

How to Cite

Das, Anup Kumar (2015). *Advocacy for Open Access*. In: Mishra, S. & Satija, M.P. (eds.), *Introduction to Open Access [Open Access for Library Schools, 1]*. Paris: UNESCO, pp. 43-54. ISBN 9789231000744.

UNIT 4 ADVOCACY FOR OPEN ACCESS

Structure

- 4.0 Introduction
- 4.1 Learning Outcomes
- 4.2 Open Access Advocacy
- 4.3 Training and Development
- 4.4 Let Us Sum Up
- 4.5 Check Your Progress

4.0 INTRODUCTION

In the scholarly communications world, the concept of open access publishing has proliferated at faster pace since the global open access declarations such as the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) in February 2002 and the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities in October 2003. After one decade of these two epoch-making declarations, we see growing instances of open access resources due to collective efforts put by the advocacy organizations, advocacy groups and individual advocates for open access. As a library and information professional, all you need to do is to promote creation, deployment, mobilization and utilization of OA resources to your users groups, particularly to young researchers, academics and students communities. Some countries also have started social movements with appropriate national legislations promoting students' access to research, as well as taxpayers' access to public funded research. There are also advocacy groups in different geographical regions, who are trying hard to influence their respective national legislators and policymakers in making open access a national mandate for achieving universal access to research literature. Recent two European projects aim at engaging academic researchers in creating and contributing OA literature out of their public-funded research projects.

In this Unit, various global advocacy initiatives are briefly discussed to help the library and information professionals in strengthening their efforts in sensitizing, awareness raising and promoting the concept of open access to knowledge at the local and national level.

4.1 LEARNING OUTCOMES

After going through the unit, you are expected to be able to:

- Identify key advocacy organizations and their initiatives to promote open access to various stakeholders;
- Identify key stakeholders to promote Open Access, and identify their needs; and
- Prepare appropriate advocacy campaign and training programmes for the stakeholders.

4.2 OPEN ACCESS ADVOCACY

Open Access Advocacy is considered as one of the significant strategies to promote open access. Other two strategies, as given by Swan (2012), are policy-oriented and infrastructure development. These three strategies are pursued at institutional, national, regional and international level. Text Box 4.1 gives you an understanding how open access advocacy can be planned, designed and implemented for promoting OA in your respective institution, country and region.

Text Box 4.1: Open Access Advocacy-based Strategies

Strategies based on advocacy have focused on two main things – creating an evidence base for the benefits of Open Access, and making the case to policymakers, funders and research managers.

The BOAI was an early, formal advocacy initiative. Published in 2002, it set the direction for Open Access advocacy for the rest of the decade. Funded in its conceptualisation by the Open Society Institute (now called Open Society Foundations), the BOAI provided in a few, clear, unambiguous paragraphs a description and set of aims that advocates could coalesce around and use to promote the ideas about opening up science. The Initiative can be signed by institutions and foundations that commit to its aims and remains an influential advocacy tool for Open Access alongside the Berlin Declaration (which also collects signatures of commitment from institutions).

Since 2002, there has been increasing intensity in advocacy activity. Organisations specifically established to promote Open Access have emerged, some with an international remit, some operating within national or regional boundaries. The evidence base for the benefits of Open Access has been growing, demonstrating the value of access to scientific information not just for scientists but for other constituencies, too.

Advocacy targets are policymakers, researchers and, increasingly, students who are receptive to the notion of openness, are open to the development of better ways of communicating science and are the scientists of the future. Culture change is taking root in the young scientists of today. The student ‘Free Culture’ movement and the ‘Right To Research Coalition’ are examples of student activism with respect to opening up science. The research library community has a strong voice in Open Access advocacy, as would be expected. SPARC (and its European and Japanese counterparts) is a highly effective advocacy organisation that has effected change at many levels. The European research library network, LIBER, and EIFL (Electronic Information for Libraries). There are also actors that have arisen from the research community itself, including from the ranks of senior management: Enabling Open Scholarship, an international organisation of university managers promoting the principles and practices of open scholarship, is one such.

Advocacy is not limited to dedicated organisations, though. It takes place on the ground, locally across the world. The launch of Open Access Day in 2008 by the Public Library of Science was so successful that the next year the event lasted a week and has done so ever since. In 2010, Open Access Week involved thousands of events in 90 countries and the movement is growing even bigger.

Source: Swan, Alma (2012). *Policy Guidelines for the Development and Promotion of Open Access*. Paris: UNESCO.

