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Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

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Vol 6, No 3 (2010)

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Frankfurt, October 6: *OAPEN – New Publisher-run Library with Open Access*

Museum Tusculanum Press is pleased to announce the date of the launch of the OAPEN Library – the first library of its kind committed to peer reviewed, open access monographs within the humanities and social sciences, initiated and run by publishers.
The official launch will take place at 12 a.m. on 6 October 2010, at the Frankfurt Book Fair (4.2 C 1433)

The launch of the library is the result of the EU-funded project OAPEN (Open Access Publishing in European Networks, www.oapen.org) in which Museum Tusculanum Press has collaborated with university presses in the Netherlands, England, Germany, France and Italy with a view to developing models for open access publishing of peer reviewed monographs within the humanities and social sciences. This project – which will run until March 2011 – has produced a number of reports which, among other things, are based on research on user behaviour in relation to the mediation of research. These reports can be accessed at
http://www.oapen.org/resources_page.as.
From 6 October the library will be open to the public via the website http://www.oapen.org. Questions about the project can be addressed to the undersigned or to the managing director of Museum Tusculanum Press, Marianne Alenius, (alenius@mtp.dk).

Niels Stern

Vilnius, October 20-21: *Lithuanian scientific journals in open access resources*

The Lithuanian Research Library Consortium has planned two workshops in Vilnius and Kaunas devoted to the International Open Acces week. The title of the workshop is "Lithuanian scientific journals in open access resources". Target groups are publishers, reserachers, and librarians. The workshop will be held on 20 October at Vilnius University, Vilnius, and on 21 October at Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas.

Presentations and discussions on themes:DOAJ – possibilities and advatages eLABa - Lithuanian academic electronic libraryOJS - Open Journal System for web publishing Practice and experience of web publishing of scientific journals.

Meilė Kretavičienė

Uppsala, November 16-17: *Open Archives and their Significance in the Communication of Science*

The workshop Open Archives and their Significance in the communication of Science will introduce and sum up the current research about usage- and download data from open archives. How can usage metrics from open archives provide new knowledge about how science is communicated? Can it be a tool for future evaluation of science? Among the keynote speakers are alma Swan and Stevan Harnad
Where: Swedish University of Agricultural Science, SLU, Uppsala
http://www.slu.se/en/library/about/projects/oaworkshop

Urban Ericsson

Copenhagen, November 16-17: *Open eSciDoc Days 2010*

The Max Planck Digital Library and FIZ Karlsruhe kindly invite you to register for the eSciDoc Days 2010 which will take place on November 16-17, hosted by The Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark.
The eSciDoc Days are targeted at both existing eSciDoc users and newcomers in the field of eResearch environments, publication infrastructure, research data management and scholarly collaboration.The registration is open until October 15. The number of participants is limited.
The detailed program together with a registration form as well as further information about the venue and accommodation options is now available at
http://www.escidoc.org.

Matthias Razum

SCIECOM INFO Vol 6, No 3 (2010) *EVENTS*

Lund, November 24-25: *Mötesplats Open Access*

Meeting place Open Access 2010 at Lund
UniversityThe annual Swedish conference bringing
together librarians, researchers, journal editors and
others who are working with open access issues related
to institutional repositories, e-journal publishing,
learning objects etc.

A final program and practical information will be
available in mid-October.
Make a reservation in your calendar for a conference
that will give you an update of what is happening in
the Swedish open access landscape and an excellent
possibility to enjoy the company of and interact with
old and new colleagues. Arranged by: OpenAccess.se at
the Royal Library together with the Library Head
Office at Lund University
http://www.kb.se/OpenAccess/seminarie-
konferens/Motesplats-Open-Access-2010

Jörgen Eriksson

Tromsø, November 25: *The 5th Annual Munin
Seminar*

The University of Tromsø proudly announces the 5th
Annual Munin Seminar, to be held in Tromsø on
November 25th. As always, Open Access is the main
theme of the seminar. Keynotes this year are John
Houghton who will speak on the economic effects of
Open Access, and Salvatore Mele who will speak on
how researchers perceive OA and the support they
have for OA (the SOAP project).A program and
registration form will be posted on the web shortly
(sorry, no link available yet). Participation is free, but
participants have to cover their own travel costs.For
further information, contact Leif Longva or Jan Erik
Frantsvåg, University of TromsøSee also:
http://www.ub.uit.no/baser/ocs/index.php/Munin/M
C5/index

Jan Erik Frantsvåg

SCIECOM INFO Vol 6, No 3 (2010) *IN SHORT*

"License to Publish" reports

The project "License to Publish" has now reported. The project is a collaboration between Copenhagen University Library & Information Service and Stockholm University. The project is an experimental Open Access awareness outreach campaign with its starting point in both hprint.org, the humanities and social science repository, and a legal translation into all thr five Nordic languages of the SURFfoundation/JISC document "License to Publish."

Short notice by Mikkel Christoffersen, DEFF konsulent & Nordbib programme manager here:"License to Publish" is a legal document researchers may use wholly or partly in dealings with publishers to retain their right to self-archive their own work. The translation work uncovered some interesting differences in the various law complexes of the European countries concerning copyright and intellectual property rights and has led to renewed discussion about the content and wording of "License to Publish." The outreach campaign case studies met with some well-known reservations on behalf of researchers – e.g. unawareness of some of the basic tenets of Open Access – as well as new ones; e.g. that some researchers are worried that their peer reviewed final drafts may be "contaminated" by documents of lesser quality in institutional repositories"
The final report and case study results, conclusions and recommendations can be seen on the project page here http://nordbib.net/Projects/License-to-Publish.aspx .

Successful launch of the OAPEN Library at the Frankfurt Book Fair 2010

On October 6, the OAPEN Library was successfully launched at the Frankfurt Book Fair. This marks the start of the first dedicated collection of freely available academic books in the Humanities and Social Sciences from across Europe.

The goals of the OAPEN Library are:
to promote Open Access book publishing by building a branded collection of OA peer-reviewed titles;
to increase the visibility and retrievability of high-quality European research;
to set quality standards for OA books, based on transparent procedures for peer review and recommendations for OA licences.

Several speakers introduced the OAPEN Library to an interested audience, starting with Sven Fund (CEO of De Gruyter) who discussed "Open Access for books and how to accomplish it". Arnoud de Kemp (Publisher, Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft AKA and organiser of the yearly APE conference - Academic Publishing in Europe) spoke on the subject of "Open Access as part of Digital Publishing" and Henk Wals (director of the Huygens Institute - KNAW) revealed in his talk "Open Access in a research institution" the inclusion of the first titles of the prestigious Erasmus, Opera Omnia series into the OAPEN Library. The official launch was executed by Henk Wals, by starting this animation: http://youtu.be/GnYhialJ648.
More information on OAPEN and the Library is available for you at http://www.oapen.org (OAPEN Library) or http://www.oapen.org/project (background information).
The official launch of the OAPEN Library also serves as an invitation to interested publishers to benefit through the integration of their content in the library or to become members of our Partner network and profit from the growing visibility of OAPEN and the experiences of participating publishers.

For more information, contact Eelco Ferwerda (Coordinator of OAPEN, Amsterdam University Press) tel. 0031 (0)20 420 0050, email e.ferwerda@aup.nl

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EXERCISING MORAL COPYRIGHTS FOR EVOLVING PUBLICATIONS
Erik Sandewall

1 Extension Rights as an Aspect of Moral Copyrights

Intellectual property legislation makes a distinction between *copyright* and the *moral rights of the creator of the work*. These moral rights include the right of attribution, the right to have a work published anonymously or pseudonymously, and the right to the integrity of the work. The preserving of the integrity of the work bars the work from alteration, distortion, or mutilation. Anything else that may detract from the author's relationship with the work even after it leaves the author's possession or ownership may bring these moral rights into play.

Because of the ambiguity of the term 'moral rights', which can in fact apply to other things besides authors' rights, the present article will use the terms *moral copyright* and *economic copyright*. Although not fully correct, they are fairly often used, and they are more concrete than the terms mentioned above.

These concepts apply when the copyright object is a fixed publication - a kind of object than can be copied, transferred, archived, and of course read, once the writing of it has finished. With contemporary technology we should also consider evolving publications, in the sense of works that can be amended and extended over time, by the contributions of the original authors but also by other people.

Small steps in this direction are being taken when journal publishers, for example, invite readers to contribute comments to web pages for specific publications.

The emergence of evolving publications means that issues that were of marginal interest for fixed publications suddenly become more important. Consider in particular the question of who has the right to make changes to a publication, and in particular to a fixed publication. Suppose the author of a scientific article has contracted with a publishing company to publish her article, and consequently she has transferred her (economic) copyright to this publisher. There arises an issue whether some part of the contents of the article should be changed. Who has the authority to make this decision - the author or the publisher?

This question must have been of only hypothetical interest in the days of paper- print technology, since the printed copies of the article could not be changed, barring a 1984 scenario. One could imagine a disagreement concerning whether the journal should publish an erratum or not, but in any case the erratum was a separate textual entity which could be identied as such.

The matter becomes less trivial with today's technology, and even for purportedly fixed publications, since whoever controls the server(s) where the article is stored will have the technical means to change the article at will. The possibility of unauthorized changing of an article may be counterbalanced by the existence of many electronic copies of the article among readers, but this still does not solve the question what happens if the author wishes to make a change and the publisher refuses.

It is obvious, it seems, that the right of decision concerning changes to an article is a part of the moral copyrights, which is usually considered as an unalienable right of the author. An important t question will then be by what means will the author be able to exercise her unalienable right of making changes to her work.

A possible objection to this question may be that published works should not be changed at all; once published they should remain unchanged. However, the concept of "changing a publication" must be understood as either "publishing a separate amendment" or "defining a new version of the publication" while preserving older versions for reference. Errata and other amendments are the traditional method, even in paper-print technology, whereas the use of successive versions is made possible by modern information technology.

