

from Open Access to FAIR

(The proposed topics of FAIR mainly focus on technology issues, such as making data FAIR in a machine-actionable way or generating automated metadata, not only by humans but also by algorithms. Nevertheless, how to impose FAIR principles on the researchers and research institutions to make their data easily findable and accessible is indeed a policy issue, and a governance or a guideline is necessary for facilitating FAIR.

If you kindly allow me to focus on the imposition of the FAIR principles and the policy issues, I would like to prepare a draft of my talk for the session on FAIR. The following is an abstract for my talk.)

The freedom in cyberspace is essential these days for interactive scientific research. The freedom includes Open Access, which allows the researchers to search, access, and download any articles which are published and uploaded on internet. More or less, the access has been open to a limited people (members of a particular academic society with annual memberships, or who pay subscription fees for the journals, or who are willing to pay for each download). This kind of closedness led to the accident of WASET.

Nowadays, Open Access is widely accepted and established by many academic societies and the relevant publishers as well.

And Open Access has been evolved to Open Data, and to Open Science. In between, the principle of FAIR came in. Many governments and international organizations are engaged in establishing and imposing the FAIR principles to the scientific data trade and distributions in cyberspace.

I would like to introduce the flowchart from Open Access to FAIR principles, and compare the OECD version of the FAIR principles with those of UNESCO. Also, I would like to report the stance of Korean government toward the FAIR principles.

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