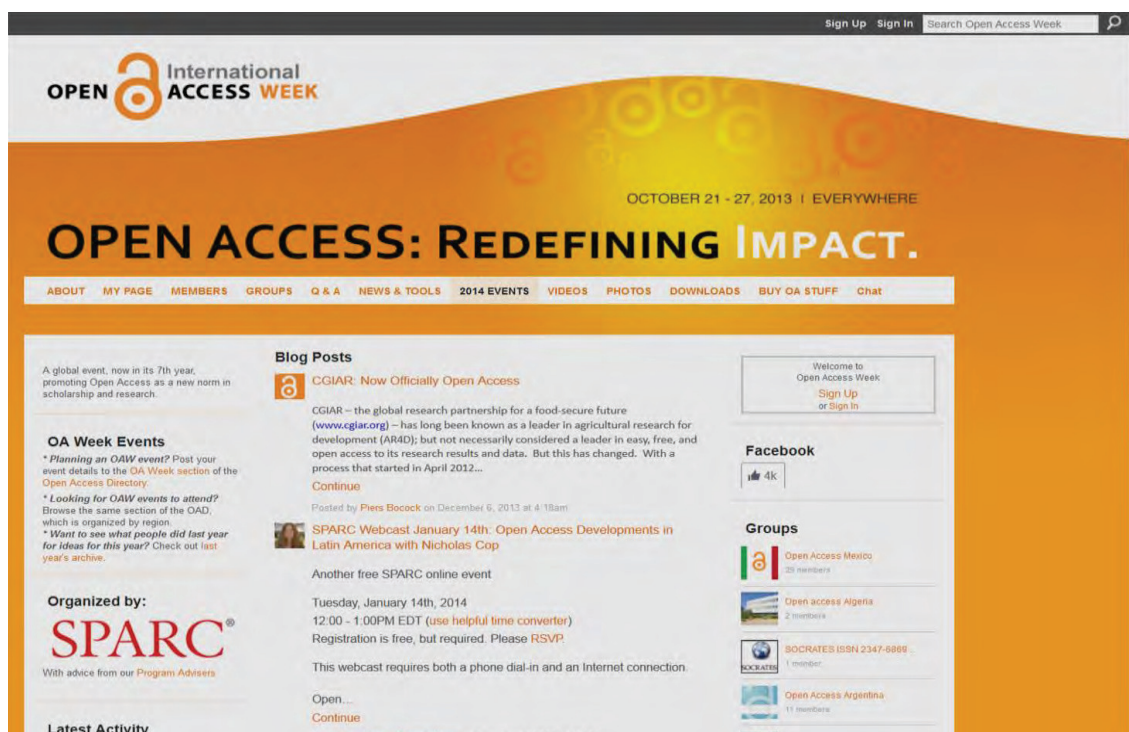


Figure 4.1: Website of the International Open Access Week

4.2.1 International Open Access Week – Global Celebration

The International Open Access Week, initiated in 2008 by the Public Library of Science (PLoS), is celebrated worldwide every year in the month of October for advocacy, policy campaign, promotion and awareness raising on issues related to open access to scholarly literature, open science data and self-archiving. There are instances of stakeholders' participation in events around the OA Week and their interactions help them in clearing doubts of the audiences and prospective OA contributors. This Week also helps in engaging students, young learners, young scholars and early career researchers for attracting them in creation and utilization of open access literature. Many intergovernmental agencies such as United Nations, UNESCO, World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and several international civil society organizations have been celebrating OA Week globally as well as locally for actively promoting OA knowledge resources produced by them and their partner organizations.

Figure 4.1 shows website of the International Open Access Week available at OpenAccessWeek.org. This website is being supported by the SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) and few other OA advocacy organizations. This website aggregates list of OA Week events organized around the world, videos, photos, promotional pamphlets and brochures, e-groups, social media posts, blog posts, news, tools, merchandises and other resources helpful to OA stakeholders and practitioners. This website has also created promotional materials for outreaching to different target audiences. Some popular titles of international handouts are namely:

- A Very Brief Introduction to Open Access

- What Faculty can do to promote Open Access
- What Librarians can do to promote Open Access
- What Research Funders can do to promote Open Access
- What Universities and Administrators can do to promote Open Access.

Text Boxes 4.2 and 4.3 elaborate international handouts on what you can do to promote open access, particularly for the librarians and university administrators. These lists were initially prepared by OA thinkers and think tanks, namely Peter Suber, Stevan Harnad and Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI). Later conveners of International OA Week have created adapted versions of these handouts to suit their regional and national purposes. These Text Boxes only provide some bullet points. You can get further details on each point from the respective handout.

Text Box 4.2: Open Access Week Discusses *What you can do to promote open access*

What Librarians Can Do to Promote Open Access

- Launch an open-access, OAI-compliant institutional e-print archive, for both texts and data.
- Help faculty deposit their research articles in the institutional archive.
- Consider publishing an open-access journal.
- Consider rejecting the big deal, or cancelling journals that cannot justify their high prices, and issue a public statement explaining why.
- Help OA journals launched at the university become known to other libraries, indexing services, potential funders, potential authors, and potential readers.
- Include OA journals in the library catalogue.
- Offer to assure the long-term preservation of some specific body of OA content.
- Undertake digitization, access, and preservation projects not only for faculty, but for local groups, e.g. non-profits, community organizations, museums, galleries, libraries. Show the benefits of OA to the non-academic community surrounding the university, especially the non-profit community.
- Negotiate with vendors of priced electronic content (journals and databases) for full access by walk-in patrons.
- Annotate OA articles and books with their metadata.
- Help design impact measurements (like e.g. citation correlator) that take advantage of the many new kinds of usage data available for OA sources.
- Inform faculty in biomedicine at your institution about the NIH public-access policy.
- Join SPARC [www.arl.org/sparc/], a consortium of academic libraries actively promoting OA.
- Join the Alliance for Taxpayer Access (ATA) [Taxpayeraccess.org], a coalition of U.S.-based non-profit organizations working for OA to publicly-funded research. If you can persuade your university as a whole to join the ATA, then do that as well.

