



Module 1: Introduction to Open Access

Topics/ Units

- Your knowledge & Experience of Open Access
- Scholarly Communication Process
- **Open Access: History and Developments**
- Rights and Licenses
- Advocacy for Open Access
- Open Access Research Impacts

Monday 27th May 2024

Session 2

UNIT OBJECTIVES

Objectives of Scholarly Communication

- the genesis of OA publishing is briefly discussed;
- highlights different benefits OA publishing promises, different approaches and business models of OA; and finally,
- gives participants an overview of long-term preservation models available for OA and other scholarly electronic contents..

Learning Outcomes

After going through this topic the participants are expected to be able to:

- Define and explain OA from the perspective of its historical developments;
- Distinguish between Green and Gold OA, and also understand emerging approaches to OA;
- Explain the OA advantages, and argue for promoting OA to scientific information;
- Identify business models for promoting OA; and
- Understand long-term digital preservation models available to OA knowledge resources

AREAS OF FOCUS

- Open access - definitions, Philosophy, Evolution
- Approaches to open access
- Benefits of open access
- Arguments against open access and responses
- Open access business models
- Long-term preservation models

Open Access -Definitions, Philosophy, Evolution

Open access – definitions

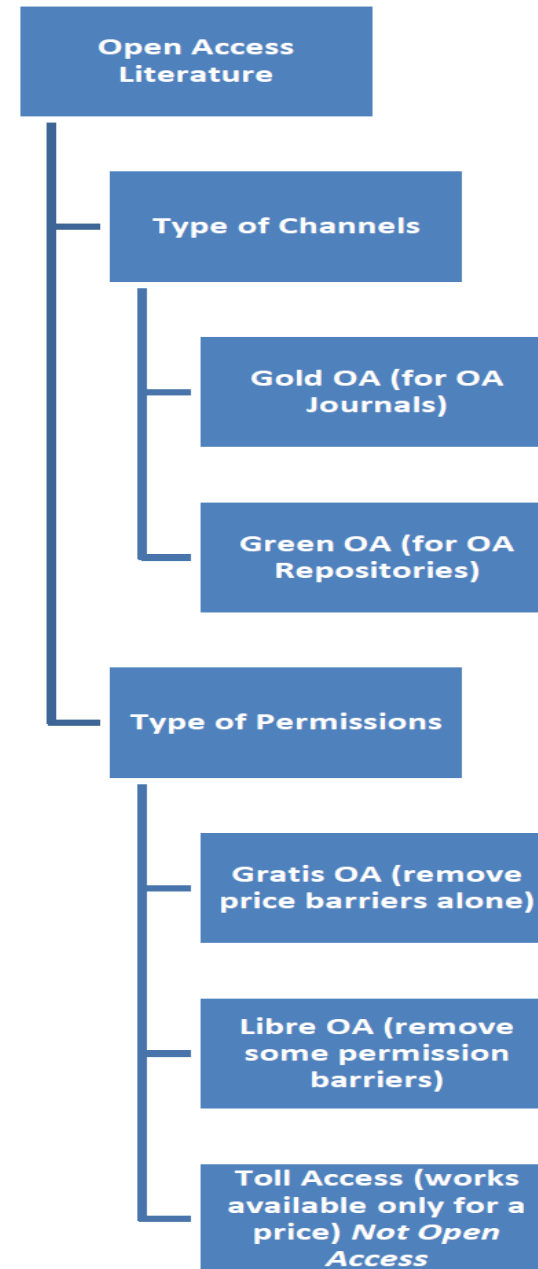
- Open access to knowledge is a generic term used for knowledge resources made available in the public domain for public access or public consumption at large scale, without any hindrance of subscription fee or access charges.
- How is this made possible - internet-based online environment
- Open Access literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions - Peter Suber (2012)
- Terminologies used in popular OA movement - [FOSTER Open Science](#)
- Open Science and Open Access Taxonomy - [FOSTER Open Science Taxonomy](#)

Q&A: What do you think of the taxonomy and the definitions?

POPULAR OA TERMS

- Gold OA for OA delivered by journals, regardless of the journal's business model;
- Green OA for OA delivered by repositories.
- Self-archiving is the practice of depositing one's own work in an OA repository.
- Toll Access (TA) - Work that is not open access, or that is available only for a price.
- Gratis OA is when price barriers alone are removed
- Libre OA is when we remove at least some permission barriers.

