sciecominfo
Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

RESEARCHER, BEWARE!

Jan Erik Frantsvåg

During the last months we have seen a number of developments when it comes to funders' willingness to enforce OA clauses in the contracts researchers have signed, receiving grants from those funders.
The Wellcome Trust has not only showed themselves willing to fund OA, they also demand something in return for their funding. Authors are not allowed to use articles that should have been OA, but aren't, in their list of publication when applying for new grants. If the Trust find papers in reports, that do not comply with the OA policy, funding will be withheld. Non-compliant papers will also result in funding renewals or new grants being held back. (see http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/About-us/Policy/Policy-and-position-statements/WTD018855.htm#ten)
And if the Wellcome Trust funds APCs for a researcher, the resulting publication has to be published with a CC BY license. RCUK (Research Councils UK) have the same clause, if they finance the APC the article has to have a CC BY license. A CC (Creative Commons) BY (attribution only) license is a license that permits any kind of reuse – included derivative works – as long as the original author is named. Not all authors are comfortable with this license, and there is considerable debate over this. Many major commercial OA publishers use this license, but others do not. In DOAJ (the Directory of Open Access Journals), only a minority of journals have listed a CC (Creative Commons) license, and only a bit more than half of these a CC BY license. So for authors having to comply with Wellcome Trust or RCUK policies, there is considerable risk of wanting to publish in a journal that does not use a CC BY license. The way around this, of course, is to publish in a non-OA journal that permits self-archiving within the prescribed time. But it adds some risk, as an author may inadvertently find himself/herself in the position of having paid a publisher for OA publishing only to discover that the license used makes it impossible to use the planned external funding for this.
The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has announced chances to their procedures regarding OA compliance. If non-compliant papers are found in project reports, further payments will be withheld pending evidence of compliance or a satisfactory explanation. Unfortunately, the only example given by the NIH of a satisfactory explanation, is this: "e.g., the sole author has passed away before they were able to process the manuscript for posting to PubMed Central" (see http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-12-160.html) One hopes this is a sign of some humour on the part of NIH, not a suggestion to look to traditional Japanese methods for restoring honour…

The European Union is rewriting their OA policy for Horizon 2010. In Framework Program 7 (FP7), a Special Clause 39, demanding Open Access, was attached to about 20 per cent of funds. In Horizon 2020 all funds will have an OA obligation attached. And while the OA obligation in FP7 had a "best effort" clause in it (enabling you to be let off the hook, if you could document that you had asked for, but been denied, permission to self-archive), Horizon 2020 leaves no escape. If you don't comply, you have not fulfilled your contract. This will lead to funds being withheld.
We also hear rumours that the Norwegian Research Council is about to strengthen its OA policy and provide more heavy-handed follow-up and, possibly, sanctions. In 2013 mechanisms for following up will be in place in CRIStin, making it for the first time practically possible for the research council to follow up whether researchers actually fulfil their obligations. And there are some signs that the research council will be withholding funds from those not complying.
There are two things that come to mind:
Firstly, that keeping researchers unaware of their obligations and the consequences of non-compliance is gross negligence on the part of institutions. All institutions carrying out research with external funding need to teach their researchers to look in their contracts, and to teach them techniques to comply with their obligations. Otherwise there are considerable financial risks to the same institutions. In case of e.g. EU funding, an institution might have to compensate partners for loss of EU funding due to

non-compliance, this could run into large amounts. And this, in turn, could become a financial headache for the responsible author – and end his/her career.
Secondly, those who create or rework their policies need to consider if there are good reasons to create yet another policy, instead of aligning oneself with a policy from one of the large (and strong) funders? If researchers are exposed to a jungle of different policies, this will be much more frustrating for them and risk-filled for them and their institutions, than if everyone aligns their policies with those of the EU or NIH.

Researchers might not necessarily love them, but they will presumably prefer to learn, and comply with, a simple and square set of rules than having to start a new learning process in every project. And as a publication can be financed from many sources, this may in itself present problems. If the corresponding author is under a lenient policy, while other authors are under strong ones, this could create situations in which authors create trouble for some of their co-authors. No-one wants this!
So, if you want to do anything about policies: Look to NIH or the EU. Let non-compliance have consequences for authors!

Jan Erik Frantsvåg Universitetsbiblioteket,
IT-drift, formidling og utvikling, Universitetet i Tromsö, Norway

sciecominfo
Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

ICELANDIC FUNDER MANDATE AND REVISED LAW FOR PUBLICLY SUPPORTED RESEARCH IN ICELAND

Sólveig Thorsteinsdóttir

Two important changes took place regarding open access (OA) in Iceland in January 2013. The first was the amendment of the law on public support for scientific research, adding a new article about open access. The second was an open access mandate from the largest public funding agency in the country, Rannís - the Icelandic Centre for Research.

Amendment of the law of public support for scientific research

The parliament of Iceland (*Alþingi)* approved in December 2012 a bill amending the law on public support for scientific research no. 3/2003. The law took effect in January 2013. A new article was added about open access. The change is as follows:

"The results of research funded by grants from the funds that come under this Act shall be published in open access and made accessible to everyone, unless otherwise agreed. Beneficiaries shall in all his research papers resulting from the funds, state the name of the grantor.

Icelandic funder mandate

Scientific publications based on projects, funded entirely or partially by the Rannís, must be published in open access. This to ensure that the public has access to results of publicly funded scientific projects in Iceland.

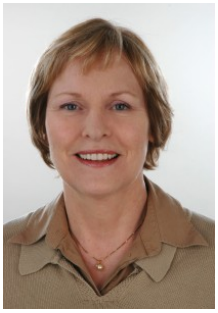
This mandate extends to all peer-reviewed articles. Projects that have received grants from Rannís prior to January 2013 are not subject to the requirement of open access publishing, even though Rannís encourages all researchers to publish in open access.

Rannís rules for open access are as follows:

Rannís encourages scientists to publish their works in journals that are fully released for public access, providing immediate open access to all their articles. If a decision is made to publish research findings in journals that are not open access, the mandate may be met by publishing in open searchable, digital repositories along with the publication in a traditional subscription journal. The final manuscript after peer review shall be returned to the repository immediately after the article has been accepted for publication. This applies even if the journal demands a waiting period prior to open access, after which the article will be opened automatically when the waiting period expires. Rannís allows an embargo period for up to 12 months after publishing in the journal.

