



Why open access to research
results is good for researchers,
for science, for research funders
and for society!

Presentation

KONFERENCIJA

ATVERKIME MOKSLO ŽINIAIS PASAULIUI

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Lars Bjørnshauge

Interim Director SPARC Europe

And what libraries and librarians
can do to help researchers,
university managers and
research funders realize that!

SPARC & SPARC Europe



- The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)
- founded by the Association of Research Libraries (US) as an international alliance of academic and research libraries
- +800 members (universities etc) in North America
- Primary objective: working to **correct imbalances in the scholarly publishing system**

SPARC Europe - mission



- SPARC Europe (founded in 2002) aims to promote an open scholarly communication system in Europe (and elsewhere) through
 - advocacy and education,
 - the promotion of new models, and
 - partnerships with all interested stakeholders
 - 93 members (universities etc.) in 16 European countries

SPARC Europe – how we work



- taking leadership in the debate about Open Access,
- acting as a catalyst through partnerships with all interested stakeholders, and
- coordinating lobbying actions within Europe

for the benefit of researchers and society at large in Europe and beyond.

Advocacy & collaboration



- * Supporting experiments with new business models
- * Facilitating creation of networks
- * Facilitating projects
- * Supporting emerging infrastructure services
- * Lobbying with decision makers:
 - * Universities & university associations,
 - * Research funders,
 - * Governments & supranational organizations

What librarians already know,
what researchers and research
managers should know
and
what librarians will tell them!
Over and over! Again and again!

Tell the researchers, that limited access means:



- blocking others (potential readers, colleagues) from discovering your research
- difficulties for you as a researcher to find the literature that you need
- that you spend too much time on finding and getting access to the research results you need to do your work
- that you are not as efficient in your work, than you otherwise could be
- that libraries have difficulties in serving you efficiently

and tell researchers, that open
access:



- Generates more usage, more citations and broader impact
- Helps the researcher to do a better job
- Generates more new research and more innovation
- Gives more visibility and impact for the researcher and for the organization, that pays for the research

What librarians already know,
what university managers and
research funders should know
and
what librarians will tell them!
Over and over! Again and again!

Tell university managers and funders, that limited access:



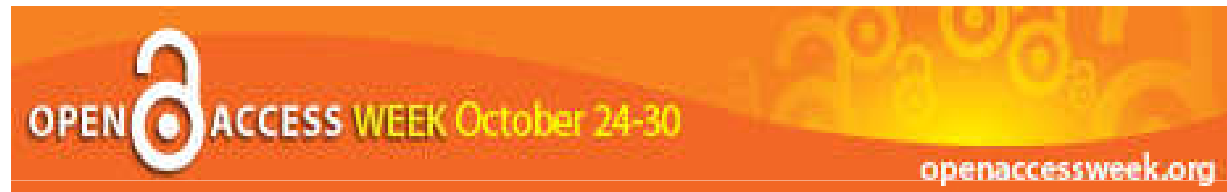
- Is an obstacle to efficient research
- Forces researchers to spend too much time on finding and getting access to the research results they need in order to do a good job
- Forces libraries to spend valuable time and resources on dealing with license negotiations and controlling access.
- Is an obstacle for innovation, for SMEs , for development of societies

Tell university managers and funders, that open access:



- Speeds up the research process and makes it more efficient
- Will reduce the time researchers spend on finding and getting access to research results.
- Will enable libraries to save time on negotiating licenses, access permission, authentication systems and instead be able to serve their researchers better
- Will save money for the university

It's Open Access Week!



- * Let's look back a bit and see how we came to where we are today!
- * And
- * Let's celebrate!

Open Access - the early years



- * 1991:
 - * Ginspargs preprint server – arXiv
- * 1993:
 - * BioLine launched,
- * 1997:
 - * SPARC founded by ARL,
 - * SciELO launched 1998:
- * 2000:
 - * BioMed Central publish first OA-article.

- * 2001:
 - * deadline for the open letter from Public Library of Science (PLoS).
- * 2002:
 - * Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) launched by Open Society Institute (OSI),
 - * Creative Commons launched,
 - * OJS launched by PKP (Public Knowledge Project, Simon Fraser University, Canada).
- * 2003:
 - * DOAJ launched by Lund University Libraries (300 journals),

Universities and Research funders are coming onboard



- * 2003:
 - * Wellcome trust endorses open access,
 - * PLoS launches first OA-journal
 - * the Berlin Declaration launched
- * 2005:
 - * Wellcome Trust implements open access mandate.

* 2006:

- * European Research Council (ERC) issues a Statement on Open Access,
- * PLoS launches PLoS ONE.
- * The European University Association (EUA) releases Statement on Open Access.
- * ERC issued guidelines that allows for payment for publication charges in OA-journals.
- * The European Commission launch the Open Access pilot within the FP7.