Source: *What Librarians Can Do to Promote Open Access*³⁰

³⁰ <http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/do.htm#librarians>

What Universities and Administrators Can Do to Promote Open Access

- Adopt a policy: in hiring, promotion, and tenure, the university will give due weight to all peer-reviewed publications, regardless of price or medium.
- Adopt a policy: faculty who publish articles must either (1) retain copyright, and transfer only the right of first print and electronic publication, or (2) transfer copyright but retain the right of postprint archiving.
- Adopt a policy: when faculty cannot get the funds to pay the processing fee charged by an OA journal from their research grant, then the university will pay the fee.
- See to it that the university launches an open-access, OAI-compliant archive.
- Adopt policies encouraging or requiring faculty to fill the institutional archive with their research articles and preprints.
- Adopt a policy: all theses and dissertations, upon acceptance, must be made openly accessible, for example, through the institutional repository or one of the multi-institutional OA archives for theses and dissertations.
- Adopt a policy: all conferences hosted at your university will provide open access to their presentations or proceedings, even if the conference also chooses to publish them in a priced journal or book. This is compatible with charging a registration fee for the conference.
- Adopt a policy: all journals hosted or published by your university will either be OA or take steps to be friendlier to OA. For example, see the list of what journals can do.
- Support, even reward, faculty who launch OA journals.
- Consider buying an institutional membership in BioMed Central, or an institutional membership or sponsorship in the Public Library of Science.
- If your university uses DSpace, then consider joining the DSpace Federation.
- Sign the Budapest Open Access Initiative and/or sign the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge.

Source: What Universities and Administrators Can Do to Promote Open Access³¹

4.2.2 OA Blogs for OA Advocacy

Several open access blogs are being created and maintained globally by OA thinkers, campaigners and practitioners. These blogs serve the purposes of advocacy, public policy campaigns and sharing news of current affairs related to open access movement. Some of the most visible and creditable blogs are namely:

- Peter Suber's Blog³²
- Open Access News: News from the open access movement (Peter Suber's former blog, May 2002 – April 2010)³³

³¹ <http://www.openaccessweek.org/page/englishhigh-resolution-1>

³² <https://plus.google.com/+PeterSuber>

³³ <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/fosblog.html>

- Open Access Archivangelism by Stevan Harnad³⁴
- SPARC Blog³⁵
- Scholarly Open Access: Critical Analysis of Scholarly Open Access Publishing, by Jeffrey Beall³⁶
- OASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association) Blog³⁷
- Open Access Week Blog³⁸
- ACD Blog, by IFLA Acquisition & Collection Development (ACD) Section³⁹
- BioMed Central Blog⁴⁰
- PLOS Blogs⁴¹
- SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online) Blog⁴²
- Open Access India: Advocating Open Access in India⁴³

In addition to blogs, there are several microblog sites spreading awareness on OA research literature and strengthening OA advocacy efforts. Examples of microblogs related to OA advocacy can be discovered in Twitter.com using hashtags #OpenAccess, #OA, #OAWeek, #OpenScience, #OApublishing, #OAAadvocacy, etc. You can find several individuals and organizations are involved in OA advocacy in blogospheres and other social media spaces for reaching out to millions of researchers and academics.

4.2.3 OA Advocacy Organizations and Initiatives

Open Access Directory⁴⁴ has prepared an online directory of Advocacy Organizations for OA. These organizations make OA advocacy a significant part of their mission. Their advocacy efforts go beyond providing OA or promoting OA. Some of the globally significant advocacy organizations and initiatives are briefly described below.

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC): The SPARC, launched in 1998, is an international alliance of academic and research libraries working to create a more open system of scholarly communication. It supports the immediate, barrier-free online availability of scholarly and scientific research articles, coupled with the rights to reuse these articles fully in the digital environment, and supports practices and policies that enable this. The SPARC is involved in many transnational OA public policymaking and acting as pressure group for achieving open access to

³⁴ <http://openaccess.eprints.org>

³⁵ <http://www.sparc.arl.org/blog>

³⁶ <http://scholarlyoa.com>

³⁷ <http://oaspa.org/blog/>

³⁸ <http://www.openaccessweek.org/profiles/blog/list>

³⁹ <http://blogs.ifla.org/acd/>

⁴⁰ <http://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/>

⁴¹ <http://blogs.plos.org/>

⁴² <http://blog.scielo.org/>

⁴³ <http://oaindia2013.wordpress.com>

⁴⁴ http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Advocacy_organizations_for_OA

scholarly communication. The SPARC supports a robust advocacy program supporting policy changes at the local, state, national, regional and international levels. It publishes *SPARC Open Access Newsletter*, which is a monthly newsletter authored by Peter Suber and offers news and analysis of the global open access movement. Peter Suber has been promoting global open access movement since May 2002 through his Open Access News Blog, later he migrated to Google+ platform (<http://plus.google.com/u/0/+PeterSuber/>). SPARC also maintains an email-based global OA discussion forum called SPARC Open Access Forum for dissemination of information related to SPARC activities and campaigns. SPARC now has three distinct geographical presences, namely, SPARC North America, SPARC Europe (launched in 2001) and SPARC Japan (launched in 2006). The SPARC spearheads many alliances, coalitions and public campaigns for promoting open access. Some of their OA leadership initiatives and campaigns include:

- Coalition for Open Access Policy Institutions (COAPI) [Sparc.arl.org/COAPI/], launched in 2011, is focused on the implementation of university OA policies in North America;
- Alliance for Taxpayer Access (ATA) [TaxPayerAccess.org], launched in 2011 with its motto “We Support Taxpayer Access to Publicly Funded Research”, is focused on OA for publicly-funded research in the United States of America;
- Right to Research Coalition [RightToResearch.org], launched in 2009 with its motto “Access to Research is a Student Right”, is focused on OA to research literature to student communities in the United States, and
- Support the FASTR Act 2013 (Fair Access to Science and Technology Research) – a public campaign in the United States.