POPULAR OA TERMS AND THEIR CATEGORIZATION



OPEN ACCESS PHILOSOPHY

Three OA declarations, commonly known as

- BBB declarations – these shaped OA publishing environment for decades since the beginning of the 21st century.
- These declarations also have hinted strong philosophical foundations for supporting the ideas and principles of OA.
- [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#) (2002) - released to the public on February 14, 2002 - concerns making research free and available to anyone with internet access and promote advances in the sciences, medicine, and health.
- [Berlin Declaration \(2003\)](#) - The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities is an international statement on open access and access to knowledge. It emerged from a conference on open access hosted in the Harnack House in Berlin by the Max Planck Society in 2003 -
- Bethesda Statement (2003) - defines the concept of open access and then supports that concept

OPEN ACCESS PHILOSOPHY

Note:

- These three pioneering declarations got wide supports from the Noble laureates and renowned global thinkers.
- Similarly, other global, national, regional and institutional OA mandates, introduced after BBB declarations, have recognized and enacted upon philosophical foundations carved in these three pioneering declarations.
- All of them endorse the principles of the OA model for maximizing the access and benefit to scientists, scholars and the public throughout the world.

OPEN ACCESS EVOLUTION/ OA TIMELINES

1991

- arXiv.org Repository Launched

2000

- PubMed Central Repository Launched
- EPrints software Released
- PLOS journals Launched
- BioMed Central journals Launched

2001

- OJS (Open Journal Systems) Software Released

2002

- SPARC Launched
- DSpace software Released
- Creative Commons Licenses Released

- Budapest OA Initiative (Declaration)
- OAlster Database Launched

2003

- Berlin, Bethesda Declarations
- WSIS Action Lines Launched
- DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) Launched

2006

- OpenDOAR (Directory of Open Repositories) Launched

2007

- Celebration of Open Access Week Started

2008

- OA Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) Launched

KEY OBSERVATIONS/ TAKEAWAYS

- There were many events in the first decade of the 21st century that marked the emergence of OA literature as a substantial mode of scholarly communications.
- Many stakeholders came forward in building institutions and resources for shaping up the global OA movements.
- Some of the institutions emerged during this decade are namely, Public Library of Science (PLOS), BioMed Central (BMC) – publishers of peer-reviewed OA journals, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC), and Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA).
- Most importantly, the Budapest, Berlin and Bethesda (BBB) OA declarations or statements got signed by the scholarly communities, particularly by the funding agencies, research councils, learned societies, institutions, universities, and scientists for the OA dissemination of public funded research.

POPULAR APPROACHES TO OPEN ACCESS

Approaches to Open Access

Gold Open
Access

Green Open
Access

Hybrid Open
Access

Delayed Open
Access

Short-term
Open Access

Selected Open
Access

Partial Open
Access

Popular OA models Practiced by the eJournal Publishers

- a. **Hybrid OA** - publishers publish OA articles in toll-access scholarly journals, after receiving certain article processing charges (APC) from the authors
- b. **Delayed OA** - publishers offer free access after a specified period, anywhere from 6 months to 2 years
- c. **Short-term OA** - publishers offer free access until a specified period, anywhere from 6 months to 1 year - then after, contents are available to subscribers only
- d. **Selected OA** - publishers selectively offer free access to selected contents only - other contents are available to subscribers only

