation



Mesothelioma UK



MND



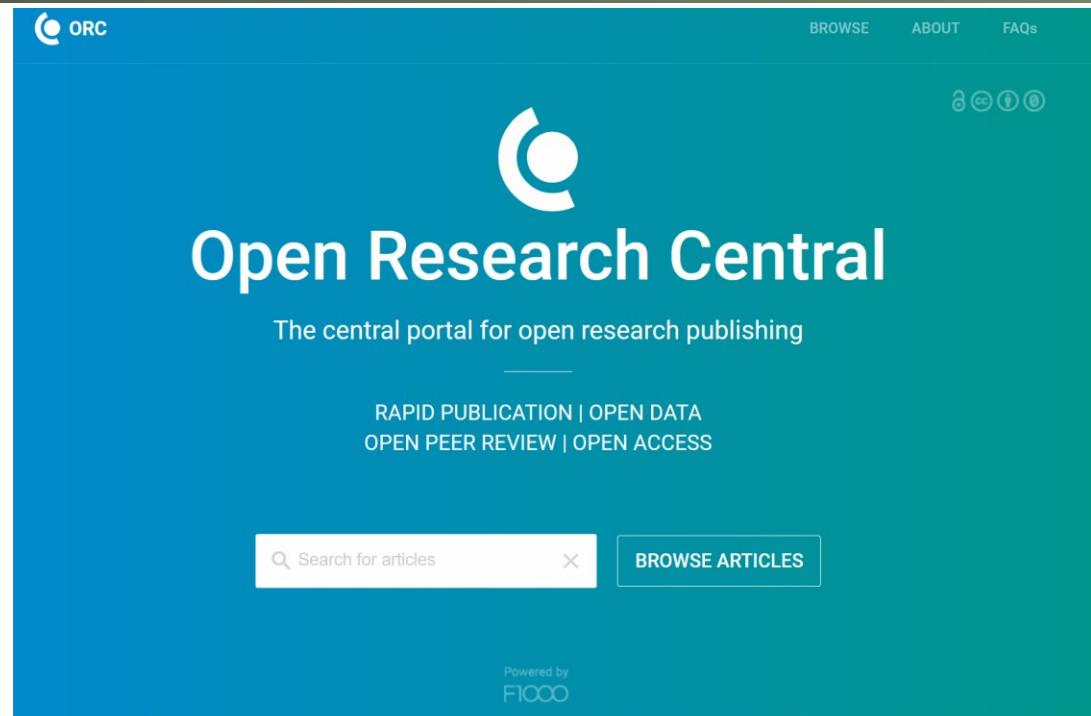
MO Transforming mental health



MS Society



Journal alternatives



The screenshot shows the homepage of Open Research Central. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the ORC logo, BROWSE, ABOUT, and FAQs links. Below the header is a large teal banner featuring the ORC logo, the text "Open Research Central", and the subtitle "The central portal for open research publishing". It also highlights "RAPID PUBLICATION | OPEN DATA" and "OPEN PEER REVIEW | OPEN ACCESS". A search bar and a "BROWSE ARTICLES" button are located at the bottom of the banner. The main content area below the banner is white and features a "Powered by F1000" logo. The main heading "Publish your Research" is followed by a paragraph about the submission process. A "Read more →" link is present. At the bottom, there are three boxes: one for "F1000 Research" (for all researchers), one for "Wellcome Open Research" (for Wellcome-funded researchers), and one for "Gates Open Research" (for Gates Foundation-funded researchers).

BROWSE ABOUT FAQs

Open Research Central

The central portal for open research publishing

RAPID PUBLICATION | OPEN DATA
OPEN PEER REVIEW | OPEN ACCESS

Search for articles BROWSE ARTICLES

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F1000

Publish your Research

All researchers who wish to publish their research outputs without restrictions and engage in scholarly debate through a formal peer-review process can submit for publication via Open Research Central.

Read more →



For all
researchers



For Wellcome-funded
researchers



For Gates Foundation-funded
researchers

Journal alternatives



Services ▾

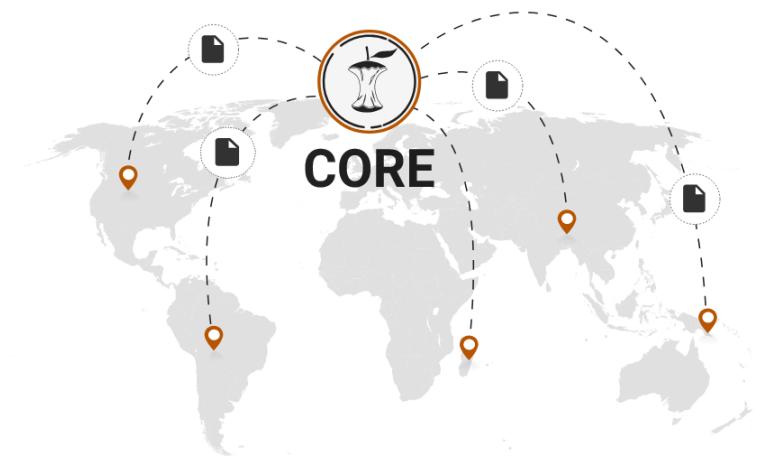
About ▾

The world's largest
collection of open
access research papers



Search 207,255,818 from papers around the world

SEARCH



Global aggregator

We serve the global network of
open access **repositories and
journals**



Harmonized data access

We provide seamless access to
content and **data**, through our
unique **APIs** and **Datasets**

