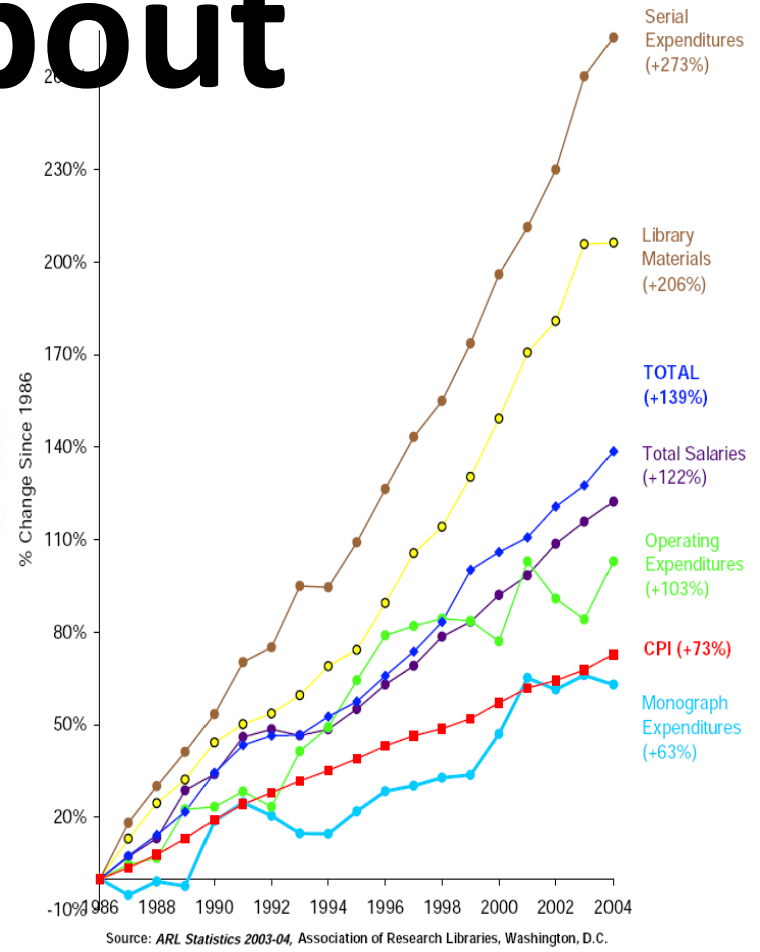
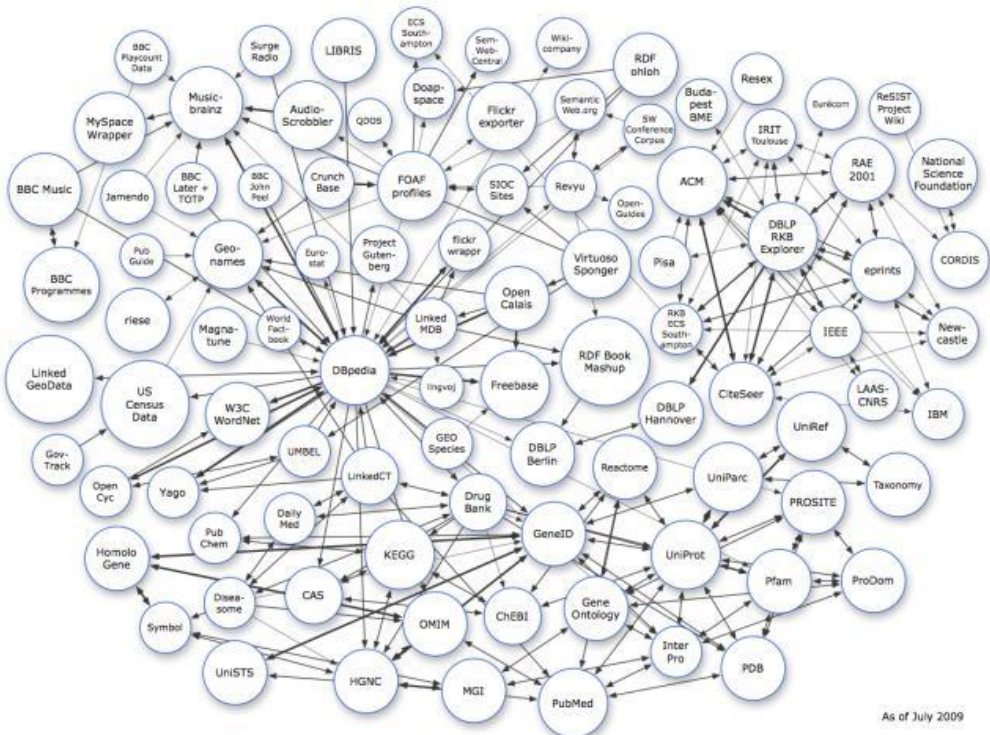


# Open Access - what it is all about



Jens Vigen, Dakar, Senegal, 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2011

# Cross section between techn. & phil.

# What's the problem with (some) journals?

**TABLE 4 COST HISTORY BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT**

SUBJECT	AVERAGE NO. OF TITLES 2009-2011	AVERAGE COST PER TITLE 2009	AVERAGE COST PER TITLE 2010	% OF CHANGE 2010	AVERAGE COST PER TITLE 2011	% OF CHANGE 2011	% OF CHANGE '09-'11
Agriculture	183	\$939	\$994	6	\$1,103	11	17
Anthropology	51	311	332	7	363	9	17
Arts & Architecture	96	235	257	9	276	7	17
Astronomy	29	1,805	1,922	6	2,008	4	11
Biology	263	1,917	2,019	5	2,167	7	13
Botany	67	1,552	1,644	6	1,731	5	12
Business & Economics	410	879	921	5	982	7	12
Chemistry	247	3,629	3,776	4	4,044	7	11
Education	126	495	519	5	556	7	12
Engineering	474	1,822	1,912	5	2,035	6	12
Food Science	20	1,442	1,463	2	1,564	7	8
General Science	79	1,171	1,241	6	1,333	7	14
General Works	81	214	227	6	241	6	13
Geography	92	1,022	1,088	6	1,155	6	13
Geology	101	1,596	1,673	5	1,791	7	12
Health Sciences	1668	1,328	1,295	-3	1,470	14	11
History	268	229	254	11	266	5	16
Language & Literature	433	209	263	25	269	2	29
Law	88	422	439	4	460	5	9
Library Science	52	559	589	5	616	5	10
Math & Computer Science	225	1,467	1,523	4	1,593	5	9
Military & Naval Science	12	808	851	5	916	8	13
Music	63	220	230	5	249	9	13
Philosophy & Religion	192	269	307	14	328	7	22
Physics	252	3,263	3,373	3	3,499	4	7
Political Science	76	541	569	5	622	9	15
Psychology	172	651	692	6	737	6	13
Recreation	27	364	380	5	402	6	10
Social Sciences	60	657	689	5	709	3	8
Sociology	301	580	616	6	659	7	14
Technology	69	1,226	1,303	6	1,374	5	12
Zoology	128	1,523	1,595	5	1,647	3	8

