Open Access
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What is Open Access? (OA)

• Free, unrestricted access to content produced by science
  – Scientific publications
  – Coming soon: Research data
• Defined through a number of declarations
  – Budapest Open Access Initiative 2001
    http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read
  – Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities 2003
    http://oa.mpg.de/berlin-prozess/berliner-erklarung/
    • UoT is signatory number 292 to the Berlin declaration
Why Open Access?

• Ideology
  – Habermas: The public sphere (whence came science)
    • An informed public debate
  – Democratization of science
  – What tax-payers pay for, they also should have access to

• Economics
  – Increased access means increased returns on investment in science (Houghton reports) through
    • Broader and faster uptake

• The author’s interest lies in being read
  – Receives no income from the articles
  – The traditional model builds upon restricting reader access
    • Thus working against the interests of the author
The traditional model

• In the traditional model, science pays for
  • the research
  • the writing
  • the editorial work
  • the peer reviewing
  – and donates all this to a publisher

• The publisher pays for
  • ICT and other technology
  • Copy-editing and typesetting/layout
  • Printing and distribution
  – and finances this by keeping readers out

• ... creating super-profits for the publishers
  – Elsevier 2014: NOK 8.9 billion (37.2 % profit margin)
The traditional model cont.

• Keeps the general public out
• Keeps researchers from poorer institutions and countries out
• Contributes little to the business sector
• Stretches library budgets
  – Prices increase constantly
  – This is combined with continuous growth in scientific activity
    • Increasingly smaller chances of offering all relevant content to researchers and students
  – Increasingly smaller funds available to buy stand-alone journals
• The publisher takes over all the author’s rights, in order to exploit the article for monetary gain
  – The author is left with no re-use rights other than that of a subscriber
    – if the author or his/her institution actually subscribes
The Open Access model for journals

• Based on free access to content
  – Free = Gratis, and usually also with some re-use rights
  – Not necessarily in any and every version
  • Some sell high quality PDFs, ePub versions etc.
  – May be combined with sale of paper versions
• Assumes internet access!
• Authoring, editorial work and peer-reviewing still donated by scientists
• The publisher will often be granted a right (by the author) to publish the article under a given license
  – Often a Creative Commons-license http://creativecommons.org/
  • The author – like the reader – has full re-use rights
Funding OA journals

- Funding has to come through either publisher or author
  - Institution-based journals: Publisher
    - Many within humanities and social sciences (HSS)
    - About 2/3 of all known OA journals
  - Commercial journals: The author’s institution
    - Common within science, technology and medicine (STM)
    - About 1/3 of all known OA journals
    - But most OA articles published under this model
    - Demands an Article Processing Charge (APC) from 100 USD to 5000 USD – widely varying
      - Mechanisms for letting authors from poor countries publish for free (waivers)
  - Which doesn’t necessarily mean the author pays – but it means that the reader doesn’t pay!
Hybrid journals

• These are subscription journals
  – But allow you to make your article OA for a «modest» fee
  – Usually around USD 3000 (plus 25 % VAT)
• Such articles are just as OA as articles in Gold OA journals
  – But difficult to locate!
• But we fear we pay twice («double dipping»)
  – No sign of any reduction in subscription prices due to uptake of hybrid options by authors
• Uptake generally low – 1–2 per cent of potential articles are made OA this way
  – But this is popular with the publishers
  – Few commercial subscription journals that do not offer some kind of hybrid option
  – Also popular with the authors!
«Predatory publishers»

• Easy to get a new journal established on the internet
• Unscrupulous people use this to create «mock» journals
  – Say they have quality mechanisms, this is doubtful
    • «Peer review in 72 hours»
  – Demand money for services they do not perform
  – Gives OA a bad name
  – Few articles are published in these journals
    • So it isn’t a large actual or financial problem
• Borth NSD and DOAJ work to sort out these journals
  – But new ones are constantly established
  – And where is the demarkation line between «criminally bad» and «criminal and bad» journals?
• http://scholarlyoa.com/feed/ RSS-feed on this subject
• http://scholarlyoa.com/ web page «Beall’s list of predatory publishers»
INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES
(VITENARKIVER)
What is that?

• The institutional instrument to archive and make available
  – “Grey matter”:
    • Doctoral theses
    • Masters’ theses
    • Reports and various other internal series
  – Copies of formally published material (articles) (self-archiving)
• “Green OA”, “the Green road” etc.
• Brage IMR is the IR of IMR
  – http://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/handle/11250/92938
Self-archiving: What is that?

- The author makes a copy of a formally published article available in an IR
  - In some version, not necessarily the published one
  - Gives readers access to the intellectual content
  - Links to the formally published version with the publisher
- This is done in accordance with what the publisher permits
  - Database SHERPA/RoMEO contains policies [http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/)
- A full-text version is uploaded to CRISTin
  - This is transmitted to the local IR with relevant metadata
Funder mandates

Funders can apply financial measures to strengthen their demands!

