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Novas práticas de publicação académica: rumo à ciência aberta

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Objetivos da sessão



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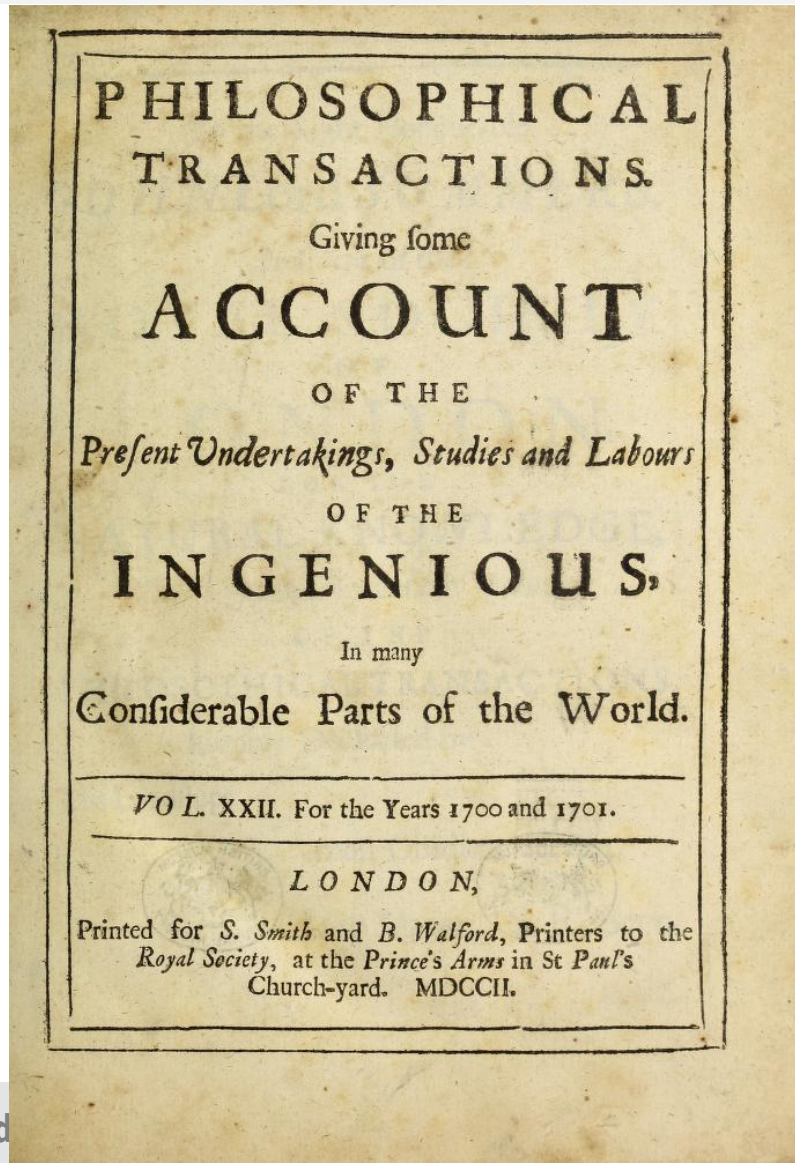
- Conhecer e discutir novas práticas e modelos de publicação e comunicação científica:
 - Preprints
 - Open peer-review / Revisão por pares aberta
 - Overlay Publishing
- Refletir sobre a situação atual do sistema de comunicação científica e o impacto da pandemia COVID-19 para o futuro

350 anos da revista científica!



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Funções das revistas científicas

REGISTO Reconhecimento da primazia intelectual	CERTIFICAÇÃO Certificação da qualidade/validade da investigação (revisão por pares)	DIVULGAÇÃO Assegurar a acessibilidade e difusão da investigação	ARQUIVO Preservação da investigação para utilização futura
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Acesso Aberto Dourado e Verde



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Serviços de Documentação e Bibliotecas

AA Dourado

- >14000 revistas AA
- “Pressão” para uso de APCs (Article Processing Charges)



AA Verde

- > 5000 repositórios AA
- Redes nacionais e regionais (RCAAP, OpenAIRE, LA Referencia, etc.)



A inovação no sistema de comunicação académica



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(Alguns) Problemas do atual sistema de comunicação académica



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- Insustentável (custos)
- Desigual (problemas de participação para algumas disciplinas e regiões)
- Não favorece a inovação e a diversidade
- É fechado, não é transparente e é controlado por grandes grupos com vocação monopolista.
- Promove a competição desenfreada e as más práticas

Sistema de comunicação e avaliação atual



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- Demasiado centrado nas publicações...
- ...e nas métricas de publicação

Journal articles:
the tip of the iceberg

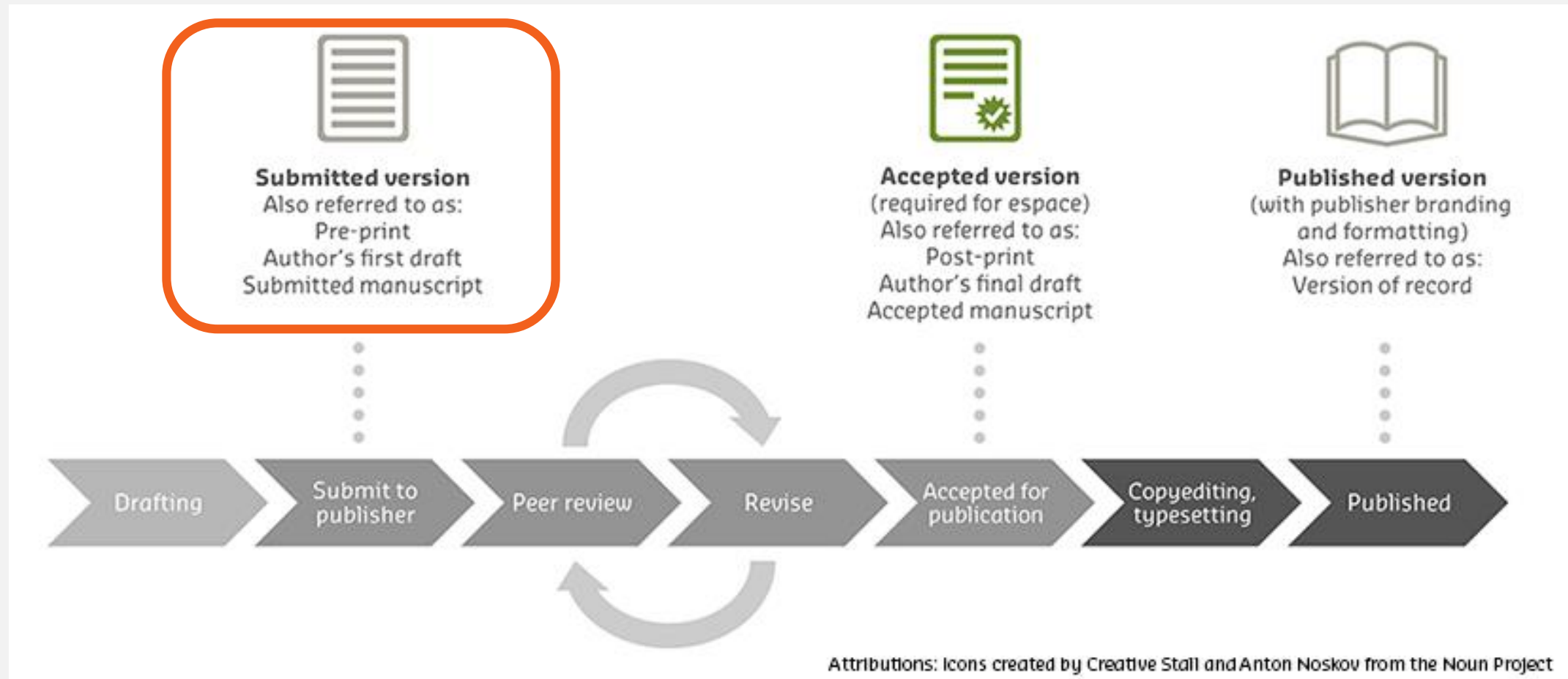
[Image from The Canadian Open Neuroscience Platform: Catching Up to Plan S and Going Further, PLOS Blogs, August 15, 2019](#)



1

Preprints

O que é um preprint?



Preprints



Sharing preprints

This course shows you how sharing preprints can improve your research and support Open Science. By the end of the course, you will:

- know what preprints are
- be able to...

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/sharing-preprints>

Pros

Click the plus sign to expand the text box.

- + Faster dissemination of results
- + Establishing primacy
- + Preprint publishing fosters open science
- + Evidence of productivity and accomplishment
- + Increased visibility of your emerging research increases potential dissemination channels
- + Feedback on your work and potential for improvements, enhanced quality
- + Establishing priority of discoveries and ideas
- + Potential for developing new collaborations earlier
- + OA to your work across the globe

Cons

Click the plus sign to expand the text box.

- + Not all journals accept papers that have been submitted to a preprint server
- + Risk of 'preprint wars'
- + Risk of embargo violations
- + Poor quality and irreproducible data will be posted in preprint form
- + Scientists will rush out data prematurely to claim priority and get credit
- + Scientists will try to "scoop my work" if I post as a preprint

Ascensão dos preprints



Repositórios de preprints

[arXiv](#) física/
matemática/
biologia
[bioRxiv](#) para a
biologia
[PeerJ](#)
[Preprints](#) biologia/
ciências da
computação

Want to give it a try? Here are some links to discipline-specific and general preprint repositories that you can use.