SOURCE: LJ PERIODICALS PRICE SURVEY 2011

The present subscription model is not sustainable: the community needs a new model to

- (1) contain costs and
- (2) achieve Open Access

# II Open Access

What is Open Access?

## What is Open Access?

- Different perceptions and definitions
  - Points of view vary depending on who's talking



# There are two ways to provide OA

## Green OA Self-Archiving


Authors self-archive their manuscripts/postprints

## Gold OA Publishing

Authors publish in an OA journal



# “Full” Open Access an opportunity for the crowds

 This image cannot currently be displayed.

- The print era had its natural limitations
- There is no reason to carry any of these limitations forward to the online era
- **Today any scientist should have the possibility to read, textmine, remix material and publish without being confronted with any financial or legal barriers**



# ... do authors submit?

Author efforts

A quick reality check on the annual production:

1. ~250 theoretical papers, we capture 0% (!!)
2. ~500 theses, we capture 10% (world average ...)
3. ~50 experimental papers, we capture 90%

Library efforts

How can this be compensated for?

1. Import from arXiv ensures 100% coverage for theory
2. Individually e-mailing authors retrospectively, brings the coverage up to 30%, even for theses dating 10 years back
3. Check for CERN authors in publishers feeds, contact the research group or import publishers' version when permitted

# Ensuring green OA - promoting gold

## Library efforts

1. Targeted action: 13'000 theoretical articles over 57 years
  - Old copies of manuscripts retrieved and scanned from the CERN Archive and private archives of the authors
2. Hunt for theses
3. Encouraging submission to OA journals
  - Special deal for some journals
    - JHEP&JINST, everything originating from CERN is published OA for a symbolic sum
    - Special arrangements for LHC physics results
    - NJP, CERN supports authors with the payment of the publication fees
    - PRSTAB, sponsorship ensuring OA without author fees
4. Encouraging conference organizers to use OA outlet for proceedings
5. Preparing SCOAP<sup>3</sup>



# CERN IR 3/4 full; lessons learned

## Mandating and advocacy have limits:

- “Top-scientists” tend to ignore both “mandating” and “mandated” librarians
- Authors need to see an immediate return from their time investment
- Authors get this return (visibility, standing) by submitting to subject repositories, *i.e.* arXiv
- Not all HEP-sub communities submit to arXiv, and we lose the content ...
- We observe a different situation for thesis: authors perceive that the IR offers a good preservation, and they are glad to submit theses once asked

# Which are the incentives to use a repository for authors?

- Get what they want... to motivate them to go there
- So, give them what they want; tech-push do rarely attract users while user-pull builds communities





346	<a href="#">Salam, A</a>
320	<a href="#">Salam, Abdus</a>
2	<a href="#">Salam, Agus</a>
1	<a href="#">Salam, Ahmad</a>

## Salam, Abdus (326 papers)

[This is me. Verify my publication list.](#)

### Name variants

[Salam, Abdus \(320\)](#)  
[Salam, A. \(4\)](#)  
[Salam, A., \(Ed.\) \(2\)](#)

### Papers

[All papers \(326\)](#)  
[Report \(326\)](#)  
[Published \(232\)](#)  
[Conference \(25\)](#)  
[Review \(13\)](#)  
[Lectures \(5\)](#)  
[Introductory \(5\)](#)  
[Book \(4\)](#)

### Frequent keywords

### Affiliations

[ICTP, Trieste \(234\)](#)  
[Imperial Coll., London \(221\)](#)  
[Cambridge U. \(17\)](#)  
[Govt. Coll., Lahore \(13\)](#)  
[unknown affiliation \(6\)](#)  
[Princeton, Inst. Advanced Study \(4\)](#)  
[Rochester U. \(2\)](#)  
[Bologna U. \(2\)](#)  
[Trieste U. \(2\)](#)  
[Cambridge U \(1\)](#)  
[MIT \(1\)](#)

### Frequent co-authors

[Strathdee, J.A. \(118\)](#)  
[Pati, Jogesh C. \(42\)](#)  
[Delbucqun, Robert \(33\)](#)

HP Device Manager



# Aiming for 100% OA coverage

- Institutional and subject repositories goes hand in hand. Ensure interoperability and co-operate to develop the services required by all the partners
- Capture non-submitted papers by:
  - Monitoring publisher feeds
    - In order to be discovered publishers have a strong interest to feed subject repositories
  - Working with OA friendly publishers
    - Allowing storage on institutional web sites
      - In physics: SISSA/IOPP, AIP, APS and IEEE

## II Open Access

Who is involved / interested in  
Open Access?

Who is involved / interested in Open Access

# Researchers and Scholars

Researchers, scientists and students gain access to a wider amount of results and information and enjoy a larger public to their results.

# Researchers and Scholars

Access to the most recent research spreads information what the others are doing. This prevents studying something someone has already studied. Not making things twice in vain saves money and time!



Who is involved / interested in Open Access

# Policy Makers

Basic research is often funded by the public resources so policy makers are willing to make results available.

Who is involved / interested in Open Access

# Professionals

Diverse professionals (e.g. medical doctors, teachers) can exploit the most recent research in their work.



Who is involved / interested in Open Access

# Libraries

Libraries can offer access to a wider range of journals, books and other material to their users.



