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Open Access to Scientific Works of Nobel Prize Winners

Sweden's OpenAcess.se, the National Library of Sweden, Lund University Libraries, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet are developing a plan for retroactive OA to the major papers of Nobel laureates in physics, chemistry, and physiology or medicine.
Read more: http://www.kb.se/english/about/projects/openacess/projects/#Open and: http://www.kb.se/english/about/news/openaccess/

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Nordic Countries

Hprints -The Nordic arts and humanities e-print archive – has been launched
Hprints is an Open Access repository aiming at making scholarly documents from the Arts and Humanities publicly available to the widest possible audience. It is the first of its kind in the Nordic Countries for the Humanities. Hprints is supported by the Nordbib research funding programme

Denmark, Norway and Sweden have signed Expressions of Interest for joining the SCOAP3
SCOAP3 (Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics
Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics

Denmark

The Danish Research Council for Culture and Communication has decided to change its journal support policy. To receive support journals are obliged to offer Open Access after a certain time period.

Sweden

The University College of Borås, (policy in ROARMAP http://www.eprints.org/openaccess/policysignup/fullinfo.php?inst=University%20College%20of%20Boras and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences http://epsilon.slu.se/eopenaccess.html have both recently adopted OA- policies recommending and encouraging Open Access

At the 4th Nordic Conference on Scholarly communication NCSC 2008, held in Lund 21-23 April the following announcements were made;

- SPARC Europe and the Directory of Open Access Journals Announce the Launch of the SPARC Europe Seal for Open Access Journals, a Seal to Set Standards for Open Access Journals . Read more http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=080423

- Leo Waaijers Receives SPARC Europe Award for Outstanding Achievements in Scholarly Communications, 2008. From SPARC Europe´s Press reslease:

  > *SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) Europe initiated the Award in 2006 to recognise the work of an individual or group within Europe that has made significant advances in our understanding of the issues surrounding scholarly communications and/or in developing practical means to address the problems with the current systems. In making the Award to Dr Waaijers the judging panel noted his tireless s*

upport for new models of scholarly communication and his innovative approach to r epositories and their promotion, especially as initiator of the DARE programme and manager of DAREnet.

Upcoming conferences

The Second European Conference on Scientific Publishing in Biomedicine and Medicine will be held in Oslo, 4-6 September 2008. Registration is now open, with early bird discounted bookings available until 30 June. Read more http://www.ub.uio.no/umh/ecspbiomed/

The Swedish national funding programme Openaccess.se, administerad by the Royal Library, will arrange the second ***Meeting Place Open Access i***n Stockholm 1-2 October, 2008 This arrangement presents (in Swedish) current and completed projects supported by the funding programme. More about the openaccess.se programme in english http://www.kb.se/eng/openaccess/Default.htm

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OPEN ACCESS IN DENMARK

Bertil Dorch, Birte Christensen-Dalsgaard

Abstract

Open Access is gaining momentum in Denmark – not only among libraries but also among the research community and at the political level. Open Access journals exist and the number will grow, self archiving has been established among some institutions and there is ongoing work on a preservation infrastructure. One of the most advanced areas in this aspect is astronomy and the role of Open Access in this area is described from a Danish perspective.

Introduction:

Autumn 2003 – almost 100 people attends a one-day conference in Århus with the theme Open Access and Institutional Repositories. All are quite enthusiastic, but by the end of the day, very little happened. Awareness of the possibilities was given and some of the obstacles were discussed. There was focus on the problems with researchers signing away their copyright and talk about models for not doing so. There was a general agreement, that the way to go would be to involve the trade unions. A year later some still talked but the general impression was, that the old fashioned peer reviewed journals were the way to recognition, grants and impact.

Autumn 2007 – more than 80 people attend an Open Access seminar organized by the Copenhagen University Library, and The Royal Library. The lectures are all build around practical examples – many being in production rather than projects. Many scientists publish in OA journals and many institutions support self archiving. Models exist and the challenge is to create more momentum on the Danish scene, to stimulate the interest at the political level and to ensure that, once the organizational problems are solved, the technology will be in place.

There are four years between the two stories – four years which slowly, but steadily has changed the general perception of Open Access (OA). Today OA journals are accepted by large parts of the research community as "proper" journals. This is best illustrated by the present process among academia of creating lists of journals, which are considered relevant for biometric evaluation.

Also the general attitude to Open Access publishing is changing – slowly. The best example is the new publication policy adopted by the Research Council for Culture and Communication. In order to obtain support in the future, journals must commit themselves to give online, free access after an embargo period.

The active support for international initiatives is still low. The Danish Library Agency has as the only organization in Denmark joined SCOAP3 and only two libraries, The Royal Library and Roskilde, have signed the Berlin declaration.

But despite the organizational level support is relatively small many individual researchers support the Open Access model through their use of e.g. preprint archives.

The Danish approach to OA can therefore be seen as following three parallel roads:

- Raise awareness and take actions on a political and organizational level
- Establish OA journals and encourage self archiving
- Through active use of and participation in international activities

The remaining part of this article will provide the more comprehensive description of the activities. It will follow the outline in the above three points. The latter is illustrated through a specific case, namely astronomy, which nationally and internationally is a very active field.

Activities on the political and organizational level

The main push has been, and still is, coming from the library sector, but interestingly enough other sectors now start to address the issue.

An important initiative is the decision by the Research Council for Culture and Communication that it will adopt a different strategy towards application from groups, who want to publish a journal. In the future, they will require that the articles in the journal become available online and for free after a certain embargo period.

This initiative is very important, as many journals published in Denmark are within the areas covered by this research council. It will imply, that it is hard to

imagine, that any traditional journals will exist say in 2012. The decision has caused some public debate about the consequence for publishers in "narrow" fields.

To raise awareness Dorch (2007) maintains a blog on Open Access. This initiative may now be carried over into a national initiative with potentially more bloggers.

Mathiesen and Elbæk (2008) have produced an OA-roadmap for the Danish Electronic Research Library (DEFF) Information Supply Program Committee. In this roadmap they present an overview of activities on a national and international scale and they point to proposed activities, which might be addressed as part of the Danish initiative. The idea is that the roadmap will be used by DEFF to initiate activities, which will further increase the uptake of Open Access.

Establish OA journals and encourage self archiving

Many journals now exist in Open Access form. According to numbers published by Burchardt (2007) 163 journals were Open Access whereas 438 were not. Among Open Access journals are some very important journals like "Ugeskrift for læge" and "Ingenøren" – to mention some of the early adopters.