The need for being able to change a publication, in that sense of change, is therefore of some relevance even for publications that are in principle considered as fixed. However, as already said, a major change of publication paradigm arises when a publication is considered as a continuously changing entity, where new information may be added on a regular basis. This

concept is not limited to news channels and blogs Consider for example a review article (also called a survey article) for a specialized scientific area, which may have an author-in-charge who updates the review as new results become available.

In any such case it is natural to consider the sequence of versions as instantiations of one single piece of work, and not as unrelated pieces of work. It is in the author's interests, and a natural part of her moral rights to the work, that she should be able to make new versions available, so that everyone who wishes to retrieve this particular work by this author will primarily see the current version of the work as specified by this author.

The question of access is therefore of paramount importance. Even the traditional copyright concepts do not of course make it possible for a person to \hijack" someone else's versioned publication, since each version must carry the correct author name, even if the hijacker chooses to use the same title for the article as for the original. (Hijacking may still be possible in exceptional situations, for example if the original author and the hijacker have exactly the same name or if a pseudonym was used). However, with traditional technology the question of the visibility of the work and of its versions was a question of the publisher's marketing arrangements, and if the publisher were to refuse to market a new version of a piece of work then there was not much the author could do about it.

Modern information technology has resulted in an entirely different situation, in two ways: the possibility and the utility of evolving publications has increased dramatically, and at the same time there can now be technical solutions whereby each author can have full control of that aspect of her moral copyrights that concerns the evolution of her publications. The following sections will make a concrete proposal for how this can be achieved.

2 Article Index Pages

A technical solution for author control of evolving publications must be based on a few obvious observations: it must be based on Internet and World-wide web technology, and it must be able to accommodate both open-access and commercial publication. It must be designed in such a way that the author has full control of the moral copyrights aspect, but also so that she can delegate the practical arrangements to a service provider. Finally, in order to guarantee the author's control of the arrangements, it must be possible for the author to change the delegation and obtain another provider for the moral copyrights services.

Our proposal is to make use of two types of constructs:

Article Index Pages (AIP) and Author Internet Names (AIN). An article index page is then a URI (for example, a URL) that serves as the unique identier for the work, including the case of an evolving work. The URI should harbour a humanly readable webpage definition that contains links to the full-text document, including its successive versions, as well as bibliographic information and other relevant information. It should also harbour a structured representation in a processing-friendly format that expresses the same information in e.g. XML notation.

The choice of URI for the article index page is a significant issue. It must of course consist of a suitable domain name followed by an identifier for the particular publication within that domain. It would not be appropriate to use the domain name of the publisher of the article, since the author should be able to change the service provider for the article index page, whereas the publisher will often have acquired the economic copyright for the article.

Since the moral copyrights belong inalienably to the author, the correct solution must therefore be to let the URI of the article index page be based on an identifier that is specific for each author, i.e. an Author Internet Name. In addition to the Author Internet Name one may simply use a serial number, or the year of first 3 publication followed by a serial number. Including the year may be preferable since in many cases one will wish to assign identifiers retroactively and incrementally to an author's publications during earlier years, and a single serial numbering could then mix publications from different years in a counterintuitive way.

The author internet name may be constructed as a standard Internet domain name, or as an item in a namespace within one single Internet domain that will then need a separate resolver. The first approach has the advantage that it can be implemented with standard Internet DNS servers, but it may not be possible for technical reasons. The next section will discuss this topic.

3 Assignment of Author Internet Names

How can one best assign individual Internet names to a large number of authors in a systematic and reliable way? The .name top domain is an obvious possibility since it provides for domain names such as:
Lars.Svensson.name
but it has several weaknesses, in particular the lack of applicable method when several persons have the same name, and the lack of an authentication mechanism besides the possibility to retroactively challenge the acquisition of a particular domain.

A systematic solution to these problems would require

obtaining another top-level domain, besides .name or obtaining a change in the format and the procedures for the .name domain. Neither of these alternatives is very realistic. The most reasonable solution is therefore to define a namespace within an existing domain, which can make it possible to have author domain names like
aip.name/Svensson.Lars
where aip stands for Article Index Page, except that the requirements of disambiguation and authentication must also be taken into account. Disambiguation is the most easily obtained using a numerical post¯x, for example
aip.name/Svensson.Lars.23

It will be important that the distinguishing number is used consistently, even when there is no name collision, in order to avoid problems if a second person with the same name appears at a later time.

It will also be important to have a practical solution for authentication in order to assure that an author URI can only be obtained by a person having the name in question. Moreover, the process for assigning author URI:s must also be able to produce a list of the registered persons having the same name, with sufficient information so that a user can determine who is who.

This means that an assignment and resolution service for author URI:s should rely on one or more trusted sources for information about clients, that is, persons wishing to obtain an author Internet name. Fortunately, in the case of scientific publications there do exist sources that can be trusted, namely, the personnel registers and student registers of universities and other research institutions.
These registers normally contain information about how each listed person can be reached, in particular with an email address, and they also contain characterizing information for each person.

A practical author name service for academic use should therefore request new clients to identify themselves with reference to their home institution and to the identifier that is used for them there, for example their employee number. The service could obtain information from the trusted source and send the confirmation information to the author's registered address, usually by email. This would
4 be a simple and quite reliable way of assigning author URI:s, with the obvious restriction that it will only work for persons having an academic affiliation, and if the information channel to that particular institution has been implemented.

The distinguishing number must be assigned by the author name service. This may be done by sequential numbering, or by using some information that is

available from the trusted source, such as the last digits of the person's employee number, with escape in case of conflict.

Both the mechanisms for relating to trusted sources and the format and choice of distinguishing numbers may differ from country to country. It would be reasonable therefore to have separate author name services for different countries, which in turn means that the author Internet name should have a country code as one of its components. These considerations suggest a structure for the author 'domain name' such as aip.name/se/Svensson.Lars.23
so that the URI for a particular article could look like aip.name/se/Svensson.Lars.23/2010/008/
where se is the country code in this example and aip should be interpreted as article index page. (The domain aip.name has already been registered for this purpose).

An additional issue concerns the choice of name format. The .name top-level domain is described as using identifiers of the form firstname.lastname.name where \first name" is said to mean given name, and \last name" is said to mean family name. This is consistent with the practices in some countries but not in others; in many countries one normally writes the family name first. There are also other conventions that vary from country to country, such as the use of double family names in Hispanic countries, the use of patronymics in several
Slavic countries, or the use of a \middle initial" and postfixes such as Jr. and III in the United States.

The variety of naming conventions provides an additional reason for including
a country identifier in the author Internet name (AIN)
An AIN consisting of country code, family name, given name and distinguisher may then be used so that specific countries can define their own conventions for use within the family name or the given name field, when needed for representing multiple names in either of these fields.

Some practical details: Since many names are unique, and since the numerical distinguisher may seem annoying when it is obviously not relevant, one may consider a convention where it may be replaced by a dash character in those cases, for example
aip.name/se/Svensson.Nebukadnessar.-
The dash is replaced by the digit 1 if a second person with the same name shows up, and the dash and the 1 are considered as equivalent.

The order between the family-name and the given-name field is purely a matter of taste. My own preference would be to put the family name first since this is the way almost all countries write names in

alphabetical listings[1]

4 From Article Index Page to Full Text

With the structure proposed here, three layers of Internet facilities will be involved in the access to a particular article. There is the URI (one or more) where the full
text of the article is published. Above it, there is the Article Index Page (AIP) which has a persistent URI while its contents may change with time. At any one time, the AIP contains URI:s that point at the locations containing the full text of the article, but these pointers may change. Finally, there is the resolver service for author Internet names that identifies the location of the AIP for a particular author. In a situation where the economic copyright of an article has been transferred to a publisher, the author retains control of the contents of the AIP and the publisher has control of the fulltext server.

In order for this structure to be as simple as possible, it is useful to require that the author name service contains one single forwarding link that applies for all the AIP of a given author. Each author will then contract a service provider to manage her or his AIP, unless she wishes to take this responsibility herself. If some of the AIP for a given author are to be located elsewhere, then this should be a facility provided by the AIP service provider, and not by the author name service.

In fact, the need for forwarding links for AIP arises not only if an author wants to split her business between several service providers, but also for articles with several authors, for example.

Likewise, the author name service will sometimes have to declare several author
Internet names as synonyms, for example if a person changes her family name when getting married. It may also be appropriate to deal with diacritics in this way, so that Ångström and Angstrom are declared as equivalent, for example.

5 Conclusion

We have argued that evolving publications will be an increasingly important issue in the context of Internet publication, and that this raises new issues with respect to authors' moral copyrights. We have proposed that Article Index Pages (AIP) based on Author Internet Names (AIN) will be important for enabling authors to exercise their moral copyrights in full, and described in outline how these constructs may be implemented.

An experimental implementation of these notions is being prepared.

Erik Sandewall ADEPT - Analysis and Development of Electronic Publishing Technologies Project Unit for Scientic Information and Learning, KTH, Stockholm, and Department of Computer and Information Science, Linköping University http://ida.liu.se/adept/

[1] Iceland is one of the few exceptions to this rule

A NORWEIGAN RoMEO

Jan Erik Frantsvåg

Most readers will know that Romeo didn't come from Norway, but lived in Italy. Despite this, NORA members University of Bergen, University College of Telemark and University of Tromsø together applied for funding for the project "RoMEO for Norway" to ABM-U, the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority.

The idea was that there are numerous Norwegian journals, serials and publishers, about whom there is little or no information in the international Sherpa/RoMEO service operated by the University of Nottingham. Some information about Norwegian journals had been collected and presented on the openaccess.no wiki, but only for a handful of journals.

We also found that the usefulness of a local collection of such information would be limited. The "service level" of such a service would be lower than that of the Sherpa service, and users would search RoMEO and forget that a Norwegian service existed. Non-Norwegian users wouldn't even be aware of the existence of such a service. We concluded that in order to succeed, information had to be incorporated in the Sherpa/RoMEO service.

