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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

- <u>Authors/Academics</u>: difficult to access work of their peers hampers collaboration
- <u>Libraries</u>: cannot satisfy information needs of their users
- <u>Doctors/Patients</u>: not able to view critical information
- <u>Funders</u>: 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

Open Access journals employ a combination of new business models, among them:

- Article processing fee
- Hybrid model
- Advertising (i.e. Google AdSense)
- Sponsorship

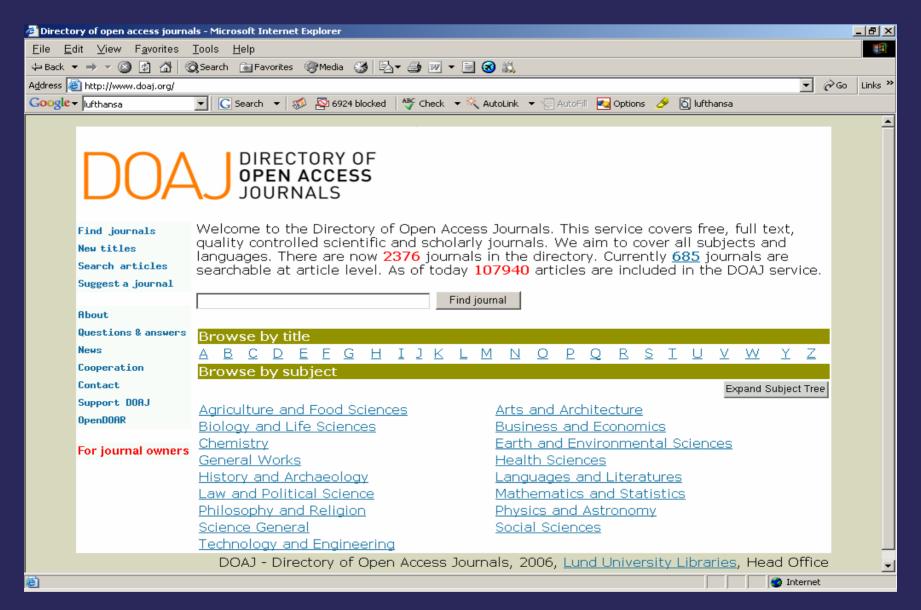
Publishers convert to Open Access

- 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
 Sciences

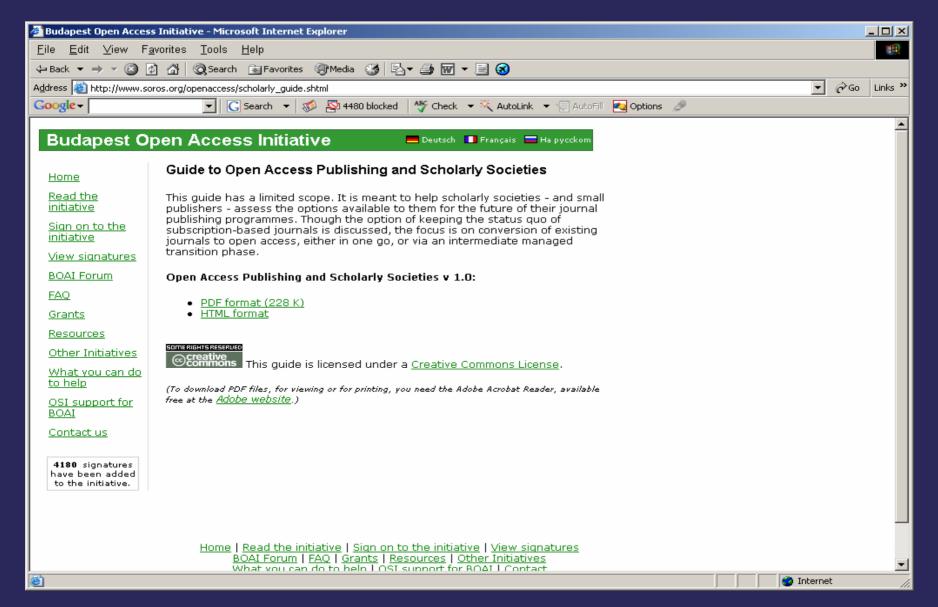
New Open Access Journals

- Public Library of Science
- BioMed Central over 150 journals
- Hindawi Publishing over 60 journals
- Bioline International over 50 journals

