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Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

Welcome to the March 2011 issue of ScieCom info. Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication.

National publishing patterns in Lithuania and in Iceland are presented by two articles:

Eleonora Dagiene at the Vilnius Gediminas Technical University Lithuania, describes the "Changes in Lithuanian Research Journal Publishing in 2009–2010."   The traditions of Lithuanian journal publishing are deep-rooted and count in some cases for more than forty years. The new publishing models only reached Lithuania a few years ago. Now Lithuanian scholarly publishers have to adapt to these changes. Already a decade ago, Lithuanian libraries began to disseminate information about Open Access and its advantages. A recent case study shows that the majority of Lithuanian journals support the OA movement, but not many utilize its potential.

Sólveig Þorsteinsdóttir, Director of the Medical and Health Information Centre, Landspitali University Hospital, Iceland, presents "Scholarly publishing at Landspitalinn the National University Hospital of Iceland." Landspitalinn is one of the major life sciences research institutions in Iceland. This overview focuses on citations to Icelandic publications, publication languages, international and local publishing affiliations, the number of articles published as OA, and the coverage of Icelandic scholarly publications in international databases. The author also looks at the cuts in the library budget during the recession, and how they might affect research at the hospital.

In our previous issue we reported on the Open Access policy adopted by the University of Tromsø in October 2010. Now we follow up with two articles, one on funding and the other on the current status of OA publishing at the university

Jan Erik Frantsvåg, "The Open Access publication fund at the University of Tromsø" tells the story of how a central publication fund was established shortly after the OA policy decision. In December, the board assigned NOK 300 000 to a publication fund. Frantsvåg discusses rules, procedures, and policy for the fund, and its goal to ensure cost neutrality between TA and OA publishing and thus create a fairer competition between OA and TA publishers for authors. .

While preparing for the establishing and creation of rules for the publishing fund, they realized that they had very little knowledge about the actual level of Open Access publishing by authors based at the university. In his other article "Open Access publishing - a status from the University of Tromsø",

Jan Erik Frantsvåg reports how they more or less by accident found two information sources that could provide some interesting knowledge about the OA publishing level of their searcher

From the Swedish horizon, "A new open access policy for Malmö University" is presented by **Jessica Lindholm**, Digital Information Services Librarian, Malmö University, and **Peter Nilén**, Head Digital Information Services, Malmö University. For several years, Malmö University has worked with establishing access to publications by their researchers in order to increase visibility and cooperation with the community. In November 2010 an Open Access-policy was adopted. The authors discuss publishing at Malmö University, the road to the OA-policy, its conditions, and future developments.

Paving the way for researchers is, of course, essential for the success of parallel publishing, "Bibliofil makes parallel publishing easier" by **Aprile Clark** and **Yvonne Hultman-Özek** describes how the Library & ICT Unit at the Faculty of Medicine, Lund University since 2002 has been assigned to support researchers in the scientific communication process. One of the services offered aims to make the authors' peer-reviewed, accepted, and published articles available as Open Access. The Bibliofil tool has facilitated that work.

DOAJ, the Directory of Open Access Journals, is since many years the internationally established source for finding OA journals.**Linnea Stenson**, member of the DOAJ team at the Head Office of Lund University Libraries, Sweden, describes "The development of Directory of Open Access Journals." The article gives an overview of the history of DOAJ, focusing on the period 2008-2011. Service developments and changes in the

collection are presented as well as the reasons for those changes. The use of impact factors and downloads as quality criteria is discussed, as well as the potential complications of introducing such measures.

Jan Hagerlid, Coordinator of the OpenAccess.se programme at the National Library of Sweden, reports from the first OAPEN (Open Access Publishing in European Networks) conference in "Open Access to monographs in the Humanities and Social Science."OAPEN has been funded by EU and aims to develop and implement an OA publishing model for academic books in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

We hope that you will have a god read. Your comments and ideas are very welcome

Ingegerd Rabow
Editor-in-chief

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News & Notices 2011:1

The Danish National Research Foundation prepared for OA decision

In a web article (in Danish) in "Ingeniøren" on March 2, 2011, Jens Ramskov writes, that the Danish National Research Foundation /Damarks Grundforskningsfond) would be prepared to issue their own Open Access policy, if the the Danish Minister for Science, Technology and Innovation no longer is ready to introduce such a policy. Jens Ramskov has interviewed the Director of the Foundation, Thomas Sinkjær, who says : "Only by mandating OA will we get researchers to use it on a large scale". He would prefer a clear OA policy decision from the Minister, but in the absence of this or if it is too "watered down", the Foundation is ready to formulate their own.
http://ing.dk/artikel/116939-danmarks-grundforskningsfond-vil-stille-krav-om-open-access

PKP European Network established

The Public Knowledge Project and SPARC Europe invite you (and/or your organization) to join the recently established European PKP Network; a community of users across the continent interested in the development of PKP's open source scholarly publishing software, including OJS, OCS, OHS, and OMP (Open Monograph Press, not yet released). The network will provide:

- The opportunity to share ideas, experiences, collaborative funding opportunities, software customizations;
- The opportunity to contribute to the ongoing development of PKP software;
- The opportunity to collectively give valuable and bundled user feedback to the development strategy of PKP.
-

Please visit the very short survey on Google Docs and indicate if and how you wish to join:
https://spreadsheets.google.com/viewform?formkey=dF9RWWl5dUtUNGpoX0ZEeVZtUXhoTmc6MQ
More information about this network can be found at http://pkp.sfu.ca/wiki/index.php/PKP_European_Network
Jörgen Eriksson
PKP European Network; Lund University Publications

A Plea for Supporting Persée, a French JStor-like, but OA, under threat of being stopped

Persée is a French JStor-like, but OA, under threat of being stopped. For the last eight years or so, a group of dedicated French academics have been supporting a French imitation of JSTOR, whose advantage over its older and bigger US model is that it is in Open Access. (http://www.persee.fr).

A petition is being circulated to try stopping the University of Lyon-2 from killing this project.
The petition can be signed at http://lapetition.be/en-ligne/petition-9491.html . Please sign it.

Unhappily, they have not provided an English translation for the petition, [There is one now, Editor's comment] but the point is obvious, and filling the fields is not difficult, even for someone who does not read French.

If anyone meets with difficulties, please contact me. They deserve the strongest and widest support from all.

Jean-Claude Guédon
Université de Montréal
jean.claude.guedon@umontreal.ca

Demise of the Big Deal?

According to Richard Poynder in "OPEN AND SHUT?" the analyst Claudio Aspesi predicts difficult times for Reed Elsevier´s scholarly journal publishing and the Bid Deal business model. Read Poynder's interesting interview with Aspesi at http://bit.ly/f2SNU1 .
Read also Aspesi's latest report, where he writes that the "Big Deal" arrangement, is becoming "unsustainable in the current funding environment." (Bernstein Research March 10, 2011 Claudio Aspesi (Senior Analyst) Anthony Sleeman, ACA)
http://www.sparceurope.org/resources/general-advocacy-materials/EndoftheBigDeal.pdf/view

Follow the development of University Publication Funds.

You can find a list of OA journal funds at the

Open Access Directory (OAD). There are short annotations about the funds and links to further information.
http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/OA_journal_funds

Events:

The OAI7 Workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication

Registration for OAI7, the 7th Workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication is open. This event will be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from Wednesday 22nd to Friday 24th June 2011. Please register with the online form you can find on the website of the conference along with the full programme: http://indico.cern.ch/event/oai7.
The workshop will follow the successful format of previous editions mixing practical tutorials, presentations from cutting-edge projects and research, discussion groups, posters, and an intense social programme to maximise interaction and communication. It will be possible to register for a part or for the entire programme.

CHANGES IN LITHUANIAN RESEARCH JOURNAL PUBLISHING IN 2009–2010

Eleonora Dagiene

Introduction

As it is universally recognized, the objective of scholarly publishing — as an integral part of scholarly communication — is to report on a delivered scientific research and give it as speedy and widespread publicity as possible. Thus, the language in which the article is issued and competent electronic publishing play as important role in assurance of recognition, visibility, global dissemination and citation as articles authored by the best scholars and referencing in databases, including the most prestigious ones.

It should be noted that prior to expansion of the Thomson Reuters, a number of journals were already included in the database. However, the majority of journals were accepted after 2007. Testa (2008) confirms that the list of Web of Science was supplemented with the best regional journals typically published outside the US or UK. From 2007 to the end of 2010, thirty journals published in Lithuania passed the selection process and were included in the Web of Science.

A good few scholars analyse publishing of local journals and announce their research results. An especially comprehensive overview of regional journals is offered in the article by Hedlund and Rabow (2009), in which the co-authors analyse the scholarly publishing of Scandinavian counties from a variety of angles.

Twenty years ago, Russian language was of paramount importance for Lithuanian scholars; and even though lately the majority of authors publish their research results in English, Lithuanian and other languages remain very popular as well. The citation of publications is partially determined by the language, in which they are published, which is very well reflected in the article by Garfield (Garfield, 1990) concluding that all scholars with their native tongue other than English must master this language as the main flow of cited literature is in English.

To achieve effective participation of Lithuanian scientific journals in the global scholarly communication, indicators must be assessed and an effective publishing strategy designed to be noticed and appreciated by foreign scholars.

The purpose of this publication is to familiarize the reader with certain indicators of Lithuanian scientific journals referenced in the *Thomson Reuters Web of Science* databases. Hopefully, these summary indicators will assist scholars in better understanding of the general situation of Lithuanian journals as well as inform publishers about quantitative and qualitative changes to be undertaken in the process of publishing, since currently Lithuanian finds itself in the midst of a hot discussion regarding expedience of Lithuanian scholarly publishing and inclusion of publications to the Web of Science — one of the most prestigious databases of the world. At the end of 2010, thirty Lithuanian journals were referenced in the Web of Science databases. Over the course of a few years, the majority of universities and research centres were merged and reorganized. Following structural reorganization in 2010, publishing of the majority of journals referenced in Web of Science was concentrated in universities (73.33%) (see Figure 1). It is commonly recognized that university publishing is an integral structural part of a university as an institution of science and education. It should be underlined that Lithuanian academic institutions utilize scholarly publishing with the purpose to issue a wide variety of scientific and higher education literature, which is mostly accessible to all scholars even though utilization of all Open Access advantages accelerated only recently.
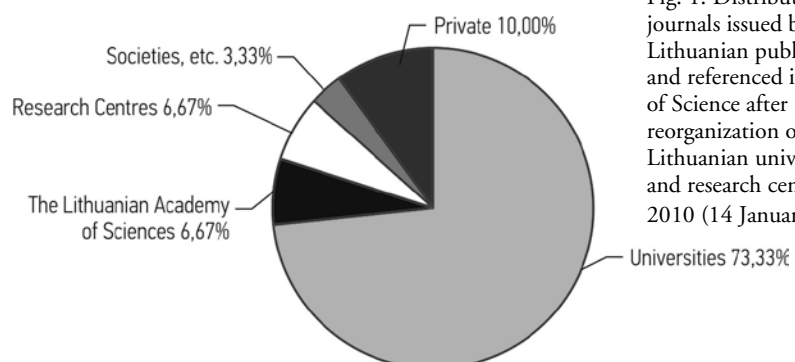

Fig. 1. Distribution of journals issued by Lithuanian publishers and referenced in Web of Science after reorganization of Lithuanian universities and research centres in 2010 (14 January 2011)

The Research Methodology

As Lithuanian journal indicators started rapidly changing towards improvement during 2009-2010, this period was selected for analysis of indicators pertaining to Lithuanian scientific journals. The article investigates journals from a variety of angles, providing the quantitative assessment in percentage in Table 1:

A portion of scientific articles.