- [arXiv](#) (physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, statistics, engineering, and economics)
- [AgriXiv](#) (agriculture)
- [bioRxiv](#) (biology)
- [BITSS](#) (research methodology)
- [EarthArXiv](#) (Earth sciences)
- [engrXiv](#) (Engineering),
- [LawArXiv](#) (law)
- [LISSA](#) (library and information science)
- [MarXiv](#) (ocean and marine-climate sciences)
- [Mathematics Preprint Servers](#) (mathematics)
- [MindRxiv](#) (research on mind and contemplative practices)
- [NutriXiv](#) (nutritional sciences)
- [paleorXiv](#) (palaeontology)
- [PsyArXiv](#) (psychology)
- [RAAG](#) (algebra and analytic geometry)
- [SocArXiv](#) (social sciences)
- [SportRxiv](#) (sport and exercise-related research)
- [Figshare](#) (general)
- [OSF Preprints](#) (general)
- [PeerJ](#) (general)
- [Zenodo](#) (general)

Joseph McArthur, Co-founder of the [Open Access Button](#) maintains a [list of preprint repositories](#).

Bear in mind that some Open Access publications repositories allow you to upload preprints as well, for example the [Social Science Open Access Repository \(SSOAR\)](#), run by Germany's Leibniz Association.

Um exemplo: bioRxiv

bioRxiv é um **serviço de arquivo e distribuição online** para preprints nas ciências da vida.

- Os preprints **não são revistos por pares nem editados** antes de ser colocados online.
- Todos os textos passam uma **breve triagem para detetar conteúdos ofensivos ou não científicos**, bem como conteúdos que possam conter algum **risco de saúde ou plágio**.
- Não devem ser colocados nestas plataformas artigos que já tenham sido aceites para publicação numa revista científica.
- Quando colocados no bioRxiv, os preprints são **citáveis** e não podem ser removidos.

Como funciona

- ✓ **Autores retêm o copyright** e escolhem a licença Creative Commons sob a qual disponibilizam o seu artigo (CC-BY, CC-BY-NC, CC-BY-ND, CC-BY-NC-ND, CC0).
- ✓ Ao colocar o seu artigo no bioRxiv, os autores autorizam a **mineração de texto** (por ex., por motores de busca ou investigadores).
- ✓ Para verificar se uma revista aceita publicar artigos que tenham sido publicados numa plataforma de preprints, pode verificar o website da revista, o [SHERPA/RoMEO](#), ou a [crowd-sourced list of journal policies on preprints on Wikipedia](#).

Para saber mais:

[Who's afraid of bioRxiv: Weighing the pros and cons of preprint publishing](#)
[Point of View: Priority of discovery in the life sciences](#)

2

Revisão por pares aberta

Revisão por Pares

“Scientific peer review is the evaluation of scientific research findings or proposals for **competence, significance and originality**, by qualified experts who research and submit work for publication in the same field (peers)”

Brown, T. (2004). Peer Review and the Acceptance of New Scientific Ideas. London: Sense About Science.

Está ligada a 2 componentes importantes do processo de publicação científica: a **comunicação** e a **avaliação** de ciência.

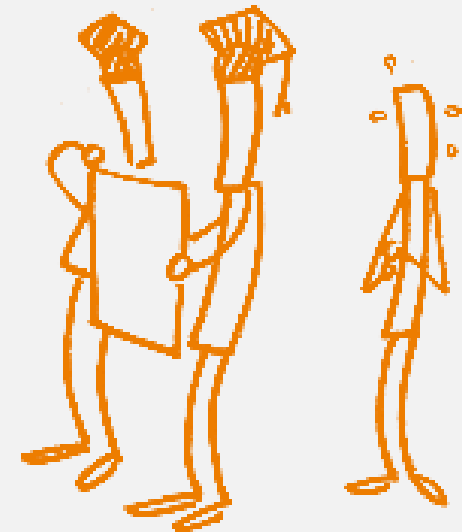
Revisão por Pares

Especialistas revêem manuscritos acadêmicos (por ex., artigos de revistas científicas, candidaturas a bolsas, comunicações a conferências), com vista a:

- Melhorar o resultado final
- Tomar decisões quanto à publicação

Revisão por pares “tradicional”

- Anónima (*single* ou *double blind*);
- Fechada (processo e comentários);
- Seletiva (editores selecionam os revisores);
- Demorada (vários meses);
- Revisores raramente obtêm recompensa pelo seu trabalho (monetária ou outra).



Objetivos atingidos?

Uma das principais críticas ao sistema de revisão por pares tradicional é que nem sempre consegue atingir o seu principal objetivo - garantir a **qualidade** dos artigos publicados



A revisão por pares aberta oferece uma maior exposição e um maior número de potenciais revisores.

Top 10 most highly cited retracted papers

Ever curious which retracted papers have been most cited by other scientists? Below, we present the list of the 10 most highly cited retractions as of October 2018. Readers will see some familiar entries, such as the infamous *Lancet* paper by Andrew Wakefield that originally suggested a link between autism and childhood vaccines. You'll note that many papers — including the #2 most cited paper — received more citations after they were retracted, which research has shown is an ongoing problem.

Although just missing out on the top ten and coming in at number 11 – with 605 citing articles – this article is also designated as a “Highly Cited Paper” by Clarivate Analytics’ Web of Science, meaning it was ranked in the top one percent of all papers in its subject field in the last 10 years: *Selective killing of cancer cells by a small molecule targeting the stress response to ROS*. NATURE July 14, 2011. (by: Lakshmi Raj, Takao Ide, Aditi U. Gurkar, Michael Foley, Monica Schenone, Xiaoyu Li, Nicola J. Tolliday, Todd R. Golub, Steven A. Carr, Alykhan F. Shamji, Andrew M. Stern, Anna Mandinova, Stuart L. Schreiber, Sam W. Lee).

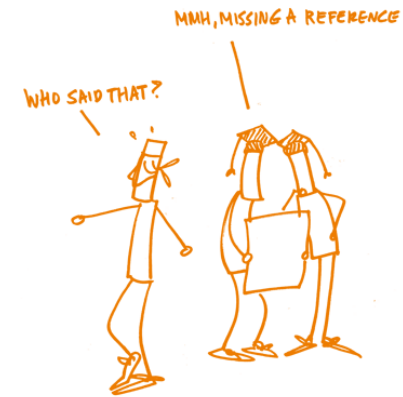
Article	Year of retraction	Citing Articles before retraction	Citing Articles after retraction	Total cites (journals indexed by Web of Science)
1. <u>Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet</u> . N Engl J Med April 4, 2013	<u>2018</u>	1792	79	1917

Revisão por Pares Aberta

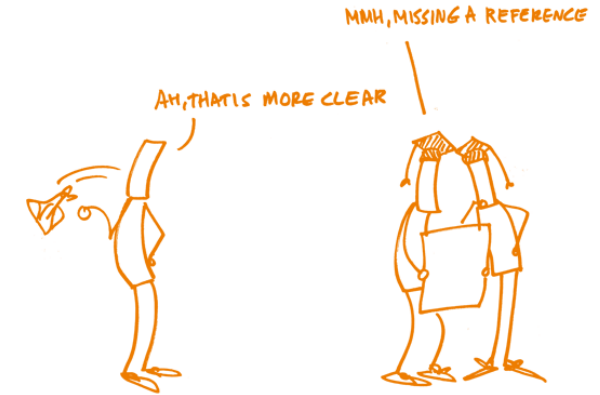
Revisão aberta - o revisor sabe quem é o autor e vice-versa

- Menor hipótese para preconceitos ou ações inapropriadas;
- Revisores podem obter crédito pelo seu trabalho (listá-lo como output de investigação, citações);
- MAS pode existir animosidade por parte dos autores e repercussões em oportunidades de emprego, promoção e financiamento.

MODES OF PEER REVIEW:



