



International Federation of
Library Associations and Institutions

Open Access – a movement in progress

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Open Access Repositories

- Two main types of repositories:
 - Institutional repositories
 - Disciplinary (or subject) repositories
- Often labeled as the GREEN ROAD towards open access





Institutional Repositories

- **An Institutional Repository** is:
- an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating - in digital form - the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a university or research institution –
- including materials such as research journal articles (preprints) or (postprints), theses and dissertations, but it might also include other digital objects such as course notes or learning materials.
- The main objectives for having an institutional repository are:
 - to provide open access to institutional research output by self-archiving it;
 - to create global visibility for an institution's scholarly research;
 - (source: Wikipedia)





Disciplinary repositories

- **A Disciplinary repository** is a collection containing works or data associated with these works of scholars in a particular subject area. The repository can be online and accept work from scholars across institutions in contrast to institutional repositories. The collections can include academic and research papers.
- A disciplinary repository generally covers one broad based discipline, with contributors from many different institutions supported by a variety of funders.
- Disciplinary repositories can also act as stores of data related to a particular subject, allowing documents along with data associated with that work to be stored in the repository.

– (source: Wikipedia)



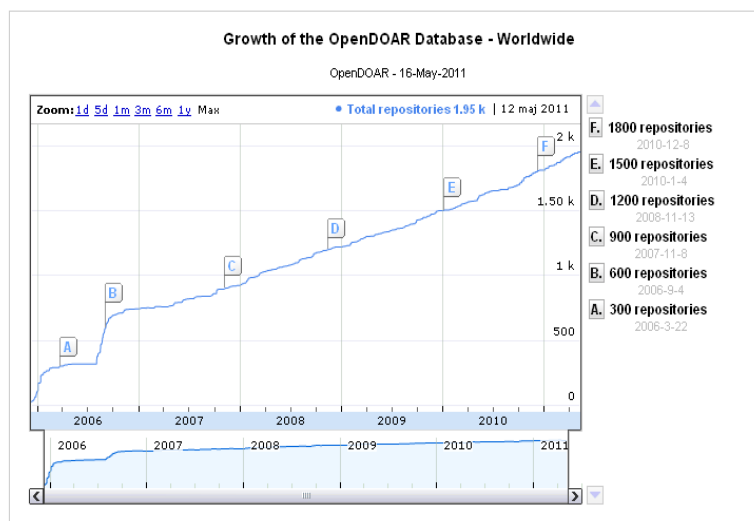


Current numbers – May 2011

- Institutional repositories: 1605
- Disciplinary repositories: 221
- Growth: 20% year on year since 2007
 - (source: www.openoar.org)
- The majority of repositories are run by librarians and libraries



Growth of the OpenDOAR Database - Worldwide



This graph shows the growth of the OpenDOAR Database up to its present size. In reality, a few repositories have been removed from the database, often because they have been replaced with something new. The deletions are not reflected in this graph, but we believe that their effect would be insignificant.

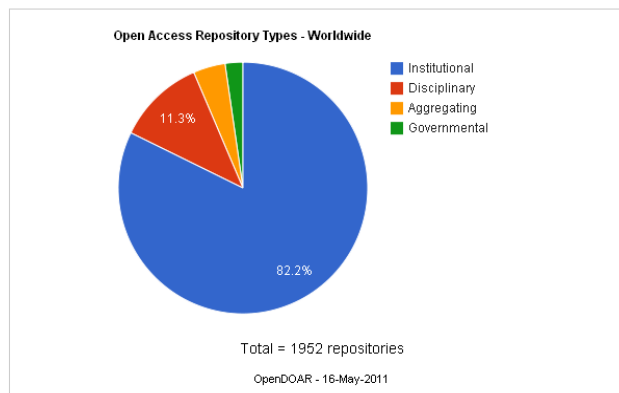
The shape of the chart in 2006 reflects the work of OpenDOAR rather than the growth of the number of actual repositories. A backlog of new records built up while the database was being redeveloped during mid-2006, and clearing this backlog created the step in the graph. The chart better represents the true growth in the number of repositories from 2007 onwards.