As already mentioned, the research council for Culture and Communication has adopted a new policy in favor of Open Access publishing. At the same time, several libraries have experimented with OJS, a Canadian Open Source Journal system. The choice was a result of a DEFF supported activity to evaluate different applications to support the production of peer reviewed online journals.

An example of local initiative is that the University of Aarhus has initiated an initiative where they will convert all traditional journals to online journals. The State and University Library has been asked to provide the service and is presently running a pilot project. This project has benefitted from advice from one of the first libraries to start Open Access publishing in Denmark, Copenhagen Business School (CBS).

CBS started their service in 2003, and since the start the number of downloads have really exploded. In 2004 there was almost 16.000 downloads compared to almost 233.000 last year. In 2007 there were more downloads in every month than the total in 2004.

An often overlooked, but still very important part of Open Access publishing is "permanent access", i.e. that the articles can be accessed now and in the future. In Denmark this issue is being addressed by the two national libraries, The Royal Library and the State and University Library. They have initiated a project, PINDAR, which is supported by the Danish Electronic Research Library (DEFF), that creates a preservation infrastructure. The idea is to see self archiving (and later OA publishing) as a process and have digital preservation as an integrated part of this flow. Concrete work is on developing services, which will check files as they are ingested into the archive system. Subsequently the files with relevant preservation information will be transferred to a national trusted repository.

Case: Astronomy

While it is a logical assumption that Open Access, due to increased visibility and accessibility, leads to increased readings and citations of an individual electronic publication, this assumption must be verified by observation in order to be used as a valid argument in any scientific context. Hence when arguing for the case of Open Access, the field of astronomy and astrophysics is often used as an example of success, because this field provides a large dataset regarding the use of Open Access, cf. Kaiser (2006): For astronomy, the existence of arXiv.org, an Open Access repository for preprint self-archiving that predates the World Wide Web, provides a long time record of publication and citation patterns dating from April 1992 onwards.
A frequent argument favoring Open Access is that the publication pattern of astronomy demonstrates that the Open Access "citation advantage" results in an Open Access publication receiving twice the number of citations of a non-Open Access publication. However, as we describe in this article, the situation is more complex and astronomy may constitute a special case.

Open Access Astronomy

For most astronomers, the main source of new and recent literature is without doubt arXiv.org's astrophysics category "astro-ph" and NASA's Astrophysics Data System, called ADS (cf. Kurtz *et al.* 2000). arXiv.org is the natural science preprints server, currently hosted by Cornell University Library, and ADS is a free bibliographical database that contains nearly 5 million bibliographical records from various astronomical series and monographic publications, including theses and user added content: From 1995 the completeness of ADS records from journals is approximately 100 per cent. Records in ADS link to the publisher's electronic full text version of most entries, and all journals papers. Since March 2005 ADS contains also links to the corresponding self-archived version in arXiv.org, cf. Henneken *et al.* (2007). I.e. if one searches in ADS and finds a paper to which there is restricted access through the link to the publisher's version, it is possible to use the Open Access preprint or reprint version in arXiv.org instead.
Additionally, in many subfields of astronomy any self-respecting scientist or research group daily ploughs through the most recent batch of astrophysics abstracts

– by using either astro-ph's mailing list, an RSS feed, or the myADS individually setup "virtual journal" from NASA ADS [5]. E.g. at the DARK Cosmology Center in Copenhagen, scientists daily take turns in presenting papers from astro-ph to one another.

Several studies report an Open Access citation advantage of about a factor of two for astronomy papers deposited in astro-ph on arXiv.org, e.g. Schwarz & Kennicutt Jr (2004):

"*On average, ApJ [Astrophysicsl Journal] papers posted on astro-ph are cited more than twice as often as those that are not posted on astro-ph."*

Other similar results were found by Lawrence (2001), Henneken *et al.* (2006), Metcalfe (2005) and Metcalfe (2006). However, the most recent study by Kurtz & Henneken (2007) finds that for one journal, *The Astrophysical Journal*, which was studied also by Schwarz & Kennicutt Jr (2004) and Henneken *et al.* (2006) there is in fact no Open Access citation advantage associated with depositing papers in arXiv.org. They demonstrate that the previously found positive result can be explained by the timing of deposited papers alone. Harnad (2006) explains the result of Kurtz & Henneken (2007) by noting that *"all active, publishing researchers already have online access to all relevant journal articles"*, i.e. that astronomy constitutes a very special case, in this respect.

Astronomical core journals

A statement such as the one below is not uncommon among astronomers:

"I don't know too much about the university library system here. With the age of online journals, I can get most of my info through the web." (Except from a private email, the author of which is known to the editor)

The sentence demonstrates both a success and a failure of the communication between research libraries and their customers. However, it also support the conclusion by Harnad (2006), that in practice all astronomers have full online access to all relevant journal articles via institutional subscriptions, and that all astronomical journals are electronic and online. Because astronomy has only a small closed circle of core journals, this situation is affordable to most institutions. As an example, while the Danish Royal Library provides access to more than 50 online astronomy journals, the core of astronomy journals consists of only a handful of journals, including the three main European, US and British journals, cf. Henneken *et al.* (2006; 2007). As a side effect self-archiving has had no detectable effect on subscriptions or cancellations.

Many or most astronomy articles are self-archived in arXiv.org as preprints prior to peer-review and publication, but usage and citations shift to the published version when post-print becomes available. Hence, the Open Access citation advantage is partly an "Early Access advantage", according to Harnad (2006), but there is also a "self-selection bias", in that the best papers appear as preprints first, e.g. Kurtz & Henneken (2007).

Furthermore, back issues of the major core astronomy journals, older than circa three years, are free from approximately 1996 onward: With all post-prints easily accessible, the "Competitive advantage" of Open Access is restricted to the prepublication phase, cf. Harnad (2006).

Summary

While astronomy might constitute a special case when it comes to implementation of Open Access in its publication pattern, there is no reason to believe that the landscape of Open Access, should not in fact be a landscape consisting of different subject specific islands. Natural science fields such as mathematics, biology, chemistry and physics have different scholarly communication traditions, as do the arts and humanities, and hence it is logical to assume that the same would be true when it comes to their respective implementation of Open Access.

As described, many initiatives are emerging in different areas. The first research council has adopted a policy which will stimulate conversion from traditional publishing models to open access models.