According to Ulrich, there are about 120 peer-reviewed journals based in Norway, and about 440 academic serials overall. They are published by some 230 publishers, 70 of which publish more than one serial.

The goal of the project is to contact all publishers publishing more than one serial, and in addition to contact the publishers of all serials accredited in the Norwegian financing model, i.e. that publishing in these serials will give extra money to the author's institution.

The project is still in an early phase, but we already have noted that it will not be an easy task, for three reasons mainly:

1. It can be difficult to identify whom to contact for information
2. Most e-mails remain unanswered
3. If e-mails are answered, the answers are often unclear and imprecise, and we have to get back to clarify them.

An early conclusion is that self-archiving policies clearly are not high on the agenda of most scholarly serials and journals.

We still think that the idea of acquiring information for Sherpa/RoMEO, and not to create a local resource, is a good idea. Sherpa have been very co-operative and the problems in the project lie not with them, but with the local journals and serials.

We hope to come back with an extensive report once the project is finished.

Postscript

After writing this article, news reached us that a similar Portuguese project, co-operating with Sherpa, has started up. The principle of contributing to a common, international database instead of creating a local competitor seems logical to the Portuguese, too. The Portuguese project includes translations of the user interface and standard information to Portuguese; this is not included in our project. See http://tinyurl.com/2u99gvd for more information.

Jan Erik Frantsvåg Adviser, Department of Digital Resources and Services the University Library of Tromsø

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES – A RESOURCE FOR LEARNING

Alastair Creelman, Åsa Forsberg

Introduction

The use of open educational resources (OER) in Swedish higher education is still rather limited despite several commendable initiatives. Per Westman and Jonas Paulsson presented an overview of OER in Sweden in 2008 (Westman and Paulsson) which still holds true today with the added complication that the authorities previously most involved in the promotion of OER have now been disbanded. The Swedish National Library has now taken the lead by incorporating OER into their Open Access initiative and this project is one of several financed within this framework.

Several projects in recent years have investigated the creation, storage and retrieval of open educational resources as well as the related copyright issues. Several OER repositories have been established and despite ambitious plans and thorough research they have not attracted significant interest or volume. Interest in OER is still at a grassroots level but without clear approval and stimulation from educational authorities and academic leadership it is almost impossible for the movement to gain serious credibility and momentum. Without coordinated national initiatives and stimulation the development of OER in Sweden will remain on an ad hoc basis.

The global trend towards increasing openness in higher education, in particular in the USA, has lead to increasing numbers of European institutions distributing lectures and course material via channels such as iTunes U, YouTube Edu and Academic Earth. At present the University of Dalarna is the only Swedish institution openly distributing its resources (via iTunes U) though several others are pending. There is, however, a general lack of awareness about OER among teachers and a mistrust in open publication. Discussions tend to focus on copyright issues and the protection of immaterial property (IP) instead of fostering a climate of sharing and transparency. The use of Creative Commons licenses is also rather limited at Swedish universities and there is a need to raise awareness among university teachers of the opportunities inherent in its use.

If university course material is made more visible, protected by Creative Commons licences, there will be several benefits for all interested parties: good material will be widely used thus heightening the teacher's and university's reputation, open publication stimulates higher quality and potential students will be able to preview the courses they wish to take.

We see the need for three different types of projects in this field:

- **OER production**
  There is already an abundance of OER today but it is often rather simplistic in form (e.g .PowerPoint presentations). More advanced resources in Swedish that are more widely applicable and easily retrievable are needed.

- **Storage and retrieval of OER**
  It is essential for the growth of OER that resources are easily retrievable and not locked in separate repositories. The success of iTunes U is an inspiration but there are question marks about universities relying on commercial and proprietary solutions for the distribution of resources. The use of universities' open archives and standardised search criteria is an important avenue to develop.

- **Use of OER**
  This is where this particular project will have its focus. OER must be seen as a resource for learning. Teachers have always exchanged ideas with each other in the staff room. Now that staff room is global and teachers can exchange ideas and material with colleagues from all over the world. The barriers to the development of OER in Sweden can be considered as a combination of teachers' uncertainty of the quality of their own material, unawareness of copyright issues and a lack of support from the top. More open discussion and greater awareness of the issues are required and that is where we intend to work. We see clear parallels with the establishment of Open Access where the key factor was the EU directive and consequent support from the leading authorities.

There is a wealth of OER in national and international

repositories that teachers are free to use in their courses. Why then do so few Swedish university teachers make use of this wealth? We believe that teachers simply do not know that these resources exist and do not know how best to use them. If teachers start using other teachers' material this will inspire them to make their own material available. At many universities there are already support staff (educational technologists, library staff etc) who can help with OER production and several have already started to collect, catalogue and distribute their resources.

OER - a resource for learning

The project OER - a resource for learning is run by representatives from nine Swedish universities who are also members of the Swedish Network for IT in Higher Education (ITHU). The participating institutions are Linnaeus University (project leader), Blekinge Institute of Technology, Lund University, Umeå University, Mid-Sweden University, University of Jönköping, University of Gävle and The Royal Institute of Technology. The National Library of Sweden funds the project as part of its Open Access initiative. The project will run from spring 2010 until spring 2011.

The question of OER is so complex that one project cannot possible attempt to deal with all aspects. The project aims at addressing only a limited number of issues with the principal aim being to awaken interest in OER among HE teachers by highlighting examples of good practice. We wish to stimulate interest in using other teachers' material and hope that by doing so many teachers will also realize the advantages of making their own materials freely available. The project does not intend to tackle the legal aspects of copyright but will instead focus on the practical use of Creative Commons and demonstrate how teachers can share material correctly.

The project's main target group is teaching and library staff in Swedish higher education. In addition we will make our resources as freely available as possible so that students and teachers and library staff from other levels of education will also be involved.

Seminars

Our primary channel for communicating with our target group is by organising a number of regional seminars from spring 2010 to spring 2011. These are all free of charge and the material will be made as widely available as possible. Although each seminar aims mainly at a regional audience they are also streamed on the net and therefore available to all. We also plan to offer a completely web-based seminar which will be open to a national audience in all levels of education. The seminars will deal with how social

media can be used to distribute OER, practical use of Creative Commons, showcasing good practice and initiatives and how the interests of different groups (students, teachers, university leadership, general public) can be addressed.

The overall aim of the seminars is to raise the participants' awareness of OER, the principles of Creative Commons and the implications of this movement for higher education. All seminars will include background information on OER and Creative Commons and each seminar will focus on different aspects of OER; teachers' perspective, students' perspective, university perspective, retrieval and tagging. We see each seminar as a stand-alone event but there will be an element of progression for those who wish to follow all or several seminars.

The seminars are scheduled as follows:

- 14 April 2010 - Mid-Sweden University (Sundsvall, Härnösand and Östersund) and the University of Gävle
- 8 September 2010 - web-based seminar
- 23 September 2010 - University of Borås and University of Jönköping
- 13-15 October 2010 - Stockholm. Workshop as part of the national conference NU2010
- 11 November 2010 - University of Karlstad
- 8 December 2010 - Linnaeus University (Kalmar, Växjö) and Blekinge Institute of Technology (Karlskrona)
- 3 March 2011 - University of Lund

Social media

We also aim to stimulate a continuous discussion of OER through a number of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, the Swedish teacher network Dela! and social bookmarking tool Delicious. Here we can share links to other relevant OER material, discuss issues and share resources. All seminar presentations will be made available on the net via our social networks, our project's home site at www.ithu.se/oer and the Swedish site for news on net-based learning, LearningNet. We will also publish filmed interviews with a variety of experts from Sweden and abroad.

Retrieval of OER

As already mentioned it is very important that OER are easily retrieved and stored in open archives. There is a need for metadata standards which are fairly easy to use. At an OER conference in Stockholm earlier this year Jan Hagerlid (2010) from the National Library of Sweden suggested that the OER movement should take a closer look at the Open Access, also when it comes to metadata and storage.

There are different alternatives to search for OER. A few dedicated search engines exist, i.e. DiscoverEd and Xpert. Many universities have institional repositories such as Open University's Learning Space, but also collaborate in joint initiatives such as Jorum and OER Commons. YouTube Edu and iTunes U are very large channels for OER.

To enable teachers to search and use OER we have compiled a guide with links to resources of high quality, libguides.lub.lu.se/oer.

Collaboration and dissemination

The National Library of Sweden finances another OER project lead by the University of Borås, Model for increased use of OER. We see considerable common ground between our projects and therefore we have decided to run one of our seminars at the University of Borås in collaboration with our colleagues there. We have regular communication with the project leader in Borås.

The project has been featured in an article in the main Swedish university teaching union's magazine, Universitetsläraren (Eliasson, 2010) The printed edition of this is sent to the vast majority of university teachers in the country. Another article on the project has just been published in the August printed edition of the Swedish librarians' union (Linden) magazine.

In November we have been invited to present the project at the annual conference of NFF (Norwegian Association for Distance Learning) in Horten, Norway.

Organisation

The Network for IT in Higher Education (ITHU) consists of representatives from most universities in the country. Within ITHU a focus group was formed to look at OER and one of the initiatives from this group was a project application to the National Library of Sweden resulting in this project. The project group consists of representatives from 9 universities though in a few cases there are two members from the same university.

One physical meeting was arranged to start the project and there will also be a physical meeting to close the project. Otherwise the work of the project group is based around monthly e-meetings that are recorded for those who were not present. All documentation and discussion takes place in a common forum in Moodle.

Regional sub-groups have been set up to arrange the seminars and their work is almost exclusively carried out by e-meetings and shared documents on, for example, Google Docs.