# People sharing and consuming information

Journalists and publics (e.g. Patient associations may be interested in the latest research)

Knowledge becomes public as well as widely accessible and available

## Citizen science



# II Open Access

## Principles of Open Access

## Principles of Open Access

- Free access to everyone
  - Unrestricted use
- Effective electronic distribution via Internet



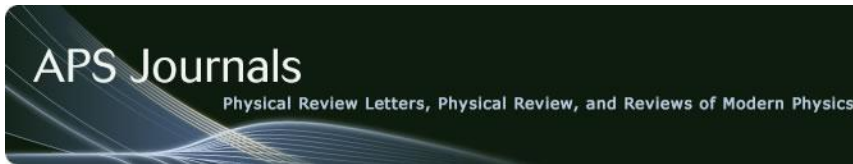
## Principles of Open Access

*But, it's not always either or!*



## What is Open Access?

# Publishers and OA





# Free access to everyone?

Some journals are called **hybrid journals**: they publish both open access and not open access articles.

Author or the related institution may have to pay for an article to be open access. This is called the **author pays model**.

Depending on the journal, the articles may be freely accessible right away or they may become open access later. after a certain period e.g. one year. This is called **delayed open access**.

# Unrestricted use?

Even Open Access, everything is not allowed!

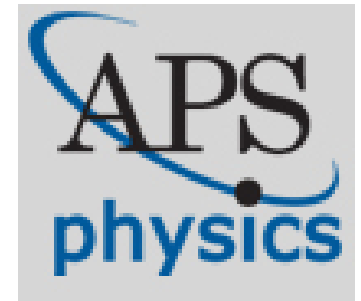
You may access the information or material for free, but there may be restrictions and limitations how you can use that information or material and what you can do with it.

OA literature is free of charge, and usually free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. This is made possible by the consent of the author or copyright-holder.

However, the original author must at the least be credited for the work. This means usually mentioning the author either by quoting him or her, or referring appropriately to his (her) text.

# Free access to everyone?

Some journals seek for sponsors to make articles open access.



For example, ~~The APS FREE TO READ Initiative:~~

~~-Since September 2006, by paying a one-time fee, anyone may make articles published in their seven journals **available to all readers at no cost and without a subscription**~~

~~•Readers will have access to the PDF and postscript versions of the~~

### **American Physical Society phases out Free-to-Read program in lieu of Creative Commons licensing**

Published on February 16, 2011 at 6:50 AM

As of 15 February 2011, authors in most Physical Review journals have a new alternative: to pay an article-processing charge whereby their accepted manuscripts will be available barrier-free and open access on publication. These manuscripts will be published under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 license (CC-BY) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>), the most permissive of the CC licenses, granting authors and others the right to copy, distribute, transmit, and adapt the work, provided that proper credit is given. This new alternative is in addition to traditional subscription-funded publication; authors may choose one or the other for their accepted papers.

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For the growing number of researchers who want open access, Springer journals offer the option to have articles made available with open access, ***free to anyone, any time, and anywhere in the world.***



# Springer and Open Access

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Information go  
to our website  
[springer.com](http://springer.com)

### Springer Open Choice



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With our recent purchase of BioMed Central, Springer has become the largest open access publisher in the world. Springer is also fully compliant with the recent NIH mandate, and NIH-funded or -employed authors are free to deposit the accepted, author's version of their article into PubMed Central with a 12-month embargo on access. In the course of 2009, Springer will begin depositing articles directly into PubMed Central on behalf of our authors.

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In addition to this, our innovative Springer Open Choice program offers full and immediate open access for any article in Springer-owned journals in exchange for payment of a basic fee of USD 3000/EUR 2000. If authors choose open access in the Springer Open Choice program, they will not be required to transfer their copyright, and there will be no embargo placed on articles submitted to PubMed Central or any other repository. There is no difference in production between open access and other articles; all articles will be peer-reviewed, professionally produced, and available both in print and in electronic versions on SpringerLink. In addition, every article will be registered in CrossRef and included in the appropriate Abstracting and Indexing services. Springer Open Choice articles are protected by the Springer Open Choice license, which is compatible with the Creative Commons Attribution License.

### Springer's Open Choice for Institutions

Recent initiatives with the Max Planck Society and the University of California Libraries, among others, also extend open access publication privileges to their authors. Authors' individual per-article charges are removed in favor of a set cost for both access and open access publication. Such initiatives, unique to Springer, have shown us to be both receptive and proactive in the open access movement.

# Hindawi

- A rapidly growing academic publisher in Egypt.
- 150+ Open Access journals.
- All major areas of science, technology, and medicine
- Book publishing program that spans all scholarly disciplines.



# What is Open Access? Publishers and OA



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Home Books Jo



## Browse Menu

- Books by Subject
- Books by Title
- Journals by Subject
- Journals by Title

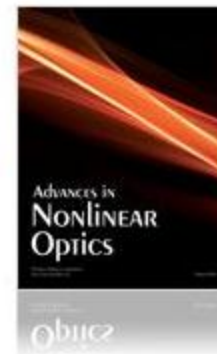


## Information Menu

- Abstracting and Indexing
- Conference Sponsorships
- Hindawi in the Press
- Institutional Memberships
- Resources and Tools
- Society Affiliations

## Hindawi Publishing Corporation

Hindawi is a rapidly growing academic publisher with 150+ Open Access journals covering all ma science, technology, and medicine, and a book publishing program that spans all scholarly discip



## Recently Published Articles >>

- ▶ Poly(hydroxyalkanoates)-Based Polymeric Nanoparticles for Drug Delivery. Cesare Errico.

## Recently Launched Special Iss

- ▶ Using DNA Sequences to Identify ( DNA Barcode of Life

## What is Open Access? Publishers and OA

Attention! Not all providers are reliable! There are hoaxes and traps!



# The HINARI Programme

- HINARI Access to Research Initiative.
- Set up by WHO together with major publishers.
- Enables developing countries to gain access to one of the world's largest collections of biomedical and health literature.
- Over 6400 journal titles are now available to health institutions in 108 countries, areas and territories.
- Benefit many thousands of health workers and researchers.
- Contributes to improve world health.