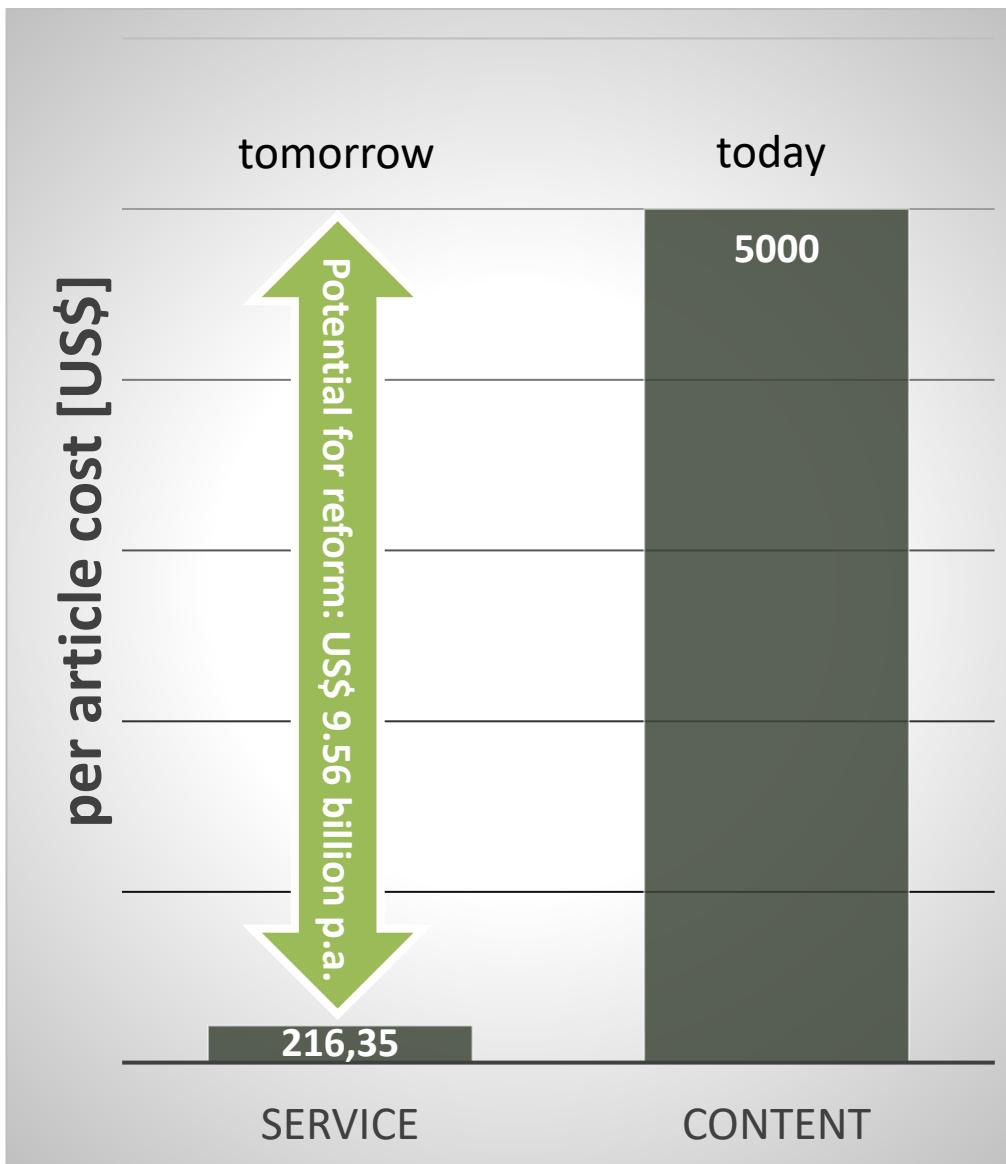
New



Powerful services

We create powerful **services** for
researchers, universities, and
industry

Tackle RAF root: defund the journals

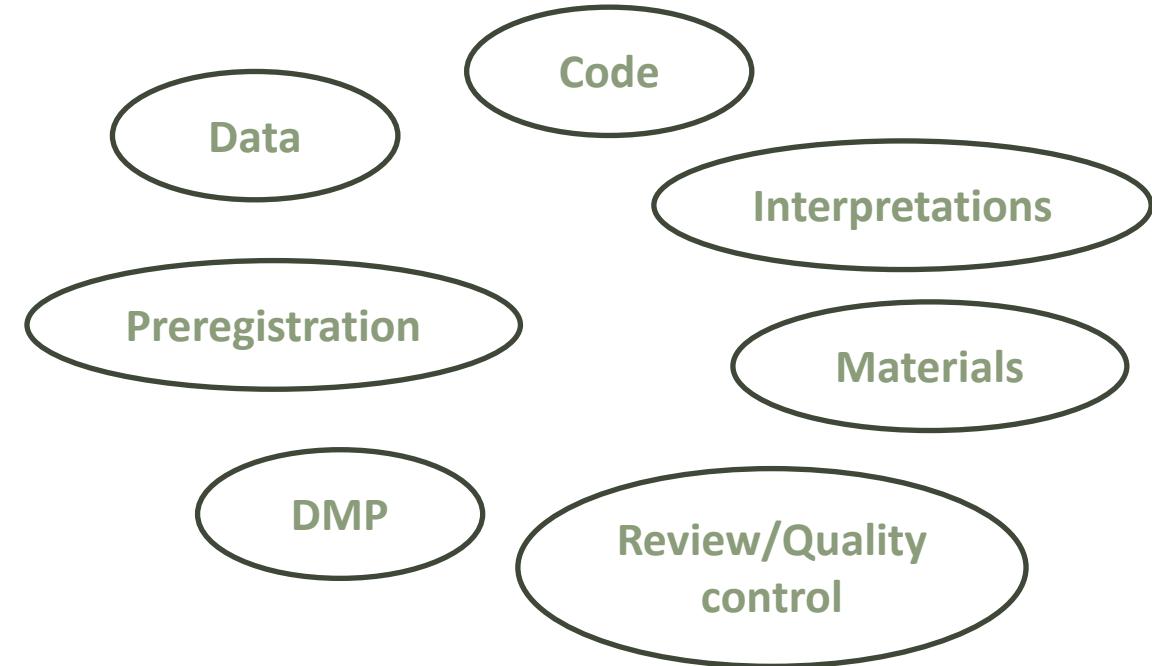


A sustainable scholarly infrastructure:

- Substitutable Services (-> competition!)
- No author facing costs
- Journal functionalities can be copied
- Cost-neutral solutions for data/code
- No individual mandates necessary