Electronic Information for Libraries (EIFL.net): The EIFL, launched in 1999, is focused on OA in developing and transition countries. It has a dedicated OA Programme titled “EIFL-OA: Open Access”. Some of the overarching action lines of EIFL-OA include:

- Building capacity to launch open access repositories and to ensure their long-term sustainability;
- Offering training, supporting knowledge sharing, and providing expertise on open access policies and practices (open access journals, open access repositories, open access books, open data and open educational resources);
- Empowering librarians and library professionals, scholars, educators and students to become open access advocates; and
- Advocating nationally and internationally for the adoption of open access policies and mandates.

The EIFL has recently introduced EIFL-OA Advocacy Campaign grants for encouraging and supporting the national and institutional open access advocacy campaigns and to support publishing initiatives. The grantees of this grant are chosen from open access practitioners located in developing countries. In addition to OA advocacy, EIFL-OA has been able to strengthen

capacity and capability of information professionals in developing countries for their lifelong association with OA initiatives in their respective countries.

International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP) [www.inasp.info]: INASP, launched in 1992, is a focused on improving availability in developing countries, including through OA. Similar to EIFL, INASP has made significant contributions in capacity building of library, information and publishing professionals in developing countries, enabling them in building OA institutional repositories and OA journals in their respective countries.

Enabling Open Scholarship (EOS) [www.openscholarship.org]: EOS is a major advocacy organization for university OA policies. It was launched as EurOpenScholar in October 2007, later it was re-launched as EOS in September 2009. It is an organisation for universities and research institutions worldwide. It promotes the principles of open scholarship and open science amongst the university managers and policymakers.

Some other global portals for promoting OA, endorsed by several OA advocates, include:

- Open Access Scholarly Information Sourcebook [www.openoasis.org]
- ROARMAP (Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies) [Roarmap.eprints.org]

4.3 TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In earlier section, you have learned that various organizations are engaged in promoting open access to knowledge. Infrastructure development is one of the key strategies in promotion of open access. Capacity building of library, information and publishing professionals through various training programmes helps in infrastructure development in their respective institution or country. Training is essential for strategic planning and maintaining open access infrastructure in the institution or country concerned.

Nowadays, a number of open source software (OSS) are frequently used for establishing open access institutional repositories, OA journals and OA conferences. Examples of most popular OSS are namely, DSpace (DSpace.org), EPrints (EPrints.org), Open Journal Systems (OJS). While DSpace and Eprints are used in building OA institutional repositories, OJS is used for establishing OA journal portals.

Open Journal Systems (OJS) is a journal management and publishing system, developed and launched by the Public Knowledge Project (PKP) in 2001 to expand and improve access to research. PKP also have developed two more useful OSS for OA practitioners, namely, Open Conference Systems (OCS) and Open Harvester Systems (OHS). OCS is a web publishing tool for scholarly conferences. OHS is a free metadata indexing system that helps in indexing the metadata from Open Archives Initiative (OAI)-compliant OA

digital archives or institutional repositories. A few other related software are also available for maintaining open access knowledge repositories and OA digital archives.

DSpace, EPrints and OJS have been already included in the graduate curricula of many library schools and information schools around the world. However, senior library and information professionals need to develop competencies and technical skills in handling these software on day-to-day basis while maintaining OA infrastructure in their respective institutions. Various institutions, organizations and professional associations have introduced continuous education or lifelong learning or professional training programmes on use of these OSS in maintaining OA infrastructure. Recently, international organizations such as INASP, EIFL.net, SPARC and UNESCO, have supported organizing training workshops for capacity building of information professionals and journal editorial staff members, around the world more particularly in developing countries.

There are also instances of launching MOOCs (massive online courses), e-learning courses, distance learning (ODL) courses, open courseware (OCW), and open educational resources (OER) in the relevant areas for skills development in open access and open science. Some courses are also planned targeting academic researchers in improving their understanding on open access to scholarly literature.

4.3.1 FOSTER – Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research

Recently, the European Union (EU)'s Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Development (FP7) funded project FOSTER was launched in 2014, which aims to set in place sustainable mechanisms for EU researchers to foster open science in their daily workflow. It is aligned with another FP7 funded project PASTEUR4OA "Open Access Policy Alignment Strategies for European Union Research" [Pasteur4OA.eu]. Two overarching objectives of FOSTER are to (i) Integrate open access principles and practice in the current research workflow by targeting the young researcher training environment, and (ii) Strengthen the institutional training capacity to foster compliance with the open access policies of the European Research Area (ERA) and Horizon 2020 (beyond the FOSTER project). Several OA practicing organizations, e.g., SPARC Europe, eIFL.net and LIBER (Association of European Research Libraries) are associated with both FOSTER and PASTEUR4OA projects.

While FOSTER is facilitating the adoption, reinforcement and implementation of OA policies in the European region, other regions across the world need to have similar initiatives for engaging and nurturing young researchers towards a larger global OA ecology.

4.4 LET US SUM UP

In this Unit, you have learnt about different advocacy initiatives across the world for engaging different stakeholders in open access ecology and promoting open access publishing initiatives in their respective institution, country and region. Open access requires active participation of library, information and publishing professionals. They hold key portfolios in OA infrastructure development. Thus, successful deployment of OA infrastructure requires fulfilment of training needs of key portfolio holders. On the other hand, young researchers and academics are primary contributors in OA knowledge creation. Some of them are adequately aware of gold and green OA publishing models, whereas many others – particularly who are newcomers in academic research arena – need to be sensitized. Young researchers should be made aware of open access mandates of their funders and institutions. How to get published in OA publishing channels needs to be demonstrated to young researchers as well.

4.5 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- a) Identify five Open Access promotional events in your country or region, using OpenAccessWeek.org website.
-
-
-
-
- b) Identify five key Open Access advocacy organizations in country or region, using OpenAccessWeek.org website or other website.
-
-
-
-
- c) Find out five promotional handouts available in OpenAccessWeek.org website.
-
-
-
-

- d) Identify two popular open source software used for establishing open access institutional repositories.