# What is Open Access? Publishers and OA



LOGIN

HINARI

About HINARI

Full-text journals, databases and other resources

Eligibility

Register

Partners

Publishers' statement

Frequently asked questions

Training

Using HINARI

[HINARI Access to Research Initiative](#)

## HINARI Access to Research Initiative

The HINARI Programme, set up by WHO together with major publishers, enables developing countries to gain access to one of the world's largest collections of biomedical and health literature. Over 6400 journal titles are now available to health institutions in 108 countries, areas and territories benefiting many thousands of health workers and researchers, and in turn, contributing to improved world health.

### NEWS

#### Training Materials Update

We have added a new training module – 5.0 EndNoteWeb. Accessible from the 'Databases and Article Searching' drop down menu, this reference management tool enables you to save citations in a variety of formats that conform to the specifications for journal publications and dissertations. The training module summarizes the registration process, how to collect, organize and format saved citations and how to export citations from PubMed.

:: [Module 5. Managing References](#)

Note: only Band 1 participants have access to this tool.

#### Other new materials are:

- "Presenting HINARI to Visitors" - a PowerPoint presentation that is a brief overview of HINARI and the other Research4Life programs. - "HINARI Payment: the Basics" - a Word document that will be useful for Band 2

### TIP OF THE MONTH FOR USING HINARI

Do you need to save your PubMed searches in an easily retrievable place? If so, you can save your 'Collections' in your MY NCBI account. When signed onto MY NCBI, complete a PubMed search and check on the individual citations that you would like to save. In the 'Send To' drop down menu, click on 'Collections'. Go to MY NCBI and click on 'My Saved Data'. For the checked citations, you will be asked to 'Create a new collection' and 'Save' the search. For further instructions on this option, go to Module 4.5 (slide 29) on the training page. This module also details how to register for MY NCBI and other key features including how to receive email messages from MY NCBI - for new articles on subject searches from PubMed.

:: [Module 4 . PubMed](#)

### FEEDBACK FROM USERS

[Sítio HINARI em Português](#)

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### Contact HINARI

World Health Organization  
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CH-1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland  
Fax: +41 22 791 4150  
[hinari@who.int](mailto:hinari@who.int)



[HINARI Bookmark \[pdf 55kb\]](#)

# II Open Access

## Myths about Open Access

## Myths about Open Acces

~~Myth 1: OA is not compatible with peer review.~~

**Truth:** There is no hinder for peer review in OA. In fact, all the major scientific and scholarly OA journals insist on its importance!

## Myths about Open Access

~~Myth 2: OA publishing is free of charge.~~

**Truth:** Publishing an OA journal requires resources as does the conventional publishing. But OA literature is often less expensive to produce.

## Myths about Open Acces

~~Myth 3: Publishing in an OA journal is always free for author.~~

**Truth:** This depends on the business model of the journal has chosen. Some journals charge the authors a certain fee to make their articles OA. Some other journals do not charge the authors but acquire their financement in other ways.

# First results of the SOAP Project (What 40'000 scientists think of you)

*Suenje Dallmeier-Tiessen, Bettina Goerner, Robert Darby, Jenni Hyppoelae,  
Peter Igo-Kemenes, Deborah Kahn, Simon Lambert, Anja Lengenfelder,  
Chris Leonard, Salvatore Mele, Panayiota Polydoratou, David Ross,  
Sergio Ruiz-Perez, Ralf Schimmer, Mark Swaisland and Wim van der Stelt*

BMC, CERN, MPDL, SAGE, Springer, STFC

Presented by  
Salvatore Mele/CERN, SOAP project co-ordinator

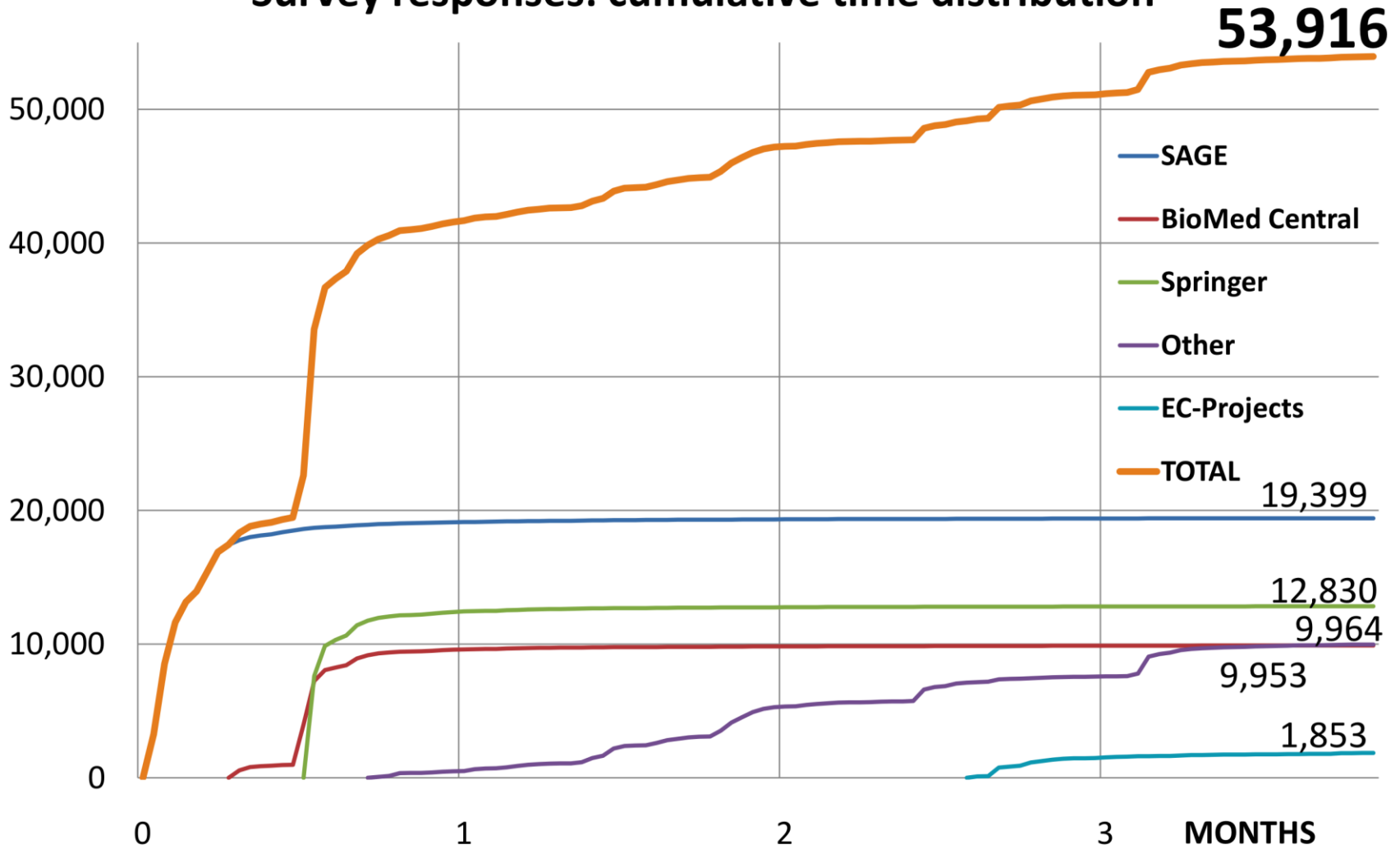
**COASP | 2nd Conference on Open Access Scholarly Publishing | Prague | 22-24 August 2010**