BLIND PEER REVIEW

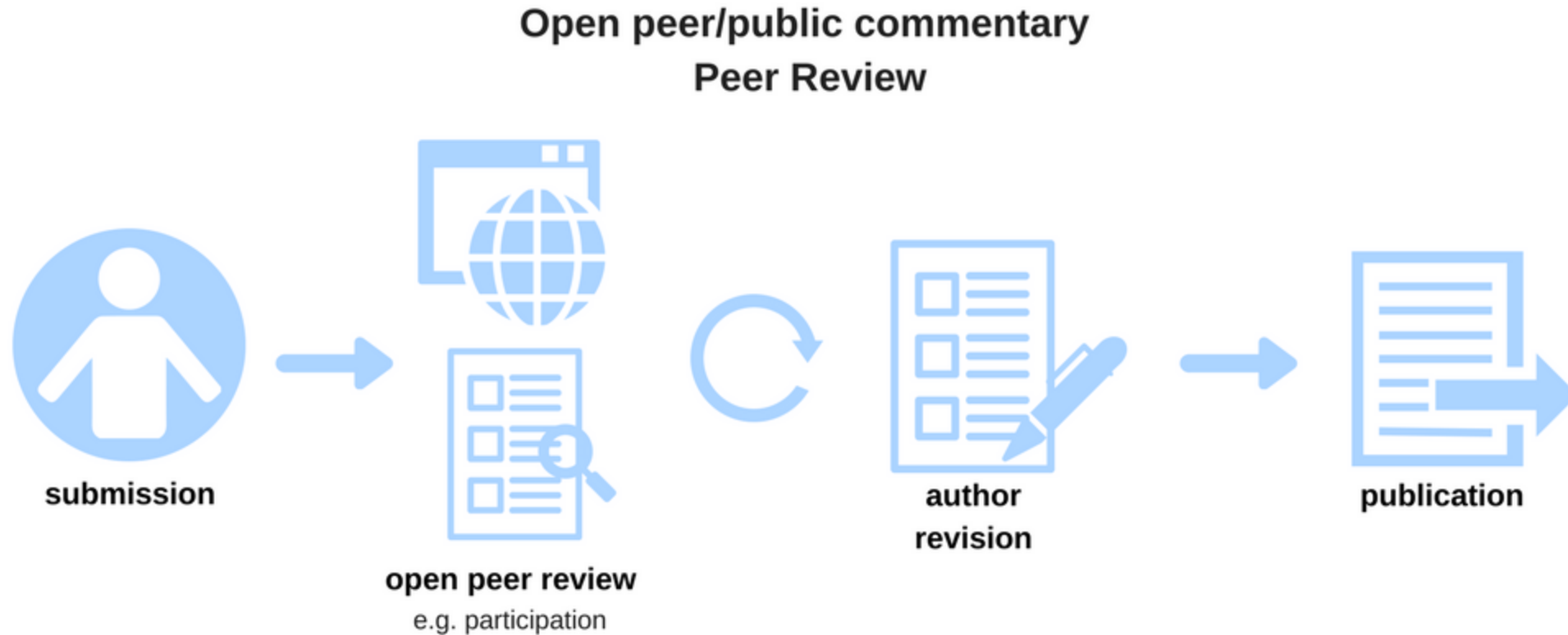


OPEN IDENTITIES



OPEN REPORTS

Inovação na validação e controlo de qualidade

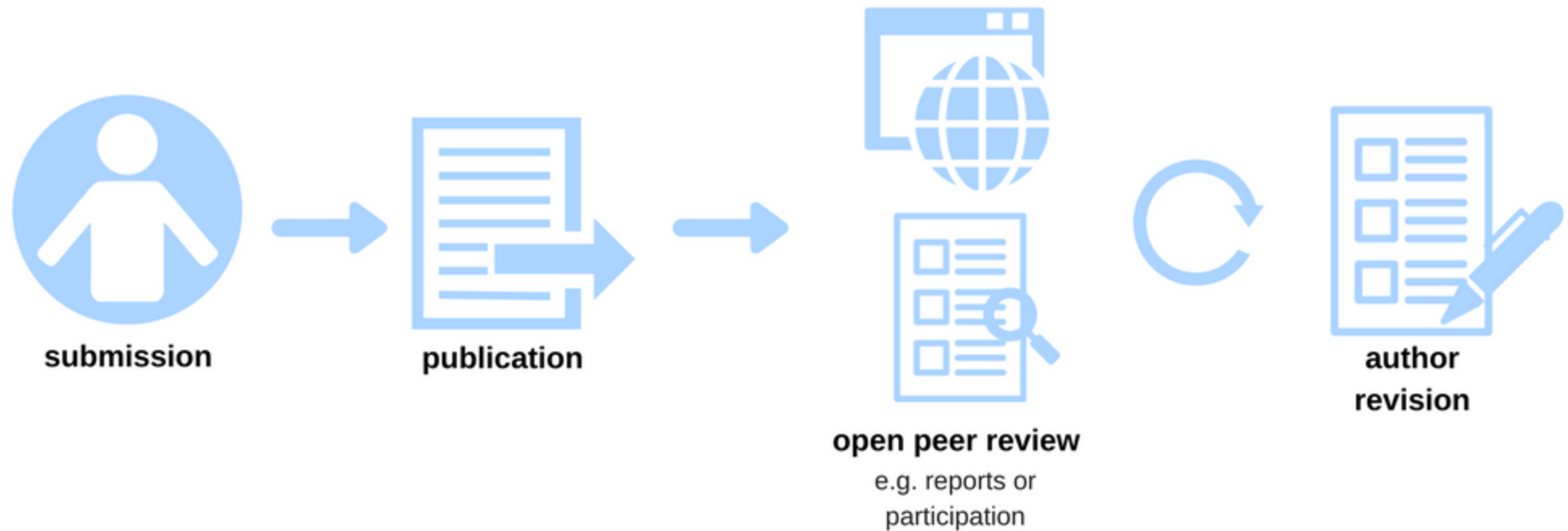


FOSTER – Open Peer Review

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-peer-review/>

Inovação na validação e controlo de qualidade

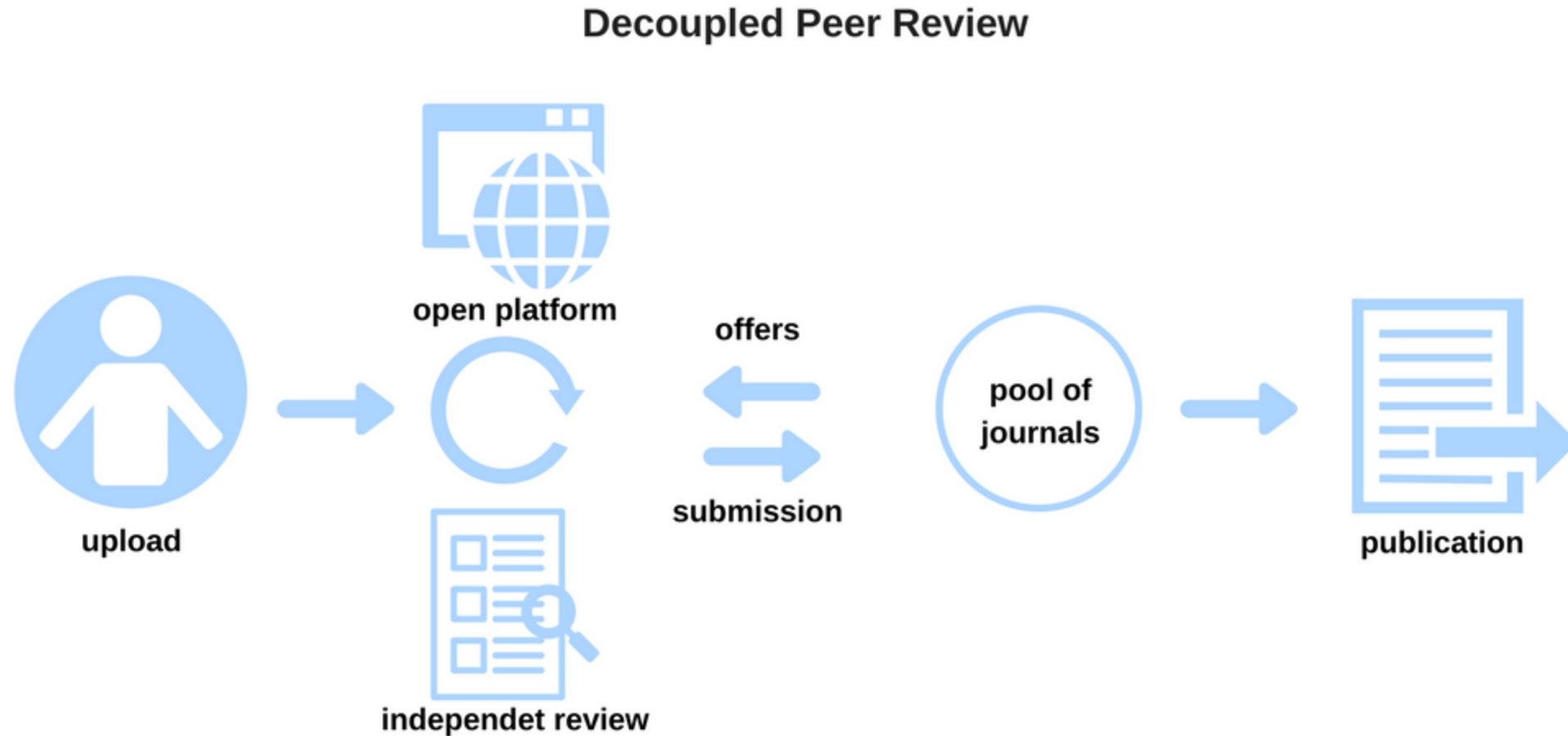
Post-publication Peer Review



FOSTER – Open Peer Review

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-peer-review/>

Inovação na validação e controlo de qualidade



FOSTER – Open Peer Review

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-peer-review/>

Seis boas razões para usar a revisão por pares aberta

- Transparência - responsabilização dos revisores,
- Velocidade - mais revisores, mais disponíveis,
- Confiabilidade - maiores oportunidades de identificar falhas ou inconsistências,
- Consistência - diferentes revisores podem ter opiniões diversas; redução das hipóteses de rejeição,
- Contexto - comentários abertos permitem contextualizar a publicação,
- Motivação - oportunidade de obter crédito dá motivação extra aos revisores.

Revisão como resultado de investigação

Boas revisões podem ser consideradas um resultado de investigação e os revisores como contribuidores do artigo na sua versão final

F1000 indica como citar uma revisão ao artigo

Citing a peer review report

Reviewer name(s). Peer Review Report For: Article title [version number; details of peer review status]. F1000Research Year, Volume: Publication number (doi)

<https://f1000research.com/about>

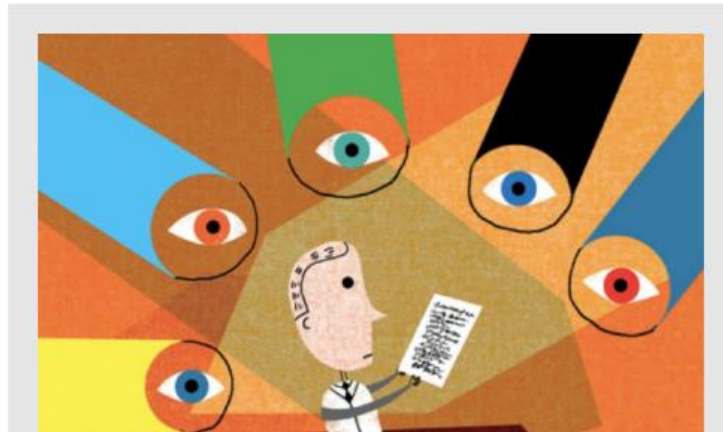
Open Peer Review

This course will introduce you to Open Peer Reviewing and let you know how you can get started with it.

