Nordic Open Access
Background and Developments

10th Fiesole Collection Development Retreat
March 28-29, 2008

Ingegerd Rabow, Lund University Libraries, Head Office.
Based on

*State-of-the-art report on open access in the Nordic countries.*

T. Hedlund and I. Rabow
Commissioned by Nordbib 2007

and on

Reports by the Nordic editors of

*ScieCom info - Nordic- Baltic Forum for Scientific communication.* 2008

Ingegerd Rabow, Lund University Libraries, Head Office.
The Nordbib Program 2006-2009

- A research funding program financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers (DKK 12.3M) and NordForsk (DKK 10M)

- Budget terms
  - The program finances max. 40% of the costs
  - Requires co-financing from national or Nordic sponsors

- Three focus areas:
  - Policy and Visibility - WP 1
  - Content and Accessibility - WP 2
  - Infrastructure and Interoperability - WP 3
Nordbib projects 2007 -

✓ Aiding scientific journals towards open access publishing

✓ Build an e-print archive for Nordic arts and humanities – H-prints

✓ Development of an information environment architecture for the Nordic countries

✓ Networks and knowledge dissemination in Nordic Asian study institutions

Ingegerd Rabow, Lund University Libraries, Head Office.
Aiding scientific journals towards open access publishing - WP2

• Analyse significant issues and make recommendations.
• Improve the infrastructure for operating OA journals
• Create a network of stakeholders in Nordic OA publishing
• Strengthen publishing at Nordic universities
  • Six focus areas:
    – Editorial software systems – Business models
    – Communication platforms – Copyright support
    – Low volume printing – Governmental funding policies
• Participants: publishing, libraries, universities, learned societies from Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden.
• The Swedish participation co-financed by the Swedish Research Council and the openaccess.se programme
A two-year project supported by Nordbib

Mission:

- To increase the international visibility of Nordic and Baltic policies and activities
- To promote discussion and knowledge exchange between Nordic and Baltic stakeholders
- To stress the importance of Open Access in the Nordic and Baltic countries
- To describe both theoretical and best-practice models for financing, rights management and other fundamental issues
- Editors from all the Nordic countries and from Balticum
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>March 2007</th>
<th>March 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13 (27)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30 (33)**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Recent Finnish survey
** Recent Swedish survey
Denmark.1.

- OA is gaining momentum in Denmark also among researchers and politicians
- Open Access journals exist and the number will grow
- OA journals are now accepted by large parts of the research community as “proper” journals
- Many libraries have experimented with OJS-Open Journal Systems, as a result of a DEFF systems evaluation
- Self archiving has been established in some institutions and there is ongoing work on a preservation infrastructure.
- The active support for international initiatives is still low
- The Danish Library Agency has as signed the SCOAP3 EoI. Only two libraries, The Royal Library and Roskilde, have signed the Berlin Declaration
A good example of the changing attitude towards OA is the new publication policy adopted by the Research Council for Culture and Communication early this year for 2009. To obtain support from the Council, journals must be open access after a certain embargo period. This initiative is very important, as many journals published in Denmark belong to areas covered by the Research Council for Culture and Communication. Their new policy may mean the demise of traditional journals in five years’ time. It has caused some public debate about consequence for publishers in “narrow” fields.
Denmark.3.

- The approach to OA follows three parallel roads:
  - Raise awareness on political and organizational levels
  - Establish OA journals and encourage self-archiving
  - Active use of and participation in international activities

- **DEFF Information Supply Program Committee** has commissioned an OA roadmap with a common strategic vision. DEFF will use it to initiate activities to increase the uptake of OA

- The University of Aarhus is converting traditional journals to online. The State and University Library provides this service with advice from **Copenhagen Business School (CBS)**.

- CBS started their service already in 2003. Since then the number of downloads has exploded, from just below 16,000 in 2004 to 233,000 last year
• “Recommendations for the promotion of open access in scientific publishing in Finland” was published in 2005.
• As a result the Ministry of Education funded “OA-JES” (2006-2007), a project for finding means to advance OA-publishing in Finland.
• It was coordinated by the National Library. Partners included Helsinki University of Technology and the Federation of Finnish Learned Societies.
• Co-operation with the FinnOA working group was intense. Efforts concentrated on three activities:
  → OA publishing information to all stakeholders
  → Promoting OA repositories and giving technical support;
  → Building an OA publication platform for publishers of scientific journals in Finland.
Finland.2.