A percentage of scientific articles (*Articles*) in the table provides the portion of the overall number of journal publications in the database in 2009–2010. No striking variety of Lithuanian scientific journals is to be found as the majority of them offer scientific articles (*Articles*), conference proceedings and editorial information. E.g., in the total number of *ISI Web of Science* publications in 2003–2009, the portion of scientific articles in *Baltic Astronomy* amounts to 39% (*Articles*), meanwhile 59% of them are conference proceedings (or *Meeting note*); however, the number of scientific articles shoots up to 98% in the volume of 2009. This was possibly determined by the change in the procedure for assessment of scientific products, which was introduced in Lithuania at the time, bringing down the rating for articles falling into the category of conference proceedings. In some cases, publications can be incorrectly named by publishers; e.g. every issue of *Transformations in Business & Economics* has a *Special Editorial* in addition to an *Editorial*, attributed to the *Editorial Material* in the database. However, in this journal, the *Special Editorial* is a true scientific article, which should be attributed to *Articles*; in this case, the rating of this journal in 2009–2010 would be greater than the current 79.02%. To ensure accurate measurement of the portion of scientific articles within journals, editorial boards should clearly name every publication as an article, conference proceeding, editorial and etc.

Internationalism.

Percentages in the graph demonstrate the number of publications of foreign authors within a journal. This indicator can predict the awareness of the journal among foreign authors as well as the potential of journal dissemination abroad. E.g., *Materials Science* (internationalism amounting to 10%) and *Lithuanian Journal of Physics* (14.68%) have a low indicator as they are predominated by Lithuanian scholars, thus they are hardly to achieve a greater Impact Factor and citation by foreign colleagues, unless strong marketing measures are employed, e.g., even though the internationalism of *Medicina* amounts to 5.90% and 60% of publications are provided in English, publications are cited in review articles *(Review)* of scholars from a variety of countries, which is probably determined by an extensive list of international

databases, into which the journal is included. Analysis of journals from the US and Germany provides that their internationalism hardly approaches 40%, which means that 60% of authors are local scholars. Differently, the internationalism of journals from the United Kingdom often exceeds 80%. This is determined by the highly developed scholarly publishing and marketing in this country. Being a small country and striving for greater global awareness of its journals, Lithuania should not focus inwardly and publish articles by Lithuanian scholars alone.

The language of publications.

This indicator demonstrates the international dissemination potential of the journal, i.e. the language in which it is published. The fact stating that the language of a publication also determines average citation of the journal was confirmed by previously delivered researches (Garfield, 1990; Hedlund and Rabow, 2009). The article by Hedlung and Rabow (2009) mentions that "English-language publications are favoured in research assessments, international recognition, and impact, while the visibility of local-language scholarly journals in international databases is low". In comparison to earlier years, a growing number of Lithuanian journals started resorting to English language in the period 2009–2010, issuing fewer publications in Lithuanian. Thus, transformation of some Lithuanian journals into international publications with articles in English alone gave rise to new journals, which are open to articles in Lithuanian. Usually, these new journals do not seek to be indexed by Web of Science databases.

Electronic publishing of Lithuanian journals.

In Lithuania, electronic publishing of journals is still in its cradle. This is demonstrated in the diagram (Figure 2), which provides figures on articles made accessible on the Internet by Lithuanian journals referenced in the Web of Science. Out of thirty journals, four were inaccessible on-line, sixteen — provided PDF files in regular websites, nine — were accessible via commercial publishers (Springer, Taylor & Francis, Emerald) and one — via the ADS service.
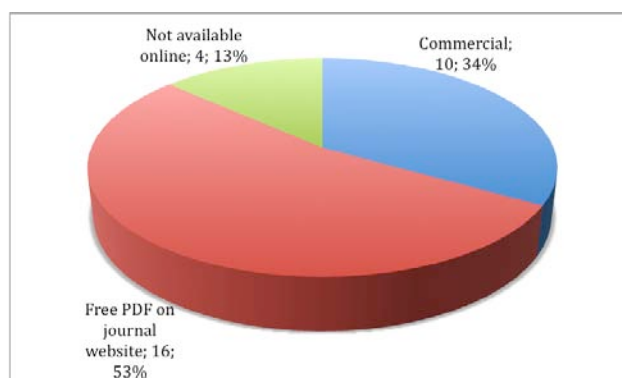

Figure 2. Access to the content of Lithuanian journals

Table 1 indicates whether a journal is registered in DOAJ (DOAJ 2011) and provides the date of registration. As provided, not all of the open access journals are registered in DOAJ and the reasons of editorial boards remain uncertain.

Conclusions

Brief overview of some indicators pertaining to Lithuanian scientific journals and their place in the global context allows suggesting that extensive efforts of Lithuanian scholars to achieve higher quality of published journals and their international recognition were successful: the number of journals referenced in the top databases grew as well as their international dissemination and recognition. Designers of the strategy for Lithuanian scholarly publications should focus on experience of countries with the greatest number of publications per one million inhabitants (Research.fi). Following the citation analysis of Lithuanian journals in the Web of Science, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. Lithuanian scientific journals mostly publish Articles and a small portion of Conference Proceedings, meanwhile Meeting Abstracts were almost inexistent (the average Impact Factor being very low).

In recent years, Lithuanian journals started publishing Reviews, the average Impact Factor of which are usually very high. Journal publishers are suggested to accommodate one good quality review in each issue.

2. Over the researched period, more than half of all articles in 17 out of 30 journals (56%) were authored by foreign scholars. This is a good indicator, considering its much lower level three years ago.
3. 24 out of 30 journals (80%) publish articles in English (> 90% of all articles). To achieve better indicators (Impact Factor and others) — which have a great impact on prestige of a journal — publishers of Lithuanian journals should focus more on articles in English in all fields of science. Usually, high Impact Factor also determines the number of manuscripts submitted to a journal by both local and foreign authors. Furthermore, articles of Lithuanian scholars written in Lithuanian are usually cited by Lithuanian authors alone.
4. To achieve better journal indicators, publishers of Lithuanian scientific journals should utilize the Open Access potential for dissemination of journals in the electronic space: Open Journal System, register journals in DOAJ and etc.

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Hedlund T. and Rabow I. 2009. Scholarly publishing and open access in the Nordic countries. Learned Publishing, 22: 177–86.

Testa, J. 2008. Regional content expansion in Web of Science. Opening border to exploration. Retrieved June 1, 2009, from http://wokinfo.com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/webofscience/contentexp/expansionessay/

Research.fi, http://www.research.fi/en/performance/scientific_publication (accessed 11 March 2011)

Eleonora Dagienė Vilnius Gediminas Technical University,
Saulėtekio al. 11, LT-10223 Vilnius, Lithuania
Email: eleonora@vgtu.lt

Table 1. Some indicators from 2009–2010 of the Lithuanian research journals which are indexed by *ISI WoS* database (data from *Thomson Reuters Web of Science*; August, 2010)

Journal		Indexed by Web of Science from	IF, 2009	A portion of scientific articles,%	Internationalism (foreign authors),%	The language of publications
Baltic Astronomy	Available at the ADS service	2003	1.032	98.2	63.64	EN – 100%
Baltic Forestry	Full text articles not currently available online	2007	0.364	95.8	64.58	EN – 100%
Baltic Journal of Management (ISM)	Subscription model. Emerald	2008	-	80.5	80.85	EN – 100%
Baltic Journal of Road and Bridge Engineering (VGTU)	Full text articles not currently available online	2006	2.056	96.7	49.2	EN – 100%
Baltica (Gamtos tyrimų centro Geologijos institutas)	Free PDF on the website, Added to DOAJ: 2005-03-16	2007	0.529	87.5	62.5	EN – 100%
Chemija	Free PDF on the website	2007	0.254	89	25.56	EN – 95.3; LT – 4.69
Elektronika ir elektrotechnika	Free PDF on the website	2007	0.439	99.6	49.57	EN – 100%
Filosofija, sociologija	Free PDF on the website	2008	-	93.5	8.06	EN – 16.13%; LT – 83.87%
Informatica	Free PDF on the website	2002	1.04	98.7	57.9	EN – 100%
Information Technology and Control	Free PDF on the website	2007	0.495	97.4	35.06	EN – 100%
International Journal of Strategic Property Management	Subscription model. Co-publishing with Taylor and Francis	2008	-	90.9	78.18	EN – 100%
Inzinerine Ekonomika-Engineering Economics	Free PDF on the website, Added to DOAJ: 2006-10-04	2007	-	97.3	17.7	EN – 99.1%; LT – 0.9%
Journal of Baltic Science Education	Full text articles not currently available online	2008	-	75.8	97.0	EN – 100%
Journal of Business Economics and Management	Subscription model. Co-publishing with T&F	2007	2.015	100	58.2	EN – 100%
Journal of Civil Engineering and Management	Subscription model. Co-publishing with T&F	2008	-	95.4	60.55	EN – 100%
Journal of Environmental Engineering and Landscape Management	Subscription model. Co-publishing with Taylor and Francis	2007	1.508	95.6	28.38	EN –86.48%; LT – 10.81%; RU – 2.7%
Journal of Vibroengineering	Full text articles not currently available online	2007	0.357	100	41.62	EN – 100%
Lithuanian Journal of Physics	Free PDF on the website	2007	0.395	88.1	14.68	EN – 100%
Lithuanian Mathematical Journal	Subscription model. Springer	2007	0.486	97.2	44.44	EN – 100%
Logos-Vilnius	Free PDF on the website	2007		90.6	26.09	EN – 1.5%; LT – 98.5%
Materials Science-Medziagotyra	Free PDF on the website	2007	0.299	56.1	10.0	EN – 100%
Mathematical Modelling and Analysis	Subscription model. Co-publishing with T&F	2007	0.602	84.3	86.75	EN – 100%
Mechanika	Free PDF on the website	2007	0.780	100.0	35.3	EN – 100%
Medicina-*Lithuania*	Free PDF on the website, Added to DOAJ: 2004-09-15	2007	0.506	90.5	5.9	EN – 63.1% LT – 36.9%
Problemos	Free PDF on the website	2005	-	83.1	28.17	EN – 15.5% LT – 84.5%
Technological and Economic Development of Economy	Subscription model. Co-publishing with Taylor and Francis	2007	-	96.6	42.05	EN – 100%
Transformations in Business & Economics	Free PDF on the website	2005	1.205	79.02	72.03	EN – 100%
Transport	Subscription model. Co-publishing with T&F. Added to DOAJ: 2008-07-31	2007	2.552	100	52.94	EN – 100%
Veterinarija ir zootechnika	Free PDF on the website	2007	0.165	99.1	13.2	EN – 36.6% LT – 63.4%
Zemdirbyste-*Agriculture*	Free PDF on the website. Added to DOAJ: 2010-10-25	2008	-	97.3	18.58	EN – 61.06% LT – 38.94%

SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING AT LANDSPITALINN THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF ICELAND

Solveig Thorsteinsdottir

Introduction

In this short overview I like to look at the publishing patterns of physicians at Landspitalinn, the National University Hospital of Iceland, which is one of the main research institutions in life sciences in Iceland. The trends that are identified are the citations to Icelandic publications, publication languages, international and local publishing affiliations, the number of articles published in open access and the coverage of Icelandic scholarly publications in international databases. The focus is on the period 2007 - 2010. The searches are done in Web of Science, PubMed and Scopus.