Introduction

This course introduces you to open peer review (OPR), an emerging practice which is gaining momentum as part of Open Science. Upon completing this course, you will:

- understand what OPR means and how it supports Open Science
- be aware of OPR workflows and which aspects of the review process can be conducted openly
- know how to write a constructive and responsible open peer review
- know about useful tools and services that can support you putting OPR into practice



Open Peer Review is part of Open Science

Open Peer Review is an important aspect of Open Science. Opening up what has traditionally been a closed process increases opportunities to spot errors, validate findings and to increase our overall trust in published outputs.

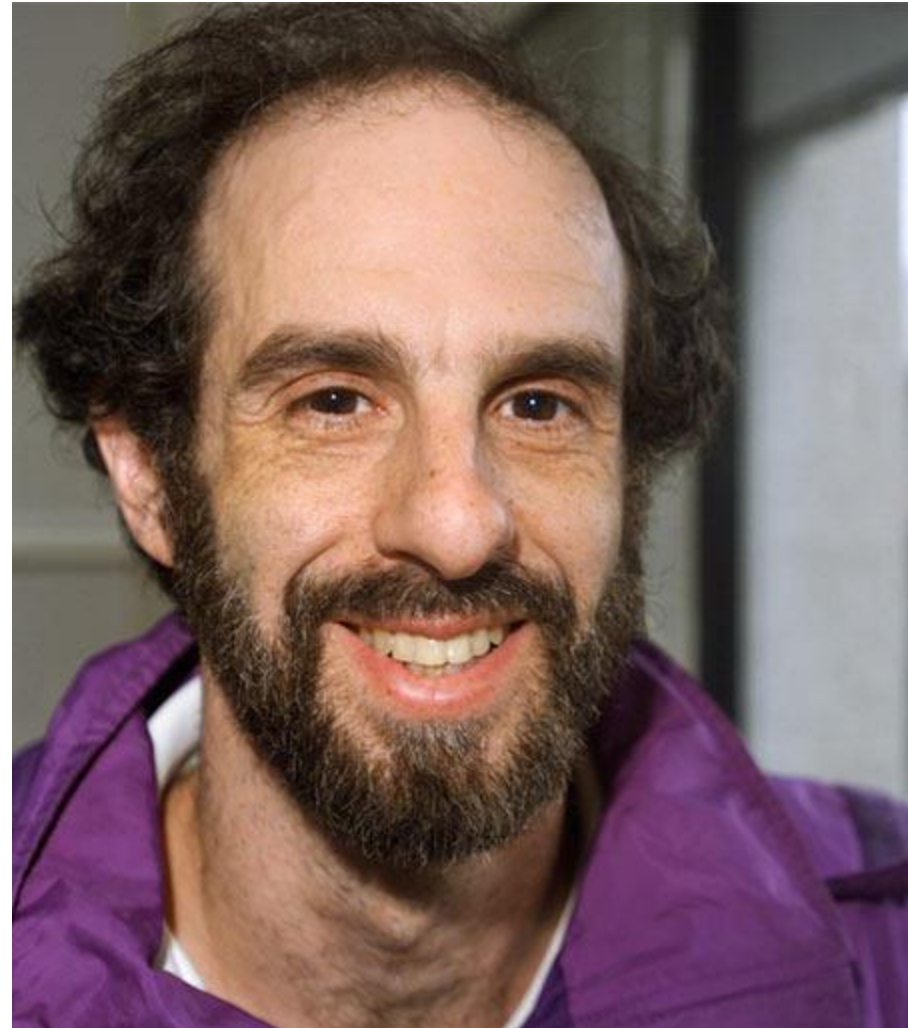
<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2333>

3

Overlay Publishing

Não é uma ideia propriamente nova...

“a relatively complete raw archive unfettered by any unnecessary delays in availability”, on top of which “[a]ny type of information could be overlaid ... and maintained by any third parties”, including tools for validation, filtering and communication (Paul Ginsparg, 1994)



Chegou o momento para esta ideia?

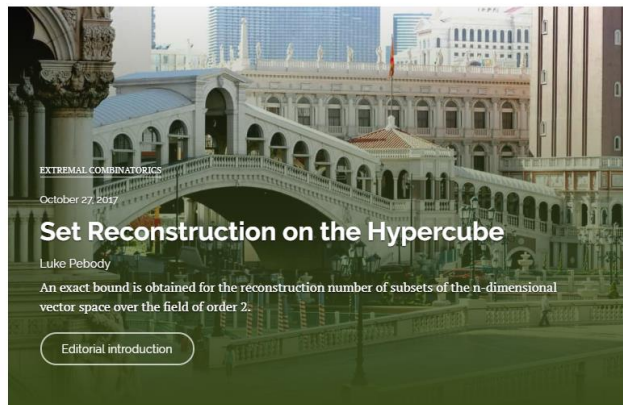
- Disfuncionalidade do sistema de publicação
- Maior controle dos fornecedores sobre a publicação científica
- A ascensão dos preprints
- Impulsos políticos para a ciência aberta
- Promoção do conhecimento comum (knowledge commons) e de infraestruturas detidas pela comunidade académica

Revistas Overlay

“The editors of an overlay journal locate suitable material from open access repositories and public domain sources, read it, and evaluate its worth. This evaluation may take the form of the judgement of a single editor or editors, or a full peer review process.” (Wikipedia: “[Overlay Journal](#)”, accessed Oct 2019)



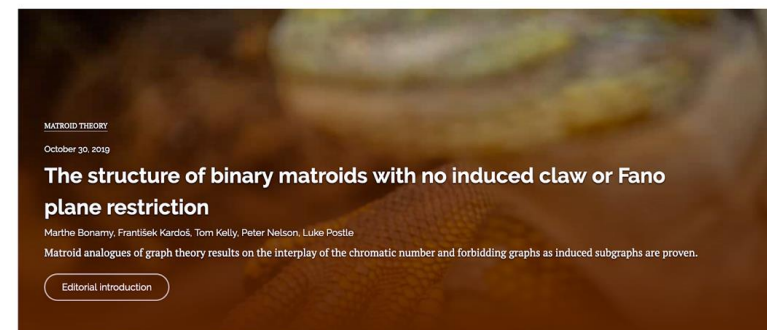
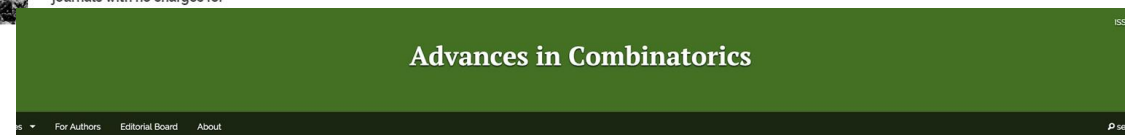
- Built on arXiv
- No charges for readers or authors
- Authors submit articles



Recent blog posts



Some other new high-quality journals with no charges for



Exemplo - Épisciences



Overlay Journal Platform

[Home](#)[About](#)[Epi-committee▼](#)[Journals](#)[Resources▼](#)[My Account▼](#)

Home

Episciences.org is an innovative combination of the two routes of free access: the gold route by hosting journals in open access (overlay journals) and the green route where articles are submitted to these journals by depositing them in an open archive

The editorial boards of such epijournals organize peer reviewing and scientific discussion of selected or submitted preprints. Epijournals can thus be considered as "overlay journals" built above the open archives; they add value to these archives by attaching a scientific caution to the validated papers.

Open access ; free to read ; free to publish.

There is no charge to access articles published in journals hosted by the Episciences.org.

There is no charge to publish articles in journals hosted by the Episciences.org.

[How to create an overlay journal on Episciences.org?](#)