- * 2008:
 - * Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) founded,
- * 2011:
 - * IFLA publish Statement on Open Access,
 - * Howard Hughes, Wellcome Trust and Max Planck announced plans to launch a mega OA journal
 - * SCOAP₃ goes for tender

The balance so far



- * Hundreds of institutions have signed the Berlin Declaration and similar declarations. Universities, university associations and research centers have issued policies that mandate open access.
- * According to ROARMAP, the Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies there is now 135 institutional OA mandates and 52 research funder mandates
- * The DOAJ counts more than 7200 OA journals and many in process (+15 000 000 visits a month).

High level decision makers in university associations and research funders, governments, in supranational organizations like the European Commission are increasingly and explicitly demanding, working for and supporting open access to research results and research data.

We won the argument about
Open Access – no doubt
about that!



What brought us here?



- * What have made it possible to envisage a substantially changed scholarly communication system?
 - * Technology
 - * Standardization
 - * Early adaptors in the science community
 - * Librarians, libraries and library organizations
 - * Innovative publishers with new business models
 - * **Advocacy & collaboration**

A collaborative effort



- * All this is not the results of the efforts and work of one single organization, but much more
- * The results of many organizations and initiatives working for the same goal
- * Sociologists would label this as a global social movement

Others are lobbying as well



- * Open access publishing is poor quality publishing,
- * Open access publishers publish rubbish,
- * Business models based on article processing charges corrupts peer-review.
- * Blurring the concept, create confusion: free access, delayed open access, universal access etc.

But the times they are a`changing



- * 'Gold' open access continues to gain acceptance as an attractive solution for authors, readers and publishers alike.
- * Open access has been at the heart of NPG's expansion for the last two years.
- * Quotes from the Annual letter to customers from Nature Publishing Group published September 21st 2011

Open Access – inevitable!?



- * Information wants to be free!
- * **We have won the argument about Open Access!**
- * Not necessarily because
 - * it is cheaper (it probably is!)
 - * it can bridge the digital divide (it can!)
 - * it is a good cause (it is!)

Open Access is inevitable!



Because it has become obvious that innovation, industry and societies will only enjoy the full benefit from science if the texts, the objects and the corresponding research data are available, interlinked, mined and reusable in an open networked environment without barriers

Some of the remaining barriers!



- The big deals
- The regime of the journal impact factor
- Hesitation to invest in Open Access Publishing and Open Access infrastructure

The Big Deals!

- The big deals are conserving the scholarly communication system
- However difficult it seems library consortia must
 - Focus on transition of subscription journals to open access
 - And/or find ways to decompose the big deals
- This requires collaboration, brave decisions and support from university managements and research funders.
- It is inevitable, but will take time!

Challenge the regime of the Journal Impact Factor



- The regime of the Journal Impact Factor (JIF) – I do not blame Thomson/Reuters! I blame those who misuse the JIF!
- Misuse of JIF is **a major obstacle for open access publishing** and has devastating effects on research in developing countries and countries in transition
- Some publishers are gearing or manipulating the JIF in order to get a higher JIF
- We need much more differentiated indicators and measures of impact that goes beyond measuring impact of science on science itself.

We need additional metrics and indicators:



- and they are on their way!!
- Article metrics:
- Lots of promising experiments and initiatives are underway
- These have the potential of delivering measures that can inform about the impact of science on higher education, on human health and wealth, on societies, on equality, participation and democracy.
- We must lobby for more responsible measures of impact!!

Invest in Open Access Publishing!



- High level decision makers wants open access to research results and research data to become reality!
- Next thing for these decision makers now is to realize that this **transition will not come to reality without costs, without investments**, without author publication charges, without investments in infrastructure.
- We must help them realize that!

So what research funders and universities can do to support Open Access



- Mandate open access
- Fund projects and advocacy activities
- Fund development and operation of Institutional Repositories
- Reallocate current subsidy for traditional, print, subscription based journals and monographs to support transition to Open Access publishing
- Allocate funds for publication charges in gold Open Access journals

What can libraries and librarians do to support Green Open Access



- **Keep on doing the good work!**
 - building repositories, filling them with content
 - linking documents to research data
 - making the repositories work together (interoperability)
 - keep pressure on publishers for lowest possible embargo periods
 - demonstrate the value of repositories to university managers and society!

What can libraries and librarians do then? – Gold Open Access



- Support Open Access Publishing by....
 - Lobbying with research funders and university managements for publication funds (paying for article processing fees)
 - Provide assistance in publishing journals (OJS etc)
 - Work together with our colleagues in library licensing consortia (big deals) to find models to transition subscription journals into Open Access

How can libraries support Open Access Publishing?



- Sign institutional membership agreements with open access publishers
 - PLoS
 - BioMedCentral
 - Hindawi
 - Copernicus
 - Co-Action Publishing
 - Etc.

Round Up!



- **Remember!!!:**
- SPARC was founded as an international alliance of academic and research libraries working to correct imbalances in the scholarly publishing system.
- We are not there yet.
- But I am confident that we are coming closer! – **together!**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YAkf7VmpQ5M>

Thank you for your attention

Lars Bjørnshauge
elbjoerno603@gmail.com
Skype: lbj-lubo603