Project members, OER - a resource for learning Alastair Creelman (Linnaeus University, project leader), Lasse Bourelius (Blekinge Institute of Technology), Mats Brenner (University of Gävle), Peter Diedrichs (Linnaeus University), Åsa Forsberg (University of Lund), Margareta Hellström (Royal Institute of Technology), Bengt Nykvist (Mid-Sweden University), Ebba Ossiannilsson (University of Lund), Fredrik Paulsson (Umeå University), Markus Schneider (Karlstad University), Karin Wennerström (University of Jönköping)

Conclusions

The main objective of the project is to increase awareness of OER among university teachers and to stimulate discussion of the issues involved (sharing material, Creative Commons, distribution). At present we have arranged one of our seven seminars and it is not possible to draw many conclusions. In this instant, when writing this article, we are planning the web-based seminar scheduled for this week. More than 350 participants have registered for the event, so it's evident that teachers and librarians are interested to know more about OER and consequently also to use them. We will present a final report to the National Library in spring 2011 and hope to present some of our findings in a future issue of ScieCom.

Sources:

Eliasson, Per-Olof (2010) Framtidens lärare är guide till kunskap på nätet Universitetsläreren, nr 9-10 2010 Available http://www.sulf.se/templates/CopyrightPage.aspx?id=11414 Accessed 100907.

Hagerlid, J (2010). Vad kan OER lära av Open Accessrörelsen? Framtiden för OER i Sverige, KTH 8-9 januari, 2010.

Lindén, B (2010). Lära för livet. DIK forum, nr 5 2010 s. 22.

Westman, P, Paulsson, J (2008). Open Educational Resources in Swedish Higher Education. Sciecom Info 2, 2008. Available http://www.sciecom.org/ojs/index.php/sciecominfo/article/view/654 Accessed 100907

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A NEW START FOR OPENACCESS.SE
Jan Hagerlid

Background

The National Library of Sweden started the OpenAccess.se programme in 2006 to create a platform for practical cooperation between research libraries and the major stakeholders in the research sector. The programme integrated earlier initiatives to support development of digital repositories and awareness raising on Open Access. The programme was initially planned for a four-year period and in 2009 it was evaluated by two international experts.[1]

International evaluation

The evaluators, Leo Waaijers from the Netherlands and Hanne Marie Kvaerndrup from Denmark, stated that "The OA programme has been a catalyst for co-operation, networking and activities on a national scale. It has also managed to get OA on the agenda of several important organisations such as the Association of Swedish Higher Education (SUHF), the Swedish Research Council and the Swedish Knowledge Foundation."

"The review show a strong consensus among stakeholders on recommendations for a future OA programme based on a strategic framework with clearer goals, bigger projects and broader commitment." The reviewers stressed the need for action on the national level that concentrates on infrastructure, sustainable end-user services, a critical coverage of good content and awareness raising. They also wanted the national library to take the role as coordinator and catalyst for this national OA agenda in collaboration with the SUHF, the Swedish Knowledge Foundation, the Swedish Research Council and other partners. The evaluation includes a separate, very useful overview of international trends by Leo Waaijers.[2]

Starting from a new level

There has been significant progress in Open Access developments in Sweden during the time span covered by the first phase of the programme, 2006 to 2009. There is now a mature infrastructure for Open Access in operation. Almost every higher education institution has a repository, usually integrating metadata for the total research output of the institution (a publication database) with a growing proportion of Open Access documents. Their content has been growing quickly and getting more varied, now notably including a much larger share of self-archived scientific articles. There is a national search service - SwePub - in operation, where the total content of HE institutions repositories can be accessed effectively.[3] SwePub at the moment - September 2010 - has close to 320 000 bibliographic items of which about 36 000 links to freely available fulltext documents. Any figures should be handled with care because the coverage is still uneven. However, it is quite clear how the share of OA fulltext rises steadily from 2000 and onwards. The number of Swedish Open Access scholarly or scientific journals has also been steadily rising. New OA journals have started and old journals have migrated to an OA model. At the moment there are 29 Swedish OA journals registered in DOAJ.

There is a significant move from support for Open Access principles to policy decisions that have a more direct impact. A very significant step was the decision of the Swedish Research Council in autumn 2009 to include an Open Access mandate for all its research grants from 2010.[4] This was followed by Open Access mandates from the research council Formas (sustainable development)[5] in 2009 and Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (Social Science and Humanities) in 2010.[6] Chalmers University of Technology in 2010 was the first Swedish university to take a strong Open Access mandate.[7] This was presented and discussed in ScieCom Info by Maria Kinger.[8] They had been preceeded already in 2007 by an OA mandate by the Blekinge Institute of Technology, a university college, discussed in ScieCom Info by Peter Linde.[9]

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[1] http://www.kb.se/OpenAccess/nyheter/2009/Utvardering-av-OpenAccessse-klar-/

[2] http://www.kb.se/Docs/about/projects/openaccess/International_trends_OA_LeoWaaijers.pdf

[3] http://www.swepub.se

[4] http://www.vr.se/omvetenskapsradet/strategierochriktlinjer/fritillganglighetopenaccess.4.1d4cbbbb11a00d342b0800021800.html

[5] http://www.formas.se/formas_templates/Page____5620.aspx

[6] http://www.rj.se/svenska/forskningsstod/soka_anslag/open_access

[7] http://www.chalmers.se/sections/om_chalmers/verksamhetsdokument/open-access-policy

[8] http://www.sciecom.org/ojs/index.php/sciecominfo/article/view/3552/3126

[9] http://www.sciecom.org/ojs/index.php/sciecominfo/article/view/3623/3172

The NL Sweden has realized that Open Access principles concern several areas of its operations and in June 2010 adopted an Open Access policy with a broader orientation than the ones taken by funders and universities, reflecting the wide remit of the national library. The policy takes its starting point in the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, which uses a broad definition of Open Access: "We define open access as a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community". The NL Sweden signed the Berlin Declaration in 2006.

The policy covers:

- Support for Open Access repositories and journals (via OpenAccess.se today),
- Open Access perspectives in national licenses for electronic resources,
- Open Access to the non copyright protected material digitized from the collection of the library,
- Open Access to publications from the national library and from its staff and finally
- Open Access to metadata

The policy is supposed to coordinate activities within the library and communicate a clear common position.

Permanent programme with new focus

The OpenAccess.se has now been transformed into a permanent programme and this second phase of the programme starts from a new level. The national library has invited the former partners and some new bodies to participate in the steering organization of the programme. A steering committee has been appointed with participants from the SUHF, the Swedish Research Council, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Swedish Knowledge Foundation and Riksbankens Jubileumsfond. The steering committe is chaired by the Vice-Chancellor of Halmstad University. There are also two working groups, for information and and counseling to researchers and for infrastructure and user services. At the time of writing the steering committee and the working groups have still not convened for their first meetings.   Thus, what is said in the following so far only reflects the view of the national library.

Whereas the OpenAccess.se in its first phase basically was a development programme, it would now have a broader perspective, with three main areas of action: Open Access policy, information to reserchers about OA and development of infrastructure and user services.

The programme will lay more stress on information about Open Access to Swedish researchers, who now will have to respond to recent OA mandates from research funders and universities. As a consequence the official website www.openaccess.se is now being radically refocused towards having researchers and the general public as its core audience. This will also be coordinated with the NL Sweden being the national Open Access desk of the EU project OpenAIRE, which supports researchers in complying with the OA mandates of the EU. The "inside" information for the Swedish Open Access Community will be available on a more informal website, based on blog software. This site will be open for direct participation from the community, but still run by the NL Sweden and linked to the official website.

Open Access policy issues is another major theme. The Ministry of Education and Research announced at the Meetingplace Open Access meeting in November 2009 that it was going to formulate a national OA policy. The programme will hopefully be able to contribute to this as it has representatives of the major stakeholders within its steering organization. The evaluators of the OpenAccess.se stress the need for an authoritative and highly visible policy, that includes a vision statement and defines a national Open Agenda.

Finally, the programme will continue to support development of infrastructure and user services, building on earlier work. Repositories have to be user friendly and keep a high quality, new kinds of content have to be accomodated for, the support for Open Access journals in Sweden should be strengthened and coordinated. There is also an interest from research funders in promoting Open Access to monographs, especially in Social Science and Humanities. The development of services will now more than ever have to unfold within the framework of an international Open Access infrastructure.

During this time of transition the basic activities of the programme have not been halted. There are a number of on-going projects that continously report on their outcomes, the website is updated with news and planning has been going on for the main public event, Meetingplace Open Access, which this year will take place in Lund on November 24-25.

Jan Hagerlid Senior Executive Officer at the National Library of Sweden
Coordinator of the OpenAccess.se programme

ELPUB 2010 – PUBLISHING IN THE NETWORKED WORLD: TRANSFORMING THE NATURE OF COMMUNICATION

Turid Hedlund

Overview of the conference

The International Conference on Electronic Publishing – ELPUB 2010 was organized for the 14th time in Helsinki 16-18 June 2010. The host for the conference was Hanken School of Economics in Helsinki, Finland. Professors Turid Hedlund (Hanken School of Economics) and Yasar Tonta (Hacettepe University in Ankara) served as General chair and Programme chair respectively.

The title for the conference was "Publishing in the Networked World: Transforming the Nature of Communication", addressing the timely discussion on the changes in scholarly publishing and the influence of Web 2.0 and social networks also on scholarly communication. The themes in the over 30 papers and short communication presented at the conference in nine session can be categorised into the broad themes; electronic publishing and social networks; scholarly publishing models; and technological convergence. The speakers at the conference represented over 20 countries and four continents, thus the conference had a truly world wide dimension.

Keynotes

The keynote speakers at the conference were Professor Carol Tenopir from the University of Tennessee, and Director for data services Pirjo-Leena Forsström from CSC, Finland. The opening keynote by Carol Tenopir addressed the issue of access and use of scholarly publications and its importance to science. Keywords in the talk were the evolutionary perspective - the use of e-publications is building on a long publishing tradition, and the revolutionary perspective - the ability to act to changes in scholarly and scientific practices. The talk was based on research identifying patterns of scholarly information use over three decades and included a discussion on evolutionary and revolutionary implications for e-publications. Pirjo-Leena Forsström addressed the scenario of scientific data magnitude and the ability to access and preserve for future use. The fact that almost all disciplines has shifted exceedingly to data-driven methods means that huge amounts of data are stored in repositories and on desk-top computers without the possibility of interconnectivity and interoperability. The large amount of stored data also challenges the present capabilities to store and preserve data for future use.