I will also look at the cut in library budget during the recession and how it might affect research at the hospital.

The citations to Icelandic publications

Recent report from Rannis the Icelandic Center for Research on "Research and development in Iceland 2009[1] and Norden, NordForsk "International Research Cooperation in the Nordic Countries"[2] cover the research trends in Iceland as well as the other Nordic countries.

According to these reports the published research articles in Iceland have grown 900% over fourteen year period from 1994 to 2008. The growth in research publication in the other Nordic countries over the same period is lower or from 110% to 200%. The growth of publications from Iceland is both in national publication and international publications. The growth in the other Nordic countries is greater in international publications than in national publications. Icelandic international cooperation is 75% of the country publications which is about 25% higher than international cooperation in the other Nordic nations.[1, 2]

High proportion of research done in Iceland is in life

sciences or 58% of all research done in Iceland, which is similar to the proportion in life sciences in the other Nordic countries. [1, 2]

In the publications from Rannis the Icelandic Center for Research on "Research and development in Iceland 2009[3], the outcome in the reports show that Icelandic authors in medicine rank high in comparison to other Nordic countries. It is pointed out that Iceland´s low percent of the total Nordic research publications makes it different from the other Nordic countries in comparison.

Table 1 shows peer-reviewed articles, book chapters and books from Landspitalinn published in the period 2001 - 2009. The research in Landspitalinn (LSH) has grown 52% over 8 year period in peer reviewed articles in English. During the same period peer reviewed articles in Icelandic, books and book chapters have increased slightly.[4]

Table 1: Peer reviewed articles and Books LSH 2001-2009.
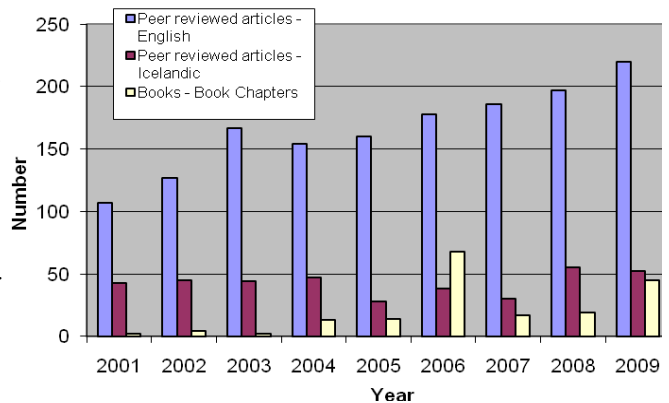
The number of authors from Landspitalinn, who published peer review articles in 2009, was about 190. In order to compare with the citations to publications of Icelandic researchers at Landspitalinn to other Nordic university hospitals a search was done in Web of Science. The focus was on the period 2007 – 2010.

[1] Research and development in Iceland 2009. (2009) Rannis the Icelandic Center for Research, Available at: http://www.rannis.is/files/Vasabók%202009%20ensk_1386807549.pdf

[2] International Research Cooperation in the Nordic Countries. (2010) Norden, NordForsk [2]. Available: at http://www.nordforsk.org/_img/bibliometri_1.pdf

[3] Research and development in Iceland 2009. (2009) Rannis the Icelandic Center for Research, 26-27. Available at: http://www.rannis.is/files/Vasabók%202009%20ensk_1386807549.pdf

[4] Tenopir, C, King, DW, Mays R, Wu, L and Baer, A, Measuring value and return on investment of academic libraries, Serials, (2010) 23(3), 182-190.

Four main university hospitals in the Nordic countries were compared to Landspitalinn. The number of articles retrieved from the WOS search is lower than in Table 1. The number is lower because some researchers did not use the correct name of Landspitalinn in the address field. In Table 2 articles are included if the name Landspitali had appeared in the address field. The same apply in table four.

Table 2 shows that by comparing the average citations per article in the ISI database WOS Landspitalinn ranked the highest of these hospitals. It ranked third if compared average citations per item.

Table 3 shows the international cooperation at Landspitali. The three countries that showed the highest cooperation with Landspitalinn were Sweden, USA and England in this order.

The cooperation of all Icelandic scientists for the same period is slightly different. The top three countries are USA, Sweden and England. [2]

Table 2: Four main university hospitals in the Nordic countries compared to Landspitalinn.

	Average citation per *item 2007-2010	Average citations per article or review
Landspitali University Hospital	7.62 (items 790)	10.98 (articles 535)
University Copenhagen Hospitals	7.54 (items 1.224)	9.85 (articles 885)
Karolinska University Hospital	5.97 (items 5.817)	7.48 (articles 4.399)
Sahlgrenska University Hospital	8.34 (items 3.390)	6.32 (articles 2.419)
Helsinki University Central Hospital	8.13 (items 923)	6.21 (articles 1.246)

* Item (Article, editorial material, meeting abstract, review, letter, proceedings paper, correction, biographical-item, reprint, database review)

Cooperation in research

International cooperation is important for a small country like Iceland. The higher international cooperation, about 25% higher than the other Nordic countries, might partly explain why Iceland scores higher than other Nordic countries for number of citations per articles.

The cooperation with the EU countries, USA and internal Nordic cooperation is most important for all the Nordic countries. [1,]
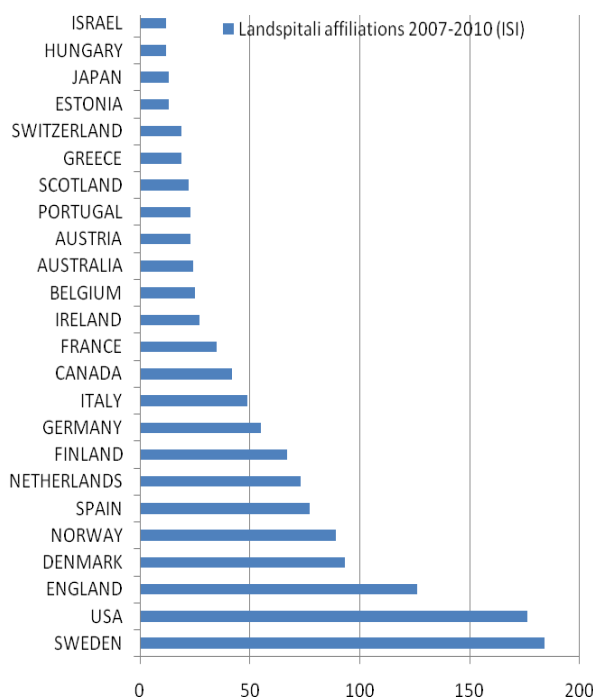
Table 3: Landspitali affiliations.

Table 4 (next page) shows the article covered Hirslan the subject repository for Landspitalinn. Out of these articles 70% are published in foreign journals. The Icelandic Medical journal – Læknablaðið has the greatest number of articles published in Iceland or 65% of the total of all health science journals in Icelandic. Of the 600 foreign journal articles 535 are in WOS or 89%. Of these articles in WOS 73% are co-publications with institutions outside Iceland and 23% with other Icelandic institutions and 4% co-authors are from Landspitalinn only.

Publication languages

The language used to publish is English and Icelandic. Articles in English receive international audience and a higher impact score in WOS. Only one Icelandic journal in health sciences, Laeknabladid, is indexed in PubMed, Scopus and WOS. Not all articles are included. The 52 articles included in WOS from Landspitalinn in Laeknabladid over the four year period 2007 – 2010 were cited only 12 times. Average citation per article is 0.23.

If Laeknabladid were not included in WOS average citations per article would be 11.81 for Landspitalinn. The abstracts from the articles are in English and the impact of this Icelandic journal in WOS is low. It is important for a small nation like Iceland to publish in the native language to maintain the Icelandic vocabulary in health sciences but it is also important for Icelandic authors to be read and cited in the international arena. An Icelandic author who writes on the same subject and publishes both in Laeknabladid

Articles in Hirslan from Landspitalinn					
	2010	2009	2008	2007	
Articles published in foreign journals	152	157	141	150	**70%**
Article published in Icelandic journals	52 *(38)	61 *(45)	75 *(47)	59 *(31)	**30%**
Editorials in Icelandic journals	22	20	21	21	
Editorials in foreign journals	2	2	1	1	
Total	228	240	238	231	
*Læknablaðið (Icelandic Medical Journal)					

Table 4: The percentage of articles published in foreign journals and the percentages published in local journals.

and also in a foreign journal might receive a high citation score in the foreign journal and none in the Icelandic journal. Læknabladid has a negative effect on the average citations per articles in WOS. The average score for all articles is 10.98. By omitting Læknabladid the Icelandic Medical Journal the score is 11.81. The difference is 0.83 in average citations by articles or reviews. Læknabladid has been indexed only for few years in the international databases and the impact of the journal is still very low in WOS.

Number of articles published in open access

Open access is still a very small percentage of articles published from Landspitalinn in foreign journals. A search done in PubMed covering four years period 2007 – 2010 for Landspitalinn revealed that of the 226 items indexed from Landspitalinn only 14% were in open access. Of the total items 75% were in open access in PubMedCentral and 25% through Golden Open access publishing. This is low compared to world wide open access in health sciences.

This is different regarding articles published in Icelandic health science journals in Icelandic which are all open access. These Icelandic articles are stored in Hirslan, the subject repository for Landspitalinn. Icelandic publishers made an agreement with the Landspitali Health Science Library to allow all published articles to be hosted and stored in Hirslan and made accessible in open access.

The Icelandic government is taking steps toward open access. The Icelandic Research Counsel signed the Berlin declaration in May 2010. Iceland does not have any mandates yet regarding open access.

All articles published in foreign journals from Landspitalinn are indexed in Hirslan and a link is made to the publishers or foreign repositories. Only 14% are accessible in open access and 2% of these are stored in Hirslan.

Visits to Hirslan have increased over one year period over 60%. In 2010 about 135 thousand visitors visited the repository and half of the visitors were from

abroad. Within Iceland the articles published in Icelandic health science journals are used frequently. It shows that health science articles written in Icelandic do serve the Icelandic population well. It is important that authors write both in Icelandic and English. So far the only Icelandic Health Science journal Laeknabladid indexed in foreign databases does not receive many readers abroad but it is very well received within Iceland.

The cut in acquisition budget of Landspitalinn Health Science Library

The recession has had a great impact on the collection and service of the Landspitalinn Health Science Library. In three years the journal subscriptions have been cut down by 25%. The first two years the journals that received the lowest usages according to statistics were cancelled but in the 2010 major journals that are very expensive have been cancelled such as Science and other important journals. In Iceland there is a National consortium for joint subscriptions of libraries in Iceland and also funded by the Icelandic government. The National access has not been cut down during the crisis which has made a difference regarding access to journal articles. The health science journals subscribed to through the National access is about 1.573 journals. About 2.563 health science journals are included in the National consortia from EbscoHost and ProQuest Central but some are the same journals as the subscription journals but some with six months to one year embargo period. Landspitalinn subscribes to 714 journals which are excluded by the National consortia but very important journals for researchers such as the Nature journals and Cell which are not accessible through the National access. Open access journals and open access articles are starting to make a difference and growth in open access publications in the health sciences are welcome during this recession and cut back of library budget.

Subscriptions to some databases have been cancelled. Hardly any books have been purchased in three years.