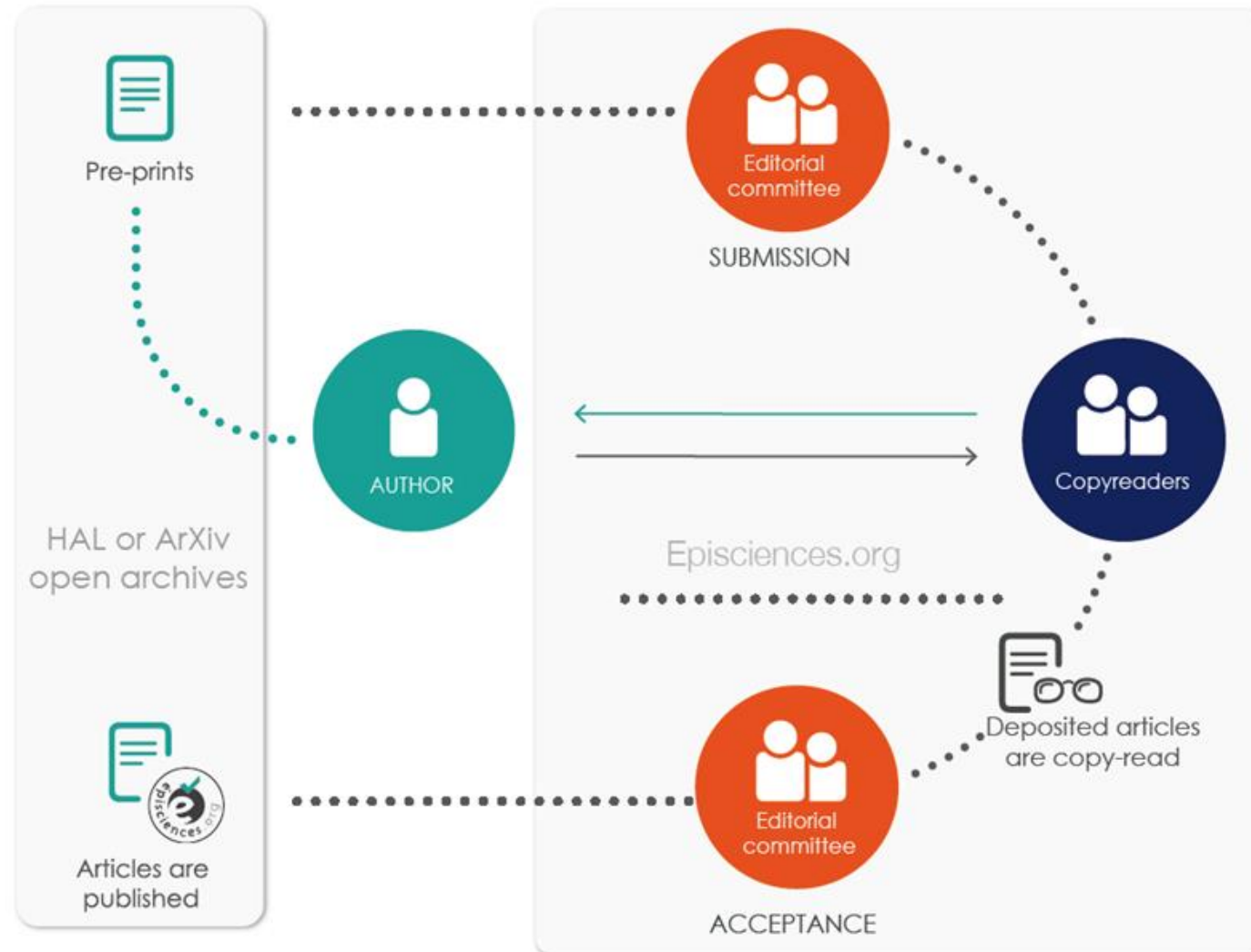
JOURNALS

*Informatics and applied
mathematics*

DMTCS Discrete Mathematics &
Theoretical Computer Science

JDMDH Journal of Data Mining
and Digital Humanities

Exemplo - Épisciences



Journal Platform

hosting journals in open access
ing them in an open archive

. Epijournals can thus be considered as
validated papers.

es.org.

'g.

JOURNALS

Informatics and applied
mathematics
DMTCS Discrete Mathematics &
Theoretical Computer Science
JDMDH Journal of Data Mining
and Digital Humanities

Outros exemplos de publicação/revisão overlay



PREVIEW

[About](#)

[Code of Conduct](#)

[Blog](#)

[Resources](#)

[Log in](#)

A platform for the crowdsourcing of preprint reviews.

Search preprints with PREviews or requests for review by DOI, arXiv ID or title

[Add PREview](#) | [Request PREview](#)

Most reviewed ▾

bioRxiv

Published on 2020-01-15

Uncovering the hidden antibiotic potential of Cannabis

Maya A. Farha, Omar M. El-Halfawy, Robert T. Gale, Craig R. MacNair, Lindsey A. Carfrae, Xiong Zhang, Nicholas G. Jentsch, Jakob Magolan, Eric D. Brown

2 PREviews 17 Requests

bioRxiv

Published on 2020-09-11

The Costs and Benefits of a Modified Biomedical Science Workforce

Michael D. Schaller

1 PREviews 1 Requests

bioRxiv

Published on 2020-07-07

Gender, race and parenthood impact academic productivity during the COVID-19 pandemic: from survey to action

Fernanda Staniscuaski, Livia Kmetzsch, Eugenia Zandonà, Fernanda Reichert, Rossana C. Soletti, Zelia M.C Ludwig, Eliade F. Lima, Adriana Neumann, Ida V.D. Schwartz, Pamela B. Mello-Carpes, Alessandra S.K. Tamajusuku, Fernanda P. Werneck, Felipe K. Ricachenevsky, Camila Infanger, Adriana Seixas, Charley C. Staats, Leticia de Oliveira

4 PREviews 4 Requests

[Give Feedback](#)

Outros exemplos de publicação/revisão overlay



[ABOUT](#)

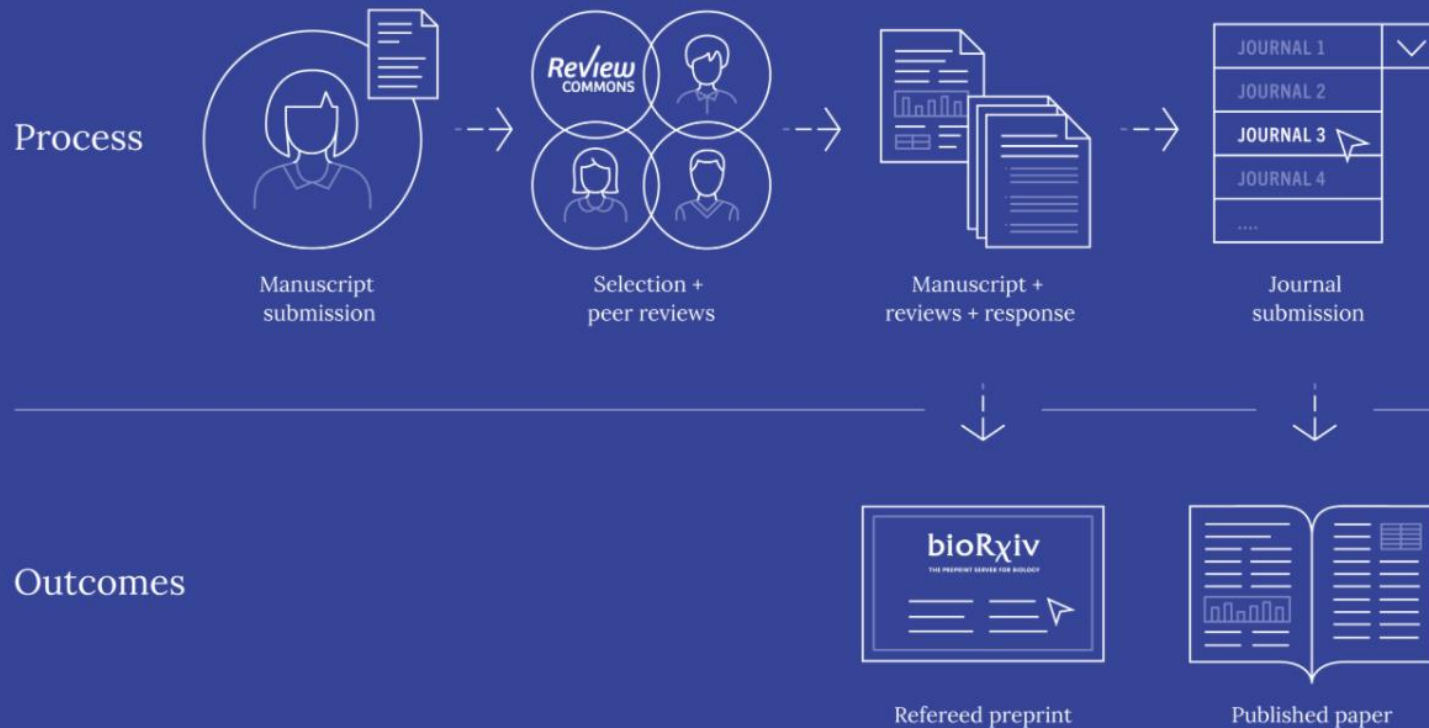
[EDITORS & BOARD](#)

[GUIDELINES](#)

[FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS](#)

[SUBMIT](#)

HOW IT WORKS



Outros exemplos de publicação/revisão overlay



The image shows the header and navigation menu of the Peer Community In website. The header has a blue background with a network diagram on the left. The title 'Peer Community In' is in large white letters, followed by the subtitle 'A free recommendation process of scientific preprints based on peer-reviews'. A 'Menu' button is in the top right. The navigation menu on the left lists various links in green text. Below the menu is a search bar and a 'Sort by' dropdown set to 'Relevance'. The main content area has a white background with a green vertical line on the left.

Menu

Peer Community In

A free recommendation process of scientific preprints based on peer-reviews

- PCI in a few lines
- Current PCIs
- How does it work?
- PCI networks
- Who's talking about PCI?
- Donation to PCI
- Material and Ressources
- FAQs
- A propos / Legal Notice
- Blog posts

Search ...