.....

.....

.....

.....

- e) Where can you find online learning resources on open access to knowledge?

- i) Open Training Platform (OTP)
- ii) Curriki.org
- iii) Global Open Access Portal (GOAP)
- iv) All of the above

- f) Which coalition/ alliance does promote students' access to research?

- i) Alliance for Taxpayer Access
- ii) Right to Research Coalition
- iii) Coalition for Open Access Policy Institutions
- iv) None of the above

- g) Which coalition/ alliance does promote taxpayers' access to research?

- i) Right to Research Coalition
- ii) Alliance for Taxpayer Access
- iii) Coalition for Open Access Policy Institutions
- iv) None of the above

- h) Which organization did initiate the Alliance for Taxpayer Access?

- i) SPARC North America
- ii) SPARC Europe
- iii) SPARC Japan
- iv) SPARC Australia

- i) Which organization did initiate the public campaign for the FASTR (Fair Access to Science and Technology Research) Act 2013?

- i) SPARC Europe
- ii) SPARC North America
- iii) SPARC Japan
- iv) Biomed Central

- j) Which learning channels are introduced for open access training for library, information and publishing professionals?
- i) Massive Online Courses (MOOC)
 - ii) Distance Learning Courses (ODL)
 - iii) Open Educational Resources (OER)
 - iv) All of the above

ONLINE VIDEOS FOR SELF-LEARNING

There are a number of video tutorials available on topics discussed in this Unit. Some of the tutorials were developed by the organizations responsible for the respective OA advocacy, while some others were developed by reputed individuals championing open access best practices.

- *Budapest Open Access Initiative at 10 – Recommendations for the Next Ten Years*, by Alma Swan **Video**⁴⁵
- *Key Open Access Policy Initiatives in the US, Europe, and Australia* **Video**⁴⁶
- *Open Access and the Impact of Open on Research*, by the Right to Research Coalition **Video**⁴⁷
- *PubMed Central Celebrates its 20th Anniversary!* **Video**⁴⁸

⁴⁵ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqInyXuYGoQ>

⁴⁶ <http://vimeo.com/62555757>

⁴⁷ <http://vimeo.com/33610691>

⁴⁸ <http://blip.tv/sparc-north-america/pubmed-central-20th-anniversary-5261942>

Unit 2

- Q-(e) ii,
- Q-(f) iv,
- Q-(g) iii,
- Q-(h) ii,
- Q-(i) i.

Unit 3

- Q- (f) ii,
- Q- (g) iv,
- Q- (h) iii,
- Q- (i) i,
- Q- (j) iv.

Unit 4

- Q-(e) iv,
- Q-(f) ii,
- Q-(g) ii,
- Q-(h) i,
- Q-(i) ii,
- Q-(j) iv.

Unit 5

- Q-(f) i,
- Q-(g) ii,
- Q-(h) ii,
- Q-(i) iii,
- Q-(j) iv.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Advocacy** It is a political process by an individual or group which aims to influence public opinion, public-policy and resource allocation decisions within political, economic, and social systems and institutions. It can include many activities that a person or organization undertakes including media campaigns, public speaking, commissioning and publishing research.
- Altmetrics** Altmetrics is a new metrics proposed as an alternative to the widely used journal impact factor and personal citation indices such as h-index. The term altmetrics was proposed in 2010, as a generalization of article level metrics, and has its roots in the twitter #altmetrics hashtag.
- Article** The article influence determines the average influence of a

Influence® score	journal's articles over the first five years after publication. It is calculated by dividing a journal's EFS by the number of articles in the journal, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications.
Arts & Humanities Citation Index	It is the third commercially available citation index, launched in 1978 by the ISI. Now it is available with the WoS/ WoK platform.
Author Addendum	A legal instrument that modifies the publisher's agreement and allows you to keep key rights to your articles.
Author Rights	A bundle of rights which are part of copyright law, such as right to share, use, reuse, modify, perform and remix.
Capacity Building	It is a conceptual approach to development that focuses on understanding the obstacles that inhibit people, governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from realizing their developmental goals while enhancing the abilities that will allow them to achieve measurable and sustainable results. It is also referred to as capacity development.
Citation	It is a reference to a text or part of a text identifying the document in which it may be found.
Citation analysis	It is the examination of the frequency, patterns, and graphs of citations in articles and books. It uses citations in scholarly works to establish links to other works or other researchers. It is one of the most widely used methods of bibliometrics.
Citation Index	It is a bibliographic tool in print or electronic format that lists all referenced or cited source items published in a given time span.
Cited Half- Life	It is a measurement used to estimate the impact of a journal. It is the number of years, going back from the current year, that account for 50% of the total citations received by the cited journal in the current year. ISI developed this calculation to provide an indicator as to the long-term value of source items in a single journal publication.
Citing Half- Life	The number of journal publication years, going back from the current year that account for 50% of the total citations given by the citing journal in the current year. ISI developed this calculation to provide an indicator of the subtle changes in scope of a publication over the course of time.
Coalition	It is a pact or treaty among individuals or groups, during which they cooperate in joint action, each in their own self-interest, joining forces together for a common cause. This alliance may be temporary or a matter of convenience.
Copyleft	An arrangement whereby software or artistic work may be used, modified, and distributed freely on condition that anything derived from it is bound by the same conditions.