The library offers interlibrary loan services and has in addition until now purchased articles ahead of print

for researchers. Interlibrary loans are getting to be very expensive. Due to restrictions from publishers some articles can only be delivered in black and white and in print not in electronic format. Articles bought directly from publishers are no longer offered by the library since the budget of the library does not allow it. The articles bought directly from publisher have strict rules regarding usages. Only one user can open the article in color and in some cases after one month the article is deleted from the user computer file by the publisher software built into the delivery system. Libraries who have had to cut down the journal subscriptions and plan to offer access to users on article bases might find that difficult to supply due to the restrictions from publishers and high cost.

In November 2010, a library user survey was performed at Landspitalinn. One of the questions was regarding the cut in subscriptions of the library. Surprisingly some users had not felt the cut but both teachers and researchers had felt the cut in subscriptions and worried about the services of the library. Researchers who used to access the articles in electronic format from the library found it time-consuming to use the interlibrary loan services of the library and were reluctant to do so. Some had purchased the articles by their own budget or asked for a reprint from the author. This was a method which they had not used for many years. Some who had recently studied in the Nordic countries still could access the articles through their old library in Scandinavia and said if that was not the case working with research in Iceland would be difficult. Many years ago Icelandic researchers had to travel abroad to be able to do research because the articles were not accessible in Iceland. We might see the same trend again.

After three years cutback in the acquisition budget of the library this year 2011 is no better. The library has to cut down by 26.6% of its 2010 spending both in acquisition and staff. Landspitalinn Health Science Library is the main health science library in Iceland. In the ten year's period eight health science libraries have been either merged with Landspitalinn Health Science Library or closed. As a result Landspitalinn Health Science Library and the Akureyri Health Science Library are the only health science libraries in Iceland.

Employment at Landspitalinn has decreased in the last three years. Some doctors have moved from Iceland especially the younger generation. Medical doctors who have finished their further specialty education in other countries are reluctant to return to Iceland at this time. Some positions that are advertised at Landspitalinn are not filled and few apply for open positions. This is a change from few years ago when it was desirable to return back to Iceland and work at Landspitalinn. From the figures over research articles in WOS or Hirslan in 2010 it is a little lower than in 2009. The recession has not set its mark yet on the output of research but if access to research article is limited it is bound to have an impact on research in Landspitalinn. A study measuring value and return on investment of academic libraries have identified a financial return about $1.6 for every dollar invested. [5]. The benefits of being able to access information are likely to change grant success rate and output in publications.   Lack of funding might have a greater impact for Landspitalinn such as not being able to attract outstanding faculty and support research. The migration to other countries and the possibility that young people might not return after finishing their further education abroad might have impact on research output.

Conclusion

Researches done in Iceland in life sciences did increase a great deal in the last ten years.
The publishing pattern of Icelandic physicians at Landspitalinn, the National University Hospital of Iceland, in life sciences in Iceland is similar to university hospitals in other Nordic countries except the growth in local publications has been higher. The citations of Icelandic publications are high in comparison to the Nordic hospitals but the publication output is much lower. The publication language is English in international publications and Icelandic in local publications. The articles in Laeknabladid, the Icelandic Health Science Journal, are written in Icelandic with abstracts in English. It is the only Icelandic health science journal indexed in international databases. It does not receive high impact score in international databases but is well received in Iceland. The international publishing affiliation is greater than the local affiliations. The number of articles published in open access is lower than the international averages. The coverage of Icelandic scholarly publications in international databases is high. The cut in the Landspitalinn Health Science Library budget during the recession is high but the affect on research at the hospital is too early to predict.

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Solveig Thorsteinsdottir, Director, Medical and Health Information Centre
Landspitali – the National University Hospital of Iceland

THE OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATION FUND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TROMSØ
Jan Erik Frantsvåg

When the board of the University of Tromsø adopted an Open Access policy for the institution in October 2010, they also decided to look into the possibilities for establishing a publication fund when approving the 2011 internal distribution of funding to faculties and other units. In the December meeting of the board, NOK 300 000 was assigned to a publication fund.

A publication fund - in this context - is a fund that pays the fees an author has to pay in an Open Access (OA) journal, to have an article published. Publishing in Toll Access (TA) journals, i.e. journals that are financed by subscriptions, is normally free for an author, while publishing in OA journals normally requires a payment to the journal. A central publication funds ensures that TA publishing isn't favoured by authors because of the cost difference to the author, and that competition among OA and TA publishers for authors is a fair one where neither form of publishing has an in-built disadvantage.

Deciding on formal and detailed rules and procedures for the fund was left to the Department of Research and Development and the University Library. Through some internal discussions the two departments worked out a common understanding of how this should work, and decided on a short and simple set of rules. The University Library will be the department to receive applications and to decide whether to grant funding or not for a given article.

Among the points discussed, were:

❖ The importance of not starting out with a very restrictive set of rules. An important issue in an early stage is to gain experience with what needs researchers actually have, that such a fund could help alleviate. Restrictive rules at the outset would mean less access to this kind of insight. Instead, we will monitor the use of money from the fund closely and impose stricter rules or financial constraints if we see that this will be needed.

❖ What kind of costs should be eligible? We decided that all kind of costs associated with technical aspects of the articles, like page charges, colour charges, illustration charges, etc. would not be eligible, as this kind of charges would be equally applicable to OA and TA articles. Any kind of article submission or processing charge connected to OA articles would be eligible.

❖ For financial reasons we decided not to support hybrid articles, i.e. OA articles in journals that generally are financed by a subscription model but lets authors pay a fee to make an individual article OA. While there is much scepticism to this model among the OA community, there is probably some demand for this among researchers. Given the size of our fund, and the rather stiff per article charge we usually see for hybrid articles, we could not risk financing them at this stage. We do, however, see this as an issue to be looked further into at a later stage.

❖ Should we have any other restrictions as to what kind of journals we would support fees in? The goal for us is to support scientific publishing. In Norway, journals have to be accredited for articles to count towards financing the author's institution. (A major requirement for journals to be accredited is that they perform peer review.) Whether a journal is accredited is easy to find out through an official webpage of the Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD); http://dbh.nsd.uib.no/kanaler/. We see it as an important sign of commitment to Open Access, that journals are registered with DOAJ; this is also a kind of information that it is easy to check on for authors. Some US publication funds require publishers to be members of OASPA for their journals to be eligible. This, we think, is too strict a requirement, and the information is not easy for an author to find. We have decided that to be eligible, journals have a) to be accredited in the Norwegian financing system and b) registered with DOAJ.

❖ If the research the article is based on, has received external financing, we see it as natural that the external sources of financing also finances the publishing of the research findings. One important lesson reported from some of the US funds, is that the fund gives the institution a good chance of teaching researchers how to find financing for APCs in their external funds.

❖ We want to minimize the administrative work resulting from the fund; it should help researchers, not expand administration. An important question is what to do with articles with multiple authors where one or more is from another institution? One model is to divide the APC between the institutions involved, based on the institution's number of authors divided by the total number of authors. Anyone conversant with the costs of processing invoices in institutions like universities will know it is costly. A policy based on splitting bills in fractions will add significant administrative costs to the APC, in amounts that could easily become larger than the APC itself. We therefore decided that our fund would either pay the whole bill, or nothing. We decided, after talking with Lund University Library and seeing that this was a strategy that would fit well with publisher's billing strategy, to pay the whole bill if the corresponding author comes from our institution. If the corresponding author came from another institution we will not pay anything, even if that institution has a policy of splitting bills. Our hope is that a "non-splitting" policy also will be adopted by future funds in other institutions, as this will be cost-saving to us all.

❖ To qualify as an author from the University of Tromsø you have to be connected to us in such a way that the article in question can be registered as (partially) belonging to the University of Tromsø in the national CRIS Cristin. This means any kind of status as an employee (in any position and in any fraction of a full position) or as a student.

❖ A cost-saving perspective also resulted in a decision that the University Library's decisions on granting or not granting funding from the publishing fund are inappellable. The administrative cost of preparing a formal complaint for another body will easily be just as high as that of the APC itself. Instead, all decisions of the library administration on funding or not funding APCs from the fund will be reviewed by a committee at a later stage, to ensure that decisions are loyal to the idea behind the fund. And, of course, rules or not – nothing can stop anyone from complaining about decisions they do not like …

❖ Many publication funds have limits to how much they fund. A cap on how much they fund per article is very common, a cap on how much funding a single author can get in a year is not uncommon. We see no reason that prolific authorship should be a handicap, so there is no cap on how much support a single author can get. In principle, a cap on how much support one can get per article makes sense. This will make expensive journals more expensive to the author than cheaper ones, and will increase the possibility of price competition between journals. At this stage, however, getting authors to publish OA is more important than steering them towards the right journals. A cap or a partial funding of APCs could be imposed if we see that the fund is too small to accommodate all needs.

❖ We also require authors who receive support from the fund to self-archive their article in the national CRIS Cristin, so that the full-text can be disseminated also through our institutional repository Munin.

We have published the rules and a one-page application form on the web. The application form embeds links to DOAJ and the registry of accredited journals, so that applicants easily can check out that journals meet our requirements. We accept applications by e-mail, and inform our applicants of our decisions also by e-mail. Our goal is to answer applications within 5 working days from receiving them.

At the time of writing, we have had only one application, which was granted. We have tried to reach our scientists both by e-mail and by information on the web, also through the research administrators on the faculties. Hopefully, scientists in need of this funding will find the fund and apply. An ideal situation is one in which the fund is fully used at the end of the year, while no application has been turned down and no cap has been introduced due to lack of funds. Such an ideal state is difficult to reach …

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

OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING - A STATUS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TROMSØ
Jan Erik Frantsvåg

Introduction

While preparing for the establishing and creation of rules for the publishing fund of the University of Tromsø, one of the problems we had was that we had very little knowledge about the actual level of Open Access (OA) publishing by authors based at the university. Through arrangements with BioMed Central (BMC) we knew there was some OA published in journals charging Article Processing Charges (APC), and through our own publishing activities we also knew there was some level of publishing in institution-based for-free OA journals. But we had no numbers.

so an article with many Tromsø authors but with a corresponding author from another institution would not qualify. The deal covers one year from July 2010 to June 2011.

What do the numbers tell us? It seems reasonable to say that hybrid OA could be an option for an important number of articles.

The table below shows the Open Access and total number of articles published with Springer in 2009 and 2010, first for the four institutions participating in

Table 1 Open Access and Total number of articles published with Springer

	OA (hybrid) Springer				Total Springer				Per cent OA (hybrid)			
	2009	Spring 2010	Autumn 2010	Total	2009	Spring 2010	Autumn 2010	Total	2009	Spring 2010	Autumn 2010	Totalt
University of Tromsø	5	7	29	46	126	87	64	277	4,0 %	8,0 %	45,3 %	16,6 %
University of Oslo	22	12	98	154	391	404	213	1399	5,6 %	3,0 %	46,0 %	11,0 %
University of Bergen	11	6	49	77	236	189	120	781	4,7 %	3,2 %	40,8 %	9,9 %
Norwegian University of Science and Technology	13	6	49	81	318	245	144	1025	4,1 %	2,4 %	34,0 %	7,9 %
Total for members of the Springer deal	51	31	225	358	1071	925	541	3482	4,8 %	3,4 %	41,6 %	10,3 %
Some other institutions												
Norwegian University of Life Sciences	1	1	3	6	40	53	38	171	2,5 %	1,9 %	7,9 %	3,5 %
Norwegian Institute of Marine Research	1	2	2	6	36	12	20	104	2,8 %	16,7 %	10,0 %	5,8 %
Norwegian School of Veterinary Science			2	2	16	7	11	50			18,2 %	4,0 %

After the publishing fund had been established, in January we more or less by accident stumbled across two sources of information that now gives us some interesting - and possibly also surprising - knowledge about the OA publishing level of our researchers.