# The SOAP survey

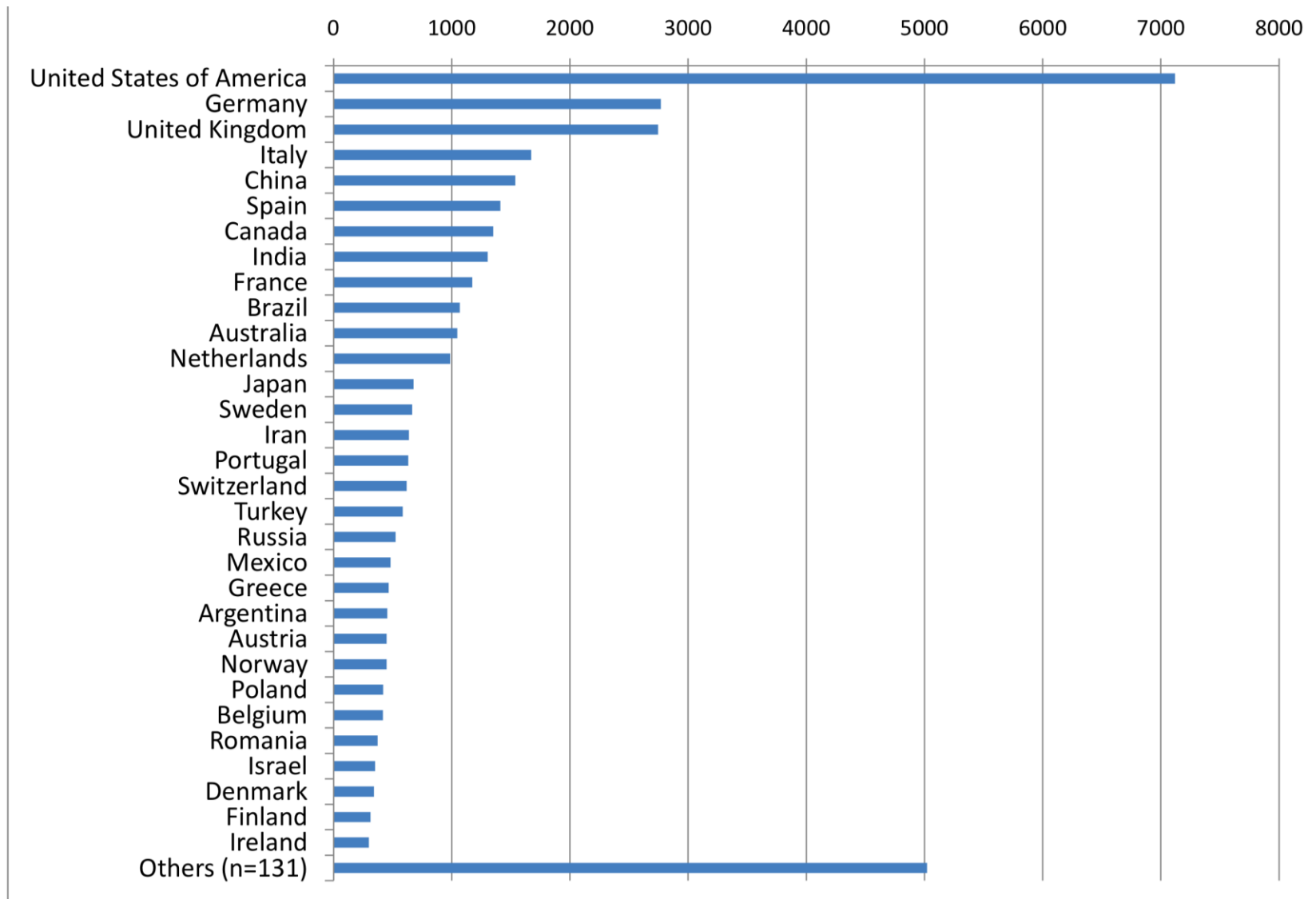
## Study on Open Access Publishing

Survey responses: cumulative time distribution