Copyright	The exclusive and assignable legal right, given to the originator or creator or author for a fixed number of years, to print, publish, perform, film, or record literary, artistic, or musical material.
Copyright Transfer Agreement	An agreement between authors and publishers, where authors transfer some exclusive rights to publishers.
Delayed OA	It offers free access after a specified period. A journal will make its articles freely available after a period of time, anywhere from 6 months to 2 years.
Digital Preservation	In library and archival science context, it is a formal endeavour to ensure that digital information of continuing value remains accessible and usable.
Eigenfactor® score	It is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals. References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that Eigenfactor Scores are not influenced by journal self-citation.
Gratis OA	It removes price barriers alone. It is free of charge, but not free of copyright, or licensing restrictions.
H-Index	It refers to Hirsch's H-Index, suggested by physicist Jorge E. Hirsch. It is the largest number h such that h publications have at least h citations.
Hybrid OA	It offers free availability of certain articles written by authors who choose to pay a publication charge or APC to make their articles OA immediately on publication, while the rest of the articles requires a subscription to access.
i10 Index	It, introduced in 2011 by Google Scholar, indicates the number of academic publications an author has written that have at least ten citations from others.
Institutional Repository	It is an online archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution. Usually it is in OA.
Journal Citation Reports	It is a tool, launched in 1975 by the ISI, for ranking academic journals analysing citations count, journal impact factor and journal immediacy index. Presently it has two annual editions for science and social sciences, based on SCI-E and SSCI.
Journal Immediacy Index	It is the average number of times that an article published in a specific year within a specific journal is cited over the course of that same year.
Journal	It is the number of current citations to articles published in a

Impact Factor	specific journal in a two year period divided by the total number of articles published in the same journal in the corresponding two year period.
Libre OA	It removes price barriers and at least some permission barriers as well. It is free of charge and expressly permits uses beyond fair use.
Licence to Publish	An exclusive right authors grant to publishers.
License	A permission or authorization that ensures licensors get the credit for their work.
Open Source Software	It is computer software with its source code made available and licensed with a license in which the copyright holder provides the rights to study change and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose.
Partial OA	It offers free availability of the journal's primary research articles, but access to other value-added content such as editorials and review articles requires a subscription.
Scholarly Journal	It is a peer-reviewed periodical publication in which scholarship relating to a particular academic discipline is published. Academic journals serve as forums for the introduction and presentation for scrutiny of new research, and the critique of existing research.
Science Citation Index	It is the first commercially available citation index, launched in 1964 by the ISI. Now it is available with the WoS/ WoK platform.
SCImago Journal Rank	It is a prestige metric based on the idea that 'all citations are not created equal'.
Scopus	It is the world's largest abstracting and citation database of peer-reviewed literature.
Selected OA	It offers free availability of selected articles of a journal issue, while the rest of the issue requires a subscription to access.
Self-Citation	It is a reference an author provide in a document to other documents written by himself/ herself.
Serials Crisis	A common phenomenon to describe the constant increase in subscription cost increases of many scholarly journals.
Short-term OA	It provides free access to articles for a short period after publication, after which they are only available to paid subscribers.
SNIP	It measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.
Social Science Citation Index	It is the second commercially available citation index, launched in 1972 by the ISI. Now it is available with the WoS/ WoK platform.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACD	IFLA Acquisition & Collection Development
A&HCI	Arts & Humanities Citation Index
AIS	Article Influence® score
ALM	Article Level Metrics
Altmetrics	Article Level Metrics
APC	Article Processing Charge
ATA	Alliance for Taxpayer Access
BBB	Budapest, Berlin and Bethesda OA declarations
BMC	BioMed Central
BOAI	Budapest Open Access Initiative
CC	Creative Commons
CC BY	Creative Commons Attribution
CC BY-NC	Creative Commons Attribution- Non-Commercial
CC BY-NC-ND	Creative Commons Attribution- Non-Commercial- No Derivatives
CC BY-NC-SA	Creative Commons Attribution- Non-Commercial- Share Alike
CC BY-ND	Creative Commons Attribution- No Derivatives
CC BY-SA	Creative Commons Attribution- Share Alike
CLOCKSS	Controlled LOCKSS
COAPI	Coalition for Open Access Policy Institutions
COPE	Committee on Publication Ethics
CTA	Copyright Transfer Agreement
DCC	Digital Curation Centre
DOAJ	Directory of Open Access Journals
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
DORA	San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment
DRM	Digital Rights Management
EFS	Eigenfactor® score
EIFL	Electronic Information for Libraries
EOS	Enabling Open Scholarship
ERA	European Research Area
ETD	Electronic Theses and Dissertations
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FASTR	Fair Access to Science and Technology Research

FOSTER	Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research
FP7	Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Development
FSF	Free Software Foundation
GPL	GNU General Public License
GSC	Google Scholar Citations
HC-Index	Contemporary H-Index
H-Index	Hirsch Index
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
I2S2	Infrastructure for Integration in Structural Sciences Project, U.K.
INASP	International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISI	Institute for Scientific Information, USA
JCR	Journal Citation Reports
JIF	Journal Impact Factor
JII	Journal Impact Factor
JISC	Joint Information Systems Committee, United Kingdom
LIBER	Association of European Research Libraries
LOCKSS	Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe
LTP	Licence to Publish
MOOC	Massive Online Courses
NDLTD	Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations
OA	Open Access
OAI	Open Archives Initiative
OASPA	Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association
OCC	Open Citations Corpus
OCS	Open Conference Systems
OCW	Open Courseware
ODL	Open and Distance Learning
OER	Open Educational Resources
OHS	Open Harvester Systems
OJS	Open Journal Systems
OpenDOAR	Directory of Open Repositories
OPL	Open Content License
OSS	Open Source Software
PKP	Public Knowledge Project
PLOS	Public Library of Science
PLOS ALM	PLOS Article Level Metrics.
PMC	PubMed Central