Publishing with Springer

One source of information was the Springer website AuthorMapper (http://www.authormapper.com/) where we realized we could find information about authors from Tromsø publishing hybrid OA articles with Springer. From the access point of view, hybrid OA (where the author pays to make an article in a subscription based journal OA) is just as OA as OA in purely OA journals.

While Springer Open Choice (Springer's hybrid solution) isn't the only hybrid solution around, it is very important to us. The University of Tromsø (with the Universities of Bergen and Oslo and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology) in 2010 negotiated a deal with Springer where authors at the four institutions could use Springer Open Choice free of charge. The option of using this clause in the deal was restricted to the corresponding author only,

the Springer deal giving free Open Choice, then for some other rather randomly chosen institutions. What we see is that when the deal starts working, in the autumn term of 2010, there is a significant increase in the number of OA articles. The percentage of OA Springer articles goes from around 4 to more than 40 overall, with some variation between institutions. There is no similar strong trend for the institutions that are not partners in the deal; the actual number of OA articles is too small for differences from term to term to be significant.

That the participants do not reach 100 per cent OA is of course due to the fact that authors from these institutions co-author many articles where the corresponding author belongs to some other institution. The differences between the institutions could possibly be ascribed to variations in the "normal" number of co-authors in different disciplines and how large a fraction of authors come from a participating institution. E.g., the Norwegian University of Science and Technology has quite a different research profile from the other three. The University of Tromsø, unlike the other ones, seems to have an increase in OA in the spring term 2010, but

then again the actual numbers are too small to draw strong conclusions.

It does, however, look as if at least 175 articles has become OA due to the deal, that otherwise would have been TA. (225 OA articles in the autumn of 2010 compared to 31 in the spring term.) Given a total number of articles from the four participating institutions of about 10,000 (10,026 reported in 2009 according to statistics from the Database for Statistics on Higher Education[1]) this amounts to about 3.5 per cent of the total article output in the period becoming OA through this one deal with Springer.

Numbers from a global study (2010) indicates that about 8.5 per cent of articles were OA articles[2] in 2009. In such a context, 3.5 per cent of articles becoming OA through this deal probably is a significant increase in the OA share of published articles from these institutions.

Based on this, we should be prepared to discuss if hybrid OA shouldn't be one of the avenues to explore on the way to an OA world.

The level of OA publishing in Tromsø

The impression we had when planning for a publishing fund in Tromsø, was that the level of OA publishing was low. Other funds spoke about 2–5 per cent of articles being funded by the central funds, 3–4 being mentioned most often. With a total number of articles published by Tromsø authors of 1313 in 2009 (numbers from the Database for Statistics on Higher Education) this should amount to somewhere in the region of 40–50 articles per year. Experiences from University of California Berkeley (Eckman 2011) indicates that only 25 per cent of their OA publishing requires money from their fund. But what is the size of OA publishing at the University of Tromsø?
In the end of January, we realized that by combining two resources not built to be combined, we could find an approximate answer to this. By creating the report "Tidsskrifter knyttet til forskningsresultater" in Cristin (Current Research Information System in Norway) for 2010 and copying content directly from the screen into MS Excel, we suddenly had a list of journals with ISSNs and the number of articles published in them. In MS Excel, this list could be sorted and manipulated in other ways.
We also had downloaded a list of OA journals from DOAJ (http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=csv). We then

combined the data from Cristin with the DOAJ file. This was done by looking up (using the MS Excel lookup functionality) ISSNs from Cristin in the DOAJ file. In this way we identified which journals our researchers had published in, were OA journals. The Cristin file also contained the number of articles published in each of these journals. We did the same for the years 2004–2009, so we could create a time series. Some known sources of errors, like journals listed in DOAJ but with restrictive policies that makes it difficult to say they are truly OA, has been corrected in the numbers. The results are presented in the table below.

Table 2 Number of articles and OA articles per year

OA articles			
Year	Total	OA	OA share
2010	1028	84	8.2 %
2009	979	79	8.1 %
2008	916	71	7.8 %
2007	806	59	7.3 %
2006	710	47	6.6 %
2005	704	49	7.0 %
2004	674	31	4.6 %

This shows both a degree of OA use that was much higher than what we would have believed, and a slow, but continuous, growth over the years. Publishing in OA journals obviously is important to our researchers. We are, however, close to the numbers reported by Bjørk et al (2010).
Through Author Mapper (see above) we also found a number of hybrid articles published with Springer, 3 in 2008, 5 in 2009 and 36 in 2010. If we include these articles in the number of OA articles, we get the following table:

Table 3 Number of articles and OA articles including hybrid per year

Total OA including hybrid			
Year	Total	OA	OA share
2010	1028	120	11.7 %
2009	979	84	8.6 %
2008	916	74	8.1 %
2007	806	59	7.3 %
2006	710	47	6.6 %
2005	704	49	7.0 %
2004	674	31	4.6 %

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[1] See
http://dbh.nsd.uib.no/pub/?rapport=antall&aar=2009&niva=1&insttype=1&instkode=&avdkode=&seksjonskode=
[2] The term used in the article is Gold OA, which means that the published article is freely available as OA. I understand this term, as used in the article, to include OA articles in TA journals – Springer Open Choice is an example of this kind of articles.

The inclusion of hybrid articles from Springer results in a stronger growth in OA publishing in the periode 2008–2010, especially from 2009 to 2010. When we realize that Springer is only one of many publishers offering hybrid publication schemes (albeit one of the largest) we may conclude that hybrid OA publishing could create a massive increase in the overall level of OA publishing.

The use of OA is not evenly distributed over the university, doing the same exercise but creating separate Cristin reports for every unit of the university we ended up with this table:

(I am – of course – proud that the University Library has an OA share of 100 per cent, but the actual number of 2 is not really a significant number.) The total number of articles does not match that in table 1 or 2, when reporting per unit every multi-authored article with authors from more than one unit will be counted once per unit.

We see that OA is most important at the biomedical faculties and in the humanities and social sciences. STM has a large number of commercial OA journals available for publishing in, including hybrid journals, while humanities and social sciences has a number of institution-based journals that do not charge Article Processing Charges.

Table 4 OA publishing 2010 per faculty

Unit	Articles			Of these	
	Total	OA	OA share	Hybrid articles	Hybrid share
Faculty of Health Sciences	484	70	14.5 %	20	4.1 %
Faculty of Biosciences, Fisheries and Economics	198	23	11.6 %	11	5.6 %
Faculty of Science and Technology	158	9.5	6.0 %	3.5	2.2 %
Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education	157	16	10.2 %	1	0.6 %
Tromsø University Museum	31	2.5	8.1 %	0.5	1.6 %
Faculty of Law	25	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %

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

A NEW OPEN ACCESS POLICY FOR MALMÖ UNIVERSITY

Jessica Lindholm, Peter Nilén

Introduction

In November 2010 Malmö University decided on a new open access policy. This paper describes the implications of the mandate, the process prior to the decision and some of the challenges of the implementation process.

Publishing at Malmö University

Malmö University has been working on creating open access to publications produced by its researchers for several years. [1] As early as 2003 a recommendation was made by the vice-chancellor to support open access publishing of articles, dissertations and local publication series. Research at the university aims to be user-driven and fundamental values for research activities are cross-disciplinary competences, internationalisation and partnership.

The work with the open access policy should be considered in the light of the objectives set for the organisation. The university has far reaching ambitions regarding increased external partnerships, entrepreneurship and research collaboration with industry and public bodies, and participation and visibility in the community. To provide open access to research publications can be regarded as an important tool in meeting all of these objectives.

The university´s open archive, Malmö University Electronic Publishing (MUEP), was established in 2003 and has been using DSpace as platform since 2005. [2] MUEP is maintained and administered by staff at the Library and IT Services department. MUEP is used both for self-archiving and registration and assessment of research publications, as well as automatically building the researchers' publication lists on their individual web pages. [3]

Open access content

The total open access content in the repository was 21% (850/4,000) before the mandate, and 12% if counting only books and book chapters. 95% of the 700 researchers are users in the system since they have an individual responsibility to add content. Each metadata record is validated by staff at the faculty after the submission and in a last step, a librarian makes the final metadata additions and corrections. The publishing agreement between the university and the author, signed when depositing the work in MUEP, stipulates a non-exclusive right for the university to electronically distribute the author´s work.

The policy

The new open access policy strengthens the previous recommendation and took effect on March 1st 2011. The policy is based on the recommendations from the Association of the Swedish Higher Education (SUHF) and the Berlin Declaration.

1. *Research staff and postgraduate students at Malmö University must deposit a copy of their research publications in the university's open archive Malmö University Electronic Publishing (MUEP), unless copyright prevents this.*

2. *Malmö University staff and graduate students are encouraged to publish their results in open access journals.*

3. *All content in the university's publication series must, unless there are special circumstances, also be deposited in MUEP.* [4]

As related to the *green road* to open access, the first item in the policy is directed to authors of all kinds of academic publications: articles, dissertations, conference papers, book chapters, books and reports. The policy does not cover unpublished research (e.g. preprints or unpublished patents) and conference abstracts, nor does it cover publications where staff are editors.

The policy means that every researcher needs to identify his/her rights in relation to depositing a copy in MUEP in every new publisher contact taken after

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[1] Malmö University (http://www.mah.se) was established in 1998 and is the largest university college in Sweden with 13,000 FTE students. The yearly amount of research publications is appr. 650-700 based on research assessments 2007-2010.
[2] MUEP http://www.mah.se/muep, DSpace http://www.dspace.org
[3] Find researchers and research, http://forskning.mah.se/en

[4] Policy, http://www.mah.se/english/Library/Electronic-Publishing/Research-publications/Open-access-policy-at-Malmo-University/ and http://www.mah.se/upload/GF/dokument_mah/OA_policy_2010_11_11.pdf

March 1st 2011. The policy does not apply retroactively, hence already published material and publisher contacts taken before that date are excluded. In cases when the publisher says yes to deposit, the researcher must deposit a copy in MUEP directly after the publication has been published, but possibly with a delayed open access due to the publisher's stipulated embargoes. If the publisher says no, we do not disagree to the researcher's choice of publication channel. However, if a researcher is allowed to deposit a copy in MUEP and decides not to do so, he/she needs to receive an opt-out from the prefect. This makes the policy into a loop-hole mandate, as it acts on the publishers' discretion and does not intervene when the researcher chooses a non-OA publisher. We will discuss the concept of having a loop-hole mandate later in this paper.

The third item of the policy means that all publications published by Malmö University, such as dissertations, journals and other publication series, are also to be deposited in full text in MUEP. This includes external author publications when the publication is issued at Malmö University.

The road to a new policy

The open access policy was prepared during 2009-2010 by the Committee for Publishing, a group with representatives from the faculties, research coordinators and the library. In June 2009, the proposal for the new policy was presented to the Forum on Research, which is the highest body of research at the university. The Forum meeting was preceded by discussions with some of the major representatives of the faculties. The main objection from the researchers at Forum was the proposed recommendation on open access journal publishing, especially the question of financing of the author fees. In order to limit this expected criticism, the Committee for Publishing had introduced a proposal on funding, as partial support for fees. The proposal was raised again to the Forum on Research in June 2010. The time was now more mature and the proposal, including extended explanatory attachments, was then sent for circulation for comments to the faculties and research committees. The new policy was then decided, finally, at a vice-chancellor meeting in November 2010. Regarding the financing of the author fees, no central funding was possible and the vice-chancellor decided, until further notice, that costs in relation to the author fees or redemption of articles are to be referred to the faculties through their ordinary faculty funds or from other funding agencies. From our perspective as repository providers, we believe that some criticism about the open access publishing would be relieved if central funding was provided, at least as a symbolic gesture supporting the process towards open access.

