Open Access: The Global Scene

Panelists:
Shimelis Assefa†
Abebe RorissaΩ
Krystyna K. Matusiak†
Daniel Gelaw Alemneh‡

Moderator: Dr. Sam Hastings
Open Access and Scholarly Communication

• The Open Access movement is transforming scholarly communication

• While the notion of Open Access to scholarly information is not new, various factors, including federal mandates for sharing the products of federally funded research drive scholars to rethink traditional scholarship models.

• There's been some concerns, questions, and misconceptions about intellectual property and Copyrights, predator publications, and other issue.
Scholarly Communication and Copyrights

Understanding five basic copyrights:

● Distribute

● Reproduce

● Create derivatives

● Display

● Perform your copyrighted works.
New Distribution Models

Copyrights can be affected when:

- Making your work open access
- Utilizing Creative Commons licenses
- Depositing your work in a repository.
Creative Commons Licenses

● **Attribution**: [CC BY]
  - The most accommodating as long as they credit you
  - Recommended for maximum dissemination and use

● **Attribution-ShareAlike**: [CC BY-SA]
  - New creations under the identical terms

● **Attribution-NoDerivs**: [CC BY-ND]
  - Passed along unchanged and in whole

● **Attribution-NonCommercial**: [CC BY-NC]
  - Let others build upon your work non-commercially

● **Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike**: [CC BY-NC-SA]
  - Attribution + NonCommercial + ShareAlike

● **Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs**: [CC BY-NC-ND]
  - The most restrictive of our six main licenses.
National and International Initiatives

• **COAPI** brings together representatives from North American universities with established faculty open access policies and those in the process of developing such policies.

• **SPARC** is an international alliance of academic and research libraries working to create a more open system of scholarly communication.
National and International Initiatives: Repositories by Continent

Source: (Pinfield et al., 2014: http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/76839/15/wrro_76839.pdf)
National and International Initiatives: Repository Types

![Bar Chart]

- Institutional: 1800
- Disciplinary: 200
- Aggregating: 100
- Governmental: 50

Source: (Pinfield et al., 2014: http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/76839/15/wrro_76839.pdf)
Open Access Publishing Policies

• **SHERPA/ROMEO** : - provides a searchable database with summaries of permissions that are normally given as part of each publisher's copyright transfer agreement.

• **DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS (DOAJ)** :- aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content.
Emerging Trends in University Academic Presses

• In a world that links knowledge with economic growth, building an indigenous knowledge base and the ability to publish and disseminate local/national or regional academic books and journals critically important.

• Traditional university academic presses worldwide are undergoing transformation in the current digital and open environment.

• Open Access and digital libraries development offer cost effective and sustainable alternative. Many academic publishers around the world have begun to experiment with new publishing models.
Publishing when it matters

African Minds is an open access, not-for-profit publisher. African Minds publishes predominantly in the social sciences and its authors are typically African academics or organisations. African Minds offers innovative approaches to those frustrated by a lack of support from traditional publishers or by their anachronistic approach to making research available. At African Minds, the emphasis is less on the commercial viability of publications than on fostering access, openness and debate in the pursuit of growing and deepening the African knowledge base.
About us

The LPC is an independent, community-led membership association. The purpose of the LPC is to support an evolving, distributed range of library publishing practices and to further the interests of libraries involved in publishing activities on their campuses.

The LPC was founded with seed support from the Educopia Institute and participating libraries. The LPC is an Affiliated Community of the Educopia Institute.

What is library publishing?

The LPC defines library publishing as the set of activities led by college and university libraries to support the creation, dissemination, and curation of scholarly, creative, and/or educational works.

Generally, library publishing requires a production process, presents original work not previously made available, and applies a level of certification to the content published, whether through peer review or extension of the institutional brand.

Based on core library values and building on the traditional skills of librarians, it is distinguished from other publishing fields by a preference for Open Access dissemination and a willingness to embrace informal and experimental forms of scholarly communication and to challenge the status quo.
UNT LIBRARIES SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING SERVICES

The UNT Libraries provide services to help members of the UNT community disseminate the results of their research:

- information related to scholarly communication in general
- Scholarly Open Access E-Journal Support: a hosting service for journals based at UNT
- UNT Scholarly Works: a repository for UNT faculty and staff to deposit the results of their research, whether published elsewhere or not
- UNT Data Repository: a central archive for the research datasets of UNT scholars

In addition, the UNT Libraries Scholarly Publishing Services offers:

- Eagle Editions: publishing works of scholarship from the UNT community
- Editors’ Roundtable: supporting members of the UNT community in their publishing endeavors
- individual consultations about publishing projects (please contact us for more information)

For works published under Eagle Editions and other publishing projects, we maintain a roster of freelancers and vendors providing editing, design, and other services. Please see our call for freelancers and vendors.