[Show embedding code](#)

[Show legacy chart and embedding code](#)



Open Access Repository Types - Worldwide



Further Explanation of Repository Types

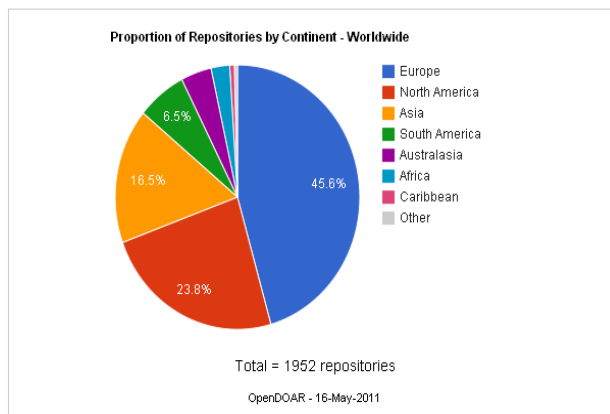
Undetermined	A repository whose type has not yet been assessed
Institutional	An institutional or departmental repository
Disciplinary	A cross-institutional subject repository
Aggregating	An archive aggregating data from several subsidiary repositories
Governmental	A repository for governmental data

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[Show legacy chart and embedding code](#)



Proportion of Repositories by Continent - Worldwide



This chart is based on the number of repositories in each Continent. However, some organisations have two or more repositories - over 20 in some cases - and this arguably skews the results.

For a different viewpoint, please see the equivalent chart for [Repository Organisations](#), in which each organisation only counts once, regardless of how many repositories it hosts.

For further data, please see the corresponding [table of repositories](#) sorted by country.

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[Show legacy chart and embedding code](#)



Open Access policies (mandates)

- **Institutional Mandates:** 120
- **Sub-Institutional Mandates:** 32
- **Funder Mandates:** 48

— (source: roarmap.eprints.org)



ROARMAP

[Home](#) | [About](#) | [Browse by Country](#) | [Browse by Type](#)

[Login](#) | [Create Account/Register Policy](#)

[Search](#)
[Advanced Search](#)

ROARMAP: Registry of Open Access Repository Material Archiving Policies

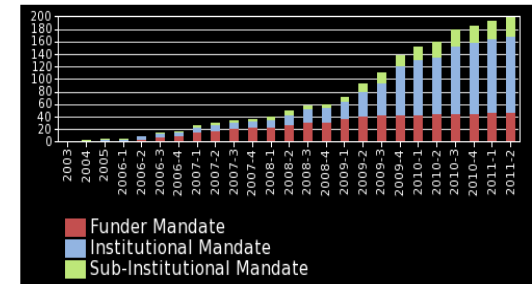
[Atom](#) [RSS 1.0](#) [RSS 2.0](#)

[Register your Institutional Open Access Mandate HERE](#)

(Please also register your Institutional Repository in [ROAR](#) if not yet registered)