Grantees can apply for the funding from the Rannís publishing fund (http://www.rannis.is/funding/publication-fund/) to cover a part of the publication cost.

Icelandic law January 2013. (2013). T**he law of public support for scientific research.** February 26 2013 from http://www.althingi.is/lagas/nuna/2003003.html
RANNÍS. (2013) Open access. February 26 2013 from http://rannis.is/sjodir/opinn-adgangur/



Solveig Thorsteinsdottir, Project manager Health Science Library Landspitali

sciecominfo
Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

TENDERING THE PURCHASE OF OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

Leif Longva

Open access publishing is about to enter a new phase. For many years now, the proponents have voiced the benefits of open access to scholarly literature. And now, it seems, the arguments have won support also in bodies governing the research. Prominent examples of this is the Research Councils UK (RCUK) who have announced their new policy demanding open access, and the open access requirements in the coming EU research frame program Horizon 2020.

To overcome the disadvantages of article processing charges (APCs) that authors of papers commonly need to pay to publish open access, many institutions are establishing funds to pay the APCs. RCUK, for instance, will do this through a block grant that will pay the APC for papers arising from research funded by RCUK. In their policy document RCUK says further:

> *RCUK does not specify an upper or lower limit on the level of APCs paid out of the Block Grant. … At the same time, institutions should work with their authors to ensure that a proper market in APCs develops, with price becoming one of the factors that is taken into consideration when deciding where to publish.*

One of the main objections to the RCUK policy, and indeed in general to funds covering the APCs, is that it holds no incentive for the buyer of OA publishing (the authors of research papers) to shop around for best value for money. Thus, the publishers may continue to enjoy abundant revenue streams from the public money of the research and HE institutions.

RCUK recognizes this, as shown in the quote above. But they seem to have no guidance to offer regarding *how* a proper market in APCs may develop.

Tender

When spending large sums of money, a common way to make your money go as far as possible is by running a tender. Why not apply this method in the purchase of open access publishing?

RCUK, to use them still as example, is announcing a block grant for buying open access through APCs. Based on this, RCUK may run a tender, and invite publishers to enter their bids. In doing so, RCUK would need to define a set of selection criteria to select which publishers to buy from. The criteria may be price and licensing terms, the quality of the journals by some measure, or other important issues. In the selection of publishers to buy from, they also need to make sure all subject areas are well covered.

When the deals are done, and the publishers are selected, RCUK may announce that the grant will cover the APC for applicable papers, so long as the papers are published by publishers selected from the tendering process. Authors insisting on publishing elsewhere need to either cover the APC themselves, or look for publishers accepting green deposit in institutional repositories, with the maximum of 6/12 months embargo.

RCUK is here used as an example – other research funders or institutions with funds to pay APCs may do the same. The funds need to be of some size, of course, or else the hassle with the tendering process will not be worthwhile.

The benefit of a tendering process would be that the publishers need to be competitive on price and other terms, in order to strike deals with the funding body. And thus a market in the APCs will develop.

One objection to this model might be that the smaller publishers, including societies publishing a single or a couple of journals will not have resources to enter into a laborious tendering process. Another objection could be that the tendering model, if becoming widespread by research funders and institutions, may leave new entrants hard off. These concerns could be resolved by letting the fund cover APCs to any open access journal up to a price limit (presupposed that the journals' quality criteria are met). Publishers charging APCs above this limit need to enter the tendering process.

I sincerely believe that a tendering approach, if designed carefully, could work, and lead to a situation where scholarly publishing becomes a competitive market, contrary to the situation of today, and to the benefit of public spending.

Leif Longva University of Tromsø, Munin repository manager

sciecominfo
Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

OPEN ACCESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF YOUNG RESEARCHERS

Gintare Tautkeviciene, Vilma Petrikaite, Marija Eidukeviciute

Open science, open educational resources, open source software, open access – these are the terms, which become increasingly frequent in the academic community settings. A decade ago, a global campaign launched by the Budapest Open Access Initiative[1] was designed to promote open access of the peer reviewed research results and has gained the attention and support of the academic community and information specialists from all over the world. The topics of science openness around the world are getting more attention, and discussions and events on open access issues involve an increasingly wider range of scholarly communication stakeholders.

The scholarly communication stakeholders recognize that the development of open access provides the opportunity to disseminate research results, ensures better visibility throughout the world, and grants better access for the academic community players to the resources of scientific knowledge and global science information resources. This in turn ensures faster creation of new scientific knowledge and at the same time scientific and economic development. Open Access Initiatives are supported and promoted by many institutions financing and implementing scientific research including the European Research Council, the European Commission's research programs, EIFL, UNESCO, SPARC and other organizations, universities and research institutions.

The stated aim of Open Access to ensure free access to the scientific literature: articles, conference proceedings, doctoral dissertations and their summaries, and other published or unpublished materials rarely raises the question of why Open Access is necessary. Scientific communication process participants are increasingly seeking ways to ensure open access to scientific results (Kronman, 2012). At the same time it must be recognized that open access issues are still being discussed and debated among information professionals, librarians, administrators financing research. For many of the scientific community these issues are less known or are not considered as very important.

Open Access initiatives in Lithuania

Since 2005 the Lithuanian Research Library Consortium (LMBA)[2] has for nearly a decade executed wide promoting campaigns for open access to scientific knowledge. During that time a series of events were organized: conferences, seminars, reports, training etc.[3].

In 2011 the organization of EIFL (Electronic Information for Libraries)[4] has provided support for two projects that promote open access in Lithuania. One of the projects "*Promoting Open Access in Lithuania*" has been implemented by LMBA with the Lithuanian Scientific Periodicals Association (LMPA) and Kaunas University of Technology (KUT) (Tautkevičienė, 2012) as partners. The goal of the second project "*Promoting Open Access via Implementing Open Journal System*", conducted by the Association of Lithuanian Serials was to encourage open access scientific journal publishing (Dagienė, 2012). Training sessions presented OJS and online publishing, sharing experiences and best practices in installing and using OJS.