Popular OA models Practiced by the eJournal Publishers

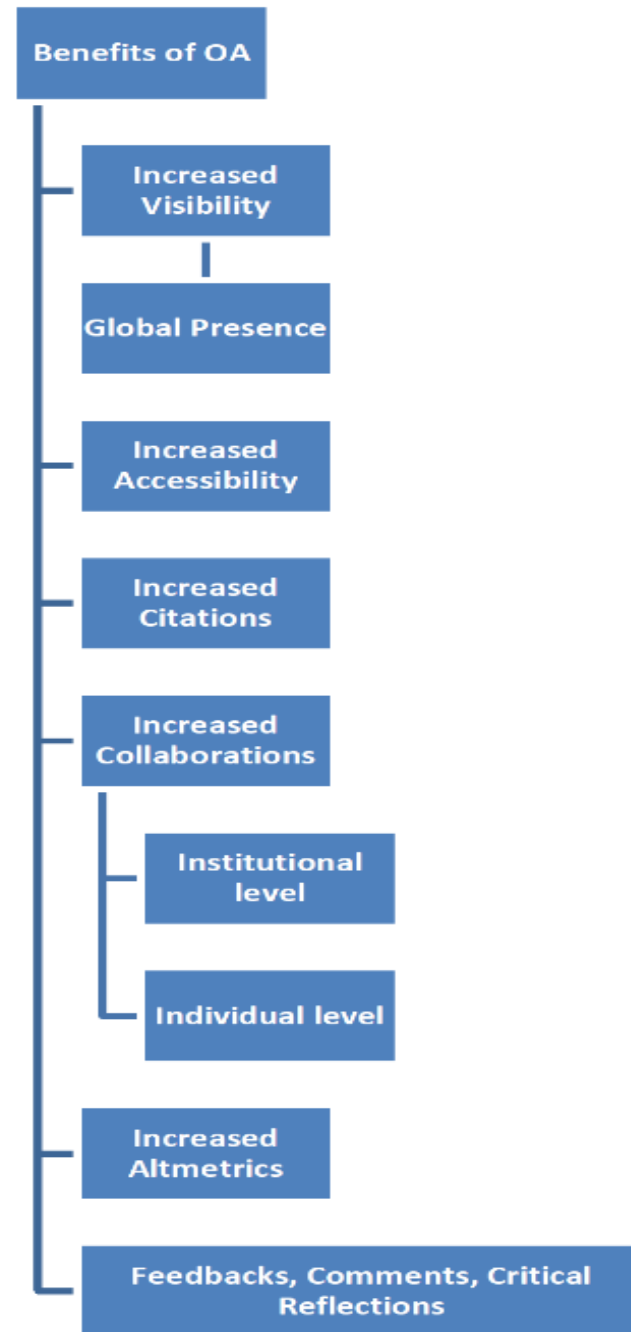
- a. **Partial OA** - publishers selectively offer free access to contents of particular sections only, e.g., research papers, but not review papers
- b. **Gold OA and Hybrid OA models** - publishers publish articles with Creative Commons (CC) licenses. These two models belong to Libre OA category. OA contents available with other four models don't explicitly carry CC or similar licenses. These four models mainly belong to Gratis OA category

Benefits of Open Access

The BBB open access statements and associated literature have identified major benefits of OA scholarly publishing