An Open Access roadmap for the activities in Denmark is being developed, which will be come with recommendations for library uptake and support to the research community in this area. It is important to have a common vision and a common strategy. However it should be remembered that we should not expect to easily extrapolate the reception of Open Access in a single "special case" to other special cases, and surprises are bound to arise, even in "old" Open Access fields: In 2007 a student deposited a project paper in arXiv.org, after it was accepted by an international journal (Bjørk 2007), and the instantly received world-wide media attention, cf. Baker (2007) thereby illustrating that even after 15 years of well established Open Access, there are still surprise effects of Open Access.

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OPEN ACCESS IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

Meile Kretaviciene

Open access in the Baltic countries

The first Open Access initiatives in Lithuania came from the Open Society Institute and the Soros Foundation Network in 2003, when the Library of Kaunas University of Medicine was granted a one-year membership fee at BioMed Central. The Institute of Oncology at Vilnius University became a BioMed Central member in 2004. Researchers appreciated to have their scientific papers published in a new and simple electronic way with a short time from manuscript to publication. It was an advantage for researchers to see the usage and citation of their articles on the BioMed Central website. Also, it is important that many of the BioMed Central electronic journals have an ISI impact factor.

Unfortunately, Kaunas University of Medicine (Lithuania) stopped its BioMed Central membership in 2006 because of financial difficulties to pay the membership fee.
Tartu University (Estonia) was a BioMed Central member for 2 years from 2004 and also stopped their membership in 2006. However, Estonian and Lithuanian researchers continue to publish their articles in BioMed Central on their own. Lithuanian researchers have published 57, Estonian 52, Latvian 15 Open Access articles in BMC e-journals.

The Lithuanian Association of Research Libraries organized a first workshop called Open Access Scholarly Communication in Vilnius in 2005 within the frame of the Open Access programme of the Open Society Institute (Budapest) which invited the officers from the Ministry of Science and Education and University Research Centres. It was very important to get to know essential information on Open Access, especially when such famous specialists in this field as Melissa Hagemann, Raym Crow, Lilian van der Vaart, Jean-Claude Guédon, et al., came to give presentations (http://www.lmba.lt/reng/liet/oa_v.html)

Open Access e-repositories

The very first step to create a Lithuanian Open Access repository was the Lithuanian ETD Project as a Pilot for Baltic States designed in the framework of a UNESCO programme, prepared by Kaunas University of Technologies and the Lithuanian Network of Academic Libraries (LABT) in 2004. Fourteen Lithuanian universities and Riga Technical University participated in the ETD Information System project. UNESCO has contributed to it by granting some financial support for the acquisition of hardware and software.

The ETD project was supported by the academic communities and officers from Ministry of Science and Education and included in the national programs. The Lithuanian ETD Information System has joined the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD).

At present, there are 6 150 full-text dissertations in the Lithuanian ETD IS, of which 2 386 (38%) are Open Access, others are accessible in the local intranets. It is planned, that at the end of year 2008, ETD IS will cover 7 600 dissertations, and 50% of these should be Open Access.

To meet the demands of the Lithuanian academic community, the full-text document database VDDB has been launched in 2006. VDDB is a constituent of the Lithuanian Electronic Academic Library (www.lvb.lt).
Lithuanian Electronic Academic Library (eLABa) is created as part of the LABT project development and implementation of projects financed by the European Union Structural Funds: The creation of Lithuanian e-publishing system, Lithuanian virtual library development and creation of full-text database repository and Lithuanian science and study e-documents storage and presentation to the users.
The Lithuanian Electronic Library runs on modern ExLibris software products: Aleph, MetaLib, SFX and open source : Fedora, Tomcat, JBoss, OpenLDAP, Shibboleth.

In the meantime, there are 1 740 electronic full text documents published and they are 100% Open Access. Documents are published in the eLABa and they are accessible through the Lithuanian Virtual Library portal (www.lvb.lt)

Tartu University Library – the oldest and biggest continuously working library in Estonia –also has a digital repository for all electronic materials including e-theses and e-publications, digitized theses, books, manuscripts, images, etc. The digital repository is known as DSpace, (http://DSpace.utlib.ee/DSpace).

The E-repository runs on DSpace - open source solution for accessing, managing and preserving scholarly works with minimum metadata. Digital objects are fully described in the electronic catalogue ESTER (http://ester.utlib.ee). Entries in ESTER are linked to objects in DSpace. There are 7 communities in the Tartu University Library digital repository:

1. Dissertations uphold in Tartu University (since 1859)
2. Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
3. Northern European Association for Language Technology (NEALT)
4. Faculty of Philosophy
5. Library
6. Museum of Tartu University History
7. Library inside documentation (accessible only for library employees)

All the communities have different collections and sub-communities which are all searchable by keywords or browsed by titles, authors, subjects or dates. At present, there are 5 631 full text documents included in the DSpace e-repository of Tartu University.

In 2006 the National Library of Latvia announced the creation of the National Digital Library Letonica (http://www.lnb.lv/en/digital-library). The Latvian Government and the EU Structural Funds provide financial support for the establishment of Letonica. The Letonica will bring together several existing digital collections and will lay the foundations for the common processing, storage and availability of digital materials. The concept and the manual of technical requirements have been prepared. The project fully complies with the ideology of the European Digital Library, since it is targeted at involving all memory institutions. At present, there is cooperation with Microsoft concerning the development of DOM architecture. Interactive involvement of people into the development of the joint resource is a very important part of the project. The project "Lost Latvia" (URL is under preparation), based upon web 2.0 ideology, has gained success and was included into the national heritage programme. The UNESCO programme "Memory of the World" (www.unesco.org/webworld/mdm), in its turn, initiates the establishment of the national register, which alongside with the nomination policy for documentary heritage would be an excellent tool – a guide for the development of the National Digital Library. Currently, the Digital Library of NLL contains the digitalisation of 84 newspapers, many pictures, maps, books, sheet music and audio recordings.

Open Access journals

International initiatives by the Open Access movement has influenced the Baltic scholarly journal publishers. The publishers have understood that Open Access gives a worldwide audience larger than any subscription-based journal, increases visibility and impact, makes their articles more discoverable, retrievable, and cited. At present, 35 titles of Lithuanian scholarly journals are being published in eLaba (Lithuanian Electronic Academic Library) and their full texts are freely accessible to everybody (ww.lvb.lt). Several of them are being indexed at the ISI and PubMed databases. Seven Lithuanian and ten Estonian scholar journals are registered in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

ERC (European Research Council) Open Access mandate

In the European context, the most recent significant development has been the European Research Council (ERC) announcement on the 17th of December, 2007, of its position on Open Access, as follows:
„The ERC requires that all peer-reviewed publications from ERC-funded research projects be deposited on publication into an appropriate research repository where available, such as PubMedCentral, ArXiv or an institutional repository, and subsequently made Open Access within 6 months of publication". In conncetion with this document the Lithuanian Rectors' Conference is working on the European Universities Association document to support and sign an Open Access mandate.