The project "*Promoting Open Access in Lithuania*" primarily aimed to evaluate the open access situation in Lithuanian higher education and research institutions. For this purpose, the administrators of all the Lithuanian higher education and research institutions were surveyed. The results of the survey revealed, that the institutions give little attention to the initiatives of open access and that open access related activities usually are performed by information and communication specialists and librarians. During the project also interviews were carried out with the known scientists, representatives of science

[1] Budapest Open Access Iniciative, http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/openaccess

[2] Lithuanian Research Libraries Consortium, http://www.lmba.lt

[3] Open Access, http://www.lmba.lt/en/open-access/events

[4] EIFL, http://www.eifl.net

administrators and sponsoring administrations, librarians and publishers in order to determine their attitudes towards open access (Banionyte, Vaskeviciene, Tautkeviciene, 2011). Based on these interview s informative videos about open access were created[5]. The position expressed by various stakeholders revealed the increasing need for new scientific knowledge and possibilities for worldwide visibility of the scientists. Then again, the issues of publishing costs, scientific assessment and quality related to open access were highlighted.

While implementing the project during the international Open Access Week 2011 at LMBA the conference *Opening the Scientific Knowledge*[6] was organized in partnership with the Research Council of Lithuania and the Academy of Sciences of Lithuania. The conference was dedicated to the promotion of OA. A key speakers of the conference, Lars Bjørnshauge, SPARC Europe director, delivered the presentation „*Why open access to results is good for researchers, for science,* for *research funders and for society*, reviewing OA from the historical perspective.

During the conference, among other presentation of theoreticians and practitioners supporting OA, the member of Lithuanian Society of Young Researchers Tatjana Iznova presented the results of the young scientists survey „*Open access through the eyes of young scientists*“[7]. The survey results showed that 86 % of doctoral students and young scientists welcome the idea of open access and 90 % believe that open access to the scientific publications could improve the dissemination of the scientific information, however, as many as 50 % of the respondents know little about open access. They also lack knowledge about possibilities to publish their scientific research data in open access. In order to fill these spotted gaps in knowledge it was decided to organize training about open access for the young researchers.

Open access through the eyes of the young scientists

In 2012, after receiving the support of EIFL, KUT together with LSYR and partners LMBA and LMPA had implemented the eIFL project "*Open Access through the eyes of young scientists."* Three seminars on open access were organized. During the first seminar the doctoral students, young scientists and other researchers familiarized with worldwide and regional open access initiatives, the possibility to become more visible for the world, the European Commission, the European Research Council and other funding bodies' requirements for access to research publications and scientific data. During this seminar Gintare Tautkeviciene, EIFL OA coordinator in Lithuania, introduced the open access situation in the world and in Lithuania, and presented the position of the European Commission and the European Research Council on open access.

The vice-chair of the Lithuanian Research Council Ruta Marcinkeviciene introduced the recommendations of the UNESCO Regional Consultation on "*Open Access* to Scientific Information and Research – Concept and Policies", which took place in Minsk.
The presentation "*OA journals in the light of bibliometric indicators* " was delivered by the guest Krzysztof Szymanski (Thomson Reuters). The president of the Society of Young Researchers Vilma Petrikaite organized the discussion "*Does young researchers want to be visible?*"

During the second seminar Marija Stonkienė introduced the issues of intellectual property and copyright in open access. Jurgita Gradauskaitė presented the possibilities given by Creative Commons licenses. Eleonora Dagienė presented *the advantages of the open-access journal for young researchers*. Gintarė Tautkevičienė introduced the activities of the international organization *Right to Research Coalition*[8] and the first General Assembly in July, 2012, in which also participated the representative of the Society of Lithuanian Young Researchers.

The third seminar was devoted to the open science issues *"Open Science. What's in it for me?"*. The goal of the seminar was to introduce doctoral students, young scientists and other researchers to open science initiatives are the increased opportunities to communicate and collaborate, to become a global scientific network, and to be more visible to the world. This seminar was conducted by the guest from Poland, Pawel Szczesny, who is an active researcher in the area of systems biology and at the same time an open science advocate, a member of the Open Science Working Group of the Open Knowledge Foundation, Director of the Systems Institute. During the seminar,

[5] Open Access Video, http://www.lmba.lt/en/open-access/video
[6] Opening the Scientific Knowledge, http://www.lmba.lt/renginys/atverkime-mokslo-zinias-pasauliui
[7] http://www.lmba.lt/sites/default/files/Atviroji_prieiga_LJMS_Iznova.pdf
[8] Right to Research Coalition, http://www.righttoresearch.org

the young scientists prepared recommendations for the development of Open Access in Lithuania.

Parts of the workshop reports were broadcast on the Internet, so they could be heard by a wider audience of young researchers. The workshops attracted considerable attention of the young researchers, involving more than 280 participants.

The series of workshops for the young researchers concluded with a public discussion "*Open access development in Lithuania*." This debate called on young scientists, science and education administrators, funding institutions, information and publishing professionals, librarians, and other scientific communication players to discuss the issues of open access to scientific knowledge and research literature, promote open access initiatives related to the publishing of research results in open access, to give momentum of research results to load them into an open access Lithuania. The event took place during the global "Open Access Week 2012", now is organized for the sixth consecutive year in the last week of October.

Discussion participants had the opportunity to hear the competent national and international expert opinions and to discuss current scientific knowledge, openness, access, and dissemination issues.[9].

The reviews of the young researchers

At the end of the project, it was interesting to hear the views of young scientists about open access. "Openness is recognized as one of our most important values of our Union as it is the base for collaboration, creativity and development," said the President of LSYR Dr. Vilma Petrikaitė. "Open access can help ensure the quality of research, whereas the open publication of research results helps to protect against plagiarism and falsification". The member of this organization, University doctoral student Ramojus Reimeris also believes: "he personally believes that an open access is the ability to obtain the necessary knowledge easier, faster and with less effort." This view is shared by the other doctoral student from the same university Loreta Tauginienė, claiming that " open access allows us faster dissemination of scientific knowledge, to develop research networks – it thus promotes scientific development, and prevents dishonesty and plagiarism."

References:

Banionyte, E., Vaskeviciene, A., Tautkeviciene G. „Open Minds - Interviews with Lithuanian politicians and famous researchers about Open Access. " Sciecom Info. 2011, vol 7, no 3. http://www.sciecom.org/ojs/index.php/sciecominfo/article/download/5274/4646 [Retrieved 14 January 2013].

BOAI10. "Ten years on from the Budapest Open Access Initiative: setting the default to open." Budapest Open Access Initiative. 2012. http://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/openaccess/boai-10-recommendations [Retrieved 14 January 2013].