We gladly accept donations, which are eligible for deduction from US federal income taxes according to IRS guidelines, to help offset the cost of publishing the results of research at UNT.
KEY PROVISIONS OF THE UNT OPEN ACCESS POLICY

• UNT Community Members are expected to take advantage of new technologies to increase access to their scholarly works among scholars worldwide, educators, policymakers, and the public.
• UNT Community Members are committed to disseminating, as widely as possible, the results of their scholarly activities.
• As a public research university, UNT recognizes and values its responsibility to the larger society. Scholarly products - the innovations, scholarship, and creative endeavors of its faculty, and the education provided to its students - benefit the communities the university serves.
• Increased access and visibility of the scholarship serve UNT Community Members' interests by promoting greater reach and impact, and the University's and its community members' status and reputation are enhanced when the scholarship is easily discoverable and accessible.
• UNT Libraries play an essential role in providing broad access to community members' scholarly works and ensuring long-term stewardship and preservation of these works.
Denton Declaration: An Open Data Manifesto: 
http://openaccess.unt.edu/denton-declaration

DENTON DECLARATION: AN OPEN DATA MANIFESTO

INTRODUCTION

On May 22, 2012 at the University of North Texas, a group of technologists and librarians, scholars and researchers, university administrators, and other stakeholders gathered to discuss and articulate best practices and emerging trends in research data management. This declaration bridges the converging interests of these stakeholders and promotes collaboration, transparency, and accountability across organizational and disciplinary boundaries.

DECLARATIONS

Open access to research data is critical for advancing science, scholarship, and society.

Research data, when repurposed, has an accretive value.

Publicly funded research should be publicly available for public good.

Transparency in research is essential to sustain the public trust.

The validation of research data by the peer community is an essential function of the responsible conduct of research.

Managing research data is the responsibility of a broad community of stakeholders including researchers, funders, institutions, libraries, archivists, and the public.
Denton Declaration: OA Manifesto

PRINCIPLES

1. Open access to research data benefits society, and facilitates decision making for public policy.
2. Publicly available research data helps promote a more cost-effective and efficient research environment by reducing redundancy of efforts.
3. Access to research data ensures transparency in the deployment of public funds for research and helps safeguard public good will toward research.
4. Open access to research data facilitates validation of research results, allows data to be improved by identifying errors, and enables the reuse and analysis of legacy data using new techniques developed through advances and changing perceptions.
5. Funding entities should support reliable long-term access to research data as a component of research grants due to the benefits that accrue from the availability of research data.
6. Data preservation should involve sufficient identifying characteristics and descriptive information so that others besides the data producer can use and analyze the data.
7. Data should be made available in a timely manner, neither too soon to ensure that researchers to benefit from their labor, nor too late to allow for verification of the results.
8. A reasonable plan for the disposition of research data should be established as part of data management planning, rather than arbitrarily claiming the need for preservation in perpetuity.
9. Open access to research data should be a central goal of the lifecycle approach to data management, with consideration given at each stage of the data lifecycle to what metadata, data architecture, and infrastructure will be necessary to support data discoverability, accessibility, and long-term stewardship.
10. The costs of cyberinfrastructure should be distributed among the stakeholders — including researchers, agencies, and institutions — in a way that supports a long-term strategy for research data acquisition, collection, preservation, and access.
11. The academy should adapt existing frameworks for tenure and promotion, and merit-based incentives to account for alternative forms of publication and research output including data papers, public data sets, and digital products. Value inheres in data as a standalone research output.
12. The principles of open access should not be in conflict with the intellectual property rights of researchers, and a culture of citation and acknowledgement should be cultivated rigorously and conscientiously among all practitioners.
13. Open access should not compromise the confidentiality of research subjects, and will comply with principles of data security defined by HIPAA, FERPA, and other privacy guidelines.

INTENTIONS

In our professional interactions at meetings, on review panels, conferences, teaching, etc. we will advocate the following positions:

1. A culture of openness in research.
2. A federated model of archiving data to enable discoverability, transparency, and open access.
3. A robust and sustainable funding regime for research data management infrastructure (technical, policy, and human resources).
4. The development and adoption of metadata standards for research data.
5. Long-term access to data that supports published research outputs.
6. Support for researchers in negotiations with publishers to allow open access to research in repositories.
7. Recognition of researchers’ intellectual property in data and scholarly research outputs.
Sample Language in CVs

• I support the Open Access movement and will endeavor to ensure that all of my research is available online, free of charge, to readers in all nations. As a humanist, I believe I have a responsibility to make my scholarship available as widely as possible, and to advocate on behalf of others who wish to share their work beyond the academy.

• I pledge that I:
  – will not give free labor, including editing, peer review, or consulting to closed access, or Gold OA journals.
  – will blog my work and post preprints whenever possible.
  – will publish only in Green OA or wholly OA journals.
  – will withdraw as an author if coauthors refuse to be open.
  – will work to educate my students and colleagues on the principles and value of Open Access for research, teaching, and learning in the humanities.
  – will support experimental modes of publishing and scholarly communication, including open peer review.
  – will advocate for the principles of Open Data as defined in the [Denton Declaration](http://openaccess.unt.edu/denton-declaration)
Thank You.
Daniel.Alemneh@unt.edu
References

http://www.africanminds.co.za/

Creative Commons (2014). *Creative Commons Licenses*. Retrieved October 29, 2014 from:  
https://creativecommons.org/licenses/

http://www.librarypublishing.org/

http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/76839/15/wrro_76839.pdf

http://openaccess.unt.edu/denton-declaration

http://www.library.unt.edu/scholarly-publishing