Conference sessions

Open access and e-journals was the title of the first session. It included papers on business models, impact factors for open access journals as well as authors strategies when choosing publishing channel. The second session titled Semantic indexing included papers of more technical art describing search engines, collaborative categorization systems and automatic indexing. The third session titled Scholarly communication presented papers on new ways for researchers to communicate, to present themselves (blogs). Researcher's web presence, linking possibilities and the scholarly information landscape was also discussed. The first day ended with a session on Social networks. In the session interesting proposals for art galleries and museums to use digital objects, electronic publications and social networks were presented. Also a study on motivations for image publishing on Flickr showed the importance of social organization and social communication as motivational factors.

The second day started with parallel sessions, session five titled User studies and session six on the Publishing process. User studies were presented on Europeana, libraries' Facebook profiles and the NARCIS portal in the Netherlands. The automation as well as intellectual property rights were themes presented in the session on the publishing process. Session seven titled Short papers was dedicated mainly to the presentation of case studies. The eight session, titled Information extraction presented more technical papers on among others geo information extraction. The last session of the conference was a plenary session called Visions on electronic publishing. It included a paper on costs for alternative publication models, a presentation of the prevalence of open access articles and a bibliometric paper on the structure and evaluation of electronic publishing as a research field.

As a concluding remark the conference sessions were attended by people well informed by the topics presented and in many cases lively discussions took place after the presentations but also informal ones during coffee breaks and lunches.

All the presentations at the conference were peer-reviewed by members of the international Programme Committee.

The conference proceedings are available to interested readers at http://hdl.handle.net/10227/599

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THE OPEN ACCESS SITUATION IN DEVELOPING AND TRANSITION COUNTRIES: A Report from the EIFL General Assembly 2010 in Lund

Dina Heegen

"The next best thing to knowing something is knowing where to find it."
(Samuel Johnson, 1709-1784)

The British poet, critic, and journalist Samuel Johnson hits two important aspects of the basis of scholarly work. Firstly, knowledge which can easily be regarded as the key to profound research activities, and secondly, the question of where to acquire the information needed. In today's knowledge society, 250 years after Johnson's creative period, the "where to find" is broadened by means of the internet. In developing and transition countries, libraries thus play an indisputably prominent role in supplying computer assisted instruction and research possibilities for both students and scholars, e.g. through e-resources. In order to enhance the access to knowledge, the internationally working non-profit organization EIFL (Electronic Information For Libraries), which was founded in 1999, "offer[s] a range of programmes and services designed to enable access to knowledge for education, learning and research and access to knowledge for sustainable livelihoods" by "partner[ing] with libraries organised in national library consortia - groups of libraries that share common goals - [and] thereby effectively reaching millions of people."[1]

The EIFL General Assembly 2010, which was held on August 6th - 8th in Lund/Sweden, thus put this year's main focus on Open Access Policies and Publishing as well as EIFL programmes, e.g. "Copyright for Librarians" and offered the valuable possibility of meeting publishers and exchanging ideas and information through "speed dating". Librarians from almost all of the 48 EIFL member countries in Africa, Asia or Europe seized the opportunity and came to Lund.

Rima Kupryte, the EIFL Director, opened the conference by giving a short update on what had happened since the last General Assembly on "Consortia Business" and "Innovation" in Alexandria, Egypt (November 18th-22nd, 2009): New EIFL staff members are accordingly Rosalie Lack (Deputy Director), Ilaria Vallati (Programme Support), Simon Ball (EIFL-FOSS Manager), and Ilse Gey van Pittius (Licensing Programme Support).

After 10 years, EIFL granted itself somewhat of a facelift by introducing a new logo, a new name (eIFL.net became EIFL), a revised website and a new message: "knowledge without boundaries". This slogan expresses EIFL's main aim to support unobstructed access to knowledge which is often endangered by legal, economic or geographic boundaries and is thus comprised in all EIFL programmes as recurrent theme.

EIFL currently covers programmes[2] advocating

1) access to knowledge for education, learning and research:

- **EIFL-Licensing:**
  EIFL reaches agreements through negotiations with publishers in order to receive e-resources at highly discounted prices and fair user-optimized conditions. In 2010, several agreements were renewed, e.g. Emerald Journals, Oxford Scholarship Online, worked out, e.g. Oxford Handbooks Online, and campaigns promoted in order to sensitize for the topic and reach new users.

- **EIFL-OA (Open Access):**
  Especially against the background of giving scholars the opportunity of contributing to the scientific community, EIFL puts forward the idea of open access. In 2010 for instance, three OA advocacy workshops were held, the *International Open Access Week*[3] supported, a partnership in the EU funded *OpenAIRE* project launched, and knowledge shared via two reports on *Open Repository Development in Developing and Transition Countries* and on the implementation of open content licenses in the target countries.

- **EIFL-IP** (Copyright for libraries):
  In order to advocate equitable copyright laws, EIFL highly supports and provides advice to member countries in negotiations on copyright law and offers its members multiple training and capacity building opportunities. In March 2010, EIFL launched the project"Copyright for Librarians" - an Online Open Curriculum on

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[1] http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services (September 7th, 2010)

[2] http://www.eifl.net/cps/sections/services (September 7th, 2010)
[3] In its 4th year, the International Open Access Week (October 18th-24th, 2010) is a global event to promote Open Access around the globe. http://www.openaccessweek.org

Copyright Law.[4] Designed for libraries in Developing and transition countries, the programme especially concentrates on those matters of copyright law which have an immediate impact on these institutions. Aiming to reach as many as possible, the course has a CC Attribution License - the contents may be printed, distributed, translated and adapted - and consists of nine modules at five different levels. The course is suitable for self-teaching, distance-learning, but traditional classroom learning is also possible.

- **EIFL-FOSS** (Free and Open Source Software for libraries):
EIFL provides libraries in developing and transition countries with modern up-to-date FOSS and offers training programmes for librarians. In September 2010, the second phase of the 18 month programme was initiated. Simon Ball is the new program manager.

2) as well as access to knowledge for sustainable livelihoods:

- **EIFL-PLIP** (Public Library Innovation Programme):
EIFL encourages public libraries in developing and transition countries to popularize by initiating programmes which attract the people in the communities, and to develop ideas and services for improving access to knowledge through modern technology, thus enhancing the livelihood of its users.

Open Access Policies and Mandates

The key to successful open access programmes, nevertheless, is highly dependent on the acceptance by and involvement of students, scholars and institutions as they play a vital role in the whole process, for instance, by contributing their works with immediate open access to the scientific community. Thus, it is crucial to put emphasis on providing information for stakeholders in order to make them aware of the advantages of a change in scholarly communication towards open access business models, and how they can advocate the resulting changes in policy. Fair and elaborate open access policies and mandates are essential to an unobstructed availability of scholarly work. Open access provides students, scholars, and institutions with great visibility throughout the campus as well as immediate participation in the scientific community. Monica Hammes[5] stresses that

research can be managed and assessed much easier through open access. Institutional repositories contribute to a dissemination of peer-reviewed, high-quality scientific work, mirroring the up-to-date research activities of the institution, promoting scientific progress, attracting both students and scholars and introducing the university or institution to the community.[6] Nevertheless, acceptance as the key to success derives from a well thought-out basis, such as the signing of prominent declarations, (e.g. Budapest Open Access Initiative 2002, Berlin Declaration 2003), cooperation with well-known funders and universities. Another part of this basis are elaborate institutional mandates that are regulating the terms under which research output is added to an institutional repository.[7] This session, chaired by Melissa Hagemann[8], provided an insight into open access policies and mandates initiated by universities in the EIFL network and the funding bodies. Thereby, institutions which contemplate negotiating open access policies were able to get to know various approaches and were given useful guidance.

The University of Pretoria

The University of Pretoria, represented by Monica Hammes, introduced the aims of the open University of Pretoria project (openUP)[9]:

-"change scholarship practice at UP towards becoming an open scholarship institution
- provide open access to UP research and scholarship"[10]

As a consequence, whole collections of theses and research articles can be established and made available to the scientific community. Furthermore, two repositories add to the open scholarship, which has an impact on publishing practices, e.g. open access campus journals and information on open access journals as subject-focused publishing possibilities for scholars. In August 2010, the University of Pretoria has 5568 theses and dissertations available online (http://upetd.up.ac.za; mandate since 2004) with 234 metadata records, further focus is put on integrating the programme via ORACLE. 4388 full text articles and research papers are available on https://www.up.ac.za/dspace (mandate since 2009),

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[4] Developed with the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School.
[5] Presentation on "Case study: University of Pretoria – the first African university mandate" by
Monica Hammes, Deputy Director: Strategic Projects,

Department of Library Services, University of Pretoria, August 6th, 2010.
[6] ibid
[7] ibid
[8] Senior Programme Manager, Information Programme, Open Society Institute
[9] Presentation on "Case study: University of Pretoria – the first African university mandate" by
Monica Hammes, Deputy Director: Strategic Projects, Department of Library Services, University of Pretoria, August 6th, 2010.
[10] ibid

four journals of the University of Pretoria are already open access, and three more are yet to come.

Open Access in Lithuania

The open access situation in Lithuania[11] is mainly focused on the Electronic Academic Library of Lithuania (eLABa). In 2003/04, the ETD Lithuania Project as a Pilot for the Baltic States was the first step to create a nationwide open access e-repository.[12] The eLABa is currently registered in ROAR (Registry of Open Access Repositories) and OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Access Repositories) and is available via Google, OAIster, BASE, NDLTD, etc. Ar government level, the Law on Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania (April 30th, 2009) declares that "all results of scientific activity carried out in the state science and study institutions must be made public (via the internet and by other means)."[13] This also applies to non-governmental institutions. One of the plans for the future covers the establishment of the Consortium of Lithuanian Academic Libraries for the Development and Support of Information Infrastructure for Science and Studies 2010, which will reorganize and develop the eLABa.