Dagiene, E. Promoting Open Access through Implementation of Open Journal Systems in Lithuanian Research Journals: a Case Study from Lithuania. 2012, Feb. http://www.eifl.net/system/files/201202/oa-case-study-lithuania-oa-ojspublishing-final.pdf [Retrieved 14 January 2013].

Kronman, U. „Open access in Sweden – going from why to how". Sciecom Info. 2012, vol 8, no 3. http://www.sciecom.org/ojs/index.php/sciecominfo/article/download/5766/4962 [Retrieved 14 January 2013].

Tautkeviciene, G. *„Promoting Open Access in Lithuania: a Case Study from Lithuania". 2012, Feb.* http://www.eifl.net/system/files/201202/oa-case-studylithuania-oaadvocacy-final.pdf [Retrieved 14 January 2013].

[9] http://ktu.lt/turinys/atvirosios-prieigos-renginiai

Dr.Gintare Tautkeviciene, Head of Information Services Department at Kaunas University of Technology, Associated Professor at Kaunas University of Technology, EIFL OA coordinator for Lithuania

Dr.Vilma Petrikaite, President of Lithuanian Society of Young Researhers, Associated Professor at Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Scientist at Vilnius University, Institute of Biotechnology

Dr. Marija Eidukeviciute, member of Lithuanian Society of Young Researhers, Associated Professor at Kaunas University of Technology, Mechanics and Mechatronics Faculty, Department of Theoretical Mechanics

sciecominfo
Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

IT TAKES TWO TO TANGO – MAKING WAY FOR RELEVANT RESEARCH SUPPORT SERVICES AT LUND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES (LUB)

Gunilla Wiklund & Hanna Voog

What are we doing?

How can librarians support research and researchers and what do the researchers want? These questions were raised at Lund University Libraries (LUB) some time ago, and were formulated as part of one of the strategic goals of LUB[1]. LUB is a decentralized library organization, where each faculty is responsible for its own library support services. Even though many libraries at LUB work with research support it was difficult to describe these activities and how to develop the support both at faculty level and throughout the LUB network. We tried to search for other libraries' definitions and actions in the field but with little success; instead many librarians replied with a request for our results. It became clear that the matter called for an investigation of both how research support services can be defined and what researchers want and need. It all came down to this: if we, within the library, cannot define our support and its future directions – how then, can the researchers know about all that the libraries and librarians have to offer?
In order to clarify these matters, the Library council at LUB (Biblioteksrådet)[2] ordered an investigation in May 2011. The project, which was followed out during 2012, was conducted in three parts:
1) a literature review focusing on definitions and examples of research support services as well as researchers' needs and experiences of support services (Wiklund, 2012),
2) a survey to get an overview of the support services offered today at LUB,
3) focus group interviews with researchers to investigate key obstacles in their research processes (Voog et al., 2013).

[1] The goal concerning research is (author's translation): "Support for research – the goal is to develop advanced support services for the needs of research and for the visibility, dissemination and evaluation of the scientific production at Lund University" (Lund's Universitets Bibliotek - LUB. 2009.)
[2] The Library Council consists of the Director of Libraries and faculty librarians or the equivalent.

The research process

All three parts of the project was structured around a schematically divided model of the research process. The model was created by inspiration from e.g. Bo-Christer Björk (2006) and Peter Blaschke ([2009] (opubl.).

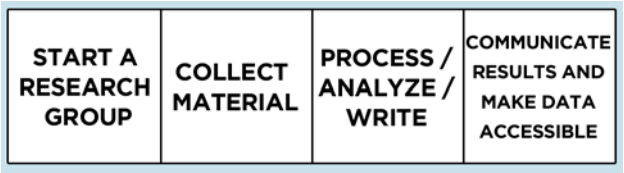


Figure 1. A model of the research process

The model works as an analytical tool; and as a way to structure the information collected in the different parts of the project. Even though we knew, and as the results states, that the research process is never a linear process, we found the model useful for visualizing different types of support services and their purpose. It was also valuable as a way to structure different kinds of needs and obstacles that researchers experience.

Project part 1: Literature overview

The literature review deals with three questions, what are research support services, what research support services do libraries offer and what needs researchers experience, and what do they think of existing services?

What are research support services?

There seems to be little research on libraries' support of researchers. Most of the existing literature either describes support services offered at specific libraries or deals with future roles of libraries in relation to researchers. Much of the material is written from an American or British horizon.
A common term is research support services but there are few definitions. Instead the descriptions of the support offered gets to define the term. Supporting researchers or supporting research is often used interchangeably without discussion of possible

connotations. A recurring idea is that support services are about to facilitate for the researcher to get his/her job done, i.e. saving the time of the researcher. It then becomes an approach and a way to motivate activities. In short, this can be achieved in two ways: one is to support the researcher to develop strategies and techniques for efficient seeking, gathering and use of different kinds of information; the other way is to do some of the work for the researcher, e.g. information seeking activities, providing literature overviews or organize material. Jensen (2012) depicts two dimensions of research support services: broad services, i.e. traditional/ordinary support offered by the libraries to the researchers, such as interlibrary loans; and specific services, focusing on matters like questions related to publishing, such as open access and copyright issues.

This connects to the difference between research support services and library services in general. What is the difference between the two? One answer could that the former is only intended for researchers, while all users benefit from the latter. But that does not seem to entirely explain the difference. For example, working with collections is a traditional area for libraries that benefits all users, not only researchers. Nevertheless, development of collections is sometimes considered to be a research support service (e.g. Garner, 2006; Larsen et al, 2010). Why are we using a specific term? Are we trying to understand new areas of work and new roles? Or does the fact that researchers more seldom come to the library, which means less occasions for librarians to interact with them, calls for more proactive strategies from librarians to understand the needs of the researchers, hence starting to stress that we also deal with research support services?

The literature often advocates proactive research support services, i.e. librarians should anticipate future needs and wishes; and act to make the needs and wishes easily satisfied when they occur (e.g. Neal, Parsonage & Shaw, 2009; Webb, Gannon-Leary & Bent, 2007). Knowledge about researchers' work and ways of communicating then becomes important for understanding future needs.

In both of the following sections of what libraries offer and what researchers want, the results are structured according to the schematic model of the research process.

What do libraries offer?

Related to the first part of the research process, *Start a research project***,** there are few descriptions of research support services. Often support like information about research funders and alerts for calls, is the responsibility of other central units at the universities and not offered by libraries (CIBER, 2010).