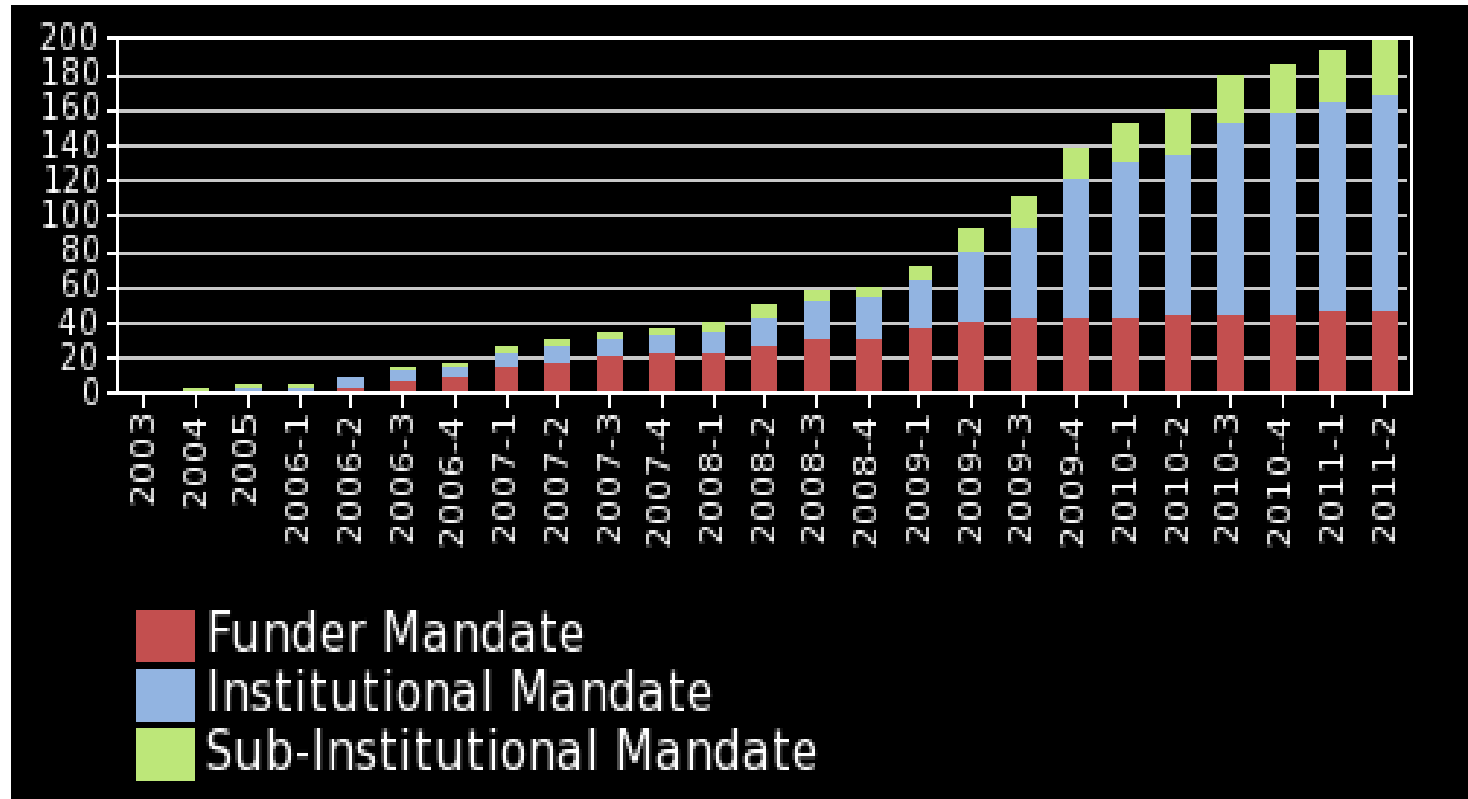
Total Mandates to Date (by type)

Institutional Mandates (120) Proposed Institutional Mandates (5)
Sub-Institutional Mandates (32) Proposed Sub-Institutional Mandates (3)
Multi-Institutional Mandates (1) Proposed Multi-Institutional Mandates (5)
Funder Mandates (48) Proposed Funder Mandates (8)
Thesis Mandates (76)



COUNTRY	INSTITUTION(s) or FUNDER(s)	REPOSITORY URL(s)	Policy details
Australia	Queensland University of Technology	http://eprints.qut.edu.au/	Policy details
Australia	University of Tasmania: School of Computing	http://eprints.comp.utas.edu.au/	Policy details
Australia	University of Tasmania	http://eprints.utas.edu.au/	Policy details
Australia	Australian Research Council	http://leven.comp.utas.edu.au/AuseAccess/pmwiki.php?n=GeneralUniPolicies	Policy details
Australia	National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)	http://leven.comp.utas.edu.au/AuseAccess/pmwiki.php?n=GeneralUniPolicies	Policy details
Australia	Charles Sturt University	http://bilby.unilinc.edu.au:8881/R?func=search&local_base=GEN01-CSU01	Policy details
Australia	Macquarie University	http://www.researchonline.mq.edu.au	Policy details
Australia	University of Southern Queensland	http://adt.cauq.edu.au/memberinformation/mandatorysites/	Policy details
Australia	University of Central Queensland	http://adt.cauq.edu.au/memberinformation/mandatorysites/	Policy details
Australia	Griffith University	http://adt.cauq.edu.au/memberinformation/mandatorysites/	Policy details