A crucial factor for the decision on the policy was undoubtedly the decision of the Swedish Research Council to include an open access mandate for all its research grants from 2010.[5] As leverage this proved successful, as the Swedish Research Council covers about 15% of the university´s external research funding and the policy was to be followed by other major research councils important to the university. Another contextual factor, probably important for the decision, may have been the launch of the national search service for research publications, SwePub.

Implementation and challenges of the policy

The decision of the policy was probably the easier part of the process. The importance of a solid implementation plan cannot be overestimated, as pointed out e.g. in Leif Hansen's paper about the policy at Copenhagen Business School (CBS).[6] We are also at a very early stage of the implementation process, which makes it difficult to generalise about adherence to the policy.

What do we say to the researchers regarding author rights, financing and responsibility?
A major challenge in the policy work is, of course, the fact that the policy prescribes that all types of published research, not only articles, must be open access; that is, also monographs and chapters, etc. Malmö University has a relatively high proportion of publishing in publications which are not covered by SHERPA/RoMEO. The publishers not found in Sherpa/RoMEO are for instance Swedish publishers of reports, books and journals. The lack of a tool for author rights for this material makes it important to stress the benefits of e.g. SPARC's Author Addendum, which also is approved by our university lawyer.[7] We plan to support researchers with general letters of intent to publishers and cover letters in relation to publishing of books and chapters.[8]

We also anticipate work by openaccess.se on a national standard agreement for other publication types than

[5] Decision on open access, Swedish Research Council, http://www.vr.se/inenglish/aboutus/policies/openaccess.4.44482f6612355bb5ee780003075.html
[6] ScieCom Info, Vol 5, No 4 (2009) http://www.sciecom.org/ojs/index.php/sciecominfo/article/view/1812
[7] SPARC Author Addendum http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.shtml
[8] Intents such as "In connection with the publishing, I intend to deposit a freely available copy of my chapter/book in the university's public archive…"). We have positive experience of working with cover letters to Swedish book publishers in the humanities and social sciences. Cf. results in openaccess.se project *Retrodigitalisering av nutida svårtillgänglig svenskpublicerad HumSam-forskning,* http://www.kb.se/openaccess/om/projekt/avslutade/#Retrodigi (in Swedish)

journals and the analysis performed by the Swedish Research Council on monograph publication. Questions about monographic publications cover the whole spectrum from the issue of which version of the book that should be deposited to the potential embargo periods.

The responsibility for meeting the policy rests with the individual researcher as part of the research process, since they already register bibliographical data in MUEP. The mandatory part in the policy is in fact that the researcher must investigate and be assured of the possibilities of self-archiving. The prefect is responsible for compliance with the policy at the faculty level. The Library and IT Services department is responsible for support and development of MUEP, including tools that support the authors in copyright issues. The Committee for Publishing will manage the evaluation and analysis of experiences of the policy in 2012.

Loop-hole mandates

The policy is mandatory in terms of the demand on the author to check the rights with the publisher, but there is a loop-hole since it not only accepts the publisher's embargo periods, but also accepts a publisher's no to open access. This was pointed out to us in an email conversation with Stevan Harnad, Alma Swan and Peter Suber when we issued a press release about the new policy in February this year. However, at this point our goal is not to provide 100% open access to all publications, rather our ambition is that 100% of our researchers will relate to their rights for open access for every single publication. The policy is also intended to provide an opportunity to highlight the benefits of open access, in terms of greater impact, more citations and greater visibility, by "forcing" the researcher to think about his or her rights.

Next steps

If we are able to revise the policy, there is another aspect we would like to add: the so called "Fair Dealing"-button. In Sales et al. "Open Access Mandates and the "Fair Dealing" Button", the button functionality is explained in relation to the immediate-deposit/optional access mandate. The button allows users to request individual access to closed access papers and fulfil the usage needs during an embargo period. This is an interesting automation feature of the common procedure of sending an email directly to the author and asking for a copy, which could be easily implemented in e.g. DSpace. As it is pointed out in the paper we may need the publisher's permission to make the paper open access, but we do not need the publisher's permission to deposit it. [9]

[9] See Sale, A., Couture, M., Rodrigues, E., Carr, L. and Harnad, S. (2010) Open Access Mandates and the "Fair Dealing" Button.

In general, the objective with the policy is not to obstruct publishing, but to support access to research from Malmö University. As Leif Hansen at CBS explains it regarding their policy: "We did not adopt an open-access policy in order to prevent publishing in high quality journals that do not allow open-access, but to enhance dissemination by providing greater access to the scholarly publications…". [10]

In the upcoming months we will be offering researchers' hands-on instructions regarding self-archiving, working on simplifying and integrating access to publication rights and agreements in the system. We also need to involve more staff with a focus on scientific communication and reinforce work with hard facts and studies about the open access citation advantages.

What are the realistic goals for this open access policy? Here we face some issues in finding reliable data for the statistics. If the total open access content in the repository now is 21%, would it be realistic to aim for 50% in 2011 and 65% in 2012? These percentages represent the number of publications in MUEP, but not 100% of what is published. We know that some research is never submitted to MUEP, but there is simply no way to find out the exact number of unknown cases. A related difficulty is in calculating 100% of our researchers relating to their rights for open access. Perhaps the only valid conclusion is to measure increasing numbers of open access publications and a general acceptance in the academia of actually following the policy?

Jessica Lindholm, Digital Information Services Librarian, Malmö University
Peter Nilén, Head Digital Information Services, Malmö University

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BIBLIOFIL: A TOOL THAT FACILITATES PARALLEL PUBLISHING

Yvonne Hultman Özek, Aprile Clark

Since 2002, the Library & ICT Unit at the Faculty of Medicine, Lund University, has been assigned to support researchers in the scientific communication process at the faculty. One of the services offered to authors in this context is aimed at making their final products—articles that have been accepted, peer reviewed, and published by any journal—available through open access on the Internet. Implementation of the Bibliofil tool has facilitated the work that is done by the library staff in this process.

Yvonne Hultman Özek, Senior Librarian
Aprile Clark, Librarian

(Bo Nilsson, IT engineer, is acknowledged for contributing his technical knowledge to the project.)

Faculty of Medicine, Library & ICT Unit, Lund University Sweden

Introduction

Lund University Publications (LUP) is a database that serves as the repository for all research outputs produced at thIS university. At the Faculty of Medicine, LUP is the platform used to manage the work process in this context, which ranges from communicating with the authors to adding the published articles to the database for open access (OA) on the Internet. In addition, the *Lund Medical Faculty Monthly* (LMFM), which is the showcase for articles written by members of the Faculty of Medicine (Hultman Özek, 2005; Eriksson, 2005), takes advantage of the parallel publishing by collecting data from LUP on a monthly basis, thus intensifying the visibility of the article production at this institution. The selection of the LMFM *Article of the Month* has become a value-added post-publication event, which in turn also encourages authors to strive for open access publishing.

Information and awareness about the support we provide to researchers and doctoral students is spread not only via our home page, but also through education in PhD courses, communication with research groups, and close collaboration with the faculty's Information and Communication Unit.

Background

Since 2002, all articles published in OA journals (under creative common license) have been added to the LUP repository and are thus also available in LMFM. In 2005, we implemented a new routine for parallel publishing as a second step towards increasing the content of the repository and LMFM. Besides trying to address the copyright issues, this required involvement of the authors in aspects such as the following: extensive communication via email, obtaining full texts, and adjustment of the documents according to the publishers' requirements. All of this was very interesting for us to learn from the author's perspective, but it was also extremely time consuming. We concluded that it is not advisable to expect authors to handle the parallel publishing themselves, because that adds yet another complicated task to their workload. Thus, that experience supports our approach, which is to facilitate OA publishing as much as possible for the authors. We also observed that our strategy agrees completely with the results of previous studies showing that the core activities of researchers are to read, write, publish, share data, and stay updated in their respective fields (Foster & Gibbons, 2005; Salo, 2008). Nevertheless, in continuation we considered how we could use IT solutions to facilitate the workflow in parallel publishing without losing our personal communication with the individual authors and at the same time continuing to build knowledge on various publishing issues.

The project

To identify what aspects of the workflow needed to be more effective, we asked our IT engineer to participate and initiated a project to develop a useful tool. We knew that many of the functions that were required were already existent and running in other systems. Thus, it was first necessary to give our IT engineer a detailed explanation of what ideally could be rationalized, and thereafter we had to work together to identify what could be reused to meet our needs throughout the parallel publishing work process— from contact with authors to adding the final article to the LUP database.

The project resulted in the tool we call Bibliofil, which has three functions that render the same number of steps of the work process more effective. Bibliofil eliminates the most time-consuming manual tasks by semi-automatically communicating with associated databases. The first function involves establishing an author's affiliation and presenting it hierarchically within the organizational structure, which greatly

facilitates the previously manual entry editing. The second function achieves effective communication with the authors. If the publisher permits parallel publishing of the author's final version, it must be obtained from the author. By entering the LUP entry number in Bibliofil, an e-mail template is presented that contains e-mail addresses to authors affiliated with Lund University, bibliographic data, and any additional information required. The template can be edited before it is sent. The third and last function assists in the production of a cover page containing all information required by the publisher; this resembles the second function in that a template with the accurate information is presented, but it is turned into a PDF.

Current workflow

Bibliofil has indeed dramatically reduced our workload, but we would also like to emphasize the importance of awareness when delegating routine tasks to temporary staff. For effective use of time, temporary employees are assigned the jobs of editing the bibliographic entries in LUP and identifying departmental affiliation of authors. This gives the professional librarians more time to focus on communication with the authors.

Some facets of the remaining work that has to be done are also routine in nature and do not require professional skills. However, these aspects are still of value for the professional librarian and are closely connected with the next step in the process, namely, sending standardized e-mails and making PDFs, which are clearly simple tasks but nonetheless involve *communication* with the researchers that is essential for those individuals themselves as well as for the librarian. The author–librarian communication is necessary for continued reflection on the workflow, and it is also highly valuable in providing knowledge about the authors' situation, publishing structures, and complications. Thus, the task stays with the professional librarian and creates continuity in the Library and ICT organization. Moreover, it is important that the knowledge gained remains in our organization as part of the culture of communicating and integrating with the research environment. Therefore, delegating routine tasks to temporary staff should be restricted in order to maintain an understanding of the context in which publishing problems occur.

Articles that are already freely available online are added to the LUP repository without asking permission from the authors, because it is assumed that additional dissemination is generally desirable. At present, about 30% of the entries in LMFM include full texts, both OA publishers´ versions and authors' final manuscripts. The Sherpa Romeo database is the main tool used to determine what publications can be added to LUP. Many publishers' copyright policies are available in Romeo, but unfortunately such information is limited for some publishers and not available at all for others, which restricts the number

of articles published in LUP—perhaps unnecessarily. A more complete coverage would certainly increase the number of full texts in LUP.