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PROMOTING OPEN ACCESS IN FINLAND – THE OA-JES PROJECT

Turid Hedlund, Claus Montonen

Abstract

A country report on open access activities is naturally up-to-date only for a very short time. Projects end and new projects and operational system continue the activities. The basis for this article are the results from the two-year project "OA-JES" which ended in Dec. 2007. The project was advancing open access in three main areas: providing information, building of repositories and building a platform for society publishers to publish scientific journals in Finland. However, the activities that have been started in universities in Finland need a continuation and in the latter part of this article we discuss a road map for an open access infrastructure in Finland.

1. Introduction

Following the publication of the memorandum "Recommendations for the promotion of open access in scientific publishing in Finland" in 2005, the Finnish Ministry of Education allocated financial support for a project aiming at finding concrete means for advancing open access publishing in Finland. The project "OA-JES" finally ran for two years (2006-2007) and was coordinated by the National Library of Finland. Partners in the project included the Helsinki University of Technology and the Federation of Finnish Learned Societies. Cooperation with the FinnOA working group was intense throughout the project. It was decided to concentrate the efforts into three activities: 1. Actively providing information about open access publishing to researchers, university and research organization administrators and information professionals; 2. Promoting the establishment of open access repositories at universities, polytechnics and public research organizations, including technical support; 3. Building an open access publication platform for publishers of scientific journals in Finland.

2. Main results

2.1 Information

The project ran an information campaign targeting research workers, publishers, libraries, science policy makers and funders. For this task it employed a part-time information officer, but in addition other persons engaged in the project, in particular the open archives coordinator, were active. Lectures and talks were given across the country, articles and news items were published in magazines and on the internet. An open web journal, Openaccess.fi, was established.

2.2 Institutional repositories

The goal of this subproject was to facilitate the establishment of OAI-compatible open repositories in Finland. It was realized as two parallel strands: 1) the national coordination of repositories and 2) the development of a national service providing a centralized DSpace based platform for those institutions that do not want to build a repository of their own, together with general support for DSpace based repositories. The number of repositories is 27 according to a recent survey.

2.2.1 National coordination of institutional repositories

The project employed a part-time coordinator, whose tasks were to inform about best practices and to give advice and technical support for establishing and running repositories. The coordinator established as criteria for an open repository the provision of full-text documents on local servers, the open availability of both metadata and full-text, the long term availability of documents (implying stable document identifiers, e.g. URN) and OAI-compatibility. In addition to performing the information and support tasks the coordinator has harvested several repositories in Finland in order to detect weak spots with room for improvement. She has also kept contact with international projects, chiefly DRIVER and DART-Europe, and informed about them.

2.2.2 DSpace central repository platform

This part of the project was undertaken by the National Library. A centralized platform based on DSpace software, http://oa.doria.fi, was established as a service for institutions not wishing to build and maintain their own institutional repository. Four universities and three polytechnics are currently represented. The national URN resolver, initially maintained by the Helsinki University of Technology as part of the cordination strand of the OA-JES project, moved to the National Library and was further developed there. Tools (based on the Manakin

software) for developing the interface of DSpace repositories were developed and taken into use.

Roughly half of the current repositories in Finland use the DSpace software. It was considered useful to develop a national knowledge center for DSpace based repositories. The project has led to regional cooperation in the form of a knowledge considered reliable and important by clients.

2.3 An Open Access publication platform

The aim of this project was to build a working publishing platform for Open Access journals published by the member societies of the Federation of Finnish Learned Societies, but which could also be adopted to the needs of other publishers of Open Access journals. The Open Journal Systems (OJS)-platform was chosen as the basis for development. The platform was adapted to local use i.a. by translating the interfaces into Finnish (and partly into Swedish) and tested with initially three journals. At present, the platform, accessible through the portal www.tisci.fi , is ready and used wholly or in part by 13 journals (not all of them, regrettably, Open Access). The work was performed by the Federation of Finnish Learned Societies, and is continuing as part of the Nordbib project "Aiding Scientific Journals Towards Open Access Publishing".

3. A road map for Finnish Open Access

The report of the Finnish OA-JES project also gives us reason to provide recommendations for further development of an information environment based on Open Access principles. There is a need to define what kind of building bricks and resources are needed to plan and build an OA-infrastructure for Finland, taking into account the two existing roads to Open Access 1) Open Access journals and 2) institutional archives as defined already in the Budapest Open Access Initiative in 2002. We will in the following, for reasons of clarity, structure our recommendations keeping the two roads as separate even though they together form the recommended OA-infrastructure.

3.1 Building an infrastructure

3.1.1 Institutional publication repositories

The first step in our opinion is to support the ongoing work in starting, maintaining and improving institutional repositories in the universities and research institutes. The idea behind the OAI-protocol is interoperability and the possibility to harvest data from decentralized archives for different usages. Local archives designed for organizational needs form the basis of the OA-infrastructure. However, we do not exclude cooperation with and centralized archives for organizations that do not wish to build archives of their own.

The important thing is to establish a coordination function providing best practice recommendations and a forum for discussion and recommendations regarding for example quality factors and copyright, ensuring that an institution has the right to publish material produced by its staff. As Open Access publishing and institutional archives are international in nature there is also a need for international cooperation and participation in international projects and initiatives. The form of the coordination function and how it should be organized is one of the main points that need to be discussed. This task could be initially tackled in the FinnOA group.
The integration of current systems for publication archives with the existing and planned systems for collecting data on research activities is also one of the important steps in providing an OA-based information architecture.

Long term preservation of material in electronic form published in the archives is the last piece in the OA-architecture. The long term archiving function is naturally a concern for the National Library but also for the managers of the local archives is finding a sustainable format for documents an important issue.

3.1.2 OA-journals

The project by the Federation of Finnish Learned Societies to support electronic journal publishing and eventually also the Open Access format among learned societies has got a good start and needs to be supported also in the future. Many more societies and also research institutions have declared an interest in establishing Open Access journals, but lack of funds has prevented them from realizing their plans.

A major concern among the society publishers is how to combine membership fees including a subscription to a print journal, or subscriptions that generate income, with the Open Access format. New business models for small learned society publishers are needed.

The project also studied the possibility of transferring metadata into the reference database for Finnish articles Arto. The problem for users today is that Arto is not an Open Access service.