Sort by Relevance ▼

PCI in a few lines

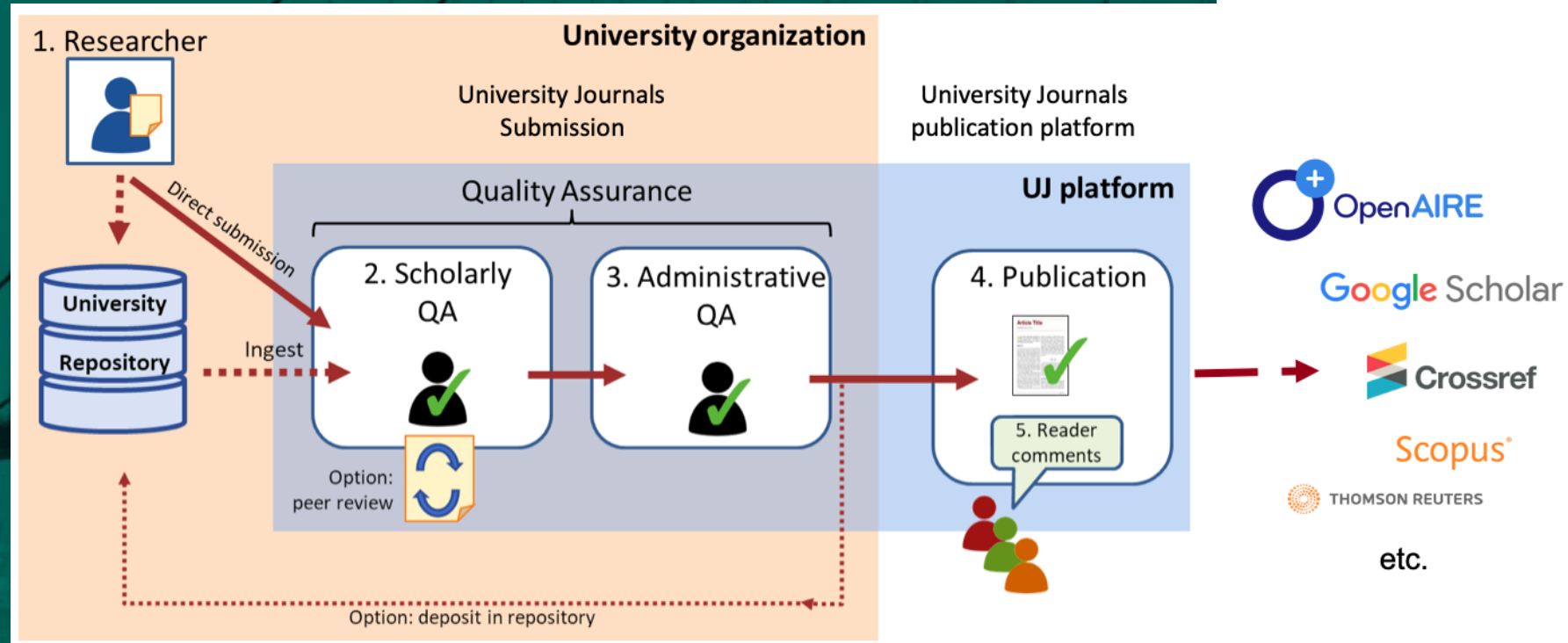
Aim of Peer Community In

"Peer Community in" (PCI) is a non-profit scientific organization that aims to create

Outros exemplos de publicação/revisão overlay

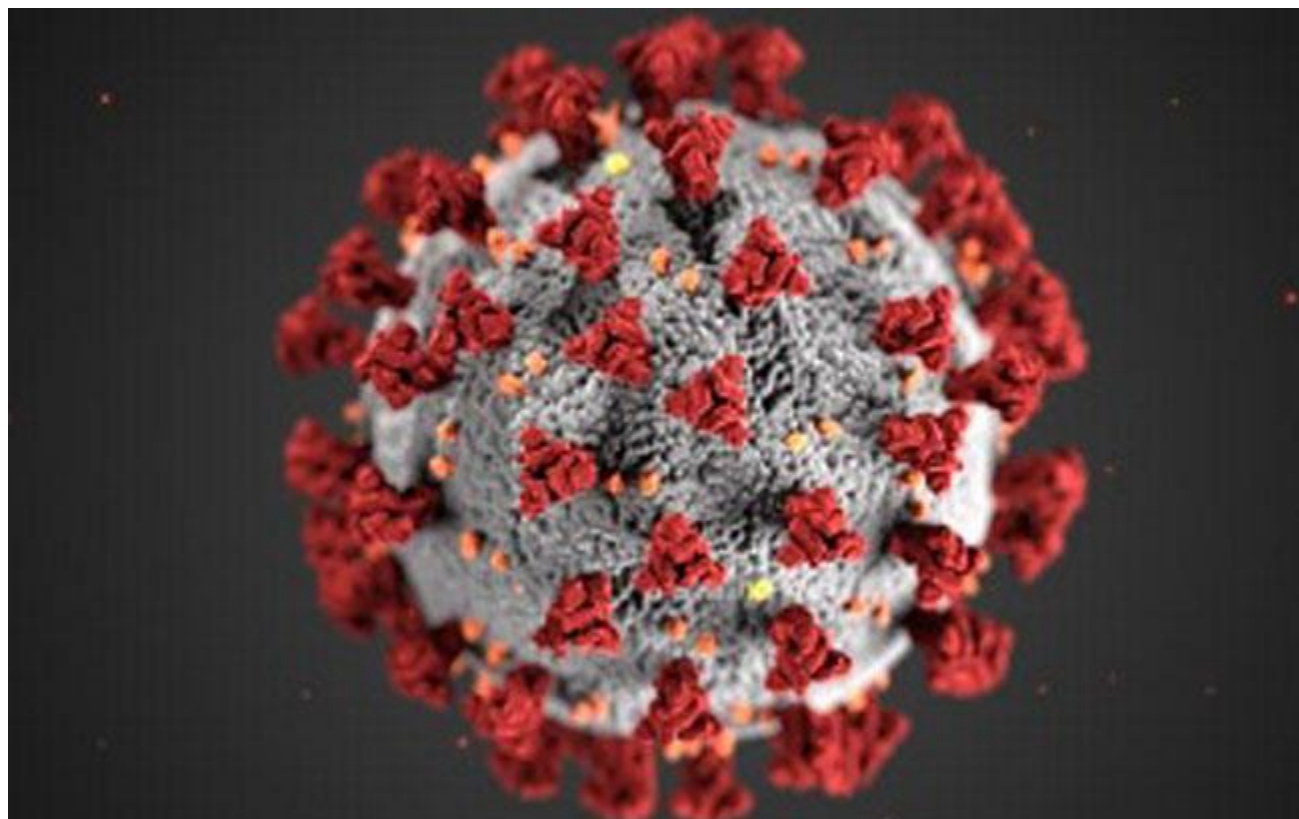
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University Journals

O impacto da COVID-19



Impacto da pandemia COVID-19

- **Concentração da investigação**

- From January to June 1st, 42,703 scholarly articles, 3105 clinical trials, 422 datasets, 272 patents, 757 policy documents were produced.
- As of September 26th, 147,889 publications, 5952 clinical trials, 2059 datasets, 797 patents, 2607 policy documents
- Source: <https://bit.ly/3jnOmMJ>

- **Crescimento do Acesso Aberto e das práticas de ciência aberta**

- Partilha de dados
- Publicação de preprints / Revisão rápida
- Revisão aberta
- Publicação overlay

Ciência Aberta em tempo de pandemia



"Normal imperatives like academic credit have been set aside. Online repositories make studies available months ahead of journals. Researchers have identified and shared hundreds of viral genome sequences. More than 200 clinical trials have been launched, bringing together hospitals and laboratories around the globe."

Ciência Aberta em tempo de pandemia

 SITES FFMS [PORDATA](#)

 PT   

 com David Marçal 2 ABRIL 2020

  EM DIRECTO A PARTIR DE FFMS LIVE



PEDRO SANTOS GUERREIRO DAVID MARÇAL

O PAÍS QUE SE SEGUE – “COVID-19: MITOS E FACTOS CIENTÍFICOS”

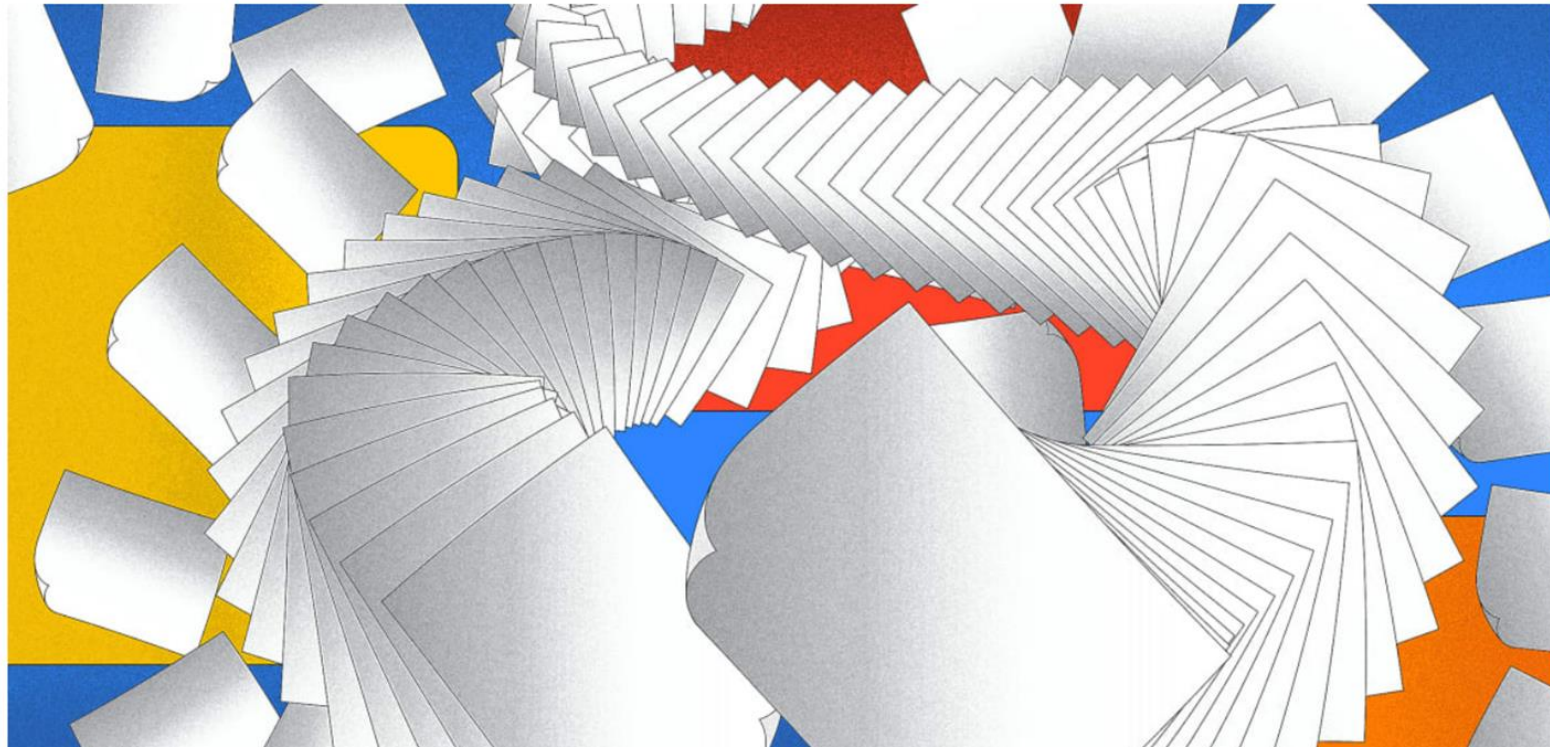
Vivemos hoje um momento de Ciência Aberta sem precedentes, no qual os investigadores estão "a entregar os seus diamantes para que outros cientistas os lapidem".

