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Open Access

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Jan Erik Frantsvåg
Open Access adviser
The University Library



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

OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

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)
- «Gold OA», «Golden OA», «The Golden road»
 - 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
- Unscrupolous 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/>
 - What funders and institutions mandate
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/index.php> funders
<http://roarmap.eprints.org/> institutions
- A full-text version is uploaded to CRISin
 - This is transmitted to the local IR with relevant metadata

OA MANDATES

08.05.2015



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
- http://uit.no/ub/publisering/art?p_document_id=225287&p_lang=2

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>

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/>
- NSD https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside?request_locale=en
Accredited journals and their levels
- SHERPA/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/> (non-use of IF)
- RCUK on non-use of IF <http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/RCUK-prod/assets/documents/documents/RCUKOpenAccessPolicy.pdf>
- Wellcome Trust on non-use of IF <http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/About-us/Policy/Policy-and-position-statements/WTD002766.htm>
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) <http://doaj.org/>

More information?

- The 10th Munin conference
 - <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>
- @MuninConf

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**If you have a question, you will often find the answer in
the library.
So, feel free to contact us!**

Leif Longva leif.longva@uit.no 77 64 62 55

Jan Erik Frantsevåg jan.e.frantsevag@uit.no 77 64 49 50

Stein Høydalsvik stein.hoydalsvik@uit.no 77 64 63 46



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)