The largest number of research support services is found in the parts *Collect material* and *Communicate results and make data accessible*. As mentioned before, some describe the development of collections by purchase and digitalization as a research support service and they work in close relation with researchers to develop the collections, taking into account e.g. strong research areas (Bent, 2004; Bradbury & Weightman, 2010; Walton & Harvell, 2009). Another aspect of this part is of course information seeking; and there are plenty of examples on how librarians work to facilitate research by offering training in various forms, e.g. through workshops, tutorials, PhD courses, web-based information, leaflets and group as well as individual sessions (CIBER, 2010; Doskatch, 2007; Gullbekk et al, 2012). As a response to the importance for researchers to keep up-to-date, many libraries also test and inform about strategies and tools for staying aware of what is going on (Bent, 2004; Garner 2006; Schilt, 2007).

Support in the parts *Process/analyze/write* usually revolves around different kinds of software intended for use by researchers. Training and support on references management programs such as EndNote are common while support on other kinds of software and repositories such as Sharepoint, SPSS, arXiv.org, are more often offered by other units at the universities (CIBER, 2010; Kroll & Forsman, 2010; Larsen et al., 2010).

The support of libraries offered in the last part of the research process, *Communicate results and make data accessible*, is geared towards actively taking part in the development of useful systems for, and providing information on, different aspects of publishing, such as open access, copyright and research evaluation. The support differs in levels of involvement, from merely providing information, to e.g. do the actual parallel publishing of manuscripts on behalf of researchers or manage funds for article processing charges for publication in open access journals (Larsen et al, 2010; Neal et al. 2010). There are many examples of libraries that, in close collaboration with universities, have developed institutional repositories (CIBER, 2012; Young & Lund, 2008). In relation to the increased focus on evaluation of research, many libraries aid by offering bibliometric analyses and knowledge on how different models can be used and understood, as well as training for individual researchers (Bradbury &

Weightman, 2012; Dosckatch, 2007; Young & Lund, 2008). For libraries, different support services connected to publishing seem to be a way to make the libraries' knowledge and competences known within the universities and to develop new alliances with the purpose of facilitating for the researchers (e.g. Bradbury & Weightman, 2010; Dosckatsch, 2007: Drummond & Wartho, 2009).
An area where few libraries offer support is in managing and archiving research data. There are examples of initiatives where researchers in a project can gather information to share internally and externally (Larsen et al. 2010). This is the one area where researchers most clearly express needs, which brings us to the next part of the literature review: the opinions of the researchers.

What do researchers think?

Generally the literature on research attitudes towards and needs of support services show disparate results. This may be due to large variations on the design and purposes of the studies, or to the fact the changing landscape of research is experienced different depending on e.g. which countries and disciplines the researchers come from, their academic career etc. There are few examples related to the parts *Start a research project* and *Process/analyze/write*. In both cases the researchers often rely on support offered by central units at their universities or on their own knowledge of funders and freeware (CIBER, 2010; Kroll & Forsman, 2010). However, they were not always aware of what support was on offer (CIBER, 2010). Connected to the part *Collect material* it is evident that, despite differences between disciplines, researchers to an increasing extent are relying on electronic material and electronic tools (Carpenter et al., 2001; Researchers' use of academic libraries, 2007). Access and accessibility is stressed as central aspects and custodians of collections and administrators of information resources are considered one of the most important roles for librarians in the future. When it comes to support in information seeking the researchers' answers are diverse; some think it is important and relevant while others rely on their own knowledge or find the training on offer as being too basic (CIBER, 2010; Kroll & Forsman, 2010). Instead, they take the time to learn more as needed. Some researchers are reluctant to delegate information seeking to librarians that may not have the detailed knowledge that the researchers believe is required (CIBER, 2010).

In connection to the last part, *Communicate results and make data accessible,* support on open access and other publishing related issues are considered interesting, but many researchers seem to experience the information offered by libraries difficult and too complex (CIBER, 2010). Institutional repositories are often not considered relevant but rather adding another time-consuming administrative duty (CIBER, 2010; Kroll & Forsman, 2010). According to Kroll & Forsman (2010), management of research data is the area where most researchers in their study express a need for support and try to handle it on their own.
To summarize, libraries do offer research support services in all parts of the research process but to a varying extent. There are more examples found in traditional areas such as collection management, information seeking and the communication of research, the latter perhaps showing the largest increase. For the researchers, the most important issue is the access and accessibility to material, but it is more difficult to get a clear picture of what research support services that should be developed. One of the reports mention that the researchers in their study do express a need for support in different stages of the research process, while seldom coming to the library and directly asking for the support (A multi-dimensional framework for academic support, 2006). Kroll & Forsman (2010), argue that researchers have "preferences for services that are convenient, easy, and embedded in their workflow" (p. 21). That is why librarians need to be proactive and talk to researchers about their work.

Project part 2: Survey on current research support services at LUB

To get an overview of what the faculty libraries at Lund University define as research support services and what they offer, or are planning to offer, we sent out a questionnaire in April 2012 to persons responsible for the faculty libraries or equivalent. It was structured around the different parts of the research process (see figure 1) and under each part a number of functions/support services was listed. It was also possible to add additional functions/support services. For each alternative there was a choice of e.g. *have*, *have not*, *planning*, *specifically for researchers*. All 13 faculty libraries or the equivalent within LUB answered the survey (Voog et al., 2013)[3].

[3] A synthesis of the answers in the survey is published as an appendix to the report, Voog et al. (2013) *Tillgänglighet, närhet och*

The support services offered at the various libraries are generally focused around parts of the research process dealing with *Collecting material* and *Communicate results and make data accessible*. This might be a reflection of these parts being the ones with the highest number of options to choose from in the questionnaire. However, the literature review also identifies these parts of the research process as being the areas where most support services are offered. These are areas where libraries traditionally have been active, such as the organization and retrieval of information.

Under *Collecting material*, we find, for example, that the vast majority of libraries provide its researchers with different forms of courses and support in information retrieval. Ten of the thirteen faculty libraries uses a system of liaison librarians; a way to organize the library in which individual librarians are connected to particular departments or disciplines in order to create useful and relevant connections with researchers, teachers and students. In the part *Communicate results and make data accessible* support on Lund University's open repository, Lund University Publication (LUP), is an obvious function for all faculty libraries. About half of the faculties also provide information and/or offer support on issues related to open access, self-archiving and the changing OA requirements of research funding agencies.