- No journals, no need to judge journal quality
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- Side effect: permanent, legal, public access

A system of interoperable digital research objects

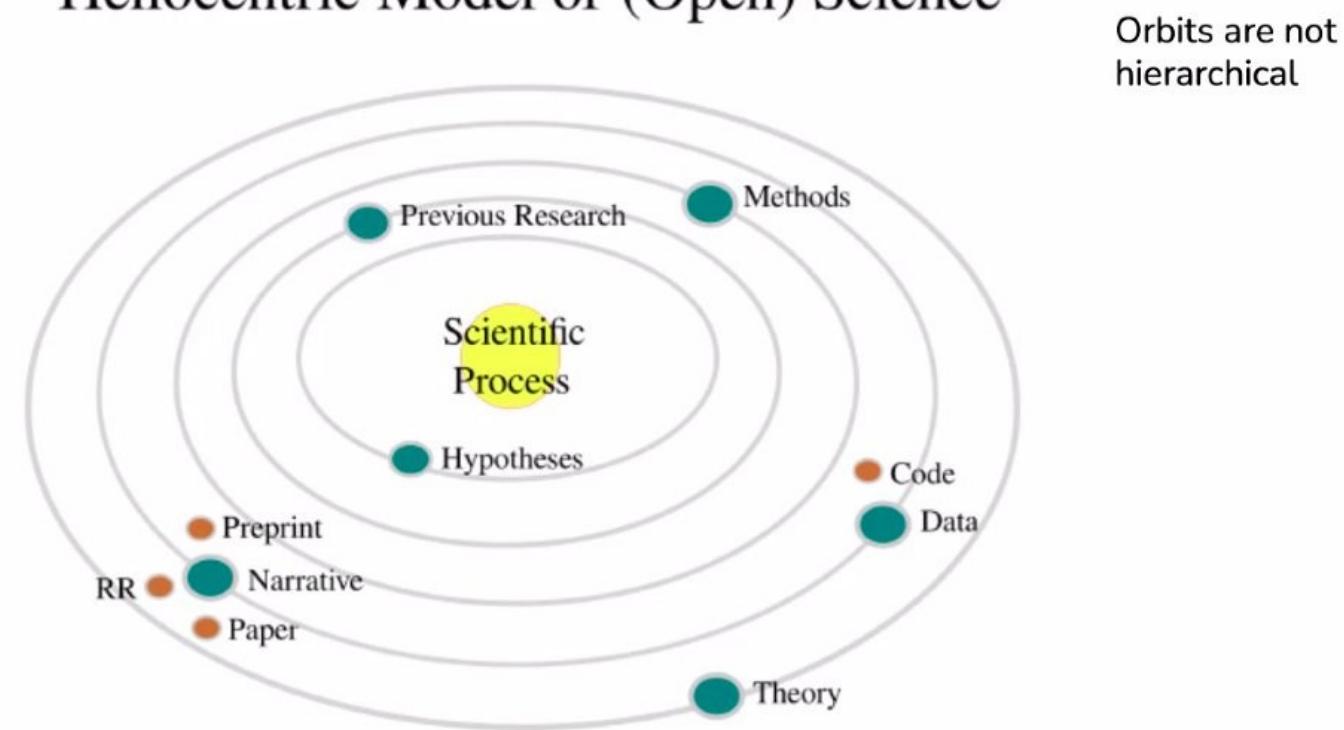
- Dynamic, version controlled
- Can be searched and text-mined
- Near-immediate publication
- Different models for post-publication review exist
- Contributorship in diverse roles
- Open to everyone