David Marçal

08-05-20 | WORLD CHANGING IDEAS

How the COVID-19 crisis has prompted a revolution in scientific publishing

Preprint servers have existed for decades, but the fight against the coronavirus has seen their use soar. They're changing how science is done—but need important guardrails.



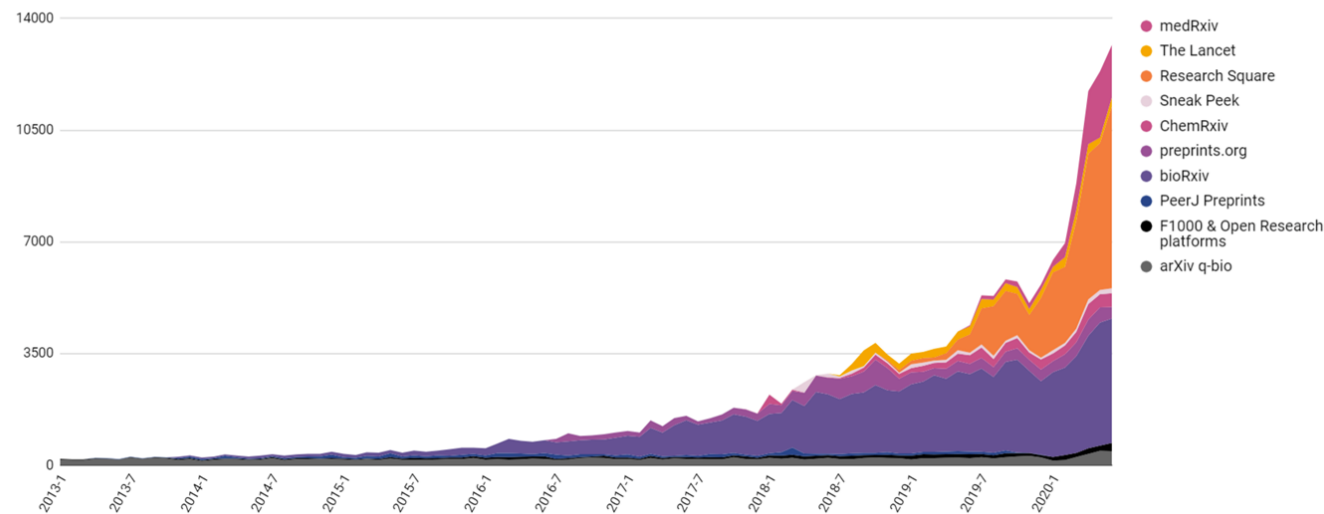
Impacto da pandemia COVID-19

Aumento significativo dos *preprints*, especialmente no campo biomédico, **em termos absolutos, em peso relativo** no total de publicações, e **na visibilidade e impacto**, não só no impacto académico (citações), mas especialmente no impacto social (Altmetrics, meios de comunicação, redes sociais);



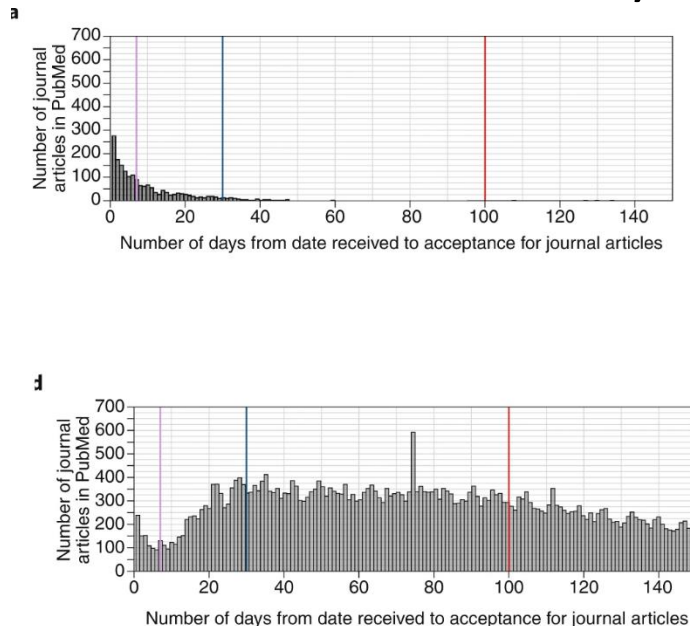
Biomedical preprints per month through 2020-06

Sources: Jordan Anaya (PrePubMed), Naomi Penfold, EuropePMC, arXiv, Crossref, SSRN



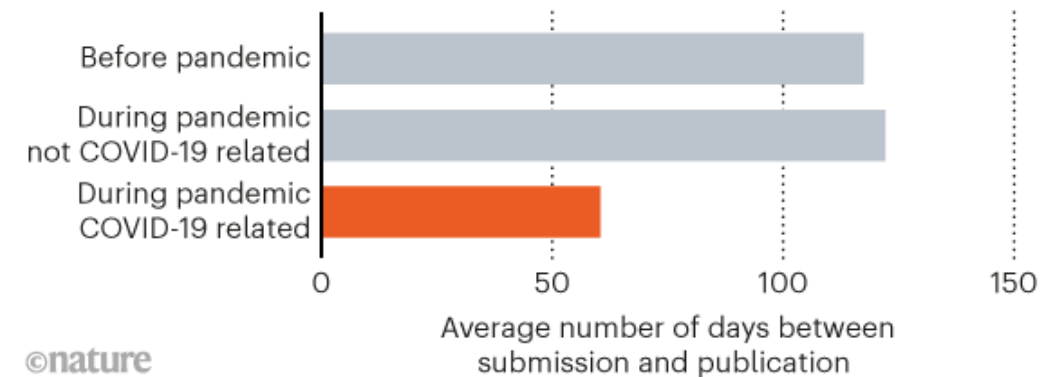
Impacto da pandemia COVID-19

Redução significativa no tempo de publicação dos artigos COVID-19
(estudo constatou uma mediana de 6 dias desde a submissão até à publicação, em comparação com mais de 100 dias para todos os artigos nas mesmas revistas, outro reportou redução de de 117 para 60 dias em média)



RAPID REVIEW

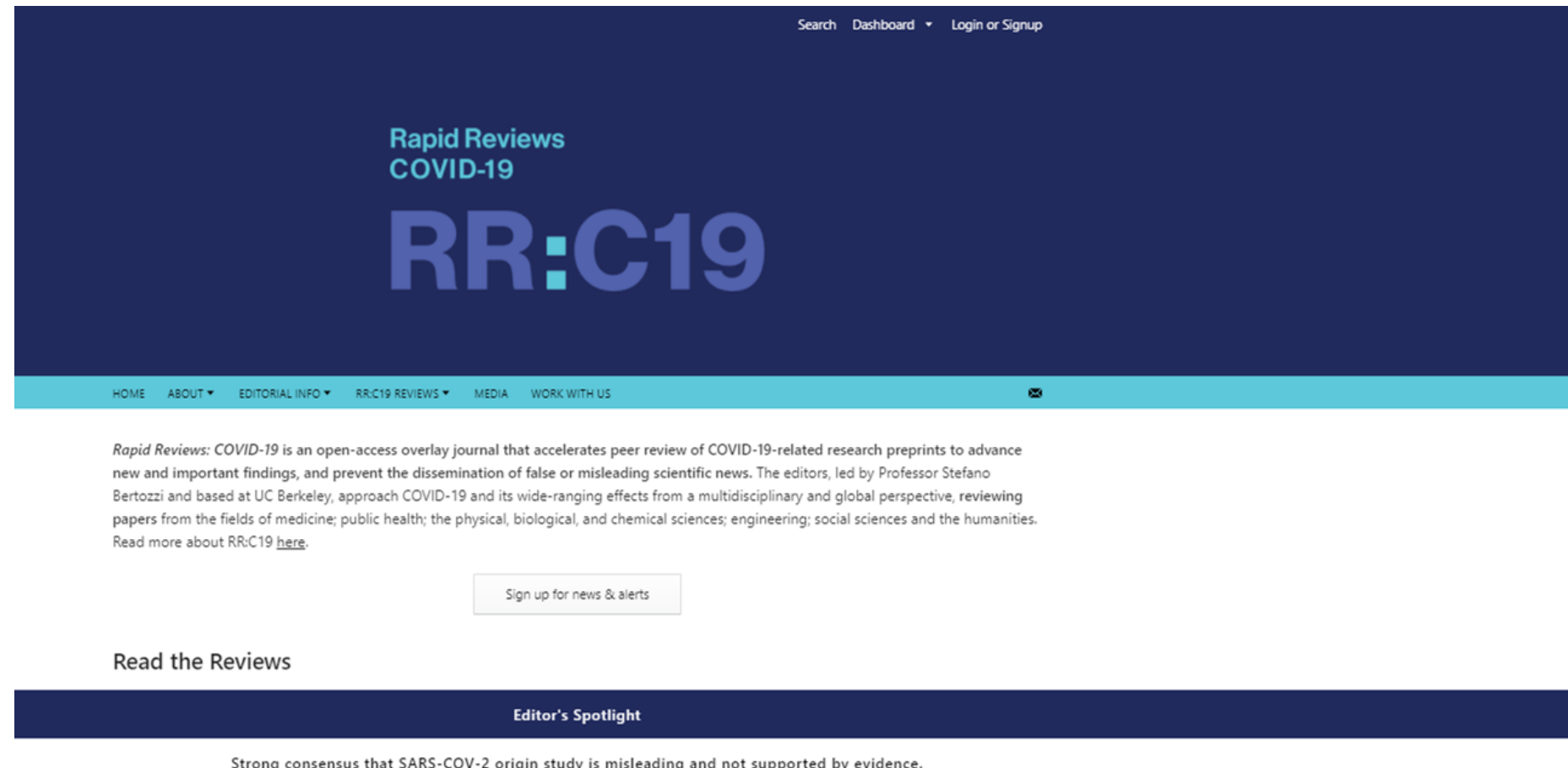
Peer-reviewed journals have accelerated publication of studies on the coronavirus. One analysis of 14 titles, mainly in virology, found that the time to publish had dropped from 117 to 60 days.