1. An information campaign was run, targeting key groups
2. To help establishing OAI-compatible repositories, a part-time coordinator was employed to give advice, technical support, and information. Repository criteria were adopted:
   1. Provision of full-text documents on local servers,
   2. Open availability of both metadata and full-text
   3. Long term availability, (stable document identifiers, e.g. URN)
   4. OAI-compatibility.

• The repository project followed two parallel strands:
   1. National coordination of repositories
   2. A national service, providing a central DSpace-platform for institutions without repositories. General support to all DSpace based repositories
• **3) Build an open access publication platform**
  - Primarily for OA journals published by members of the *Federation of Finnish Learned Societies*, but also for other OA publishers
  - Open Journal Systems was chosen as the basis for development. It was adapted to local use by translating the interfaces into Finnish (partly Swedish)

• The platform is now ready, and accessible via the portal [www.tisci.fi](http://www.tisci.fi), and is used wholly or partly by 13 journals (not all OA)

• The work was done by the *Federation of Finnish Learned Societies*, and continues as part of the Nordbib project “Aiding Scientific Journals Towards Open Access Publishing”
Norway 1.

- **NORA (Norwegian Open Research Archives)** started in 2005 and is a cooperation between Norwegian universities with financing from the Norwegian Digital Library.
- **NORA** is a forum for co-operation and standardisation for all Norwegian Open Research Archives.
- **NORA** applies a joint subject classification and quality controlled metadata.
- **NORA** harvests metadata from all participating repositories and makes them accessible through a search facility.
- **NORA** operates a website with information about OA for researchers, administrators, and decision-makers.

Ingegerd Rabow, Lund University Libraries, Head Office.
Norway.2.

- Major institutions have implemented policies ensuring publication of most master’s theses and student papers.
- Work has been done to ensure deposition of doctoral theses. There is a steady influx of reports, working papers etc.
- Nearly 10,000 research papers are published annually by Norwegian university and college employees.
- A recent report indicates that 50-60% could be deposited in the form of the author's final refereed version.
- Less than 4% of this potential is realized in NORA.
- The Norwegian Research Council is working on an OA policy, analyzing alternatives and consequences.
The Ministry of Education and Research requires registration of research publications in **FRIDA** by all university staff. University college staff must register in **ForskDok**

Integration between **FRIDA** and **ForskDok**, and the local repositories has become operational to some extent, but use of the possibilities is still low. More information is needed.

The national research documentation systems are also used for research evaluation.

University deans have the overall responsibility for the content in **FRIDA**. Since registered data are used as a basis for Ministry funding, quality control is essential.
Activities to promote OA started in the late 90s, primarily driven by university libraries and the National Library.

Early OA initiatives:

- **Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication**, 2002 -
- **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**, 2003 -
- **ScieCom Swedish Resource Centre for Scientific Communication**
- **SVEP**, 2003-2005, established nationally accepted metadata standards and subject categories

In 2003 the Ministry of Education and Research required universities to report their refereed output every 4th year.

This mandate and later large-scale university evaluations have prompted the birth of university publication databases.

13 universities now require registration in such databases. Integration with full text will be a logical consequence.
Sweden.2.

- **The National Library** funds and coordinates library development projects. Several have dealt with publishing. *Openaccess.se* is their latest program. *NL* signed the Berlin Declaration in 2006.

- **The Swedish Research Council** is responsible for research funding, research policy, and science communication. It is the largest public funder, ca SEK 2.5 billion/year. The Council signed the Berlin Declaration in 2005, and is now considering an OA-policy for future grants applications.

- **The Association of Swedish Higher Education** organises all vice-chancellors. They signed the Berlin Declaration in 2004. OA and scientific communication issues are primarily handled by their expert group *Council of Library Directors*. Main focus areas:
  - Systems for research evaluation, incl bibliometrics
  - Access to digital information resources
  - Development and operative management of modern systems for handling scientific information and making it accessible
Sweden.3.

