The Evolving Landscape of Scholarly Communication: Stakeholders’ Roles in a Global Ecosystem

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Outline

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Background

- **Open Access**: Provision of unrestricted online access to results/outputs of research & development such as publications, reports, journal articles, and data, through self-archiving and open access publications
Open Access (OA) Policies

• Encourage the provision of open access
  o Voluntary
  o Mandatory

• Address the routes
  o Green
  o Gold
  o Hybrid

• Specify the type of repository
  o Central
  o Disciplinary
  o Institutional
Basic Assumptions about Open Access

- Open Access leads to:
  - generation of more new ideas & discoveries
  - wider availability and accessibility of those ideas & discoveries
  - increased use of results of research & development
  - translation of research results (into practice)
  - improved education, economy, welfare, etc.
Policy Frameworks

- **Open Access Declarations:**
  - The Budapest Open Access Initiative
    - (Feb. 14, 2002)
  - The Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing
    - (Apr. 11, 2003)
  - The Berlin Declaration on Open Access
    - (Oct. 22, 2003)
  - The Lyon Declaration on Access to Information and Development
    - (Aug. 2014)
Policy Frameworks

- Open access mandates/policies by:
  - International organizations – UNESCO, World Bank
  - Governments – US (OSTP), EU (Horizon 2020), UK
  - Funding agencies - NIH
  - Institutions (academic, etc.) - several
  - Publishers – CHORUS

- Right policy and mandate, encourage participation
Institutional, multi-institutional, sub-institutional, and thesis mandates within the ERA and in selected countries

Stakeholders Roles and Levels of Influence

- Institutional
- State
- Country
- Regional
- International

- Funding
- Require
- Infrastructure
- Compliance
- Repositories

- Funding & budget support
- R&D Policies
- Require
- Compliance
- Larger/Wider scale Infrastructure

- R&D collaboration and consortium
- Larger/Wider scale Infrastructure

- Declarations & Statements
- Support
- Encourage
Right Policy Matter

Compliance Rate of Investigators Funded by the NIH

Voluntary (2004--2007) 5%

Mandate (2008--2013) 80%

http://www.sparc.arl.org/resource/emerging-open-access-policy-framework-us
Why (Right) Policy Matters

- “in China and Russia, where there are relatively low numbers of repositories, most of the repositories in existence are institutional. This means that the low number of repositories cannot be explained by a more centralized approach to repository development. In both cases then a combination of factors, including existing IT infrastructure, language, culture, policy, and funding, should be brought to bear to explain the current situation” (Pinfield et al., 2014)
Why (Right) Policy Matters

- Not all policies are created equal
- Mandates/Policies by governments and funding agencies “generally have a much wider coverage than institution-specific policies and also, because they often introduce meaningful incentives and sanctions, they are often more likely to create significant levels of change in author behavior” (Pinfield et al., 2014)
Individual commitments:

- 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.
Challenges for Developing Countries

2014 Global R&D Funding and Future Forecast

For the last 3 years, Pakistan's investment in R&D (as a percentage of GDP) stayed at 0.7%.
Long-Term Outlook for R&D Expenditures

Even if the historic stability of the U.S. and European commitment to research intensity (i.e., spending as a percent of GDP) continues, growth in China’s economy is likely to propel it to the top position in absolute R&D spending by the early 2020s.

Source: Battelle and R&D Magazine
Linkage Between R&D and National Priorities

Different Priorities Among Research Leaders

- **U.S.**
- **China**
- **EU30**

- Basic Research
- Applied Research
- Development

China places more emphasis on development, less on basic research.
Global Research Communication Infrastructure


At the Heart of Global Research and Education Networking

GÉANT Coverage
RedCLARA Network
EU-MEDCONNECT3 Network
TEIN Network
AfricaConnect - UbuntuNet Alliance
CAREN Network
SIIF-Afghanistan
Other REE Networks

GÉANT and partner networks enabling user collaboration across the globe

connect • communicate • collaborate
GÉANT is co-funded by the European Union within its 7th R&D Framework Programme.
Opportunities for Researchers from Developing Countries

- Open access collections are more inclusive than non-open access collections.
- Their coverage tends to be multidisciplinary and international.
- They provide more visibility for authors from developing countries than they would have gotten (because a significant number of journals from developing countries are not indexed in traditional databases).
- Any technology has greater impact in developing countries.
Opportunities …

- For open access to take off and flourish, especially in developing countries, institutions & governments need to:
  - Invest in R&D and open access infrastructure
  - Encourage a cultural change in academic & scientific communities (collaboration & sharing)
  - Create or formulate open access mandates and policies
  - Encourage all stakeholders to ensure compliance and policies implementations.
Opportunities …

- Registries such as ROARMAP (Registry of Open Access Repositories Mandatory Archiving Policies) can play a huge role by serving as:
  - Repositories and clearing houses for open access policies
  - Catalysts for creating a standard/uniform open access policy that applies across institutions, businesses, publishers, states, countries, and internationally
Emerging Trends Initiatives

- 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.

- Academic libraries are increasingly experimenting with new publishing models. Kevin will review this trend.
The Library Publishing Coalition

http://www.librarypublishing.org/

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.
An Example from UNT

http://www.library.unt.edu/scholarly-publishing
Eagle Editions fee structure

content

- Developmental Editing
- Substantive Editing
- Fact & Citation Checking
- Mechanical Editing

form

- Custom Cover Design
- Print Setup
- Indexing
- PDF Design & E-book Creation

Online Publishing (*required*)

- assignment of DOI
- light proofreading
- creation of title page and copyright page
- simple conversion to PDF
- archiving in UNT Digital Library
- adding to UNT Library Catalog and OCLC WorldCat
Thank you!

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