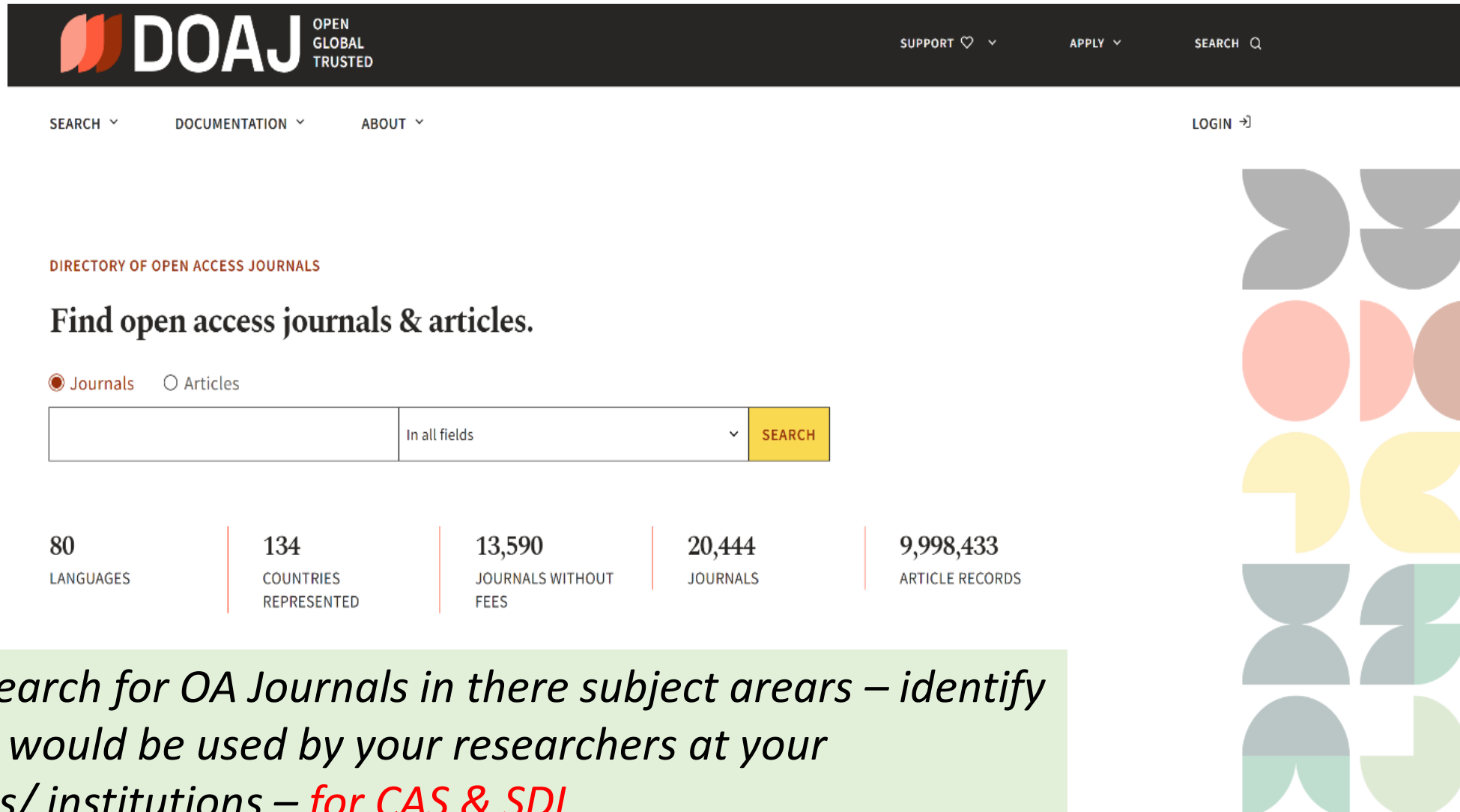
- a. Provide removal of access barriers
- b. Brings full potentials of the communicated research
- c. Increased global visibility, accessibility, possibilities of get cited, and article level metrics or altmetrics
- d. Research collaborations at individual, institutional and international (I3) levels
- e. Offer a window for receiving constructive feedbacks, comments, and opinions