a, COVID-19 articles. **d**, Articles published in the same journals in 2019 in which COVID-19 articles were published

Impacto da pandemia COVID-19

Várias iniciativas e ferramentas inovadoras, relacionadas com a pesquisa e recuperação, divulgação e publicação, controlo de qualidade, incluindo publicação overlay



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Rapid Reviews COVID-19 (RR:C19) journal. The header is dark blue with navigation links: Search, Dashboard, and Login or Signup. The main content area is also dark blue, featuring the journal's title 'Rapid Reviews COVID-19' and the large logo 'RR:C19'. Below this is a light blue navigation bar with links: HOME, ABOUT, EDITORIAL INFO, RR:C19 REVIEWS, MEDIA, and WORK WITH US, along with an email icon. The main text describes the journal as an open-access overlay journal that accelerates peer review of COVID-19-related research preprints. It mentions the editors, led by Professor Stefano Bertozzi at UC Berkeley, and lists the fields of research covered: medicine, public health, physical, biological, and chemical sciences, engineering, social sciences, and the humanities. A link to 'Read more about RR:C19 here' is provided. Below the text is a button labeled 'Sign up for news & alerts'. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Read the Reviews' and a dark blue footer with the text 'Editor's Spotlight' and a statement: 'Strong consensus that SARS-COV-2 origin study is misleading and not supported by evidence.'

Search Dashboard Login or Signup

Rapid Reviews
COVID-19

RR:C19

HOME ABOUT EDITORIAL INFO RR:C19 REVIEWS MEDIA WORK WITH US

Rapid Reviews: COVID-19 is an open-access overlay journal that accelerates peer review of COVID-19-related research preprints to advance new and important findings, and prevent the dissemination of false or misleading scientific news. The editors, led by Professor Stefano Bertozzi and based at UC Berkeley, approach COVID-19 and its wide-ranging effects from a multidisciplinary and global perspective, reviewing papers from the fields of medicine; public health; the physical, biological, and chemical sciences; engineering; social sciences and the humanities. Read more about RR:C19 [here](#).

Sign up for news & alerts

Read the Reviews

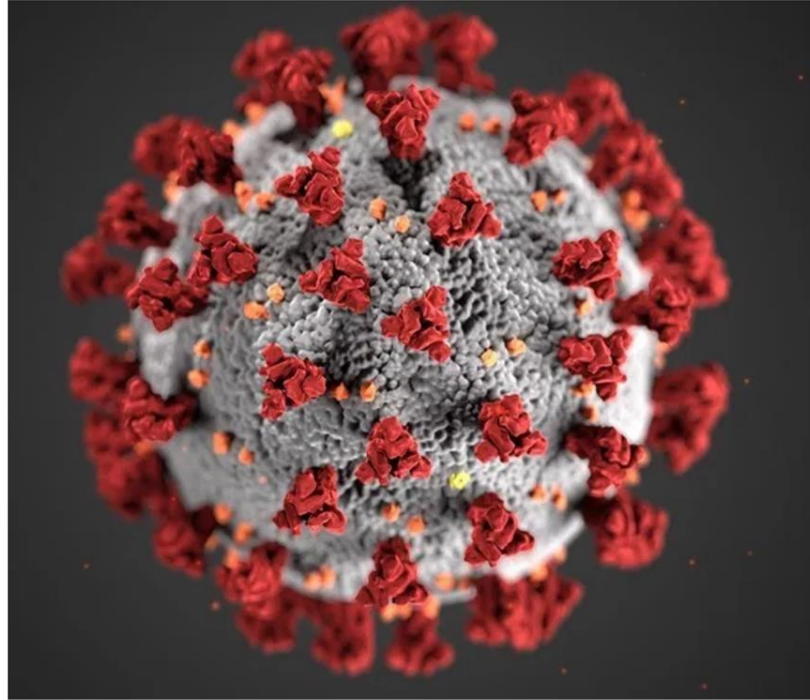
Editor's Spotlight

Strong consensus that SARS-COV-2 origin study is misleading and not supported by evidence.

Divulgação rápida e aberta vs. Revisão por pares e controlo de qualidade



Retracted coronavirus (COVID-19) papers



via CDC

We've been tracking retractions of papers about COVID-19 as part of our [database](#). Here's a running list, which will be updated as needed. (For some context on these figures, see our [letter in *Accountability in Research*](#). Also see a note about the terminology regarding preprint servers at the end.)

An “alarming” and “exceptionally high” rate of COVID-19 retractions?

Alison Abris, Adam Marcus & Ivan Oransky 

Não necessariamente!

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 Download citation  <https://doi.org/10.1080/08989621.2020.1793675>



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ABSTRACT

More than 20 papers about COVID-19 have been retracted at the time of this writing. It is premature, however, to conclude that such work is being retracted at higher rates than the rest of the literature.

KEYWORDS: [Retractions](#), [COVID-19](#)

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A comunicação e publicação acadêmica

Antes da pandemia	Durante a pandemia
Foco na competição pelo prestígio e o impacto acadêmico	Foco na colaboração e partilha para obter impacto societal
Foco em investigação “publicável” nas diferentes áreas e disciplinas	Foco em investigação relevante e concentração em temas relacionados com a pandemia
Foco quase exclusivo nos canais “tradicionais” (revistas, conferências e monografias, dependendo das áreas)	Uso de canais e modelos inovadores de publicação e disseminação (<i>preprints</i> , revisão por pares aberta, revistas <i>overlay</i> , redes sociais, etc.)
Publicação do maior número possível de artigos nas revistas de maior fator de impacto possível	Publicação e partilha de resultados tão rápida e abertamente quanto possível
A maior parte dos resultados (publicações, dados, etc.) não estão disponíveis em acesso aberto e não podem ser reutilizados	A maioria dos resultados são disponibilizados em acesso aberto e de modo a permitir a sua reutilização.

Um virar de página na comunicação científica?

“Sometimes there’s a long period of time without a lot of change, and then things accumulate and suddenly there’s literally a revolution that changes everybody’s thinking, that alters the way we understand our world,” Doudna said. “I think we’re in that moment right now.”

<https://mimicnews.com/3-ways-science-will-never-be-the-same-after-covid-19>



“Sim, a tempestade vai passar, a humanidade sobreviverá, a maioria de nós ainda estaremos vivos — mas habitaremos um mundo diferente.

Muitas medidas de emergência a curto prazo tornar-se-ão um aspecto da vida. Essa é a natureza das emergências. Aceleraram processos históricos.” - YUVAL NOAH HARARI

Será que a adoção das práticas abertas e colaborativas vai permanecer após a pandemia?

O que podemos fazer para que as alterações conjunturais se transformem em estruturais?



Muito Obrigado!

Questões e debate

The screenshot shows a social media-style post with a dark background featuring a complex network of white lines and nodes. On the left, a vertical list of names is displayed: Kathleen Shearer, Eloy Rodrigues, Bianca Amaro, William Nixon, Dr Daisy Selematsela, Martha Whitehead, Kazutsuna Yamaji, and Wolfram Horstmann. Below the names is the date 'September 24th, 2020'. To the right of the names, the main text of the post reads: 'COVID-19 has profoundly changed the way we conduct and share research. Let's not return to business as usual when the pandemic is over!'. Below this text, it says '4 comments | 70 shares' and 'Estimated reading time: 4 minutes'. At the bottom left of the post, there are four red circular icons: a printer, an envelope, a Facebook 'f', and a Twitter bird. To the right of these icons, a paragraph of text reads: 'COVID-19 has led to rapid and open sharing of research outputs. But will this new, radically open research communications paradigm result in permanent change? Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR) executive board members, Kathleen Shearer, Eloy Rodrigues, Bianca Amaro, Wolfram Horstmann, William Nixon, Daisy Selematsela, Martha Whitehead and Kazu Yamaji, argue that the new research climate proves that longstanding shortcomings regarding the time and cost of research can be overcome with enough political will, and that maintaining a culture of

<https://bit.ly/350HTI5>