Open Access in the Ukraine

The Parliament of the Ukraine passed a multi-institutional directive "[...] mandating electronic preservation of the research outputs and open access to research outputs [...]"[14] Hence, 1300 e-journals are open to the public via http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal. At the institutional level for instance, Ternopil State Ivan Pul'uj Technical University requires "[...] that all published journal articles and conference papers be deposited in the institutional repository (ELARTU) if there are no legal objections by publishers."[15] Moreover, ELARTU supports self-archiving by university members and scholars.

Open access situation in Poland

Poland[16] started its first open journals in 1997 (EBIB,

PAN). In August 2010, 78 journals were registered in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The consortium of Polish digital libraries has achieved an outcome of over 400 000 digitized pieces and participates in the Europeana project. As an example for an institutional open access initiative, the Interdisciplinary Centre for Mathematical and Computational Modelling at Warsaw University advocates open access in the academic field and supports programmes like Communia, Driver, DOAR, Creative Commons Poland, and KOED. PCSS (Poznanskie Centrum Superkomputerowo Sieciowe)[17] projects include, for instance, software creation for Polish digital libraries, initiating an open repository of IBB PAN and launching the National Data Storage. They signed the Berlin Declaration on open access in 2009.

OpenAIRE[18] project - EU funders' mandates

Iryna Kuchma[19] introduced a case study on the three year OpenAIRE project - EU funders' mandates. Currently, two pan-European open access initiatives are enhancing and advancing research and scientific innovation processes within the OpenAIRE project: the Open Access Pilot in FP7[20] and ERC Scientific Council Guidelines for Open Access. [21] The OA Pilot puts forward the idea of open access to peer-reviewed scholarly work by storing the articles in online repositories, thus facilitating access for scientists and small and medium sized businesses. Seven areas are to be included into the open access programme, i.e. 1. Energy; 2. Environment; 3. Health; 4. Information and Communication Technologies;5. Research Infrastructures; 6.Science in society; 7. Socio-economic sciences and the humanities, whereas publications in the latter two are to be guaranteed open access within 12 months, all other areas within 6 months. *ERC Scientific Council Guidelines for Open Access[22]* is built on the ERC Scientific Council's Statement on Open Access of December 2006, enforcing the importance of peer-review in order to guarantee high quality research output and the broad availability and spread of scientific research. Subsequently, the Guidelines for Open Access complemented this approach stating:

2. The ERC requires that all peer-reviewed publications from ERC-funded research projects be deposited on publication into an appropriate research repository where

[11] Presentation by Dr. Gintare Tautkeviciene, Head of Information Services Department, Kaunas University of Technology; Lithuanian Research Library Consortium (LMBA), August 6th, 2010.
[12] Kretaviciene, Meile: Open Access in the Baltic Countries. Sciecom Info 1 (2008), 1-2.
[13] Presentation by Dr. Gintare Tautkeviciene, Head of Information Services Department, Kaunas University of Technology; Lithuanian Research Library Consortium (LMBA), August 6th, 2010.
[14] Presentation on "Case Study: Open Access in National Law - Ukraine." by Iryna Kuchma, August 6th, 2010.
[15] ibid
[16] Presentation on "Working together: Open Access projects in ena Bednarek-Michalska, Nicolaus Copernicus University Library in Torun, Poznan Foundation of Scientific Libraries.

[17] Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center
[18] Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
[19] EIFL-OA Programme Manager, EIFL
[20] http://www.openaire.eu/en/component/content/article/10/47-open-access-pilot-fp7.html (September 7th, 2010)
[21] http://www.openaire.eu/index.php (September 7th, 2010)
[22] http://www.openaire.eu/en/open-access/ec-pilot-info/48-erc-guidelines.html (September 7th, 2010)

available, such as PubMed Central, ArXiv or an institutional repository, and subsequently made Open Access within 6 months of publication.

3. The ERC considers essential that primary data - which in the life sciences for example could comprise data such as nucleotide/protein sequences, macromolecular atomic coordinates and anonymized epidemiological data - are deposited to the relevant databases as soon as possible, preferably immediately after publication and in any case not later than 6 months after the date of publication."[23]

Furthermore, OpenAIRE is to implement a European Helpdesk System in order to offer local support to researchers through a 27 countries comprising network with regional bases. An OpenAIRE portal and a repository facility for scholars who lack access to an institutional or subject specific repository are to be initiated.

UNESCO's open access programme's objectives and planned activities[24]

By initiating an open access programme, UNESCO focuses on reducing the North-South divide which derives from an unequal distribution of access to knowledge and information exchange. Ouya names several upcoming activities, e.g. the Berlin8 conference in Bejing, a publication of the mapping of open access initiatives around the globe, and - planned for November 2010 - a regional workshop on open access in Africa (UNESCO, EIFL, ICTP) which is to address the topics of open approaches to scholarship, open access mandates and policies, the advantages of open

access publishing as well as the gains for scholars and institutions resulting from working with open access. Moreover, UNESCO seeks to deepen its advocacy to open access and to side with current open access programmes.

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)[25]

One possibility of making scientific and scholarly journals available online is the Directory of Open Access Journals hosted by Lund University Libraries, Head Office. The directory provides peer-reviewed or editorial controlled, high-quality journals with full text articles according to the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI; golden way). Since its start in 2003, the service comprises a whole of 442190 articles, 5359 journals in the directory and 2256 journals searchable at article level.[26] DOAJ also offers long-term archiving. The directory aims to emerge as a "one stop shop"[27] for open access journals by offering the whole of scientific and scholarly journals from multiple research disciplines and in various languages without delayed open access, i.e. no embargo period.

Conclusion

Open Access achieved by an elaborate basis of programmes, projects and policies and in line with prominent declarations is of great benefit to the scientific and scholarly community. Free and unlimited access to knowledge not only contributes to "sustainable livelihoods" but, as a result, also to the development of sound economies and a profound research infrastructure. Thus, the "where to find" is only the great beginning of a "what to do with it."

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[23] http://www.openaire.eu/en/open-access/ec-pilot-info/48-erc-guidelines.html (September 7th, 2010)
[24] Presentation by Daisy Ouya, Open Access Consultant, ICT in Education, Science and Culture Section, Information Society Division, Communication and Information (CI) Sector, UNESCO, August 6th, 2010.

[25] http://www.doaj.org/ (September 10th, 2010)
[26] September 10th, 2010
[27] http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=about (September 10th, 2010)

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INTEGRATION OF THE LITHUANIAN ACADEMIC e-LIBRARY (eLABa) INTO THE INTERNATIONAL OPEN ACCESS INFRASTRUCTURE

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Introduction

The first real step in collecting e-documents in Lithuania was taken in 2003 by creating a repository for electronic theses and dissertations (ETD) collection. This initiative was financially supported by UNESCO. Later on, the Information System of e-Documents of the Science and Studies in Lithuania was created, which can be denominated as the Lithuanian Academic e-Library (eLABa). One of the most important tasks in development of this system was creation of an infrastructure for OA. The next step in OA idea promotion was integration of eLABa into the international OA infrastructure.

- The main goal of this article is to present the experience and technical possibilities for integration of eLABa into the European and worldwide OA infrastructure.

- The article analyses the evolution of OA initiative in Lithuania; presents the goals of eLABa creation, its structure, main functioning aspects and statistics of e. objects, stored in various collections of this system; analyses motivation and possibilities for integration of eLABa into the international OA infrastructure.

The research methods are documents and data analysis.

Evolution of the open access initiative in Lithuania

Important role in rethinking of OA ideas in Lithuania have been played by various events, i.e. seminars, round-table discussions and presentations delivered by OA supporters at the national and international conferences since 2005. Most of the events in this period of time were organized or assisted by the Lithuanian Research Libraries Consortium (LMBA, http://www.lmba.lt) and the EIFL (http://www.eifl.net). Well-known activists of the OA initiatives: Melissa Hageman, Raym Crow, Lilian van der Vaart, Jean-Claude Guédon and others provided presentations in these events. These events were attended by the top-level officials of the Ministries, Research Council, librarians, and publishers. The most important events were:

- Workshop: Open Access and Scholarly Communication, 2005 (organized by LMBA and OSI);

- Workshop: Open Access - Revolution in the Scholarly Publishing?, 2005 (organized by LMBA and LABT)

- Workshop: OA in European Union and Lithuania, 2008 (organized by SPARC, LMBA, Ministry of Education and Science)

- Open Access Day 2008: Workshop Quality Assurance of Scientific Information in Open Access, October 14, 2008 (organized by the Ministry of Education and Science, Research Council of Lithuania and the Lithuanian Research Library Consortium (LMBA))

- OA Week 2009: promotion event at OA panel session at the international conference Innovation and Creativity in e-Learning, November 20, 2009

At present, most of the scientific journals, issued by the Lithuanian research and studies institutions, are freely accessible online on the websites of these institutions, its departments or publishing offices. However, only a part of them – 13 journals – have been registered in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) catalogue. Some of the journals do not have their own website; therefore they cannot be registered in the DOAJ. Another reason – the editorial staff of some journals are not interested in providing information for DOAJ catalogues due to the fact that this makes no impact on the assessment of their scientific value and the success of journal accreditation. Also, no additional points are given and they are not included into the list of indicators for ranking of scientific production in Lithuania.

The Lithuanian Academic e-Library

The background for development of the Lithuanian Academic e-Library (eLABa) was made by implementing the project of Lithuanian Academic Libraries Network development (http://www.labt.lt, 2003) and three projects financed by the EU Structural Funds (2005-2008):

- Development of the Lithuanian Academic e-Publishing System

- The Lithuanian Virtual Library and Creation of a Full-text Documents Database

- The Lithuanian Science and Study e-Document Accumulation and Delivery to the Users.