The response rate among the researchers we contact is roughly 50%, and, with few exceptions, those who do respond gratefully accept the service offered by the Library & ICT Unit. This results in many questions about publishing and copyright issues, which concern everything from copyright problems associated with trying to include a published article in a dissertation, to technical problems that occur while converting a graph into a different file format. Some researchers forestall the library's workflow and send their final manuscripts spontaneously! Inasmuch as this signifies a positive attitude towards OA and parallel publishing, these contributions are gladly received by the librarian team, even though doing so creates some additional work, since it is not part of routine procedures.

Conclusion

This model entails using the institutional repository, keeping track of publications, and systematically inviting researchers to send their manuscripts, and, on the part of the researchers, it saves time and effort, and also provides support for handling copyright issues and technical matters. This agrees with results obtained by Foster and Gibbons (2005) in a study of faculty members' needs with regard to authoring, archiving, and disseminating their work. Those investigators found that, among other things, the primary aspirations of faculty were to be able to do the following: make their own work readily available; easily access other people's work; keep up to date in their field of research; avoid violating copyright issues; not increase their workload. Furthermore, Grundmann (2009) has asserted that voluntary faculty deposits in institutional repositories remain low due to the misconception that this is a complicated and time-consuming process, and because there is concern over copyright issues. The service provided by the Library & ICT Unit relieves researchers of these problems and also increases the full-text content of the LUP repository. It is important to take the researchers' workflow into consideration and not to expect these individuals to take their own initiative and use their own time to archive their work in the institutional repository, as Salo (2008) has suggested is the case. Salo identified active collecting of content, along with a systematic approach, as one of the key requirements of a successful repository.

Although the success of this workflow model is encouraging, there is always room for improvement.

Streamlining the librarians' workflow by implementing the IT solution Bibliofil can free valuable time from routine tasks so that it can be used more constructively to solve problems together with the authors.

Time spent acquiring new knowledge and immersing ourselves in the world of journals and publishers allows us to respond to the researchers' needs with confidence.

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Additional information:

Lund Medical Faculty Monthly (LMFM): http://www.lmfm.med.lu.se/

Lund University Publications (LUP): http://www.lunduniversity.lu.se/research-and-innovation/find-publications

Yvonne Hultman Özek
Senior Librarian at Faculty of Medicine, Lund University, Sweden

Aprile Clark
Librarian at Faculty of Medicine, Lund University, Sweden

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS
Linnéa Stenson

Introduction

Directory of Open Access Journals (abbreviated DOAJ) is a service that collects and lists scholarly OA journals from all disciplines and in all languages. At the time of writing the directory contains more than 6200 scholarly Open Access journals. Nearly half of these journals are searchable on article-level and the directory consists of more than 500 000 scholarly articles accessible without cost barriers to readers.

Anna-Lena Johansson, the DOAJ coordinator and Ingela Wahlgren, previous co-worker in the DOAJ team 2008 published a description of the project and service's development. This article will however focus on the achievements during the period 2008 to 2011. It will also before the project turns eight years discuss its future.

History of the project

The DOAJ service was initiated at the First Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication (http://www.lub.lu.se/ncsc2002) due to the idea that the creation of a comprehensible service that listed quality controlled OA journals would be beneficial for the whole scholarly community. The project was carried out the oncoming year and in May 2003 the directory consisted of a list of 300 journals applying immediate OA to their full texts (Johansson & Wahlgren 2008, s. 1). A year later, in June 2004 the project went into the second phase and a complement to the list was realized; a searchable article index. It now became possible for publishers to upload metadata on article-level in the directory, which was naturally followed by a possibility for readers to search for full texts directly through the DOAJ service. By making the uploaded metadata an OAI compliant libraries and aggregators using OAI protocol could from 2004 on harvest the metadata and add both journal titles and article data into their own services (http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=031007).

In 2006 the directory consisted of more than 2000 titles and the service was expanded with a special interface for authors consisting of functions designed to help authors finding journals to publish in. A field with information about fees was added to the record

due to that charging publication fees had become a more and more common financial model for OA journals. A link to the site on the journal's home page where this information and/or other submission related information are stated was also added – both visible in this target group designed interface (http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=forAuthors).

Further on in 2007 a membership program was launched to help the service to survive the transformation from project into an established service. Libraries, universities, research centers, aggregators, library consortia's and associations as well as individuals were and are through the membership program able to support the work to maintain and develop the DOAJ service. At the moment we have got more than a hundred members from all over the world: http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=members.

In April 2008 the directory consisted of more than 3000 titles and the organization SPARC Europe and DOAJ mutually decided to establish a so called "seal" to high-light what we believe are the best practice for OA journals. Along with the increased number of both DOAJ listed and existing OA journals a confusion regarding the rights of use and reuse of their published material existed, why SPARC Europe and DOAJ have chosen to support the use of the Creative Commons Attribution license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/). The license lets others "distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation". The license is "recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials" (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/). This license has been chosen since it is the most unrestricted of the different alterations of the Creative Commons licenses and since it also is the license that best corresponds with the BOAI definition of OA: "By 'open access' […], we mean […] free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers

other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited"

(http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/boaifaq.htm#openaccess). Even though DOAJ allows publishers to use any of the Creative Commons licenses the "pure" CC-BY is highly recommended and to receive the SPARC Europe seal a journal must not only use this clear and comprehensible license, but also work to spread their published material to users through uploading articles from the start year in DOAJ and continuously as the publication runs.

Achievements between 2008 and 2011

At the same time as the DOAJ service has grown to become both an authoritative source for OA journals and one of the most important projects promoting "gold" OA publishing the interest of DOAJ itself as a research project has increased. Since one of the main interests to the public seemed to be the country statistics for DOAJ listed journals a table called "DOAJ by country" was implemented on the web site in July 2008: http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=byCountry. The table allows users to follow the development of added titles on a country basis.

This table makes it possible to measure and compare the states of DOAJ per continent throughout different years.
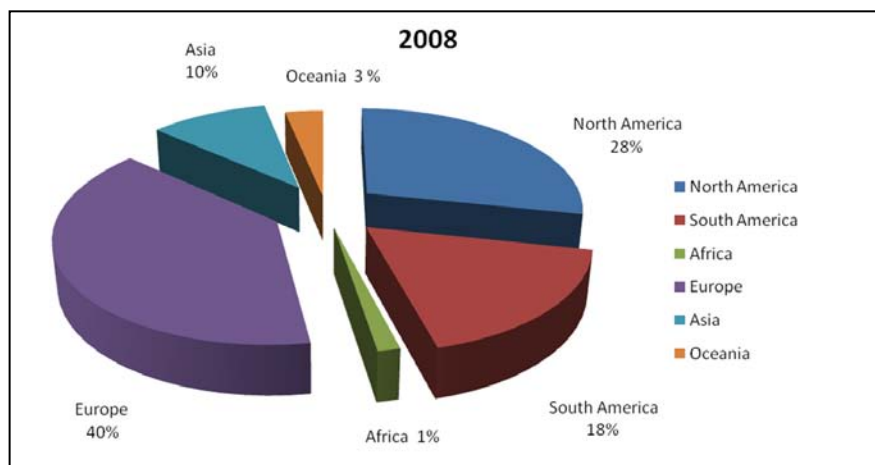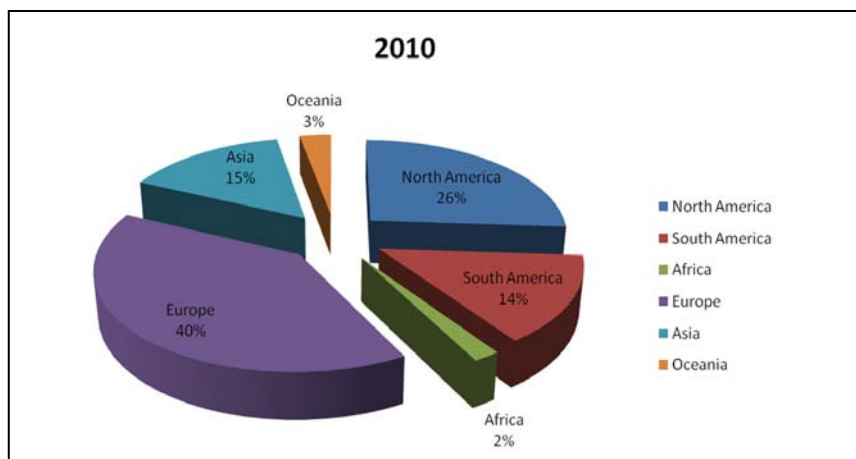

Figure 2. DOAJ per continent in 2010

As can be viewed in these diagrams Europe is still on top when it comes to DOAJ listed journals (even though the United States is the country that without a doubt tops the journals by country list), while the development of OA in Oceania and Africa is moving more slowly.

Concerning Africa it is however important to point out that the electronic journals publishing has in general just begun (Ezema 2010).

Interesting is however that the number of DOAJ listed titles from Asia has grown from ten to fifteen percent in two years, while the South American titles has decreased from eighteen to fourteen percent (even though Brazil still is the second country on the journals by country list). Are there any particular reasons for these changes that can be ascertained?

As Alma Swan points out the help from the SciELO umbrella has helped the relatively fast development of Open Access in South America (Swan 2008, s. 162). The existence of an established infrastructure for OA journals as SciELO, but also the initiative Redalyc did certainly affect the earlier statistics and explains the relatively high percentage of South American titles in DOAJ. The shift in percentage that has lead to Asia passing South America and now is the third biggest continent in DOAJ, can however be explained by the fact that the activities for promoting OA in Asia has caught up. Through activities ran by the International Network for Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP) a number of Asian countries as Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the Philippines have gained a possibility to

Figure 1. DOAJ per continent in 2008

publish their journals in the Journals OnLine project (JOL) where INASP gathers OA journals from these countries in different lists (http://www.inasp.info/file/4fd988568504d4bcfa2f4cd855a07d45/jols.html).

The statistical changes can thereby show that establishing an infrastructure for OA publishing in different countries or regions is of importance for both the growth of titles in DOAJ and the growth of OA journals in general. These initiatives are of great importance in the developing world where low global readership is a shared problem and can't be enough applauded (Swan 2008, s. 161).

If jumping back to the DOAJ achievements during the last years DOAJ and the e-depot of the National Library of the Netherlands in April 2009 started a cooperation to secure long-term preservation of OA articles. Along with the digital revolution the question of digital archiving becomes a hot potato for e-journals in general. For OA publishers that tend to be smaller, have tighter budgets and less technical resources than established publishers that are using the traditional subscription model the question about securing access to the published content is of special importance. Through cooperating with the e-depot, which ensures long-term access to digital objects which would otherwise be threatened by rapidly evolving software and hardware platforms as well as media decay, the DOAJ service takes the responsibility to save the published material for future generations (http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=090401). The criteria to qualify for this process are that a journal has uploaded metadata on article-level in the directory and that the uploaded full texts are in PDF format.

At the moment there are about 200 journals in DOAJ that are archived, but there are more to come.

In July 2009 it was announced that DOAJ had received the SPARC Europe Award. The award which was initiated in 2006, aims to high-light the work of an individual or group within Europe that has made significant advances in our understanding of the issues surrounding scholarly communications and/or in developing practical means to address problems within the current systems. In giving the Award to DOAJ the judging panel noted "their ground-breaking promotion of open access journals, their work on setting copyright, metadata, and preservation standards, and their development of a sustainable model of support". They also pointed out that since its launch in 2003 the DOAJ has become a vital part of the OA infrastructure (http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=090702).