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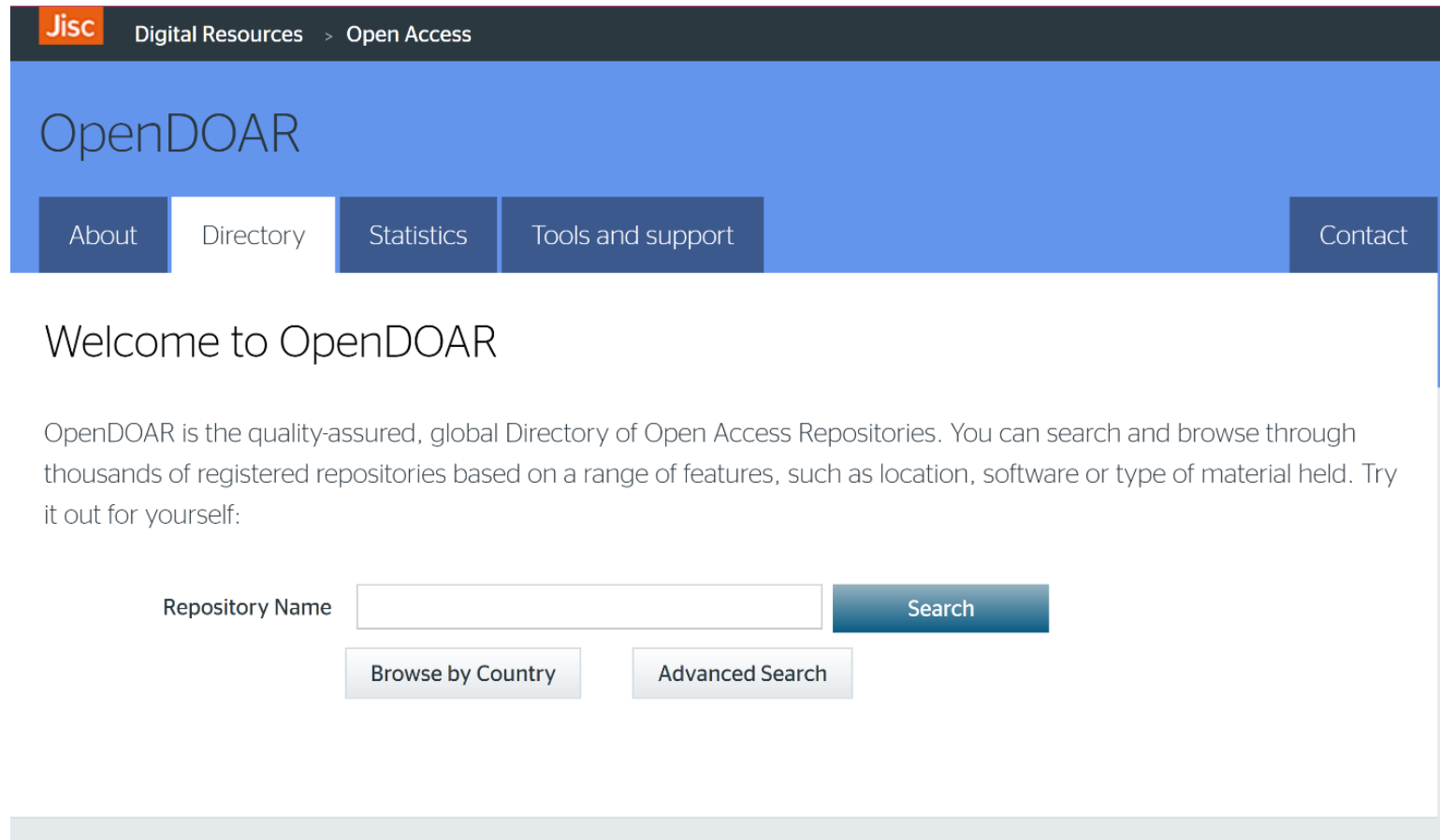
DOAJ - Directory of Open Access Journals



The screenshot shows the DOAJ website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the DOAJ logo (three overlapping red and orange shapes) and the text "DOAJ OPEN GLOBAL TRUSTED". To the right of the logo are links for "SUPPORT", "APPLY", and "SEARCH". Below the navigation bar, there are links for "SEARCH", "DOCUMENTATION", and "ABOUT". On the right side, there is a "LOGIN" link. The main content area features the heading "DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS" and the sub-heading "Find open access journals & articles." Below this, there are radio buttons for "Journals" (selected) and "Articles". A search bar is present with a dropdown menu set to "In all fields" and a yellow "SEARCH" button. Below the search bar, there are five statistics: "80 LANGUAGES", "134 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED", "13,590 JOURNALS WITHOUT FEES", "20,444 JOURNALS", and "9,998,433 ARTICLE RECORDS". On the right side of the page, there is a decorative graphic consisting of a grid of stylized, overlapping shapes in various colors (gray, red, yellow, green).

Activity: Search for OA Journals in there subject arears – identify those that would be used by your researchers at your universities/ institutions – *for CAS & SDI*