The main goals of eLABa creation were development of the environment and tools, allowing preparation, collection, long-term preservation, and giving access to e-documents of science and studies created in Lithuania.
The other objectives of eLABa creation were the following:

- to create the infrastructure for e-publishing documents of science and studies, prepared by Lithuanian authors

- to develop environment and tools preparation, collection, long-term preservation of scientific and study e-documents and giving access to them

- to prepare, collect and get access via internet to e-documents for researchers, universities teachers, students and other interested persons using newly developed tools – the Lithuanian Virtual Library (LVB, http://www.lvb.lt), full-text databases, based on usage of the Fedora repository software (http://www.fedora-commons.org) and its services.

Other objectives, functions and ways of eLABa implementation in details were described in the documents of establishment of this system [1-3] and in articles [4-9].
Development and functioning of eLABa is regulated by the following four documents:

- The Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania as of July 14, 2006 Re: Establishment of Information System of Electronic Documents of Science and Studies of Lithuania.[1] [2]

- The Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania as of March 13, 2008 Re: Accumulation of Master's and Doctoral Theses and Their Summaries as well as the Reviews of Research Works Submitted for the Habilitation Procedure in the Information System of e-Documents of Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania[2] [3].

- The Law on Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania as of April 30, 2009 [3] [5].

- The Law on Copyrights and Related Rights as of May 18, 1999[4] [1].

In the orders of the Minister of Education and Science the principles and rules for submission of the e-documents to the eLABa repository, their storage and provision of these documents and its metadata to the scientific community are presented. The new edition of the Law on Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania oblige research and studies institutions to publish openly the results of their scientific research financed from the State or EU budget. This Law has created pre-conditions for faster OA development. However, up till now secondary legislation, regulating the mandatory procedure for submission of the scientific research publications to the OA repositories, still has not been issued. Due to this fact only two universities in Lithuania have already approved the request to collect the scientific publications in the OA repositories:

- Vilnius University – for all employees from the year 2011.

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[1] Del Lietuvos mokslo ir studiju elektroniniu dokumentu informacines sistemos (eLABa) isteigimo: Lietuvos Respublikos švietimo ir mokslo ministro 2006 m. liepos 14 d. isakymas Nr. ISAK-1506. Valstybes žinios [online]. 2006, Nr. 81-3212 [cited 2010-09-08]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=280911&p_query=&p_tr2=>.

[2] Del Studiju baigiamuju darbu, daktaro disertaciju, ju santrauku bei habilitacijos procedurai teikiamu mokslo darbu apžvalgu kaupimo Lietuvos mokslo ir studiju elektroniniu dokumentu informacineje sistemoje: Lietuvos Respublikos švietimo ir mokslo ministro 2008 m. kovo 13 d. isakymas Nr. ISAK-655. Valstybes žinios [online]. 2008, Nr. 33-1205 [cited 2010-09-08]. Available from World Wide Web: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=316240&p_query=eLABa&p_tr2=2>.

[3] Lietuvos Respublikos mokslo ir studiju istatymas: Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo 2009 m. balandžio 30 d. istatymas Nr. XI-242. Valstybes žinios [interaktyvus]. 2009, Nr. 54-2140. [cited 2010-09-08]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=343430&p_query=&p_tr2=>.

[4] Autoriu teisiu ir gretutiniu teisiu istatymas: Lietuvos Respublikos Seimo 1999 m. geguzes 18 d. istatymas Nr. VIII-1185. Valstybes žinios [online]. 1999, Nr. 50-1598 [cited 2010-09-08]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=364672>.

- Vytautas Magnus University - on a voluntary basis.

The scheme of eLABa functioning is presented in Figure 1. Using the subsystem Presentation and Uploading, graduates of master or doctoral studies can present by themselves or with the help of responsible librarians their thesis or dissertation File with metadata (the ETDs) and, if it is necessary, any additional Files, for example, texts of computer programs, work reviews, as a single Fedora Objects to the Temporary Repository. Similarly e-Documents can be uploaded for other eLABa collections (Articles, Books, Presentations, Reports, Empirical data). The eLABa Empirical data collection is associated with the data of the Lithuanian Data Archive for Social Sciences and Humanities (LiDA, http://www.lidata.eu/page.php?page=duomenys_katal ogas). The e-Documents of other collections, except ETD, have been downloaded by the data providers, who passed an appropriate training.

One of subsystems of eLABa, i.e. Content Management, allows automatic (at the estimated intervals of time) or manual (by data administrator) migrations of the Objects from the Temporary Repository to Long-term Preservation Repository. The Content Management function allows generation of the Object metadata sets for OAI-PMH protocol to the according recommendations of Google, OAIster, BASE, NDLTD, DRIVER, the DART-Europe and other Global Information Search Systems.

In eLABa Long-term Preservation Repository special converters, allowing usage of the Object metadata stream are integrated, which includes an expanded MARC 21 (http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic) standard for generation of the metadata using OAI-PMH protocol in OAI DC, OAI ETD-MS or MARCXML formats. Also, eLABa foresees the possibilities to provide other services allowing exchange of metadata and objects with other OA repositories using innovative technologies such as SRU (Search / Retrieval via URL http://www.loc.gov/standards/sru), SRW (Search / Retrieve via the Web, http://www.dlib.org/dlib/february05/sanderson/02san derson.html), SWORD (Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit, http://www.ariadne.ac.uk/issue54/allinson-et-al) and others.

Metadata of the Objects using OAI-PMH protocol and MARCXML formats (http://www.loc.gov/standards/marcxml) from the Long-term Preservation Repository can be transmitted to the Aleph Integrated Library System and used for formation of a separate Catalogue in the Lithuanian Academic Library Network (standard MARC 21).

The following services and protocols are used for eLABa metadata presentation via Internet:
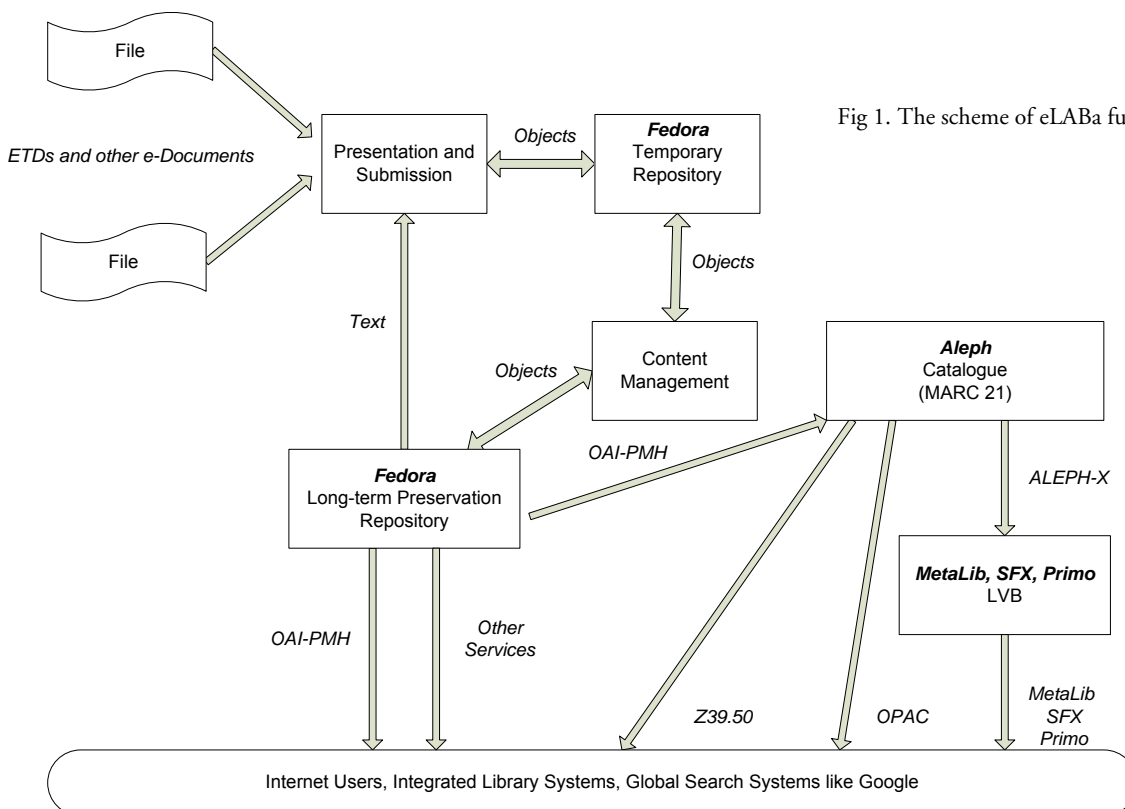

Fig 1. The scheme of eLABa functioning

- the Aleph OPAC service used for search via Internet;

- the LVB portal, based on usage of MetaLib, SFX and Primo and is used for search via Internet;

- the Z39.50 protocol is used for exchange of the metadata with other integrated library systems;

- the OAI-PMH protocol used for exchange of the metadata with other of Global Search Systems like Google.

eLABa consists of 6 science and study e-Document collections. At the 7th of September 2010, eLABa stored 19 697 full-text documents. The documents of all collections, except ETD are available for OA. The largest collection is of ETDs, i.e. 15 254 full-text documents. The access terms are determined by the authors. Signing licence agreements authors can choose one of the three options of access conditions: unrestricted, available in intranet only or withheld (Fig. 3). After the so-called embargo period is expired, ETDs automatically become unrestricted. More detailed descriptions of eLABa e-Document collections and numbers of stored documents are the following:

- ETD (bachelor and master theses, doctoral dissertations and their summaries) – 15 254 ETDs

- Books (monographs, manuals, teaching books, its parts and others issues of science and studies) – 79

- Journals (periodic or onetime reviewed scientific and popular journals and other publications) – 4 182

- Proceedings (reports in scientific or methodological conferences, seminars and other scientific and educational events) – 34
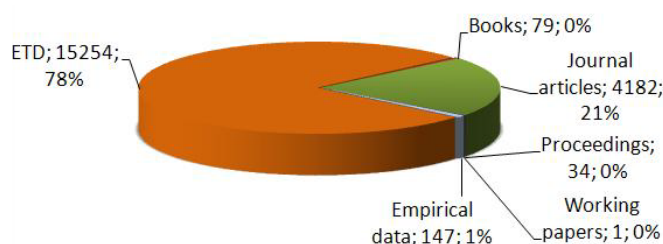
- Working papers (research, development activities and project reports, the other materials of research and studies, prepared in e-form) – 1

- Empirical data (empirical data of research in humanitarian and social sciences): http://lida.library.lt – 147.