POP	Publish or Perish software
R&D	Research and Development
RLUK	Research Libraries in the UK and Ireland
ROARMAP	Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies
RoMEO	Rights Metadata for Open Archiving
SCI-E	Science Citation Index Expanded
SciELO	Scientific Electronic Library Online
SJR	SCImago Journal Rank
SNIP	Source Normalized Impact per Paper
SPARC	Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
SSCI	Social Science Citation Index
SSRN	Social Science Research Network
UKOLN	United Kingdom Office for Library and Information Networking
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WoK	Web of Knowledge
WoS	Web of Science
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READINGS

- Bailón-Moreno, R., Jurado-Alameda, E., Ruiz-Baños, R., & Courtial, J. P. (2005). Bibliometric laws: Empirical flaws of fit. *Scientometrics*, 63(2), 209-229. Retrieved from http://eprints.rclis.org/12847/1/Bailon-Moreno,_R_.pdf
- Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities* (2003). Retrieved from <http://openaccess.mpg.de/286432/Berlin-Declaration>
- Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing* (2003). Retrieved from <http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm>
- Budapest Open Access Initiative* (2002). Retrieved from <http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>
- Correia, A.M.R. and Teixeira, J.C. (2005). Reforming scholarly publishing and knowledge communication: From the advent of the scholarly journal to the challenges of open access. *Information Services & Use*, 29(4), 349-364. DOI: 10.1108/14684520510617802
- DORA (2012). *The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)*. USA: American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB). Retrieved from <http://www.ascb.org/dora/files/SFDeclarationFINAL.pdf>
- Drott, M. C. (1981). Bradford's Law: Theory, Empiricism and the Gaps Between. *Library Trends*, 30(1), 41-52. Retrieved from www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/7189/librarytrendsv30i1_opt.pdf
- Garfield, Eugene (1994). Expected Citation Rates, Half-Life, and Impact Ratios: Comparing Apples to Apples in Evaluation Research. *Current Contents*, Retrieved from <http://wokinfo.com/essays/expected-citation-rates/>
- Garfield, Eugene (1994). The Concept of Citation Indexing: A Unique and Innovative Tool for Navigating the Research Literature. *Current Contents*, Retrieved from <http://wokinfo.com/essays/concept-of-citation-indexing/>
- Garfield, Eugene (2010). The Evolution of the Science Citation Index. *International Microbiology*, 10(1): 65-69. doi:10.2436/20.1501.01.10. Retrieved from: <http://garfield.library.upenn.edu/papers/barcelona2007a.pdf>
- Gu, Feng & Widén-Wulff, Gunilla (2011). Scholarly communication and possible changes in the context of social media: A Finnish case study. *The Electronic Library*, 29(6), 762-776.
- Hahn, K. L. (2008). Research library publishing services: New options for university publishing. Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries <http://www.arl.org/storage/documents/publications/research-library-publishing-services-mar08.pdf>

- Houghton, J.W., Rasmussen, B., Sheehan, P.J., Oppenheim, C., Morris, A., Creaser, C., Greenwood, H., Summers, M. and Gourlay, A. (2009). *Economic Implications of Alternative Scholarly Publishing Models: Exploring the Costs and Benefits*, Report to The Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) by Victoria University & Loughborough University.
- Hubbard, Bill (2008). *Green, Blue, Yellow, White & Gold: A Brief Guide to the Open Access Rainbow*. Retrieved from www.sherpa.ac.uk/documents/sherpaplusdocs/Nottingham-colour-guide.pdf
- I2S2 Partners (2011). *Idealised Scientific Research Activity Lifecycle Model*. <http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/projects/I2S2/documents/I2S2-ResearchActivityLifecycleModel-110407.pdf>
- Iribarren-Maestro, I.; Lascurain-Sánchez, M.L. & Sanz-Casado, E. (2009). The Use of Bibliometric Techniques in Evaluating Social Sciences and Humanities. In: *Celebrating Scholarly Communication Studies: A Festschrift for Olle Persson at his 60th Birthday*. Retrieved from <http://www8.umu.se/inforsk/Bibexcel/ollepersson60.pdf>
- Joseph, Heather (2013). The Open Access Movement Grows Up: Taking Stock of a Revolution. *PLoS Biololgy*, 11(10): e1001686. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001686
- Katz, J. Sylvan (1999). *Bibliometric Indicators and the Social Sciences*. UK: ESRC/ SPRU, University of Sussex. Retrieved from <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Users/sylvank/pubs/ESRC.pdf>.
- LSE Public Policy Group (2011). *Maximizing the Impacts of Your Research: A Handbook for Social Scientists*. London: London School of Economics. Retrieved from http://www.lse.ac.uk/government/research/resgroups/LSEPublicPolicy/Docs/LSE_Impact_Handbook_April_2011.pdf.
- Lyon, Liz (2012). *The Informatics Transform: Re-engineering Libraries for the Data Decade*. Retrieved from <http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/ukoln/staff/e.j.lyon/liz-lyon-vala2012-informatics-transform-final.pdf>
- Malenfant, Kara (2012). Integrating Scholarly Communication into Your Library. Retrieved from <http://scholcomm.acrl.ala.org/node/21>
- McIntyre, G., Chan, J. and Gross, J. (2013). Library as Scholarly Publishing Partner: Keys to Success. *Journal of Librarianship and Scholarly Communication* 2(1):eP1091. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7710/2162-3309.1091> (Licensed under CC-BY)
- Moed, Henk F. (2005). *Citation Analysis in Research Evaluation*. Dordrecht, the Netherlands: Springer.
- Mullins, J. L., [et al] (2012). *Library Publishing Services: Strategies for Success: Final Research Report*. Washington, DC: SPARC. Retrieved from http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/purduepress_ebooks/24/
- Neylon, C.; Willmers, M. & King, T. (2014). *Impact beyond Citation: An Introduction to Altmetrics*. Retrieved from http://openuct.uct.ac.za/sites/default/files/media/SCAP_Brief_2_Neylon_et_al_Impact_Beyond_Citation.pdf