3.2 Advocating researchers to support Open Access

It is generally agreed that the main problem with institutional archives is not of a technical art, but with filling the archives with material, especially copies of scientific journal articles. The incentives for

researchers to submit to archives are visibility, free access, and impact. However, these incentives might not be strong enough to overcome the problems of dealing with copyright issues and permissions from publishers. The need for support in legal matters and in providing the accepted personal version of an article text for the archive is evident. The social factor, e.g. is Open Access publishing accepted by colleagues and promoted in the department or the university, is of importance. The question of mandating submissions to Open Access repositories either by the university and/or the research funding organization has been discussed and mandating has been put into practice internationally and also a decision pro mandating has been taken in the University of Helsinki.

We can also se very discipline specific patterns regarding Open Access publishing. In particular, decisions taken by the research funding bodies may change the publishing patterns greatly. The international trends affect the behaviour of the researchers also in Finland.

3.3 Conclusions

It is in the long-term interests of the advanced, modern, information-based society that the results of fundamental research are made freely available. The obvious vehicle for this is Open Access publishing, but the transition to this new mode of operation will not come about as long as the broad research community alone has to pay the costs involved. The experience gained in the project unequivocally shows that earmarked resources must be allocated for a transitional period to promoting Open Access infrastructure and making Open Access publishing the normal channel for publication chosen by researchers. Advocacy and incentives for the researchers is important in order to fill the archives with high class material and to support Open Access journals.

In addition, coordination of activities and knowledge sharing continues to be important. In Finland, the FinnOA-group will continue to be an important player in this respect.

New business models are needed for learned society and institutional publishers to convert from print to electronic publishing and eventually to Open Access publishing. Public financial support, at least during a transitional period, would also here be of great help.

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OPEN ACCESS IN ICELAND, STATE-OF-THE-ART REPORT

Solveig Thorsteinsdottir

National policies

"Resources to serve everyone" is the Icelandic government's name for the Policy on the Information Society for the years 2004 – 2007. This policy emphasizes the part Icelandic libraries play regarding access for everyone.

The Icelandic Ministry of Education, Science and Culture has also released a policy for education, culture and research for the years 2005 – 2008. It states that access to research results funded with governmental means should be made accessible.

"The Icelandic government's science and technology policy emphasises the need for access to research data and results that are financed through public funds, which is in line with developments within the European Union. Access to databases of public organisations in Iceland has until now been limited. An example of efforts to increase access to research data is ICERIS, the Icelandic Current Research Information System, which provides access to information on Icelandic research projects and R&D results". Icelandic Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (2005, pp. 30-31)

Another important manifestation is from The Science and Technology Policy Council, Prime Minister's Office, published in 2004. It states the government will support:

- Free access to research results funded with governmental means
- Free public access to databases and other scientific information

These government policies are promising for libraries and are the foundation to build on to increase access to scientific publications and to work towards the Open Access model for e-journals.

Declarations

At ministerial level in Iceland a group is working towards a policy on access to research results from public funding. This policy is built on work done by OECD and EU. 35 OECD countries, including Iceland, supported OA and OAI by issuing a declaration in January 2004; a declaration on access to research results from public funding. The outcome from this work might influence further development of the national access to e-journals.

Other declarations such as the Berlin Declaration or the Budapest Declaration have not been signed in Iceland neither by the government, research institutions nor the universities.

Researchers

The awareness among researchers regarding OA is not highly visible in Iceland.
OA as an alternative model for publication for scientific communication has not been discussed openly.
Researchers are not obliged to lodge their publications resulting from government funded research in an Open Access repository after publication nor publish their publications in Open Access.

Open repositories

In Iceland, the development of Open Access has mainly been in the hands of the libraries. The initiative was taken by the library of the University of Akureyri (http://skemman.khi.is) by building an open repository for dissertations and Landspitali University Hospital Library (http://www.hirsla.lsh.is) by building an institutional research repository for the health sciences.
In 2007 two other university libraries, the Icelandic University of Education and the University of Iceland have joined the University of Akureyri's repository The plan is to invite other university libraries to join. The University of Iceland has issued a policy that will be effective in September 2008 that all dissertations should be stored in the repository in e- format.

The institutional research repository for Landspitali University Hospital has made an effort to make Icelandic research articles in the health sciences available full text in OA back to the year 2000. Most articles do have summaries in English. The library has made an agreement with the publishers of Icelandic health sciences journals to allow storing the articles in PDF format and accessible in OA right after publication. All research articles published in non-Icelandic journals are linked to publishers's website . Only about 5% of those articles are stored as the author's manuscript.

Both of the above mentioned repositories use DSpace software and are listed in the DOAR and ROAR.

Both are searchable through Google Scholar.

The libraries have promoted Open Access by publishing articles about Open Access in library journals, health science journals and research journals.
A conference was held in October 2007 sponsored by the Icelandic library association, Upplysing. Part of the agenda was about Open Access and Open repositories. The attendance was high among librarians but only a few researchers did attend.

A conference on Open Access is planned in May 2008. It is organized by the National University Library and Landspitali University Hospital Health Science Library. The aim is to open discussion among researchers, policy makers and librarians.

The national access to e-journals and databases

The national access to e-journals and databases has been available for nine years. The national access (www.hvar.is) was a breakthrough regarding access to information for all Icelanders.
The national access is an Open Access within Iceland. It has been a quest to find a way to make information accessible to all Icelanders. Information is not just about access it is also about sharing information with others. The national access does not allow our researchers to share their work freely outside Iceland. It also limits the boundaries of distance education to location within Iceland. The national access in Iceland is a proof that such an access is very valuable to the general public, specialists and researchers alike but to complete the quest Iceland needs to work with other nations towards commonly agreed principles and guidelines on access to and sharing of research results.

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OPEN ACCESS IN NORWAY – WHERE ARE WE, AND WHERE ARE WE GOING?

Jan Erik Frantsvåg

Repositories

When NORA (Norwegian Open Research Archives) started in the beginning of 2005, it was an initiative of the universities of Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim and Tromsø. NORA was to be a forum for co-operation and standardisation for all Norwegian Open Research Archives. Today the National Library and BIBSYS also have observers on the board. In addition to facilitating co-operation, NORA harvests metadata from all participating Open Research Archives and gives access to the archives through a search facility. NORA also operates a website, www.openaccess.no, dedicated to information about Open Access for a Norwegian readership, aimed at researchers, administrators and decision-makers at Norwegian institutions.