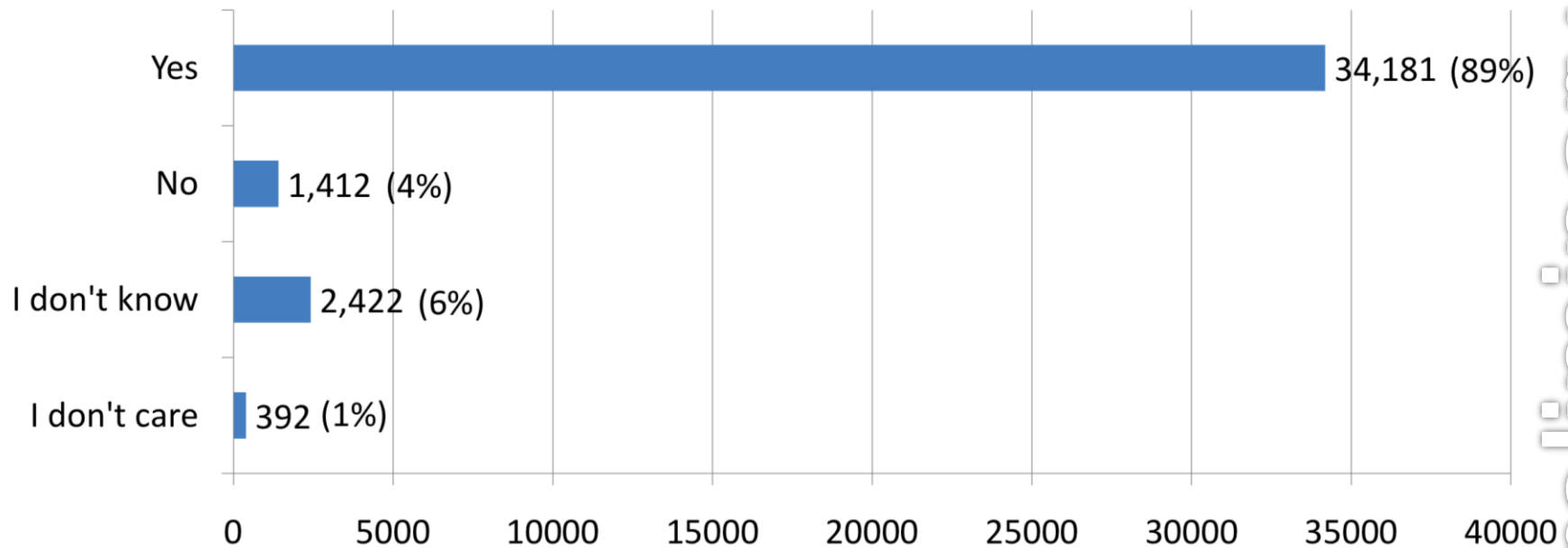


# Distribution by country



Preliminary

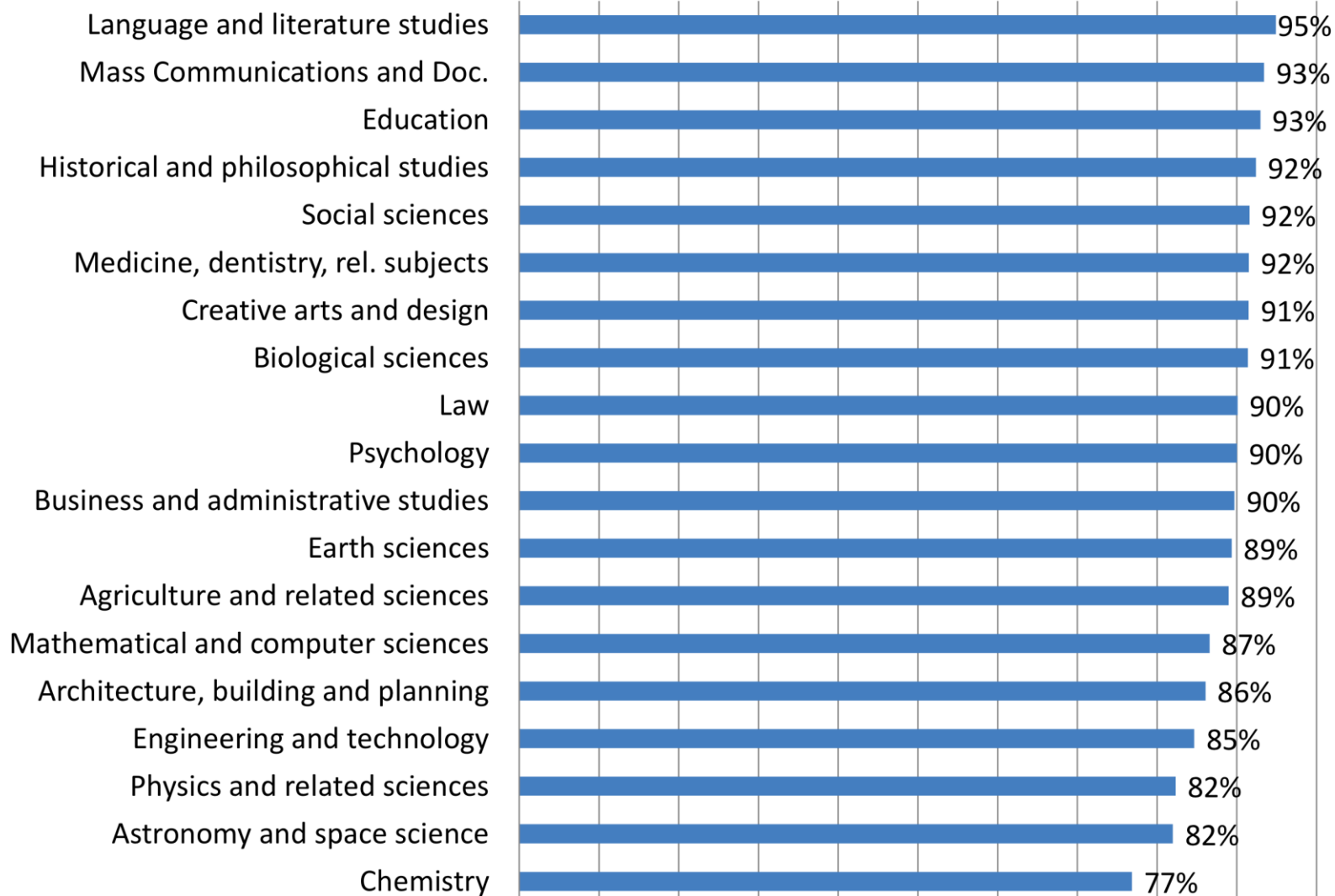
# Would OA journals be beneficial for your field?