- Park, E.G. & Oh, S. (2012). Examining Attributes of Open Standard File Formats for Long-term Preservation and Open Access. *Information Technology and Libraries*, 31(4). Retrieved from http://ejournals.bc.edu/ojs/index.php/ital/article/view/1946/pdf_1
- Pendlebury, David A. (2008). *Using Bibliometrics in Evaluating Research*. Retrieved from http://wokinfo.com/media/mtrp/UsingBibliometricsinEval_WP.pdf
- Poiter, W. G. (1981). Lotka's Law Revisited. *Library Trends*, 30(1), 21-39. Retrieved from www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/7189/librarytrendsv30i1_opt.pdf
- Smith, K.L. & Hansen, D.R. (2008). *Copyright and Authors' Rights: A Briefing Paper*. Retrieved from <http://www.openoasis.org/images/stories/file/Copyright%20and%20authors%27%20rights.pdf>
- Smith, L.C. (1981). *Citation Analysis*. *Library Trends*, 30(1), 83-106. Retrieved from http://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/7189/librarytrendsv30i1_opt.pdf
- SPARC (2006). *Addendum to Publication Agreement*. Retrieved from http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/Access-Reuse_Addendum.pdf
- SPARC (2006). Author Rights: Using the SPARC Author Addendum to Secure Your Rights as the Author of a Journal Article. Retrieved from http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/SPARC_AuthorRights2006_0.pdf
- SPARC, PLOS & OASPA (2014). *HowOpenIsIt?™ Open Access Spectrum*. Retrieved from http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/hoii_guide_rev4_web.pdf
- Starr, Joan (2012). What is the research life cycle? <http://www.slideshare.net/joanstarr/the-research-data-life-cycle>
- Suber, Peter (2009). *Timeline of the Open Access Movement*. Retrieved from <http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/timeline.htm>
- Suber, Peter (2012). *Open Access*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA: MIT Press. Retrieved from http://mitpress.mit.edu/sites/default/files/titles/content/9780262517638_Open_Access_PDF_Version.pdf
- Swan, Alma (2008). *New Metrics for Research Outputs: An Overview and the Main Issues*. Retrieved from http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/266986/1/New_metrics_for_research_outputs_-_overview.pdf
- Swan, Alma (2008). *What is Open Access?: A Briefing Paper*. Retrieved from http://www.openoasis.org/images/stories/briefing_papers/Open_Access.pdf
- Swan, Alma (2009). *Open Access Advocacy: A Checklist for Research Libraries*. Retrieved from http://www.sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/presentation_files/17swan_paper.pdf

- Swan, Alma (2010). *Open Access Impact: A Briefing Paper for Researchers, Universities and Funders*. Retrieved from http://www.openscholarship.org/upload/docs/application/pdf/2010-10/open_access_impact.pdf
- Swan, Alma (2012). *Policy Guidelines for the Development and Promotion of Open Access*. Paris: UNESCO. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002158/215863e.pdf>
- Tananbaum, Greg (2013). *Article Level Metrics: A SPARC Primer*. Retrieved from <http://sparc.arl.org/sites/default/files/sparc-alm-primer.pdf>
- Thelwall, Mike (2013). *Webometrics and Social Web Research Methods*. UK: University of Wolverhampton. Retrieved from <http://www.scit.wlv.ac.uk/~cm1993/papers/IntroductionToWebometricsAndSocialWebAnalysis.pdf>
- University of Minnesota Libraries (2010). Approaches to Open Access. Retrieved from <http://www.lib.umn.edu/scholcom/approaches-open-access>.
- Van den Eynden, V., Corti, L., Woollard, M. & Bishop, L. (2009). Managing and Sharing Data: A Best Practice Guide for Researchers, <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/media/2894/managingsharing.pdf>
- Weimer, Katherine H. and Andrew, Paige G. (2013) How We Participate in the Scholarly Communication Life Cycle. *Journal of Map and Geography Libraries*, 9:217–219.
- Wellcome Trust, U.K. (2012). Open Access: CC-BY licence required for all articles which incur an open access publication fee – FAQ. Retrieved from http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/stellent/groups/corporatesite/@policy_communications/documents/web_document/WTVM055715.pdf
- WIPO (2008). *WIPO Intellectual Property Handbook: Policy, Law and Use*. Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organization. Retrieved from <http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/iprm/>
- Withey, lynne [et al] (2011). Sustaining Scholarly Publishing: New Business Models for University Presses a report of the AAUP task force on economic models for scholarly publishing. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, <http://www.library.cornell.edu/scholarlycomm/>
- Wouters, P., & Costas, R. (2012). *Users, Narcissism and Control: Tracking the Impact of Scholarly Publications in the 21st Century*. Utrecht, the Netherlands: SURF Foundation.
- Wyllys, R.E. (1981). Empirical and Theoretical Bases of Zipf's Law. *Library Trends*, 30(1), 53-64. Retrieved from http://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/7189/librarytrendsv30i1_opt.pdf