OPENDOAR



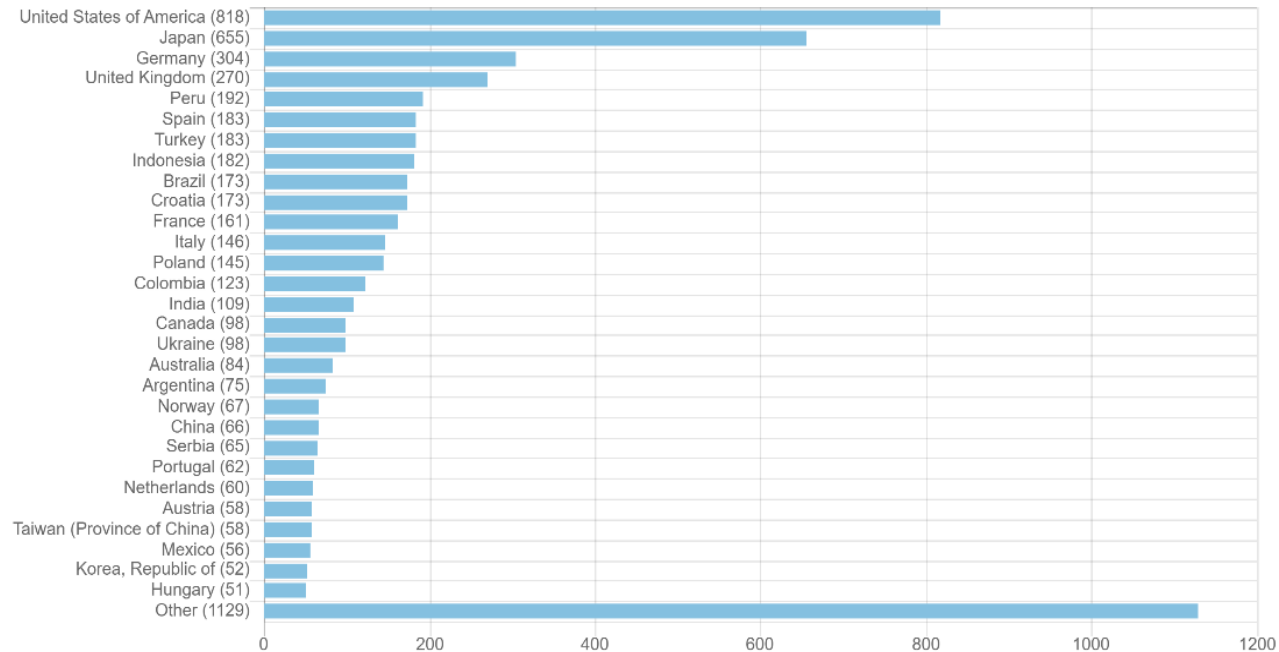
The screenshot shows the OpenDOAR website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Jisc logo and the text "Digital Resources > Open Access". Below this is a blue header with the "OpenDOAR" title. A secondary navigation bar contains buttons for "About", "Directory", "Statistics", "Tools and support", and "Contact". The main content area begins with the heading "Welcome to OpenDOAR" followed by a paragraph: "OpenDOAR is the quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. Try it out for yourself:". Below the text is a search form with a text input field labeled "Repository Name", a "Search" button, and two additional buttons: "Browse by Country" and "Advanced Search".

Activity: Participants to search for OA-IR and find out which ones are available for Uganda, and those for Africa – as well their institutions

OPENDOAR STATISTICS

An overview of the data held in OpenDOAR

Repositories by Country



Activity: In groups, comment about the statistics in OpenDoar

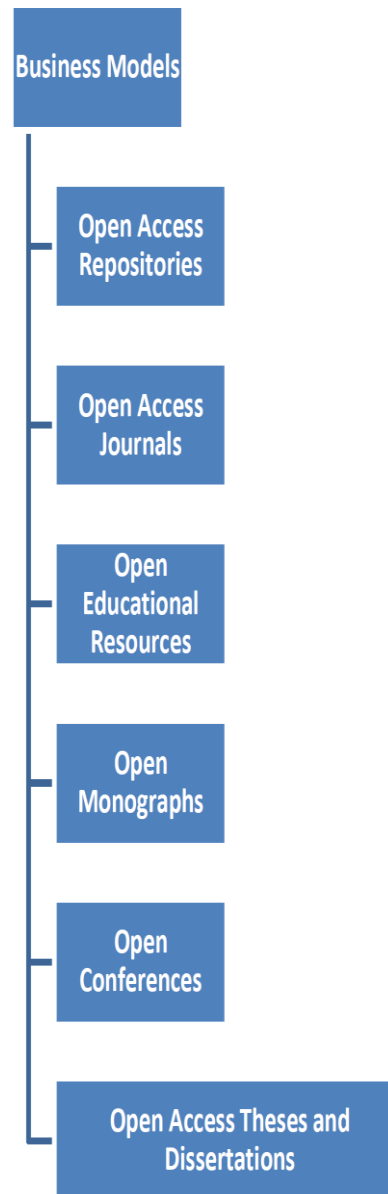
Predatory OA Journals

- APC (Article Processing Costs)
- Checks and balances to restrict operations of predatory OA journals
 - Strict inclusion criteria at DOAJ and OASPA
 - Beall List (ScholarlyOA.com) provides alerts to scholarly communities about potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Arguments Against OA and Responses