The number of Open Archives in Norway has grown since the beginning of 2005, from a small handful to nearly a dozen. NORA also harvests databases at some institutions that have no Open Archive as such and has also developed software tools that allow smaller institutions to deposit information directly into NORA, so that 15 archives in all are harvested as of today. Growth has been continuous, but not overwhelmingly strong. 6 universities, 1 business school, 3 regional colleges and 4 research institutes are among the archives presently being harvested by NORA.

Things are happening, though. For a period of time BIBSYS, the provider of catalogue and other library services to most universities, colleges and research institutes in Norway, has been working on a project called BIBSYS Brage. This is a project that offers an institutional repository service to any institution that wants one (at a price, of course). Some 30 institutions (universities, colleges and research institutes) have taken up this offer. BIBSYS Brage has been at a Beta version level for some months now, and is planning to enter the full production phase at the end of March/beginning of April this year. These repositories will be harvested by NORA immediately after launching; we expect the number of harvestable documents to be rather low at the start, but continuously growing.

HeRa, the Helsebiblioteket's Research Archive, which will be a research archive for all hospitals and the health sector in general, including The Norwegian Institute of Public ealth and other health research institutes, are planning to open on March 27th. HeRA is hosted by Open Repository, a service provided by BioMed Central, using a DSpace platform.

Thus, come mid-April we expect NORA to be harvesting at least 40 repositories. The university and college sector, including private colleges, is well covered with repositories, only a handful of smaller institutions in this sector will be without a repository when the BIBSYS Brage project is fully operational.

The research institute sector, however, remains to be integrated into the world of repositories. NORA presently harvests a small handful, and some institutions will be added through the BIBSYS Brage and HeRA projects, but the vast majority, some 50–60 institutions, are still left without a repository. NORA will try to market the idea of a repository to some of these institutions, and a number of possibilities exist for them in order to realize a repository or being harvested by NORA without having to implement a repository locally. BIBSYS Brage can provide them with a repository, Teora (Telemark Open Research Archive) offers services to all institutions in the Telemark area, BORA will offer services in the Bergen area and Munin (The University of Tromsø archive) will consider offering services to institutions in the Tromsø area. NORA also offers an editor that allows minor institutions with few publications to have their metadata in NORA. At institutions that have a larger number of publications but no structured archive that could be harvested using OAI-PMH, NORA harvests internal databases, provided meaningful metadata can be harvested or constructed.

Content

While institutional commitment to Open Archives in the university and college sector seems to be in place, work still has to be done to fill the archives with quality information.

Major institutions have implemented some kind of policy that ensures publication of a majority of master's theses and student papers. Student papers are minor theses written at a late stage of degrees in law and medicine, where a standard master's thesis has not been implemented (for law, this has recently been changed into a master's thesis). Some work has also

been done on ensuring deposit of doctoral theses, and there is a steady influx of reports, working papers etc.

What is lacking is research papers, i.e. copies of papers published in formal journals. As of today, there are 1154 such papers in NORA. We know that nearly 10 000 such papers are published annually authored by Norwegian university and college employees. A report, which is forthcoming, indicates that about 50 per cent of this output could be deposited in a repository in the "final draft post-refereeing" version. NORA holdings span a number of years, and in no single year are there more than 200 papers deposited. In other words, less than 4 per cent of the immediate potential is realized.

Integration between the research reporting systems Forskdok and Frida, and the local repositories, has been worked on. While integration has become operational to some extent, active use of these possibilities has been low. There is obviously a need for information directed at researchers and supporting staff that performs the reporting, in order to make them actually use the depositing possibilities that will make the work needed to deposit papers in the repositories virtually disappear. The deposit of scientific papers will be the key factor in evaluating the success of institutional repositories.

Policies

Making and implementing policies are an important part of making things actually happen, without a policy one is dependent on peoples' good will and interest.

A policy document has been approved by the Research Committee of the University of Oslo, and the board of the university is expected to be invited to take a decision later this year.

A publishing policy document is under preparation at the University of Tromsø, open access policies is expected to be a part of this document which will presented to the university board for decision later this year.

The Norwegian Research Council is working on an Open Access position paper, analyzing alternatives and consequences of possible Research Council policies.

Open Access publishing

As the Nordbib report demonstrated nearly two years ago, some initiatives had been taken to implement Open Access publishing models for a small number of journals. Today, DOAJ lists 13 journals for Norway. The Nordbib report suffered from the fact that one could not, at that time, search for country in DOAJ. Today one can, and among the 13 journals listed for Norway only 5 were listed in the Nordbib report, 8 are new. Whether they are truly new, or were in DOAJ in 2006 and just eluded the Nordbib report, is difficult to know. We know for sure that one journal, the Acta Didactica Norge, is a new journal that started in 2007.

We expect further journals to convert to Open Access publishing in 2008, among them Rangifer, the international Journal of the Nordic Council for Reindeer Husbandry Research (NOR). There is also significant interest in looking at establishing new journals from various groups.

NORA has awarded funds to the University of Bergen, to enable them to establish an infrastructure for OA publishing, based on the Open Journals System software. Such an infrastructure is meant to be made available to all of NORA by the University of Bergen, in order to avoid duplication of efforts on the technical side. It is our hope that such an infrastructure will remove an important obstacle to migration or creation of Open Access journals in Norway.

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OPEN ACCESS IN SWEDEN. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Ingegerd Rabow

Introduction

Activities to promote Open Access to research publications started in the late 90s and have primarily been driven by the university library sector and the National Library. They have worked both jointly and separately to establish new publishing outlets for the universities. Helping universities to the widest possible dissemination of their research output was perceived as a logical development of the traditional university library role.

To engage researchers, administrators and funders has been a somewhat slower process, in spite of the many international initiatives mandating Open Access to publicly funded. research.(listed in the database JULIET)

The intensive information campaigns orchestrated by the university libraries and by committed researchers and administrators have, however, produced positive results and there is a growing insight among researchers that wider dissemination and increased visibility may have beneficial effects on their impact.