As for processes related to *Start a research project* and *Process/analyze/write*, there are fewer functions to choose from than in the other two parts of the process. This may be seen as a reflection on how libraries have interpreted the research process and their role in it. Only a few libraries answered that they offer support services that fall under *Start a research project,* such as *Help with the development and design of the researchers' publication lists in project applications* and *Provide/communicate information about research funding* (auth. transl.). Ten of the thirteen libraries identified that they guide researchers in their search for material to new projects, but this service could also be seen as part of *Collecting material*.

The functions/support services to choose from under *Process/analyze/write* mainly concerns instructions and/or support on a variety of software, primarily reference management programs such as RefWorks and EndNote.

These results together with the literature review formed a background for areas to focus on in the next part of the project.

synlighet.

Project part 3: Focus groups interviews with researchers

Focus group interviews is a method that allows participants in a group to discuss a certain topic that is introduced by a moderator. The moderator sets the framework without taking active part in the discussions, but ensures that the conversation keeps going and stays within the framework. The information that can be retrieved from a focus group interview is how the participants talk about a certain phenomenon, in this case how the researchers perform their research (see e.g. Wibeck, 2000).

The method was chosen in order to develop a deeper understanding of the researchers' needs, as well as key obstacles in their research process; and to visualize parts where library services can make a difference. The schematic model of the research process was used as a framework, where the researchers were asked to discuss how they work in each part; and what obstacles they experience. To avoid an evaluation of current support services at the different libraries, the researchers were asked to reflect on all aspects and problems that they might experience in their research process, regardless of whether it is related to the library or not.

Seven focus group interviews were conducted and each took approximately 1.5 hours. Each focus group consisted of researchers from a specific faculty, but typically from different departments[4]; and we strived to mix positions, age and gender. The transcribed interviews were analyzed individually at faculty level and jointly at the LUB level. Many of the researchers' experiences of the research process were similar regardless of which faculty they are affiliated with. The most obvious being the lack of time, funding and the fragmentation of time, stealing important focus from the actual research. However, there are also aspects connected to their specific disciplines influencing their experiences of obstacles or lack thereof. Although always present, funding was more important for some researchers, while others were more concerned with problems of getting easy access to archival material. Many obstacles are related to the parts *Collecting material* and *Communicate results and make data accessible*; and as the literature review shows, fast and easy access to material is a pre-requisite for the researchers. When it comes to communication it is evident that there are many new things that the

[4] One of the seven focus groups was conducted at the University Library (UB) that does not belong to a specific faculty but is a public research library.

researchers have to learn and incorporate into existing publishing strategies. Not the least in relation to open access issues, the reproduction of myths and misinterpretations were common. It also became clear that some obstacles described by the researchers already should or could have been solved within existing support services from the libraries. However, the libraries have not been fully successful in marketing these services and reaching out to the researchers.

One area where many researchers are struggling is in the first part of the process, to *Start a research project*. They express troubles to stay informed of relevant funding, and to keep updated in their research areas. Many are unaware of the support offered centrally from Lund University (from the Research Services unit). The question is whether this is an area where libraries should develop support services, and whether to do this in collaboration with the central unit? Libraries are more likely to meet with the researchers on a daily basis and could therefore work as an interface to the central service unit.

We believe that focus groups interviews are useful for librarians to learn more about specific users. A major advantage in this case was the shift of focus from the librarians' point of view to the researchers' perspectives. Not only were the researchers asked for their opinion, but the free form of focus groups interviews also allowed the researchers to set the agenda within the topic introduced by the moderator. The interaction between the participants contributed to an understanding of how certain topics were perceived, which help understanding why some misconceptions and myths are reproduced within certain groups. This aspect also holds a challenge for the moderating librarian since the method, in order to work, does not allow for the moderator to interfere in the discussion and start to correct facts or take another point of view.

Results

Altogether the three parts of this project works as a stepping stones for the faculty libraries and LUB as a whole to develop relevant research support services in the future. The main findings are:

- A researcher's everyday life is influenced by a lack of time, money and the possibility to focus on his/her research.
- The librarians must understand how work is done throughout the whole research process in order to be able to offer relevant research support services.
- All research support services need to be accessible, visible and developed in close proximity to the researchers.
- The development of support services must be done in relation to the research practices within the different disciplines; there is no 'one-size-fits-all' solution when it comes to research support services.
- The library needs to create alliances with other units in the organization supporting research and researchers. We do not have to do everything.
- By working close to the researchers and relevant units, the support services –as well as the knowledge and skills of the librarians – become known and visible.
- The project can also be used as a model for librarians to develop knowledge about the everyday life of the researchers and their needs in terms of research support services. The project is also an example of how a network library organization, such as LUB, can work together and develop insights on common questions, share experiences and create forums for the further development of professional skills.

Bibliography

2006. A multi-dimensional framework for academic support. A final report. Minnesota: University of Minnesota Libraries.

2007. Reseachers' use of academic libraries and their services. *A report commisisoned by the Research Information Network and the Consortium of Research Libraries.* RIN.

Bent, M. 2004. ResIN. Research information at Newcastle University Library. *SCONUL Focus,* 32**,** 28-30

Björk, B.-C. 2006. A model of scientific communication as a global distributed information system. *Information Research,* 12.

Blaschke, P. E. A. [2009] (Opubl.). Forskarservice på BTHs högskolebibliotek. Vilka tjänster är viktigast för forskarna?. Rekommendationer baserade på enkät och intervju.

Bradbury, K. & Weightman, A. 2010. Research support at Cardiff University Library. *SCONUL Focus***,** 65-70.

Carpenter, J., Wallis, M. & Smith, N. 2001. Discovering Research Resources: researchers' use of libraries and other information sources. *Cultural Trends,* 11**,** 1.

CIBER 2010. Research Support Services in UK Universities. London: Research Information Network.

Doskatsch, I. 2007. From flying solo to playing as a team: Evolution of academic library services teams at the University of South Australia: Evolution of academic library services teams at the University of South Australia. *Library Management,* 28**,** 460-473.

Drummond, R. & Wartho, R. 2009. RIMS: the Reseach Impact Measurement Service at the University of New South Wales. *Australian Academic & Research Libraries,* 40**,** 76-88.

Garner, I. 2006. Library Support for Research in a University Context. *IATUL Annual Conference Proceedings,* 16**,** 36-40.

