



**OPEN ACCESS:
A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR
SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION**

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Workshop overview

- Introduction
- A changing environment: reasons and conditions leading to the Open Access movement
 - the crisis of scholarly communication in the late nineties: prices, technologies and policies
 - the main “players” reactions: publishers, authors, libraries (universities)
- Steps forward: the Budapest “Manifesto”, the Paris Conference, the Berlin Declaration.
 - The debate and its evolution: the Open Access as an opportunity
 - Copyright and the relations between authors, publishers and institutions; Creative Commons
- The academic communities and the publishers policies: the ROMEIO project
- The new economic models
- Advocacy and the Universities strategies
- Research evaluation and new indicators: the Open Access Citation Index
- Technical aspects
- Thinking to the future, now: e-publishing and the role of libraries

Open Access

- What is Open Access
- Why Open Access is important
- Southampton conference:

<http://www.eprints.org/berlin3/program.html>

- Growing number of institutional repositories
- Growing number of open access peer reviewed journals
- Data on impact
- National contributions and institutional policies
- Open Access: new opportunities...new jargon

→ conclusions

- *(1) Implement a policy to require their researchers to deposit a copy of all their published articles in an open access repository.*

and

(2) Encourage their researchers to publish their research articles in open access journals where a suitable journal exists and provide the support to enable that to happen.

1. A changing environment: conditions leading to the Open Access movement

ICT and scholarly communication:

- electronic journals
- STM publishers policies
- access to scientific journals: licences and contracts
- consortia, universities and research
- prices rise
- studies about access and use

1.2 A changing environment: conditions leading to the Open Access movement

Reactions:

- SPARC; SPARC Europe
- Open Archives: spreading a new attitude; new technological environment
- New policies: libraries (universities), authors and publishers
- Special projects: HINARI (WHO)

2. Recent history: from the Budapest Manifesto to the Berlin Declaration (1,2,3...)

1999 Open Society Institute; eIFL foundation; Santa Fe Convention

2001 Budapest Conference

2002 Budapest “Manifesto”; Glasgow IFLA discussion

2003 Paris CNRS Conference; Berlin Conference and Declaration; Geneva World Conference on Information Society; doaj directory started

2004 2nd Nordic Conference (Lund); Berlin 2 (CERN); other events

2005 NIH new policy; Berlin 3 (Southampton)

2.2 Open Access: a new opportunity for scholarly communication

- The international debate: main topics and hard discussions:
 - researchers as users and researchers as authors (*self archiving it's an author thing*)
 - Libraries budgets and university policies
 - Is the OA economic model sustainable ?
- A new approach: OA increases the research impact
- Research evaluation and the Open Access Citation Index Group

2.3 Copyright(s) and Authors' rights

- New technologies in scholarly communication open new perspectives
- Keep some rights ? Difficulties and legislation in the different countries
- Institutional repositories and Open Access peer reviewed journals
- Creative Commons and the licence translation
- What do Authors need to know ?

3. Academic communities, and the new publishers policies

- The ROMEIO projects and the OA movement effects
- Publishers policies change:

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeio.php?all=yes>

<http://romeio.eprints.org/stats.php>

New terminology: green and grey publishers

Data about the research impact: Brody and Harnad statistics

4. New economic models

- Studies about the STM publishers income: how much does cost one article ?
- Why Universities keep paying expensive licenses (or decide not to pay !)
- The “author pays” model; costs of institutional repositories
- A realistic approach
- Evaluation and impact factor: national rules for research evaluation
- What happens in Greece ?

5. Advocacy and Universities strategic planning

- Institutional repositories and Open Access journals in the funding bodies policies: the UK Parliament case, the NIH policy
- National initiatives and local (single university) support to OA
- Registry of Institutional OA self-archiving policies:
<http://www.eprints.org/signup/fulllist.php>
- How-to-do-it: main difficulties:
 - strong links to international publishers
 - traditional University Presses
 - lack of librarians' initiatives
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6. Research evaluation and new indicators: the Open Access Citation Index Group

- Bias and limits of the JCR/ISI bibliometric indicators to evaluate research
- Research evaluation is the most important topic for Governments, Ministries, research Institutions and for individual researchers (career advancement)
- In Italy (and in Greece) researchers tend to comply with international (angloamerican) indicators and rules: some pitfalls
- Differences between the research communities in scholarly communication
- The Open Access Citation Index Group: new indicators and proposals

7. The main problems...are NOT technical

- Communication and information about OA advantages
- Setting up an institutional repository: may consortia support this initiative as well ?
- Main steps:
 - Draft a project (define budget for set up and maintenance; appoint system/technical staff and choose the software; translate in greek (?); define policies; organize help, information desk and draft a marketing plan)
 - Submit the project
 - Be member of the international technical community

...but deal with communication and information !

- *Many Authors do already know something about Open Access through their communities and main learned society journals*
- *They may not imagine to have a support from librarians.....*
- *Approach the Authors communities*
- *Negotiate an Institutional OA policy*

8. The role of libraries

- The change is slow; users do need to access commercial, non commercial and open access journals
- Support open access journals in your country
- Create an institutional repository policy and infrastructure
- Improve communication with research and academic communities:
 - teaching information literacy
 - making online reference available and support the digital information utilization
 - creating e-publishing infrastructures

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