Formation of the other eLABa collections, which can be important for researchers, teachers and students, for example – collection of e-teaching objects, are foreseen in the future.

Possibilities for eLABa international integration

eLABa, though a national aggregated repository, is already visible worldwide. It is registered in the global OA registers and, using OAI-PMH protocol and OAI DC, OAI ETD-MS or MARCXML formats, provides metadata for the following OA repositories and databases: ROAR , OpenDOAR, Also, access to eLABa data is allowed via Google, OAIster, BASE, NDLTD, DRIVER and DART-Europe internet search systems.

On the base of analysis of main goals of various projects promoting OA, and possibilities of technical integration collaboration was started and agreements were signed with NDLTD, DRIVER, DART Europe and PEER projects. The short description of these projects and motivation to participate in activities of these projects is given below.

The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD, http://www.ndltd.org) is an international organization, whose main goal is to promote and support international initiatives of individual institutions and their associations in
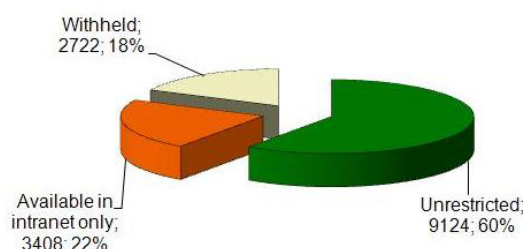

Figure 2. eLABa collections

Figure 3. Accessibility of eLABa ETDs

providing open access to ETD. Participation in activities of NDLTD allows using the eLABa NDLTD guidelines for ETD collection development and ETDs metadata creation standards, for example, ETD-MS.

NDLTD harvest metadata from eLABa via OAI-PMH Protocol, and it allows international access to all ETDs from eLABa ETD collection.

Implementation of the DRIVER project was financed by 6th Framework Programme . The main purpose of this project is creation of an infrastructure for sharing of the European research knowledge by related repositories of EU countries and making visible worldwide results of research. The background for such an infrastructure is repositories which are physically distributed in various institutions, functioning across Europe as a virtual network. The developers of DRIVER project are seeking:

- to provide optimization of the technical infrastructure of the European Academic Internet Network GEANT (http://www.geant.net) to provide possible access to various types of information resources

- to contribute to the growth of knowledge by sharing infrastructure

- to collect the European research knowledge and provide it for the global scientific community.

In this project, the development of a knowledge sharing infrastructure is carried out by including scientific documents and metadata, collected in partner institutions, using the OAI-PMH protocol and the OAI DC metadata format. The provided data must be freely accessible. Participation in DRIVER project allows eLABa developers to use the DRIVER recommendations for OA repository creation, possibilities of the unified search and access to the eLABa resources from abroad, to attend the DRIVER participant meetings and other joint projects[5]

DRIVER harvests metadata from eLABa via the OAI-PMH protocol and allowing an international access to all OA e-documents in all the eLABa collections. DART-Europe project joins activities of scientific libraries and their consortia. The main goal of this

project is to improve global access to the ETDs – doctoral dissertations and their summaries. Developers of this project are seeking to create a portal, allowing OA to all ETDs in Europe. European academic libraries and their consortia are invited to allow harvesting metadata by DART-Europe portal using the OAI-PMH protocol and the OAI DC format. DART-Europe offers their partners to participate in a pan-European network, forums on ETD issues and to provide co-funding applications for development of the DART-Europe ETD vision. DART-Europe closely co-operates with the NDLTD project. Participation in the DART-Europe project allows a unified search and access to doctoral theses, stored in eLABa, and wider online scientific community.

The DART-Europe harvests metadata from eLABa via the OAI-PMH protocol and that allows international access to all OA ETDs related to doctoral dissertations from the eLABa ETD collection.
The OpenAIRE (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe, http://www.openaire.eu) is a three-year project (start date: 01-12-2009), funded in accordance with the 7th Framework Programme. Thirty-eight partners from European countries participate in this project. The main goal of OpenAIRE is to support the Open Access pilot project, launched by the European Commission in August 2008. This Open Access pilot project, which covers about 20% of the FP7 budget, commits researchers from 7 thematic areas (Health, Energy, Environment, Information & Communication Technology, Research Infrastructures, Socio-economic sciences & Humanities and Science in Society) to deposit their research publications in an institutional or disciplinary Open Access repository, to be made available worldwide in full text. OpenAIRE will establish underlying structures for researchers to support them in complying with the pilot through the European Helpdesk System, build an OpenAIRE portal and e-Infrastructure for the repository networks and explore scientific data management services together with 5 disciplinary communities.

The proposed project will deliver an electronic infrastructure and supporting mechanisms for the identification, deposition, access, and monitoring of FP7 and ERC funded articles, where the main supporting mechanism will be the establishment and operation of the European Helpdesk System Additionally, the project will offer a special repository for articles that can be stored neither in institutional nor in subject-based/thematic repositories, while it will also prepare the way for similar functionality on scientific data.

The electronic infrastructure built by the project will be based on state-of-the-art software services of the D-NET package developed within the DRIVER and

[5] Foulonneau, M; Andre, F. The Investigative Study of Standards for Digital Repositories and Related Services [online]. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2008 [cited 2010-09-08]. Available from World Wide Web: <http://dare.uva.nl/document/93727>. ISBN 9789053564127.

DRIVER-II projects and the Invenio digital repository software developed at the European Organization for Nuclear Research. These will be further enhanced and complemented with services developed within OpenAIRE to address critical requirements and issues that arise in the target environment and require further investigation.

Kaunas University of Technology is involved in the project using WP2 (European Helpdesk) and WP3 (Dissemination) work packages. WP2 develops a European Helpdesk System, comprising the European Centre and distributed national Open Access liaison offices, and support researchers towards meeting the demands of the European Commission OA mandate in using the repository infrastructure. WP3 carries out the liaisons with other Open Access and repository related activities in Europe to achieve a widespread adoption of an Open Access policy, as recommended by the ERC Scientific Council Guidelines for Open Access and by the FP7 OA pilot.

eLABa local data management policies for FP7 and ERC funded articles will be adopted in compliance with the Open Access demands of the European Commission to be compatible with the OpenAIRE guidelines.

Participation in the OpenAIRE project will enable to use the results of this project – methodology, software and infrastructure for collection, storage and dissemination via internet FP7 and ERC funded articles in Lithuania. This project should promote an Open Access Pilot and should also promote unified search and access to articles in eLABa funded by FP7 and ERC to wider online community.

The main purpose of PEER project (Publishing and the Ecology of European Research, http://www.peerproject.eu) is to store reviewed, but not published manuscripts, to examine cumulative impact of these documents on their readers, to examine the author visibility and viability of the journals. As far as reviewed journals play an important role in the scientific communication, promote scientific progress, improve competitiveness of the European society, the scientific community agrees that in order to increase usage of the EU-funded research it is necessary to expand access to these results. However, there is no consensus in discussion about the impact of OA on the usability of scientific papers and on greater utilization of the research results. Also, there are different opinions on most appropriate duration of the embargo period. So, the Publishing and the Ecology of European Research (PEER) project is planned to carry out research in order to answer the following questions:

- How large-scale archiving in OA repositories

will affect vitality of the scientific journals?
- Should large-scale archiving in OA repositories increase accessibility?
- Should large-scale archiving in OA repositories affect expansion of the European research environment?
- What factors affect the willingness to provide material to the institutional, thematic and joint OA repositories and what costs may be related with these issues?
- What are models allowing effective coexistence of traditional publishing systems and open access archives?

In the PEER project, it is foreseen to collect data in one central and 6 individual repositories. In the process of implementation of this project, 11 international publishers of 300 scientific journals are involved. The data will be compiled using the SWORD (Simple Web-called service Offering Repository Deposit) protocol. Articles will be collected only with the international DOI identifier. Metadata of the articles, including their full-texts in the PDF format and the data of citation and affiliation will be collectedand stored in selected repositories using the OAI TEI (the Text Encoding Initiative) format. It is foreseen that 50% of the documents should be uploaded directly to the central repository and the rest – to the six selected repositories, one of which is eLABa.

All individual repositories in the PEER project are using different pieces of software. So, in the process of implementation of this project, the functioning of different full-text documents uploading software using the same SWORD protocol will be checked in practice.

Conclusions

The Lithuanian Academic e-Library (eLABa), in accordance with its legal regulation, can be considered as an open access aggregated repository accumulating of scientific and study e-documents from various research and study institutions in Lithuania.

Functioning of eLABa is based on the usage of the Fedora repository software and infrastructure, allowing collections and storage of various e-objects concerning science and studies of different types and access to their metadata for the readers using OAI-PMH protocol, OAI DC, OAI ETD-MS or MARCXML formats following accordingly the DC, ETD-MS and MARC 21 metadata standards.

The largest collection of full-text e-documents stored in the eLABa repositories are master theses, doctoral dissertations and their summaries (ETD collection).

Also there are big collections of scientific articles (journal article collection). The collecting other types of e-documents of science and studies in eLABa is not so successful.

The technological background for the metadata transmission by implementing OA initiative is usage of the OAI-PMH protocol and OAI DC format, which are commonly used for the metadata collection from various repositories, including eLABa.

The architecture of eLABa meets the requirements and is integrated into the international Europe and worldwide OA projects, such as NDLTD, DRIVER, DART-Europe, PEER, OpenAIRE.

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