Directory of Open Access Journals



Business guide for Open Access journals



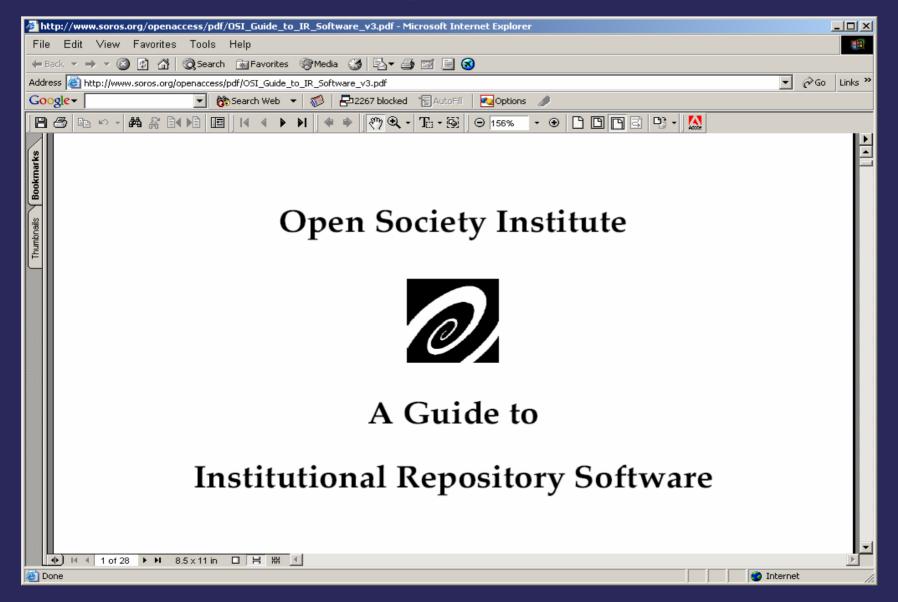
Institutional repositories

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.

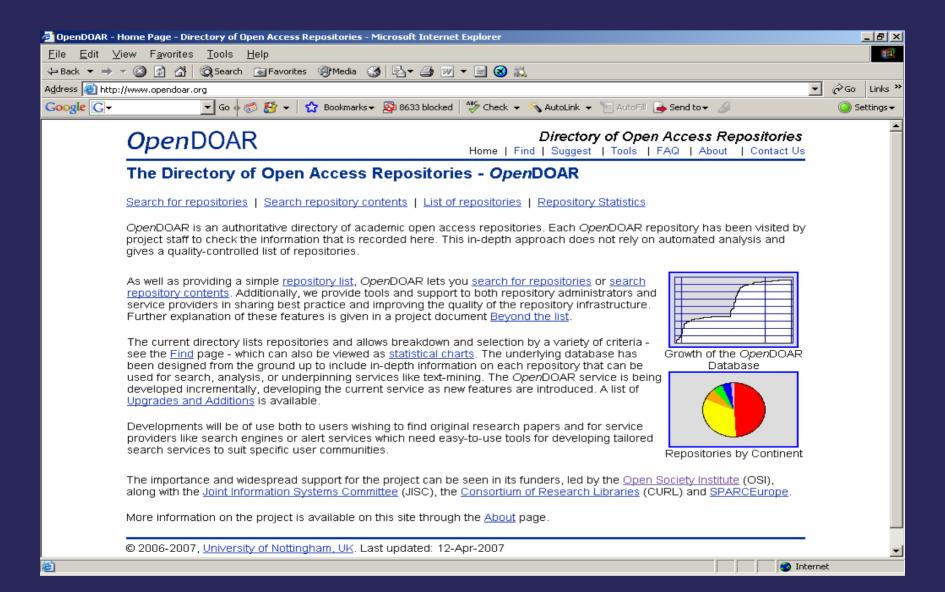
Institutional repositories

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.

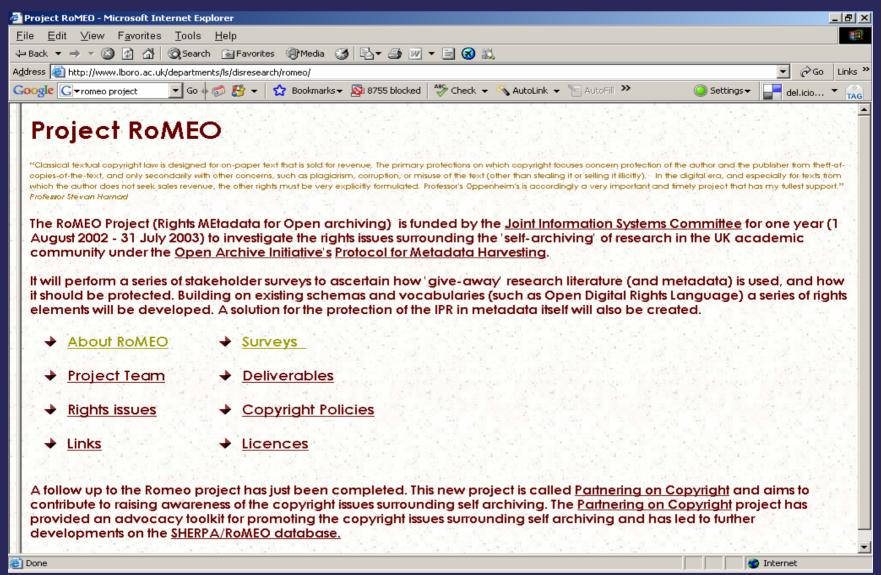
Institutional repository software



Institutional repositories



Copyright policies



International support of OA

- BOAI, February 2002
- Bethesda Statement, April 2003
- Berlin Declaration, October 2003 & May 2004, February 2005, March 2006

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: <u>http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/ls/disresearch/romeo/</u>

Thank you

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