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<th>Open access to scholarly communications, an introduction</th>
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<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Hagemann, M</td>
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Open Access to Scholarly Communication

Promoting 21st Century Scholarly Communication
The University of Hong Kong
May 17, 2007
Overview of presentation

• Background on OSI
• Budapest Open Access Initiative
• Introduction to Open Access: Open Access Journals and Repositories
• International Support for Open Access/Role of funders
• eIFL Open Access Program in Developing/Transition Countries
Open Society Institute

• Private, grant-making foundation funded by George Soros which aims to shape public policy to promote democratic governance, human rights, and economic, legal, and social reform
• Annual budget: $450 million
• Network of national foundations in 67 countries
Driving forces behind Open Access – Dissatisfaction at all levels

- **Authors/Academics**: difficult to access work of their peers – hampers collaboration
- **Libraries**: cannot satisfy information needs of their users
- **Doctors/Patients**: not able to view critical information
- **Funders**: not maximizing the dissemination of their research
Background of the BOAI

December 2001, Budapest: OSI held a meeting of leaders exploring alternative publishing models. Concluded that “open access” was the goal and agreed on two main strategies for achieving it:
1. open access journals
2. institutional/subject-based repositories

Budapest Open Access Initiative
Definition of Open Access

In using the term 'open access', we mean the free availability of peer-reviewed literature on the public internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the articles.
Open Access journals

A journal which is freely available online worldwide and does not rely upon the traditional subscription based business model to generate revenue.
Open Access journals employ a combination of new business models, among them:

- Article processing fee
- Hybrid model
- Advertising (i.e. Google AdSense)
- Sponsorship
Publishers convert to Open Access

• Oxford University Press – Oxford Open
  *Journal of Nucleic Acids, Journal of Botany*
• Springer – Open Choice
• Blackwell – Online Open
• Elsevier – hybrid model for six Physics Journals
• National Academy of Sciences
  *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*
New Open Access Journals

• Public Library of Science
• BioMed Central – over 150 journals
• Hindawi Publishing – over 60 journals
• Bioline International – over 50 journals
Welcome to the Directory of Open Access Journals. This service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. We aim to cover all subjects and languages. There are now 2376 journals in the directory. Currently 685 journals are searchable at article level. As of today 107940 articles are included in the DOAJ service.
Guide to Open Access Publishing and Scholarly Societies

This guide has a limited scope. It is meant to help scholarly societies - and small publishers - assess the options available to them for the future of their journal publishing programmes. Though the option of keeping the status quo of subscription-based journals is discussed, the focus is on conversion of existing journals to open access, either in one go, or via an intermediate managed transition phase.

Open Access Publishing and Scholarly Societies v 1.0:

- PDF format (220K)
- HTML format

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(To download PDF files, for viewing or for printing, you need the Adobe Acrobat Reader, available free at the Adobe website.)
Institutional repositories

Publicly accessible repository (archive) where all the work published by researchers/authors affiliated with the university/academy can be posted online. Contributes to the status of the institution by displaying the intellectual output of the institution.
Institutional repositories

All work is deposited in the repository by using interoperable software, which allows the works in the repositories to be searched and harvested. Such software is called Open Archives Initiative (OAI) compliant.
Institutional repository software

Open Society Institute

A Guide to

Institutional Repository Software
Institutional repositories

OpenDOAR

The Directory of Open Access Repositories - OpenDOAR

Search for repositories  |  Search repository contents  |  List of repositories  |  Repository Statistics

OpenDOAR is an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories. Each OpenDOAR repository has been visited by project staff to check the information that is recorded here. This in-depth approach does not rely on automated analysis and gives a quality-controlled list of repositories.

As well as providing a simple repository list, OpenDOAR lets you search for repositories or search repository contents. Additionally, we provide tools and support to both repository administrators and service providers in sharing best practice and improving the quality of the repository infrastructure. Further explanation of these features is given in a project document Beyond the list.

The current directory lists repositories and allows breakdown and selection by a variety of criteria - see the Find page - which can also be viewed as statistical charts. The underlying database has been designed from the ground up to include in-depth information on each repository that can be used for search, analysis, or underpinning services like text-mining. The OpenDOAR service is being developed incrementally, developing the current service as new features are introduced. A list of Upgrades and Additions is available.

Developments will be of use both to users wishing to find original research papers and for service providers like search engines or alert services which need easy-to-use tools for developing tailored search services to suit specific user communities.