- Norwegian research council: A mild admonition …
- Wellcome Trust: Demands, with money
- NIH: American law demands OA
- EU: 7th framework program: 20 per cent of funds came with an OA clause
  - And OpenAIRE as an infrastructure enabling anyone to comply
    - and the EU to monitor compliance
- Mandates can be fulfilled by both Gold and Green OA
Horizon 2020 (and ERC)

- 100% of funding comes with an OA clause
- In FP 7: Best effort
- H2020: Not OA?
  - You have not fulfilled your contract
  - Funding will be withheld
- Also a pilot on OA to research data
  - Mandatory for some projects
  - Voluntary for others
We expect

- Stronger demands
- Harsher follow-ups
  - A real risk of losing money
  - Norwegian Research Council threatens …

- Non-IF policies
  - RCUK, Wellcome Trust: Will not evaluate research based on where it is published, but by the quality of the research itself
FUNDING
Publication funds

• Researchers are faced with a choice between:
  – Publishing in a traditional journal for free, or
  – pay some thousands of kroner to publish OA
• This is not a balanced choice, and …
  – What looks free to the researcher, costs the institution millions
  – What looks expensive to the researcher, will save money for the scientific community
• A publication fund is meant to create a “level playing field”
Publication funds cont.

- Meant to finance what the researcher has to fund
  - to make it just as attractive financially to publish OA as TA

- At UiT The Arctic University of Norway:
  - The author should not have external funding of the research
    - Publishing the final but decisive part of the research process
    - Funding from the Norwegian Research Council does not count as external!
  - Only publishing in accredited journals (NSD)
  - Journal must be listed in DOAJ
  - Only the corresponding author can apply
  - 2015 budget of 1 300 000
  - Only full OA, not hybrid

TRENDS
International Developments

- Germany (July 2014)
  - the government plans a comprehensive strategy for Open Access and Open Data
- European Commission (July 2012)
  - Recommendation to member states: 60% Open Access in 2016
- Denmark (July 2014)
  - 80% Open Access in 2017 and 100% in 2022
- Sweden (February 2015)
  - 100% Open Access in 2025
- Netherlands (December 2014)
  - 60% Open Access in 2016 and 100% in 2024 + full OA deals with publishers
- UK (March 2014)
  - from 2016 the Research Excellence Framework accepts Open Access publications only + offsetting deals with publishers

- Source: Falk Reckling, FWF [http://www.slideshare.net/fjrrest/fwf-open-access2015eng](http://www.slideshare.net/fjrrest/fwf-open-access2015eng)
THE END IS NEAR
Useful links

• Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities 2003 [http://oa.mpg.de/berlin-prozess/berliner-erklarung/](http://oa.mpg.de/berlin-prozess/berliner-erklarung/)
• NSD [https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside?request_locale=en](https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside?request_locale=en) Accredited journals and their levels
• SHERPA/RoMEO [http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/) Journal and publisher policies on self-archiving
• The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) [http://am.ascb.org/dora/](http://am.ascb.org/dora/) (non-use of IF)
• Wellcome Trust on non-use of IF [http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/About-us/Policy/Policy-and-position-statements/WTD002766.htm](http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/About-us/Policy/Policy-and-position-statements/WTD002766.htm)
• DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) [http://doaj.org/](http://doaj.org/)
More information?

• The 10th Munin conference
  – [http://site.uit.no/muninconf/](http://site.uit.no/muninconf/)
  – 30th November–1st December 2015 at UiT campus
• The annual conference on scholarly publishing at the University Library of Tromsø – usually with an OA angle
• In English
• This year’s keynotes:
  – Randy Schekman, the Nobel Prize-winner in Physiology or Medicine 2013
  – Stuart M. Shieber, the faculty director of the Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication
  – Sabine Hossenfelder, assistant professor for high energy physics at Nordita in Stockholm
  – Peter Suber, Director of the Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication, Director of the Harvard Open Access Project
• [https://www.facebook.com/TheMuninConference](https://www.facebook.com/TheMuninConference)
• @MuninConf
If you have a question, you will often find the answer in the library.
So, feel free to contact us!

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The Impact Factor

- Should be buried in a deep grave
- We are in science
  - Using the IF to evaluate research or researchers is ignorance-based and contrafactual evaluation, not knowledge-based
  - So using the IF contradicts the values of science
  - In addition this use of IF systematically overvalues, -finances and -promotes the mediocre, and overlooks and undervalues, -finances and -promotes the excellent ...

- You will be exposed to it, so you need to keep an eye on it
- But when you evaluate:
  - Do not use the IF for anything!

- Things are changing:
  - In the UK, OA will be more important than IF
    - Only OA counts in future evaluations under the Research Excellence Framework
  - A number of institutions have vowed not to use IF for evaluating research of researchers
    - Universities, research funders (RCUK, Wellcome Trust)