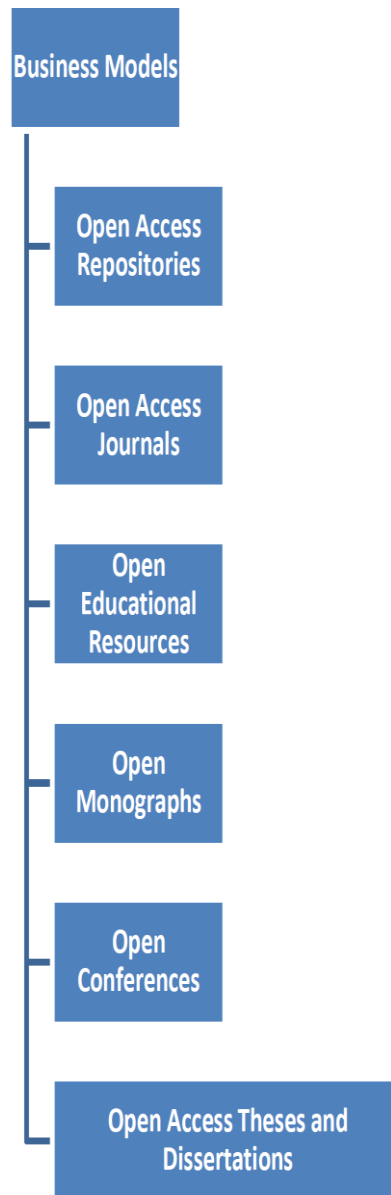
Arguments Against Open Access	Responses
OA journals don't have exhaustive or in-depth peer reviewing process.	COPE and OASPA-accredited OA journals follow very exhaustive and in-depth peer reviewing process, comparable with traditional non-OA scholarly journals.
Peer reviewing is not satisfactory enough to validate scientific findings matching existing standards and methodologies.	Peer reviewing is highly satisfactory in many journals, particularly which are having high rate of citations or altmetrics. These journals have comparable academic rigour while accepting papers.
Academic rigour in OA journals is not proven.	Academic rigour is proven when an OA journal becomes a high ranking journal in a specialized or specific scientific discipline, or, when the journal receives high rate of citations/ altmetric score.
APC (article processing charge) is major hurdle in getting published in OA journals.	Some studies indicate that only a handful of OA journals accept APC from prospective authors. Others don't accept an APC from the authors. Many of them don't consider APC as main source of revenue. On the other hand, toll-access journals charge a print or online subscription fee – unaffordable to many institutions in the developing as well developed nations.

Open Access Business Models



- a. OA repositories provide access to a mixed kind of resources, whereas some gateways or portals are available for dissemination of specific kind of resources.
- b. Open Educational Resources (OER) have special role to supplement lifelong learning, continuous education, vocational education and distance learning.
- c. Massive Online Courses (MOOCs),
- d. Open Textbooks and Open Courseware are also associated with global deployment of OER.

Open Access Business Models



- a. Some publishers now have been publishing OA books and OA monographs utilizing author's pay model, receiving an APC from authors for publishing such books or monographs.
- b. OA books and monographs can be searched from the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) - <http://www.doabooks.org>.
- c. An open source software – the PKP Open Conference Systems (OCS - <http://pkp.sfu.ca/ocs/>) is available from the Public Knowledge Project, helping organizers of scholarly conferences with a free web publishing tool
- d. ETD (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) repositories. An international organization - the Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) promotes the adoption, creation, use, dissemination and preservation of electronic theses and dissertations.
- e. Many of the ETD and OA repositories are indexed in the OAlster - <http://oaister.worldcat.org>

Long-Term Preservation Models

Presently, two major long-term preservation programmes are available to academic libraries, researcher institutions and scholarly publishers

- [LOCKSS](http://www.lockss.org) - <http://www.lockss.org>

❖ **Video 1:** Why Libraries Should Care About LOCKSS (4.0 mn)



- [CLOCKSS](#) - Preserving Scholarship for Future Generations

❖ **Video 2:** How a worm showed us the way to open science



[participants will be asked to watch this video]