The importance and widespread support for the project can be seen in its funders, led by the Open Society Institute (OSI), along with the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), the Consortium of Research Libraries (CURL) and SPARC Europe.

More information on the project is available on this site through the About page.

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Copyright policies

Project RoMEO

"Classical textual copyright law is designed for on-paper text that is sold for revenue. The primary protections on which copyright focuses concern protection of the author and the publisher from theft or piracy of the text, and only secondarily with other concerns, such as plagiarism, corruption, or misuse of the text (other than dealing in or selling it illicitly). In the digital era, and especially for texts from which the author does not seek sales revenue, the other rights must be very explicitly formulated. Professor Oppenheim is accordingly a very important and timely project that has my fullest support."

Professor Tsvan Manstad

The RoMEO Project (Rights Metadata for Open archiving) is funded by the Joint Information Systems Committee for one year (1 August 2002 - 31 July 2003) to investigate the rights issues surrounding the 'self-archiving' of research in the UK academic community under the Open Archive Initiative's Protocol for Metadata Harvesting.

It will perform a series of stakeholder surveys to ascertain how 'give-away' research literature (and metadata) is used, and how it should be protected. Building on existing schemas and vocabularies (such as Open Digital Rights Language) a series of rights elements will be developed. A solution for the protection of the IPR in metadata itself will also be created.

- About RoMEO
- Project Team
- Rights issues
- Links

- Surveys
- Deliverables
- Copyright Policies
- Licences

A follow up to the Romeo project has just been completed. This new project is called Partnering on Copyright and aims to contribute to raising awareness of the copyright issues surrounding self archiving. The Partnering on Copyright project has provided an advocacy toolkit for promoting the copyright issues surrounding self archiving and has led to further developments on the SHERPA/RoMEO database.
International support of OA

- BOAI, February 2002
- Bethesda Statement, April 2003
Role of funders

• Why mandate Open Access?
  – Maximize dissemination of research
  – Research funded by governments/public charities should be available to public

• Wellcome Trust
  – 2003 study endorsed Open Access
  – October 2006 – first to mandate Open Access!
Government funders

- UK Parliamentary Inquiry, 2004
- Research Councils UK, 2006
- Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers, 2005
- US Public Access to Federally Funded Research Act of 2006 (to be re-introduced in 2007)
- European Union
- Canada (CIHR, IDRC)
- Australia (ARC, NHMRC)
• An independent foundation that strives to lead, negotiate, support and advocate for the wide availability of electronic resources by library users in transition and developing countries.
• Operates through a network of national library consortia in 50 countries.
eIFL Open Access Program

- Supported by OSI
- Open Access Workshops:
  - Serbia, November 2003 & November 2005
  - South Africa, July 2004 & May 2005
  - Ukraine, February 2005
  - Lithuania, February 2005
  - China, June 2005
  - Southern Africa, August 2006
  - Poland, September 2006
  - Lesotho, April 2007
South Africa

- Open Access Workshop, 2004
- IR Workshop, 2005
- OA Conference for Southern Africa, 2006
- Creation of Sivulile (OA Working Group)
South Africa

• National Research Foundation of South Africa
  – Pledged to cover costs associated w/grantees publishing in OA journals

• Academy of Sciences of South Africa
  – “Nothing would be better for SA than to have all SA journals freely available through OA.”
Ukraine

- International Renaissance Foundation (national Soros foundation)
- Open Access Conference, February 2005
  - Recommendations endorsed by Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister
- Ukrainian Parliament recommendation to mandate Open Access for publicly-funded research, December 2005
- National Network of Open Access Repositories (2007), 10 institutions
China

• Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences
• International Conference on Open Access, Beijing, June 2005
  – Recommendations: require that all government funded research be published in OA; reform current system of review of S&T achievements so as to encourage academics to publish in OA; support leading journals to convert to OA
• Conducting studies of OA policies in other countries
Additional information

• OSI’s Information Program: http://www.soros.org/initiatives/information
• Budapest Open Access Initiative: http://www.soros.org/openaccess/
• eIFL Open Access Program: http://www.eifl.net/services/services_open.html
• Directory of Open Access Journals: http://www.doaj.org/
• Directory of Open Access Repositories: http://www.opendoar.org
• Romeo Project: http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ls/disresearch/romeo/
Thank you

Melissa Hagemann
Program Manager
Open Access Initiative
Information Program
Open Society Institute
mhagemann@sorosny.org