During 2010 the work with spreading knowledge about good practice to publishers has been intensified. Lund University Libraries Head Office has together with Co-Action Publishing written an Online Guide to Open Access Publishing (http://www.doaj.org/bpguide/) which can be found in the DOAJ link collection (http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=links). A more practical oriented guide was launched in the FAQ on the DOAJ web site to help editors and publishers to gain knowledge about what information that can be expected when presenting a journal's editorial board, how they can ease the work for potential authors through detailed style-guides and how to avoid contradictions between their OA policy and copyright: http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=faq#guidelines.

The importance of DOAJ can also be viewed from the perspective that other services are adjusting their products to make them fit DOAJ. A good and important example of this is that the Public Knowledge Project in its Open Source solution Open Journal Systems (http://pkp.sfu.ca/?q=ojs) – which is highly used by OA publishers – in the end of 2010 integrated a function to ease the transfer of metadata to DOAJ. Through a function called the DOAJ export plugin publishers can export their uploaded files automatically and thereby the work with uploading metadata is solved and secured for many OA publishers: http://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/docs/userguide/2.3.3/journalManagementImportExport.html

Future and further development

When the number of published OA journals increases dramatically the requirements on DOAJ to select only the high quality OA titles is increasing. The selection of journals for the service is at the moment based on criteria that is established to assure serious aims from the publishers and the use of recognized academic practices as the peer-reviewing system prior to publication (for more information please refer to: http://www.doaj.org/doaj?func=loadTempl&templ=about#criteria). As Johansson & Wahlgren pointed out already in 2008 the evaluation process has also become more and more strict as the staff have learned from previous experiences (Johansson & Wahlgren 2008, s. 2)

It is though often suggested that the fast growth of the service emerges a need for both readers and potential authors to be able to further judge the credibility and quality of the listed journals. This raises the question of including values from already established measurement tools into DOAJ, for example their

impact factor. Such a development of the directory is considered as a way of guiding users to the most prestigious of the listed OA journals.

However there are also a number of arguments against such a development of the service.

First of all; at the point when a new journal is added to the directory it's often too "young" to have had the possibility to receive an impact factor. To be indexed in Journal Citation Reports (JCR) can take several years for a new title and to even be calculated with any meaningful result, the journal must have published a fair number of articles throughout a couple of years. We must also be aware that this measurement tool is discipline dependent and that it isn't a very successful tool when it comes to for example the humanities.

We shall finally remember that DOAJ is a resource that aims to spread to knowledge about OA journals. The core of the idea is providing anyone interested in contemporary research with the possibility to access such for free and with as few restrictions as possible. Thomson Reuters, that provides the scholarly community with these impact values, is however a commercial company and JCR is a commercial product. To be able to use the values generated from the calculations measured in the product would require closing a deal with the company in order to spread these values, which can be considered as a conflict between the aims and the scope of the DOAJ service itself.

An alternative way of measuring the impact of a journal or an article is also often suggested to be solved by downloading statistics. This might not be considered as ethically problematic as an implementation of JCR values, but has other complications. As previously mentioned the DOAJ metadata is an OAI compliant and the harvesting activities on our servers are steadily growing, so when a journal gets listed in DOAJ it of this reason has the possibility to get listed in a number of library catalogues, aggregator services and search engines all over the world and the control over downloading is lost. Measuring of statistics from DOAJ solely would therefore be misleading, since the spread of a journal title or a single article could be larger and further on nothing indicates that the journals or articles most accessed through the web site is a statistic average.

These factors make the currently most common way of measuring journals and articles usage in actual fact complicated and in some aspects not meaningful to implement, why the DOAJ service will work to find alternative ways of including values that indicate the credibility, impact and importance of certain OA journals.

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Linnéa Stenson, Lund University Libraries, Head Office

sciecominfo
Nordic-Baltic Forum for Scientific Communication

OPEN ACCESS TO MONOGRAPHS IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
Jan Hagerlid

The focus - or the low-hanging fruit, as Peter Suber puts it - of the Open Access movement has from the beginning been the scientific articles. The crucial role of articles as the primary vehicle of scientific communication is indisputable, at least in the Sciences and Medicine but less so in the Humanities and Social Science. Also, authors usually don't get any financial remuneration for articles and hence has no interest to protect any income by restricting access.

But what about books, scholarly and scientific monographs? In many or perhaps most fields of the Humanities and Social Science books are regarded as the most important form of scholarly communication. This should not be seen as a sign of these subjects being backwards in comparison with the more developed STM (Science, Technology and Medicine) fields. Rather it is founded in the very content matter of Humanities and Social Science, in its special form of scholarly discourse. This was recently analyzed, very convincingly, by a Swedish historian, Janken Myrdal, in a book about "The rules of the game in the craft of science: about Human Science and Natural Science).[1]

We often get comments from Humanist scholars that Open Access might be a good thing, but it is not really relevant for them. For once, in their fields you don't find the extremely high priced journals as in STM. Also, we usually talk about articles and they are not that important. Actually they resist the way recent evaluation and financing models based on bibliometrics force them to drop monographs in favor of articles.

But now it seems like the Open Access movement is taking decisive steps into this heartland of the Humanist scholars. Perhaps it's time to rethink the role of Open Access in future of the monograph.

1st OAPEN conference

In the prestigious Humboldt University in Berlin a conference was held on February 25, devoted to Open Access for academic books in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The 1st OAPEN conference marked the end of the EU funding for the project OAPEN

(Open Access Publishing in European Networks) and hopefully also the start of further initiatives in this field.

There is a news story highlighting some of the main points of the programme and also presentations from the speakers to be found at the OAPEN web site.[2] I will just add a few impressions.

The OAPEN project aims to develop and implement an OA publication model for academic books in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Its partners are a number of European university presses with Amsterdam University Press being the coordinator. There seems to be two main results from the project.

1. In a number of interesting reports the project has analyzed user needs, models and best practices for Open Access publishing in the Humanities and Social Science, leading up to what is called the OAPEN publishing model. The argument goes as follows. There is a deep crisis in the publishing of monographs in HSS, with dropping sales due mainly to shrinking library budgets, where licenses for e-journals take the large bulk. As sales volumes per book go down, prices have to go up, resulting in even smaller volumes and smaller audiences. With an Open Access model you may again reach a much larger audience. The economic model may include publication charges from author institutions or funders and also print or print-on-demand versions with a price.

2. The project has also given birth to a permanent consortium that runs the OAPEN online library.[3] A publisher can join here for a fee and get a number of services, technical as well as marketing and branding. The OAPEN library at the moment holds around a thousand Open Access monographs from a number of prestigious European university presses.

There are also follow-up projects to OAPEN starting in Great Britain and the Netherlands.

Some interesting speakers

Carl-Christian Buhr, member of the cabinet of Ms Neelie Kroes, the vice-president of the European

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[1] Myrdal, Janken, Spelets regler i vetenskapens hantverk. Om humanvetenskap och naturvetenskap. Stockholm, Natur & Kultur, 2009.

[2] http://project.oapen.org/index.php/news
[3] http://www.oapen.org

Commission, outlined the strategy of the EC for Open Access. He didn't say much in specific about monographs. What is noteworthy is that he again stressed that the European commission plans to enlarge the present OA pilot of 20 % of the 7th Framework Programme to the whole of FP8. As often the access to scientific data seems to be a central issue for the EU.

It was also interesting to hear a major commercial, scholarly publisher, Sven Fund, CEO of De Gruyter, relating their experiment with the De Gruyter Open Library. He definitely saw a future in an Open Access model and stressed that the economics of it should be transparent.

A quite different perspective was given by Gary Hall from Open Humanities Press, a cooperative scholar led initiative. This is a community effort with no profits involved, that engages a number of well-known scholars in critical and cultural theory like Sigi Jöttkandt, Bruno Latour and Gayatri Spivak.

The project had also invited speakers to present regional overviews for this meeting. Eloy Rodrigues, Director of the Library of the University of Minho, talked about the situation in Southern Europe. An important difference from the Nordic countries is that we here find much larger potential audiences worldwide, especially for literature in Spanish and Portuguese.

State of the art in Sweden

I made a presentation of the state of the art in Sweden together with Lisbeth Söderqvist, Research Officer at the Swedish Research Council. I collected some information and viewpoints by a small questionnaire survey to repository managers from major Swedish universities about Open Access publishing of monographs. Lisbeth could report a study made by the SRC on grant-holding researchers publication patterns. How many of them published monographs, and who were the publishers? There were also a few other reported or ongoing studies that we could use as a basis for some very tentative conclusion.[4] To sum up:

- There is a well-developed, nationally coordinated infrastructure of Open Access repositories with an expanding content. There are around 11 000 OA monographs in these, mainly theses and in other cases often books published by institutions or public

authorities with an online version in the repository.
- There are only two professional university presses, one for popular medicine, the other for pedagogical literature, and none of them offering e-publishing. Some universities have a university-wide presentation of printed Acta series, some with a web shop and a few with a connection to the OA repository. Many universities have no university-wide presentation of printed series and no services for ordering printed works. The connections between the printed Acta series and repositories are very uneven, and sometimes invisible.

- Sweden does not have any big publishing house with an academic profile. A researcher coming from the Humanities, writing in Swedish, normally turns to a small or medium-sized publisher, that doesn't use any formal scientific evaluation processes, print small editions, does very little marketing and doesn't publish Open Access. Usually the publication is paid in advance with funding from research councils, foundations and similar agencies.

- In general, repository managers don't see themselves as publishers; they have no quality control and selection, no marketing and sales organization. However, some have plans for more e-publishing of original material with peer review and prestige. They want to have more of the Acta series as full-text in the repository. They want to develop Print on Demand functions (some have already) and want to have more parallel e-publishing of externally published monographs.

- My conclusions are that repositories seem to be the main platform for a growing availability of OA monographs. Repositories should strengthen the links to university (printed) publication series. A good sign is the new OA-policy of Malmö University:"all publications published by Malmö University, such as dissertations, journals and other publication series, also are to be deposited in full-text in MUEP".

Perhaps repositories could themselves develop into university e-presses with more typical publisher functions, and I cite David Lawrence, editor of the LiU E-Press from my survey:

> "We have also come so far as to discuss within our steering group the possibility of setting up a more rigorous peer-reviewing system so that we could publish original material and give it some prestige. Objective would be to get a level 1 ranking in the Norwegian system as a book publisher"

- The Swedish Research Council and other research

[4] Lindh, K & Wiklund, G. Open access för humanister och rättsvetare. En kartläggning av publiceringspolicy och praxis inom nordisk utgivning. Slutrapport. http://www.kb.se/dokument/Om/projekt/open_access/2010/oa_forhumanister20100301.pdf

funders obviously could play an important role as they provide much of the funding for researchers publishing monographs. The Riksbankens Jubileumsfond is adding a standard grant of 30 000 SEK for Open Access publishing, also for monographs, on top of their project grant from 2010. The SRC finds it hard to require Open Access publishing of monographs as it could be an obstacle to researchers aspiring to publish by prestigious international publishers.

On the other hand it would seem quite reasonable to require Open Access publishing or at least a positive policy towards parallel publishing from Swedish academic publishers if the publication costs are already paid for in advance, either by a research funder or by a university. Lund University recently has taken a step in this direction by creating a fund to support OA publishing of monographs in the Humanities and Theology by Lund University researchers.

First OAPEN Conference, Berlin 2011

Jan Hagerlid
Senior Executive Officer, Coordinator of the OpenAccess.se programme,
National Library of Sweden, Department for national Cooperation