Preliminary

No large differences according to seniority and number of articles

# Would OA journals be beneficial for your field?

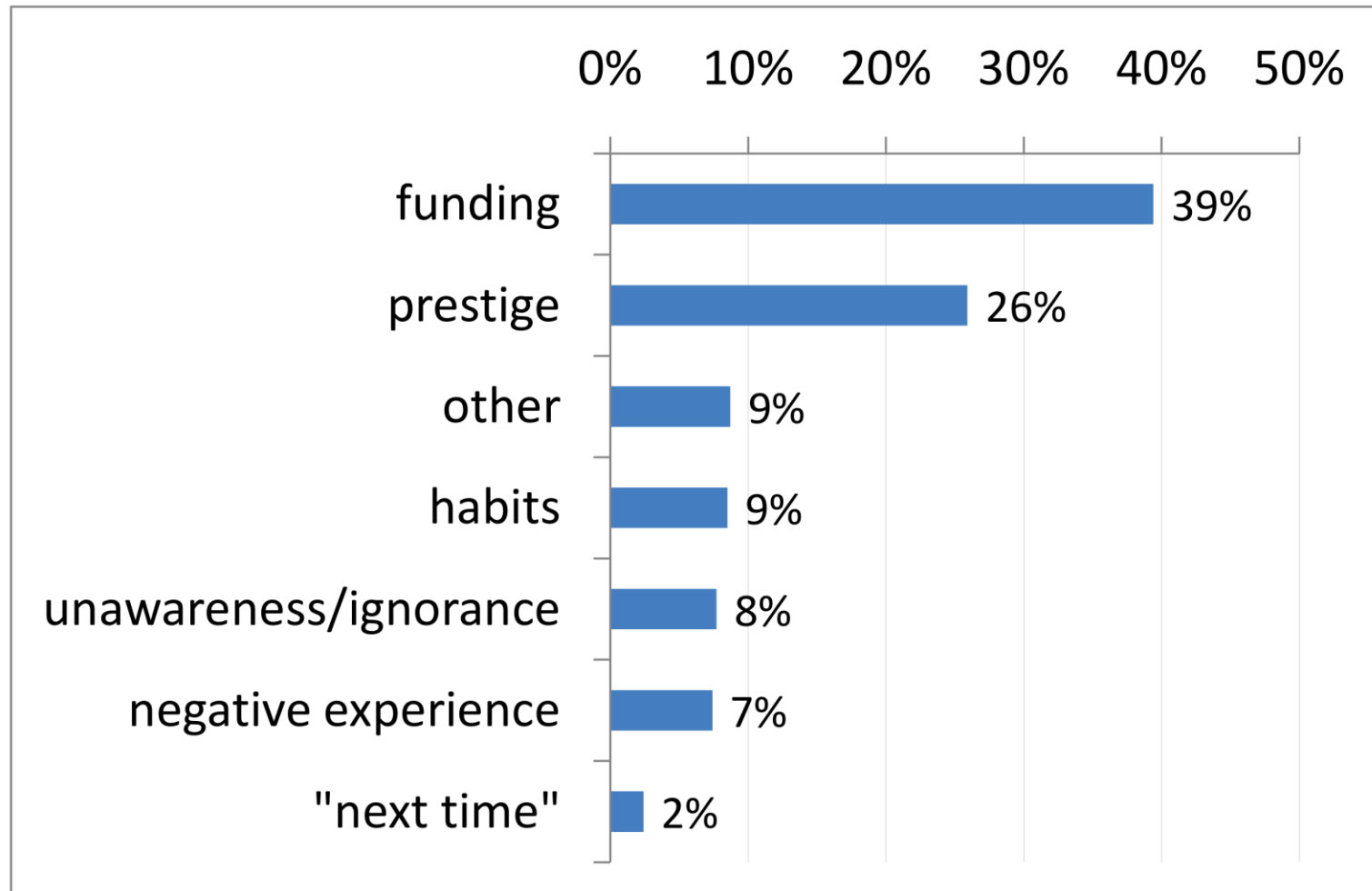


Yes

Preliminary

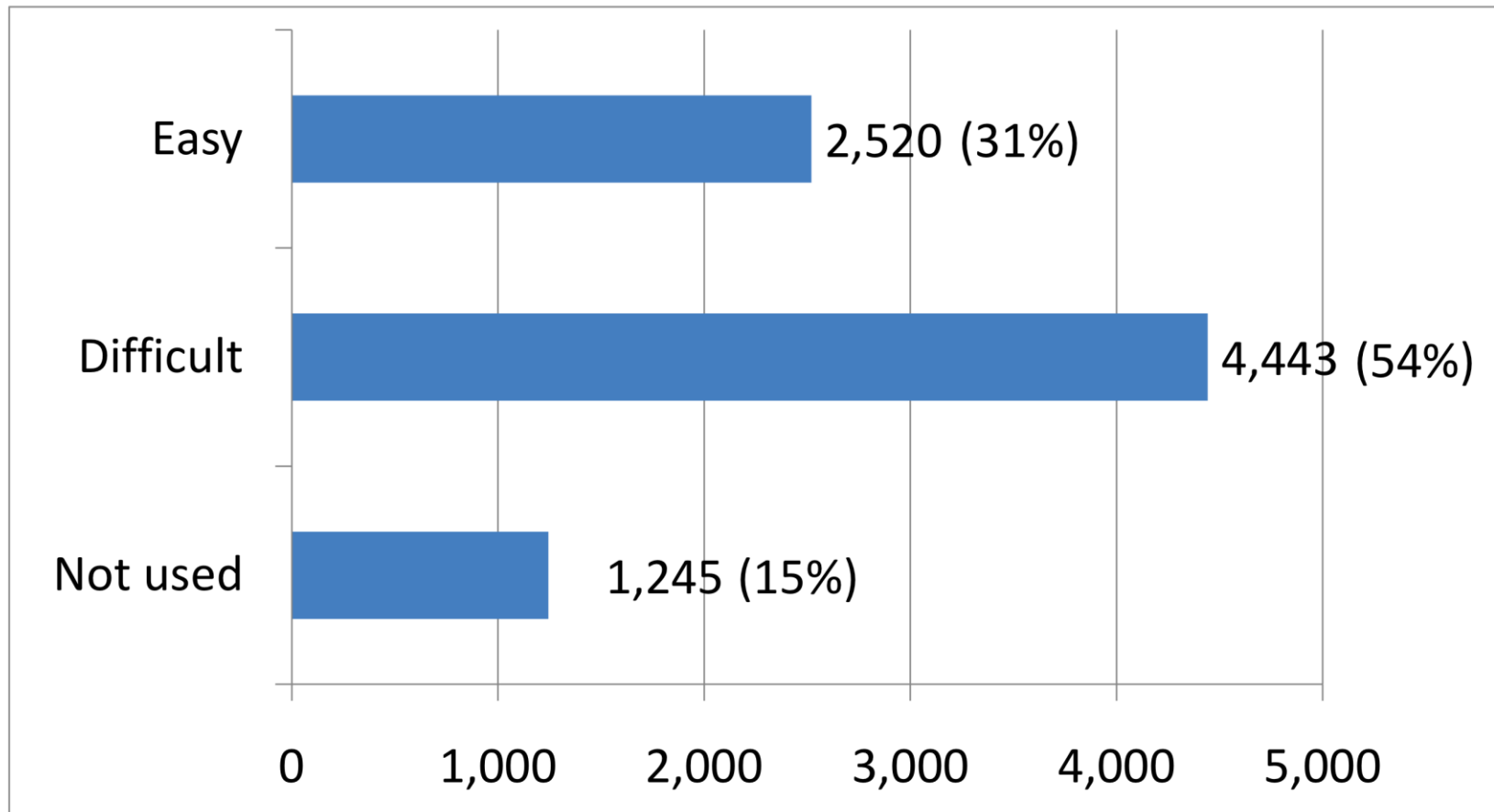
# Was there a reason not to publish OA?