Gullbekk, E., Rullestad, T. & Torras I Calvo, M. C. 2012. *Ph.d.-kandidater og forskningsprosessen. Bibliotekets bidrag,* Oslo, Universitetsbiblioteket i Oslo.

Jensen, M. 2012. *Mer än bara fjärrlån? en kvalitativ studie om hur bibliotekarier vid Lunds universitets bibliotek ser på sitt arbete med forskarstöd* Lunds universitet.

Kroll, S. & Forsman, R. 2010. A Slice of Research Life: Information Support for Research in the United States. OCLC Research.

Larsen, A. V., Dorch, B., Nyman, M., Thomsen, K. & Drachen, T. M. 2010. Analysis of Research Support Services at international Best Practice Institutions. Københavns Universitets Biblioteks- og Informationsservice - KUBIS Videncenter for Videnskabelig.

Lunds Universitets Bibliotek - Lub. 2009. *Strategisk plan 2009-2012* [Online]. Available:http://www.lub.lu.se/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Om_LUB/strategiskplan_uppdaterad2012.pdf.

Neal, C., Parsonage, H. & Shaw, H. 2009. It's all up for grabs. Developing a new role for the academic liaison team at NTU. *SCONUL Focus,* 45**,** 4-8-4-8.

Schilt, M. A. 2007. Faculty Services in the 21st Century: Evolution and Innovation. *Legal Reference Services Quarterly,* 26**,** 187-207.

Walton, E. & Harvell, J. 2009. Delivering academic support at the University of Sussex Library. *SCONUL Focus,* 45**,** 48-50.

Webb, J., Gannon-Leary, P. & Bent, M. 2007. *Providing effective library services for research,* London, Facet.

Wibeck, V. 2000. *Fokusgrupper : om fokuserade gruppintervjuer som undersökningsmetod,* Lund, Studentlitteratur.

Wiklund, G. 2012. Vad är forskarservice?. En litteraturöversikt inom LUB-projektet "Forskares behov av stöd". Lund universitet: Lund universitet bibliotek.

Voog, H., Arnebrant, K., Bank, M., Eltén, A., Johnsson, M., Kjellberg, S., Holmin, K., Håkansson, H., Hörnlund, V., Persson, A.-C., Steingrimsdottir, R., Wiklund, G. & Zettergren, A.-S. 2013. Tillgänglighet, närhet och synlighet - gemensamma utmaningar för LUB-nätverket för att möta forskares behov av stöd vid Lunds universitet. Lunds universitets bibliotek (LUB).

Young, H. & Lund, P. 2008. Reflections on a benchmarking survey of research support provided by 1994 Group libraries. *SCONUL Focus,* 43**,** 51-56.

Gunilla Wiklund, LIS licentiate / librarian, is responsible for research support services at the Faculty of Law Library, Lund University. gunilla.wiklund@jur.lu.se

Hanna Voog, librarian, works mainly with research service support at Social Science Faculty Library at Lund University. During 2012, Hanna was the project manager for the LUB project described in this article. hanna.voog@sambib.lu.se

sciecominfo
Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

MONOGRAPHS AND OPEN ACCESS

Aina Svensson & Jörgen Eriksson

As part of the project "A Consortium Approach to OA Monographs in Sweden" we attended the 4th Conference on Open Access Scholarly Publishing (COASP), 19-21 September 2012. Here we will briefly present our project and give a summary of the session on monographs from the conference. Presentations and slides from the conference are available at http://oaspa.org/conference/

Within open access publishing and self-archiving the focus has been mostly on the scientific journal article. In recent years a growing interest in finding ways and business models for making monographs freely available is noticeable, with initiatives as the OAPEN library and the Directory of Open Access Books as perhaps the most visible results.

In Sweden scholarly monographs are mainly published by small publishers, more or less specialized on academic monograph publishing or internally at the universities as "Acta-series". In several cases the "Acta-series" are made freely available either as a separate service or in the institutional repository, while almost all the publishers are still publishing only in print.

As more and more Swedish universities are engaged in making monographs freely available and funders like the Swedish Research Council have expressed their intention to include monographs in their open access mandate in the future we felt that it was time to look into possible ways to cooperate on this issue.

The Project

The objective of the project is to assess the possibilities for creating a consortium-based approach for OA publishing of academic monographs in Sweden. Academic publishing in general is moving increasingly towards free accessibility and certainly for journal articles and conference contributions there are various options available. Academic books, however, have not progressed towards OA to the same extent, even if it would be desirable for the distribution, visibility and impact of the work. In part this is the result of universities leaving publishing activities to commercial publishers which often are not primarily interested in academic books, nor really understand how to handle them. For the commercial publisher, an academic book is rarely a money-making venture, and so cost-recovery is required from the author.

The goal of the project is to produce a proposal for a cooperative service to support and enhance the publication of research-based books produced at Swedish universities. Our assumption is that there are economies of scale in a cooperation of this kind. During the project we will get input from publishers, funders, university Acta publishing and researchers. The key issues are: how do we introduce a workflow that includes peer-review (non-existent today in monograph publishing in Sweden) and open access to a digital version of the text?

The project started in 2012 and will end in the summer of 2013. Participating in the project are the universities in Gothenburg, Linköping, Lund, Stockholm and Uppsala. A final report including a proposed workflow will be available in June. For further information about the project, contact David Lawrence, Linköping University Press. A status report from October 2012 is available at http://www.kb.se/Dokument/Om/projekt/open_access/2012/oa_monographs_progress_report_2012-09-27.pdf

The project is funded by Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, the Swedish Research Council and the Royal Library programme OpenAccess.se

4th Conference on Open Access Scholarly Publishing, 19-21 September 2012 – COASP: A Summary of the Session "Funding and Publication Models for OA Books"

First some general reflections from the session.

- The current model of production and sales of scientific monographs no longer works, mostly because university libraries add an ever smaller proportion of their funds to monograph purchases. So other ways to fund publishing costs must be found.
- One way to cover (part of) the cost is to make a simple (usually html) variant of the text

freely available and then sell additional services such as print-on-demand and advanced electronic formats (See for example the “freemium” model).

- Several speakers considered it unrealistic to cover production costs by author fees in the subjects of humanities and social sciences. In Sweden we are in another position with an established tradition where the authors cover the publication costs in most cases.

- Springer Open Books expects an average price of 15 000 EUR in fees, which is close to the Austrian Research Council estimate of 14 000 EUR plus 2 000 for peer review.