A system of interoperable digital research objects

- Dynamic, version controlled
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Heliocentric Model of (Open) Science



Incentives II: Keeping the money

cOAlition S members and their policies

Which of these funding agencies have specific eligibility criteria in place for institutions to receive funding? For instance, these can be infrastructure requirements, requirements to support good scientific practice or accreditation requirements.

Name	country	Eligibility criteria (Y/N)?	Policy link(s)
SAMRC	ZA	?	
FWF	AT	Y	1) https://www.fwf.ac.at/fileadmin/files/Dokumente/Ueber_den_FWF/Publikationen/FWF-relevante_Publikationen/fwf_foerderungsrichtlinien.pdf 2) https://www.fwf.ac.at/en/research-funding/decision-making-procedure-evaluation/funding-guidelines/eligibility-to-apply-application-requirements
AKA	FI	Y	1) https://www.aka.fi/en/research-funding/apply-for-funding/how-to-apply-for-funding/az-index-of-application-guidelines2/guidelines-for-sites-of-research/ 2) https://www.aka.fi/globalassets/1-tulkimusrahoituss/1-hae-rahoitusta/nain-kaytat-rahoitusta/funding-terms-and-conditions-1jan-31dec-2021.pdf
ANR	FR	?	https://anr.fr/fileadmin/documents/2020/ANR-RF-2019-05082019-corrections-oct-2020.pdf
SFI	IE	Y	https://www.sfi.ie/funding/sfi-policies-and-guidance/eligibility-related-information
INFN	IT	?	
FNR	LU	Y	https://www.fnr.lu/fnr-beneficiaries
NWO	NL	Y	https://www.nwo.nl/sites/nwo/files/media-files/NWO%20Grant%20rules%202017%20-%20version%20January%202019%20-%20EN.pdf
FR	NO	Y	https://www.forskningsradet.no/sok-om-finansiering/hjem-kan-soke-om-finansiering/forskningsorganisasjoner/odkjente-forskningsorganisasjoner
NSC	PL	?	https://ncn.gov.pl/finansowanie-nauki/pomoc-publiczna?language=en
SRA	SI	?	
Forte	SE	Y	https://forte.se/sok-finansiering/att-soka-bidrag/vem-kan

			-soka
Formas	SE	Y	https://www.formas.se/soka-finansiering/sa-har-gar-det-till/vem-kan-soka-finansiering/vem-kan-bli-medelsforvaltare.html
UKRI	UK	Y	https://www.ukri.org/apply-for-funding/before-you-apply/check-if-you-are-eligible-for-research-and-innovation-funding/apply-to-become-an-eligible-organisation/#contents-list
NSTC	ZM	Y	https://nstc.org.zm/index.php/registration
HCST	JO	?	
Vinnova	SE	Y	Different in each call
(VR)	SE	Y	 (https://www.vr.se/download/18.2ee651b8163094d763ecfeaf/1529480568380/Kriterier+godk%C3%A4nda+medels%C3%B6rvaltare.pdf) (not a member in but stands behind the PlanS principles; maybe not relevant...) https://www.vr.se/aktuellt/evenemang/evenemangsarkiv/2018-12-28-hearing-om-plan-s.html

Incentivize institutions to replace scholarly journals

1. Enforce procurement rules once substitutability is established:
-> publication payments awarded exclusively via tenders

2. Funders incentivize institutions to make investments in modern infrastructure via eligibility rules:
-> antiquated infrastructure, no funding