42% have a reason; >4000 answers; 60'000 words



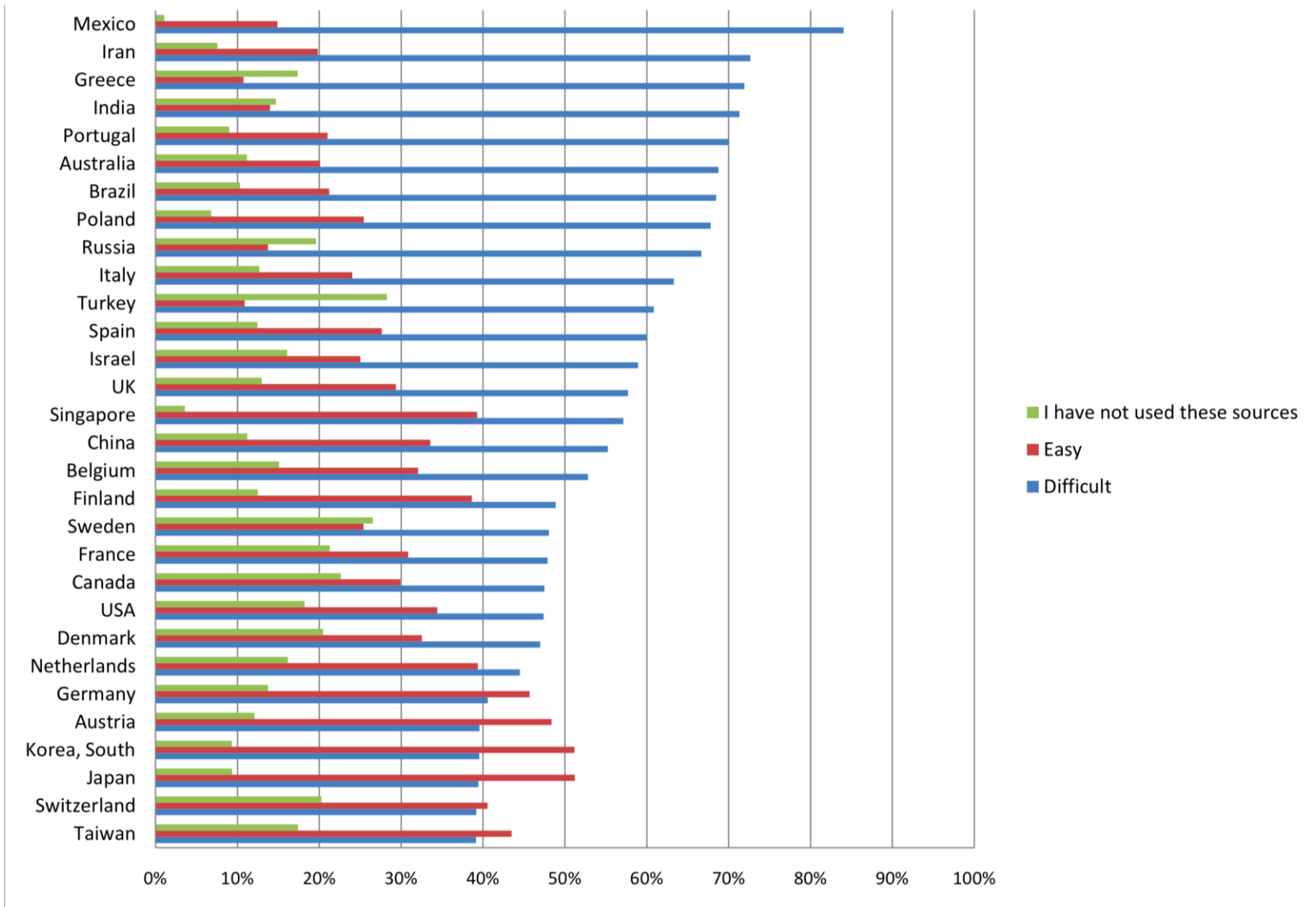
Preliminary

# How easy was it to obtain funds?



Preliminary

# How easy was it to obtain funds?



Preliminary

# II Open Access

## Truths about Open Access

Prof. Lawrence Lessig, Harvard Univ.:

# “CERN has taken the lead in supporting Open Access”

Watch the lecture:

<http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1345337>

The screenshot shows a web interface for a lecture. At the top, there are tabs for 'Information', 'Discussion', and 'Files'. Below these is a 'Talk' header. The main content area is a video player. The video title is '"The architecture of access to scientific knowledge: just how badly we have messed this up"'. The video is from Lawrence Lessig, dated 18 April 2011 at 16:30:00. The video player includes standard playback controls (play, stop, previous, next, volume) and a 'next slide' button. The video content shows a man in a blue shirt speaking at a desk. The video player is set against a dark blue background.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF ACCESS  
TO SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE:  
JUST HOW BADLY WE HAVE  
MESSED THIS UP



18 APR 2011

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Search



@lessig  
Lessig

as cool as speaking at @pixar: I'm @cern.



Open Access is not about making scholarly literature costless, but to find out and exploit **better ways** to pay the publishing costs than by charging readers and thus creating access barriers!

Open Access is not equal to e-science

BUT

e-science will require

Open Access!