Rapid increase in mandates





Open Access Journals

- **Open access journals** are scholarly journals that are available online to the reader without financial, legal or technical.
- Some are subsidized, and some require payment on behalf of the author.
- Open access journals (and monographs) is often labeled as the GOLD ROAD towards open access





Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org)



Free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals, covering all subjects and many languages

- Search
- Browse
- Suggest a journal
- About
- Support DOAJ!
- Statistics
- Contact

- Journals added last 7 days
- Journals added last 30 days

- Open Access info
- For publishers

Journals

Search journals

Articles

More than one word in a field will be treated as phrase.

 All Fields

and or not

 All Fields

Search articles

NEWS

18/4 2011: DOAJ listed as one of 20 Useful Specialty Search Engines for College Students

28/3 2011: DOAJ is launching a new user interface!

23/6 2010: OA-barometer 2009 published. 20% of peer-reviewed articles across all disciplines are now freely available.

News Archive

DOAJ AS OF TODAY

6511 journals

2873 journals searchable at article level

569503 articles



Open Access Journals

- **Peer-reviewed scholarly journals**
- **As of today:**
 - 6514 journals listed**
 - 2873 journals searchable at article level**
 - 569503 articles**
- **Growth during 2010: 1488 journals**





Open Access Journals

- The diversity of open access journals is similar to the diversity of traditional subscription based journals
- High impact/low impact





Open Access Monographs

- Experiments and projects aiming at developing sustainable models for publishing of scholarly peer reviewed monographs are emerging





Summarizing

- The open access concept and the open access movement has gained momentum.
- The number of open access mandates, repositories and open access journals are increasing very quickly.



Summarizing

- There is a massive dissemination of open access scholarly content taking place via harvesting protocols, robots and search engines providing visibility, readership and impact
- But there is still lots of work to do!





International Federation of
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Part two





IFLAs approach to open access

- The mission of libraries is to enable individuals, groups and communities to create knowledge (in the widest sense of the concept) and thus improve society.
- Free unlimited access to information is a prerequisite for libraries to fulfil this mission





IFLAs approach to open access

- Universal and equitable access to information is vital for the social, educational, cultural, democratic, and economic well-being of people, communities, and organizations.



IFLAs approach to open access

- The predominant model of scholarly publishing (the subscription or reader pay model) is unfair, inefficient and unsustainable.
- Open access constitutes promising developments that can improve societies.





The role of libraries in open access

- Libraries have from the outset been the driving force in the open access movement and have:
 - educated faculty and administrators about scholarly communication
 - partnered with faculty to set up OA repositories
 - helped faculty and students to deposit their research outputs
 - provided support in research data curation and sharing
 - helped scholarly publishers to publish OA journals and books
 - worked with educators to produce open educational resources





Partnering

- In order to avoid duplication of efforts IFLA will establish partnerships with and provide support to organizations and initiatives that are promoting open access, such as (incomplete list):
 - SPARC (US, Europe, Japan), OASPA, DOAJ, COAR, EiFL, EOS, UNESCO





Working with the IFLA members

- IFLA will work with its membership in:
- Promoting open access in national policies
- Stimulating to promote OA in their communities
- Enriching local and national information infrastructure in order to stimulate OA
- Providing assistance in the work for national policies regarding OA
- Providing advocacy material and practical guidelines





Finale

- IFLA call on all organizations working for the promotion of open access to knowledge to come together and join forces in order to overcome the still existing problems and challenges.