Early OA initiatives were the *Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication*, a biannual series starting in 2002, *the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)* 2003-, *ScieCom – Swedish Resource Centre for Scientific Communication 2002-2004*, and *SVEP – Electronic Publishing in Swedish Universities/University Colleges* (2003-2005)

In 2003 the Ministry of Education and Research required HE-institutions to report their refereed research output every fourth year. This mandate and later large-scale university evaluations have been important incentives for the setting-up of university publication databases. Thirteen universities now require registration in such databases. Integration with full text is the logical complement. (see below)

Major stakeholders - libraries, funders, universities

• *The Swedish National Library*
The Ministry of Education and Research has given the National Library (NL) the role of coordinator for information provision to higher education and research. The National Coordination Department (NCD) has responsibility for the funding and coordination of development projects at university libraries, and for the coordination of national licence agreements for e-resources. Several projects dealing with developments in scientific publishing have been funded, eg the large SVEP-project, with many results, e.g.nationally accepted metadata standards and standardised subject categories. The latest NL-programme, OpenAccess.se , has been set up to fund projects promoting Open Access to the output of higher education institutions.. (See below)

• *The Swedish Research Council*
is a government agency under the Ministry of Education and Research. The Council has three main areas of responsibility: research funding, research policy and science communication. It has three Scientific Councils: for Humanities and Social Sciences, for Medicine, and for Natural & Engineering Sciences. It also includes a Committee for Educational Science and a Committee for Research Infrastructures. The Council is the largest provider of public funds (approximately SEK 2.5 billion a year) for Swedish basic research at Swedish higher education institutions (HEI:s) and research institutes. The Council signed the Berlin Declaration in 2005 and supports the fundamental principle that publicly funded research shall be open to all. The Council is now considering means and ways to incorporate an Open Access policy into their grant conditions.

• *The Association of Swedish Higher Education (SUHF)*
organises all Swedish vice-chancellors. Although without legal status SUHF is acknowledged as the official representative of the university sector and has direct contacts with Parliament, Government and government commissions. SUHF is a member of the European University Association (EUA) and The Nordic Association of University Administrators (NUAS).

The Association signed the Berlin Declaration in 2004. Issues regarding Open Access and scientific communication as well as high quality information provision to the university sector are now primarily handled by the SUHF expert group *Council of Library Directors*, with the help of a number of task groups. Focuas areas for 2008-2009are:
• Systems for research evaluation, incl. bibliometrics
• Access to digital information resources-licensing agreements

• Development and operative management of modern systems for handling scientific information and making it accessible.

The Council is discussing the possibilities of an increased Nordic cooperation on these issues.

Recent SUHF-survey : status of e-publishing

The SUHF Electronic Publishing Group recently reported the results of a survey of Sweden's 42 universities/university colleges. (Report in Swedish)

E-publishing universities/university colleges

Type	Institutions	DIVA	Own	DSpace	Eprints	PURE	OPAC/Web
E-publishing IRs	33	16	7	5	2	1	3
Decision e-publishing*	27						
Mandates (ETD)**	17						
OA-policy (recomendation)	6						
OA-journal publishing***	10						

* Many decisions to recommend.**Often qualified with `if copyright agreements permit´. Sweden has not yet any unequivocal university mandate for full-text deposition. *** A total of 15 titles with two to

CRIS - Registration of publications (bibliographic data)

Type	Institutions	OPUS	DSpace	Own	PURE	Web page
Registration	26*	10	3	10	1	1
Mandate	13					

*Eight institutions have totally or partly integrated systems for registration AND publishing. During 2008 this nuumber will grow to 13 when DIVA and OPUS will merge into one system.

Compliance with the SVEP national recommendations for metadata standards is very high but considerably lower for the recommended subject categories.

The survey results show clearly a need for coordination and administration of current and future projects, as well as for the allocation of responsibility and funding for the transition from project to operative stage, and for supporting long-term operations. This is a task that must be firmly anchored within the university sector.

The most important areas for coordination and cooperation on a national HE-level were defined as: intellectual property issues, intra-institutional marketing of self-archiving, maintenance of standards, a current awareness service, and support for OA-journal publishing For most areas a close cooperation with SUHF is essential. The Electronic Publishing Group has therefore recently recommended SUHF that:

• SUHF accept responsibility for a permanent, comprehensive and nation-wide cooperation around E-publishing activities at the Higher Education institutions.
• SUHF formulate guidelines for the university leadership showing how E-publishing, Registration and Open Access best can be integrated in the daily work of their institutions. .
• SUHF try to find common financing models for activities where joint action is preferable
No decisions have yet been made.

Funding programmes:

The openaccess.se programme started in 2006 as a four-year funding programme to support Open Access and to promote maximum accessibility and visibility of the output of researchers, teachers and students at the HE-institutions. The programme is administered by the National Cooperation Department at the National Library and headed by a Steering Committee with representatives from university libraries, universities, research organisations, and the National Library. Funding comes from the Ministry of Education and Rersearch via the National Library budget for development projects. Specific projects have received co-financing from the Swedish Research Council and the Swedish Knowledge Foundation

Main objectives :
• To promote co-ordination and development of standards and tools for electronic publishing at Swedish universities/university colleges
• To promote a rapid growth of the volume and diversity of material in academic repositories
• To promote access to and use of content in academic repositories and Open Access journals
• To secure long-term access to digital publications and other material in academic repositories
• To develop quality standards for content and services in academic repositories
• To support publishing in OA-journals and the migration of Swedish scientific journals to OAl

Ten projects from the latest Call for Proposals received funding for a total of 4 mill SEK 2008-2009. In total 17 projects are funded. Several of these aim at supporting researchers when publishing, whether in OA-journals or in open archives. Examples:

Journal Info 2.0 The Journal info service was launched by Lund university in 2007 to provide support for researchers when selecting journals for publishing. The information about individual journals includes publisher, scope, quality indicators, cost, financing model, copyright conditions, and OA alternatives. This service is already internationally well known and appreciated and has now received additional funding fur further developments. New fields will be added e.g. refereed publication: author and publisher names will be normalised. A large programme of user tests will be executed and the results from these tests will be added together with advanced search functions

The project team behind *Parallel publishing of scientific articles (PAVA)* will, together with selected research groups from different universities, study and test work-flows for parallel publishing in institutional repositories. In this way they expect both to identify problems and obstacles and see what support functions researchers would need. They will cooperate with another project *Open Access Domain models*, dealing with domain modelling of rights and terms in connection with parallel publishing of scientific articles. The aim of this project is to create services connecting rights data to individual articles in a consistent way.

The SUHF-survey (see above) showed a heavy demand for help and support regarding intellectual property issues, as copyright has a crucial role when moving to Open Access publishing. Copyright in a new publishing environment can be seen as an answer. It aims to give all academic users practical, uncomplicated and updated information based on an extensive survey of actual legal practice at Swedish HE-institutions. Advice and guidelines will be presented together with reports on interesting cases of legal practice from foreign institutions. Relations between author and institution, researcher and publisher, law and contract will be clarified. Various communication channels will be used: a website, a manual focusing on practical situations, courses and seminars. The project is co-financed by the Swedish Research Council.