- **Openaccess.se** is a four-year program, with co-funding for specific projects from others, e.g. the **Swedish Research Council**
- A total of 17 projects have funding. Examples:
  - **Copyright in a New Publishing Environment.** A practical guide for researchers, based on a survey of legal practice at HE-ins.
  - **Journal info - jinfo.lub.lu.se** presents information on quality, price, copyright policies, and accessibility for >18,000 scientific journals.
  - **OA and information provision to private businesses.** Survey of selected private R&D companies. Access, usage, financial support
  - **Unified access to Swedish scientific publications.** Harvest metadata, build a secure infrastructure for reporting and analysis of the Swedish research output. **Swepub**
  - **signing the SCOAP3 Expression of Interest (HEP-libraries)**
Publishing in the Nordic languages

• Problems
  – Visibility
  – Audience
  – Usage
  – Impact
  – Language

• Solutions
  – Discontinue print
  – Open Access
    • Journal support
    • Nordic Portal
    • English summaries
Nordic Journal support

- According to DOAJ, most OA-journals in the humanities and social sciences do not charge publication fees. Those doing so are mostly hybrids.
- Many Nordic journals depend on tax funding and/or other funding.
- In 2006 the Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences supported 28 journals with a total of SEK 2.8M. The Nordic Board for Periodicals in the Humanities and the Social Sciences supported 38 titles: DKK355,000.
- Both these organisations are now in serious discussions about requiring OA as a condition for receiving journal support.
## Nordic Publications

Academic/scholarly, active, refereed

Ulrich’s Periodicals directory, March 13, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Online</th>
<th>OA</th>
<th>JCR</th>
<th>Local lang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>All countries</td>
<td>23,991</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DOAJ

**Directory of Open Access Journals**

*Journals published in the Nordic countries*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Dan</th>
<th>Fin</th>
<th>Nor</th>
<th>Swe</th>
<th>Eng</th>
<th>Oth</th>
<th>Total*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Country of publication**
- **March 13, 2008**

Ingegerd Rabow, Lund University Libraries, Head Office.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country - affiliation</th>
<th>Number of Publications</th>
<th>% local lang (=2002-)</th>
<th>% English (=2002-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>12 (0.2)</td>
<td>82 (90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2,682</td>
<td>27 (8)</td>
<td>69 (91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td>18 (3)</td>
<td>78 (95)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>3,797</td>
<td>14 (6)</td>
<td>82 (93)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Arts & Humanities Citation Index 1995-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Publications</th>
<th>% Local languages</th>
<th>% Eng (=2002-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>80 (83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>87 (87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>0,8%</td>
<td>92 (93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,769</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>68 (74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>77 (78)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jan 23, 2008

Ingegerd Rabow, Lund University Libraries, Head Office.
Social Sciences Citation Index
publications in English per country

Percentage


Denmark
Finland
Norway
Sweden
## Nordic articles.

**BMC** and **PLoS** journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>BMC</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>PLoS**</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>767</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1,371</td>
<td>7(8)*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BMC Jan 20, 2008  
PLos March 2008  
*One private company  
** Via PubMed
## Articles in PubMed and PubMed Central
Nordic affiliations, published last 5 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>PubMed</th>
<th>PMC</th>
<th>% PMC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>20,889</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>17,909</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>13,070</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>39,553</td>
<td>3,381</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PMC Jan 29, 2008
### NIH-supported articles 2005-
Nordic affiliations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>NIH-support</th>
<th>% NIH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All countries</td>
<td>2,120,614</td>
<td>211,103</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>13,807</td>
<td>300</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>11,693</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>9,121</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>26,367</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges for the future

- Funding of research output – models, policies
  - SCOAP3 - Memberships
  - Repositories - OAJs
- Publishing in the Nordic languages
  - Public journal support
- Quality control- refereed publications
  - Workflows, instruction, standards
  - Integration of registration and full-text databases
- Copyright management – legal advice
- Preservation and development of services