New business models: freemium and memberships.

There were two interesting presentations of services based on the “freemium” model. You get a basic version of a book for free and if you sign up for membership you get access to more advanced formats, possibilities to influence which books should be made open access and other extra services. Open Edition Freemium is an existing service and Knowledge Unlatched is still in the planning stage.

Open Edition Freemium

Open Edition (http://www.openedition.org/) is a portal that consists of three platforms of digital resources in the humanities and social sciences. Revues.org is a platform for journals and book collections in the humanities and social sciences. Calenda is a social sciences calendar and hyphotheses.org is a collection of scholarly blogs. Open Edition Freemium launched in 2011. The texts are freely available for reading in html and the extra services you have to buy are the pdf versions, articles from 90 journals in ePub format, training and helpdesk for libraries, catalog records in MARC format, feeds (RSS, ATOM, ...), usage statistics (COUNTER) and membership in the user group. In 2012 the fee for a university with between 30 000 and 45 000 students varies between 3 900 EUR to 7 900 EUR depending on the level of service you choose. Today it contains 350 periodicals and almost 1000 books. 66% of the revenue goes to the publishers, 34% to maintenance and further development of the service. The authors do not pay any publication fees.

Knowledge Unlatched

Knowledge Unlatched (http://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/) is an idea to set up a licensing model for books, a bit like the national licenses we currently have for magazine subscriptions, but this would be on an international level and pay for publication costs. It's about a global library consortium that works with several publishers. The aim is to make science books freely available.

Each member library chooses which titles they want to make freely available from the lists that the participating publishers present. When the book is made OA the library or libraries that have chosen a title pays a "fee title". The more libraries that chooses a title, the cheaper "title fee" per library for that title. Printed versions and other e-formats (premium versions) than html are sold as usual, by the publishers. Libraries participating in the consortium receive a discount on these. To discourage "free riders", ie. libraries that do not join the consortium and therefore do not pay, the offered additional services you get when joining are hoped to be of sufficient value to encourage participation (extended formats, etc.).

At the conference the timeline was that Knowledge Unlatched planned to start a pilot in January 2013 with the aim to have 20 leading publishers and 400 libraries with book titles in the humanities and social sciences in the project. In late February2013 it says at the home page that “Beginning in the second half of 2013, Knowledge Unlatched will run a comprehensive pilot of its consortium model. The pilot will include publishers from all around the world and several hundred libraries”

Frances Pinter, who leads this project, presented hers publishing idea as an ice cream. Imagine an ice cream in an ice cream cone. The actual ice cream is equivalent to the text i.e. the contents of the book. The cone is the printed book. Then add to it that a little bit extra, which could be extra metadata, e-book formats, pdf. The result is an "ice cream sundae”, which you would be prepared to pay extra to get.

The Frances Pinter ice cream

Research funder support

Der Wissenschaftsfonds FWF - Austrian Research Council

Since 2009 FWF has an OA policy for books. From December 2011 the requirements means that both open access and peer review are required. FWF fund the publication costs. It estimates on average 14 000 EUR per book, production and open access publishing In addition, another 2000 EUR for peer review. Publishers can organize the peer review process, and submit two peer review reports while FWF is satisfied with a single review if they arrange it themselves. FWF does also support the translation of monographs that they judge are of interest outside the german-speaking community. Regarding copyright they use different CC licenses depending on what the author and the publisher wants.

The aim is:

- Increased quality through peer review
- Increased visibility
- Increasing impact through open access publishing

After an evaluation, it was discovered that the publishers did not do a satisfactory job to make the open access titles visible, even if titles were freely available on the publishers' websites. There were no investments in specific marketing, visibility through search engines, etc. Therefore, FWF have established their own open archive FWF E-Book Library where all funded publications are deposited. The archive is available online since August 2012 and it has also scanned and added older titles from 2000 onwards. FWF E-Book Library recently joined DOAB and OAPEN to increase the visibility of the titles.

Athabasca University Press (AUP)

http://www.aupress.ca/

AUP is a university publisher. It started in 2007 and was the first university publishing house in Canada that made all its titles open access. Prior to the start AUP asked the following questions:

What we want to maintain from the traditional publishing?

- Peer-review
- Copy editing
- Professional design
- Marketing

What would we do differently as open access publishers?

- Open access
- Printed books and digital publishing
- Decisions on publication should not be guided by the author's reputation or estimated sales
- Faster publishing process (12-14 months)

Peer review consists of two levels:

1. AUP Editorial committee - internal peer review
2. External peer review - experts in the field

The publisher also publishes eight open access journals using the Open Journal System and 15-18 monographs per year with the Creative Commons license CC BY-NC-ND 2.5. It has a freemiummodel where sales of printed copies, ePubformat and uPDF generate some income. Unlike Open Edition and Knowledge Unlatched the open access version in available in PDF format. Something AUP has noticed is that libraries still often buy printed copies via their regular agents instead of downloading the free PDF version.

Financing: AUP do not want an author-pay model, partly because it would be too expensive for the author and they do not want a situation where a researchers possibility to publish his or her work depends on their ability to finance the publication costs. Instead funding is solved by the "Athabasca University solution" i.e. the University allocates 1% of the budget to scientific communication and AUP. This gives the following funding sources and their percentage of funding. University support (40%), government grants (40%), sales of printed books / e-books (10%), other projects, etc. (10%). About 80% of the income that comes from sales are from printed books. The printed book is still important and preferred by AUP customers.

Göttingen University Press (GUP)

http://www.univerlag.uni-goettingen.de/

GUP was presented as "A typical German university publisher." It is part of the library infrastructure and has 1, 8 FTEs to manage the business. Overhead is covered by the university and the library and every book is funded as a separate project where the author funds about 50% and the rest is subsidized by the university. The printed version is guaranteed to be in stock for at least 5 years. Revenues come from print-on-demand, which together with the author fees and sales of printed copies cover the open access publishing.

Springer Open Books

http://www.springeropen.com/books

Springer has recently set up an option for OA publishing of monographs in the fields of science, medicine and technology. It uses author fees calculated by the number of pages. An average fee is estimated to be about 15 000 EUR. The author retains the copyright for a Creative Commons license CC-BY-NC. Membership in BioMed Central / Springer Open gives 15% discount on author fees.

Jörgen Eriksson Lund University Library I, Lund University

Aina Svensson, National Library of Sweden and Uppsala University Library