Open Access and information provision to private businesses will investigate what role Open Access can play in Swedish private R&D companies, and how these companies could contribute to the publication costs in an Open Access model. A combination of surveys and site visits to twelve different companies will address the following questions: How is the access to scientific publications today in private companies with in-house R&D operations? To what extent are OA publications used? How can the companies pay their share of the publications costs in an Open Access model for scientific publishing?

Unified access to and reporting of Swedish scientific publications aims to improve the accessibility and visibility of research publications created by Swedish researchers, and provide a secure infrastructure for the reporting of research output. This large project has been granted 1.5M SEK. A service will be developed to harvest metadata for all Swedish scientific publications from all the HE publication databases. The metadata will be accessible for end-user searching and for harvesting to other services The current national metadata format recommendations will be analysed, requirements for the search service will be specified. Tools will be developed for using metadata from the search service as a basis for the reporting and analysis of Swedish scientific publishing output The search service will be available within the LIBRIS national library system..

A couple of projects concern support for OA-journal publishing. *Best Practices Guide to Open Access Journals Publishing* is a cooperation between Co-Action Publishing and Lund University Library Head Office to create a comprehensive handbook for editors, researchers, librarians, and university presses. Input will be collected through interviews with editors and presses, primarily in the Nordic region and by reports from other projects, particularly the Nordbib-funded project, *Aiding Scientific Journals Towards Open Access Publishing* (see below)

With Evaluating advantages and problems with Open Access for biomedical journals a group of Swedish biomedical journal editors will analyze advantages and problems in adapting to an Open Access model.

Nordic cooperation

The Nordbib programme is a Nordic research funding programme running from 2006–2009, co-financed by The Nordic Council of Ministers (12.3 mill. DKK) and NordForsk (10 mill. DKK). NordForsk, is an independent institution operating under the Nordic Council of Ministers for Education and Research. The Nordbib programme aims to create a joint Nordic approach to Open Access and research distribution.

The programme comprises joint Nordic initiatives in the areas of production of digital scientific contents and publication of Nordic scientific journals as well as developing co-operation with publishing companies and scientific societies regarding migration to e-publishing.

The programme activities are organised in three focus areas or Work Packages:

• Policy and Visibility - WP 1

Promote dialogue and work out recommendations with

regard to OA and,thus, seek to guide rights holders, publishers and the research political environment towards OA policies

• Content and Accessibility - WP 2

Support activities related to generating contents, creating access to research and learning resources, and addressing interaction and task distribution in connection with e-science.

• Infrastructure and Interoperability - WP 3

Promote interoperability between different systems in information learning, and scientific environments. The co-operation will guarantee that highly specialized knowledge and know-how regarding standards and technical solutions can be adopted and rendered useful in other environments.

One example is the large WP2 project *Aiding scientific journals towards Open Access publishing*, a joint Nordic project to support the transition of scientific or learned Nordic journals to Open Access, either by supporting the transition of existing journals or by the creation of new ones.
The target results of the project are:

1. Analysis of significant issues when scientific journals consider and execute a transition to Open Access publishing, and presentation of such analyses and the ensuing recommendations in written and electronic media
2. Improvements in the computational infrastructure for operating a journal in Open Access mode, and analysis of its ramifications
3. Creation of a network of stakeholders in OA publishing in the Nordic countries
4. Strengthening Nordic university libraries and other university units in their publishing

The project is organized in six working groups addressing different aspects, e.g. editorial software systems, business models, communication platforms, copyright support, low volume printing, and governmental funding policies. Participants represent publishing, libraries. universities, and learned societies. The Swedish participation is co-financed by the Swedish Research Council and the openaccess.se programme.

Financing models - the role of libraries

SCOAP3 http://www.scoap3.org/
On behalf of a Swedish research library consortium the National Library has recently signed the Expression of Interest (EoI) to join SCOAP3 (Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics), a new financing model. SCOAP3 plans to provide financial support to publishers providing peer-review and publication of complete journals dedicated to high-energy physics (HEP,) as well as select articles in so called `broadband journals'. Members of the Swedish consortium are research libraries serving institutions with HEP research. The consortium is prepared to pledge funding in relation to their present output of HEP-articles, The funding will come from their expected savings in subscription costs. Remaining costs will be met by the NL The Swedish participation is formally supported by the Swedish LHC Consortium and the Board of the Section for Elementary Particle and Astroparticle Physics of the Swedish Physical Society.

BioMed Central memberships
Seven Swedish research libraries are members; four as Supporter Members and the rest as Prepay Members. Supporter Members pay a flat rate annual Membership fee based on the number of science and medical researchers and graduate students at their institution. Members of the institution are then given a 15% discount on the Article Processing Charge (APC) when publishing in BMC journals.
Prepay Membership is an advanced payment system whereby customers pay upfront for articles published by their authorised users to be processed and published. Upon publication, the full APC for the journal in question, minus the discount that applies, will be deducted from the account. The higher the amount paid in advance, the greater the discount given.

PLoS Memberships
Lund University is the only Nordic member, although there are many members in other European countries. PLoS Institutional Members pay an annual fee, at the level of their choosing, which entitles:
• Affiliated scientists to reduced charges for publication in all PLoS journals-including the flagship journals, PLoS Biology and PLoS Medicine;
• Libraries to institutional usage reports for all PLoS publications;
• Member Institutions to a listing on the PLoS Web site Members page, along with a list of the articles published in PLoS journals by affiliated authors.

PLoS encourages consortial memberships, which are negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Conclusions - Future developments

Several successful projects with promising results have been completed within the National Library development funding programmes and within other programmes. But, sadly, the completion of a project usually means the completion of the funding.

What is needed now is a serious discussion between the universities and other stakeholders how they can work together to successfully implement relevant results of these projects, and coordinate the

administration and financing of the university output through various Open Access models.

Scientific communication, including open data and e-science, is in rapid transition. Efficient coordination, administration, and allocating of tasks is needed. Responsibility must be clearly defined and accompanied by adequate funding - from what sources? Permanent solutions must be presented. It is necessary to find synergies and not waste time and money on duplicate efforts. Interest areas must be recognised and decisions taken at the right levels.

Important issues for joint action are funding policies, the role of libraries in the handling of various financial models, Nordic journal support policies, copyright policies, quality control, long-term preservation, and models for the integration of CRIS-databases with institutional repositories, thereby giving direct access to full-text publications.

We need mutually productive and beneficial cross-fertilization between stake-holders. The theme of the last Nordic Conferenc on Scientific Communication was `Beyond Declarations'. Now is the time to declare: `Beyond Projects'!

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