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The Next Information Revolution
Can Institutional Repositories and Open Access Transform Scholarly Communications?

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The Next Information Revolution – Can Institutional Repositories and Open Access Transform Scholarly Communications?

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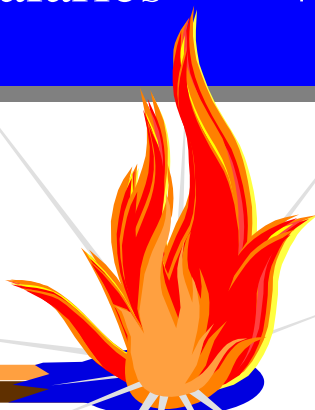
The Global Journals Problem

www.sparceurope.org

UK 1989-99

Journals unit cost +364%

Faculty salaries +60%



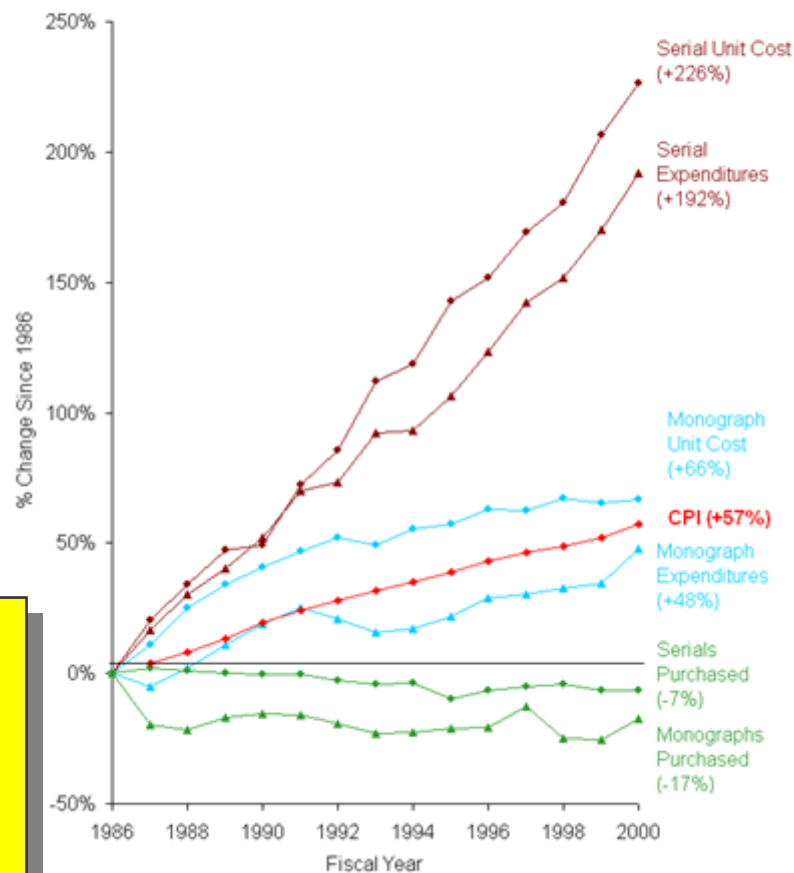
Australia 1986-98

Serials unit cost +474%

Serials expenditure +263%

Titles purchased - 37%

Graph 2
Monograph and Serial Costs
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2000





The Situation Today

- Dissatisfaction with the current scholarly communication model
- Even the wealthiest institution cannot purchase access to all the information that all of its researchers require
- Many publishers charge extra for online access – so causing more pressure on budgets
- Site-licenses and consortia deals have helped, but mainly in the richest countries



Past Library Strategies

- Journal cancellations & reduced book acquisitions
- Improved document delivery
- Cooperative collection development
- Consortial purchasing & national site licensing

The underlying problem persists.



Aggregated system

Scholarly publishing comprises four functions:

REGISTRATION Establishing intellectual priority	CERTIFICATION Certifying the quality/validity of the research	AWARENESS Assuring accessibility of research	ARCHIVING Preserving research for future use
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------

Current model:

- integrates these functions in journals



Unlocking opportunities

- Opportunities for **expanded access** and **new uses** offered by
 - ever-expanding networking
 - evolving digital publishing technologies and business models
- Better ways to handle increasing volume of research generated
- Technology offers the chance for research and library communities to take back control of scholarly communication



What are institutional repositories?

Essential elements

- *Institutionally defined*: Content generated by institutional community
- *Scholarly content*: preprints and working papers, published articles, enduring teaching materials, student theses, data-sets, etc.
- *Cumulative & perpetual*: preserve ongoing access to material
- *Interoperable & open access*: free, online, global



Why institutional repositories?

- **For the Individual**
 - Provide a central archive of their work
 - Increase the dissemination and impact of their research
 - Acts as a full CV
- **For the Institution**
 - Increases visibility and prestige
 - Acts as an advertisement to funding sources, potential new faculty and students, etc.
- **For Society**
 - Provide access to the world's research
 - Ensures long-term preservation of institutes' academic output



The Four Functions





Certification

- Certification gives:
 - Authors – Validation of their work (important for promotion and grant applications)
 - Readers – Quality filter
- Journals would provide peer review services for a sub-set of the material in the Institutional Repositories
- The journals would give a ‘quality stamp’ to the research presented in the Repositories
- Journals should be open access



Open Access

What is it?

Call for *free, unrestricted access* on the public internet to the literature that scholars give to the world *without expectation of payment*.

Why?

Widen dissemination, accelerate research, enrich education, share learning among rich & poor nations, enhance return on taxpayer investment in research.

How?

Use existing funds to pay for *dissemination*, not *access*.



Theory Into Practice - Institutional Repositories

www.sparceurope.org

- Eprints.org – Southampton produced software
- D-Space – MIT
- CDSWare – CERN

- SHERPA – UK
- DARE – The Netherlands

- SPARC Resources –
(<http://www.arl.org/sparc/core/index.asp?page=m0>)



Theory Into Practice - Institutional Repositories

www.sparceurope.org

Australia National University

Universite de Montreal

Aalborg University

Universitat Essen

Universitat Stuttgart

Utrecht University

Lunds Universitet

CERN

National University of Ireland

University of Bath

University of Glasgow

University of Nottingham

California Digital Library

Caltech

MIT

Academy of Sciences, Belarus



Theory Into Practice - Open Access

www.sparceurope.org

SPARC open access journal partners:

- *Algebraic and Geometric Topology*
- *BioMed Central*
- *Documenta Mathematica*
- *Calif. Digital Library eScholarship*
- *Geometry & Topology*
- *Journal of Insect Science*
- *Journal of Machine Learning Research*
- *New Journal of Physics*



Theory Into Practice

- Open Access

- Two new journals from the Public Library of Science
 - *PLoS Biology* and *PLoS Medicine*
- Indian Academy of Sciences has made their 11 journals available free online
- Lund Directory of Open Access Journals (<http://www.doaj.org/>) – about 350 peer-reviewed open access journals



What Libraries Can Do

Self-archiving:

- Maintain institutional repository.
- Help faculty archive their research papers, new & old, digitizing if necessary.

Open-access journals:

- Help open access journals launched at your institution become known to other libraries, indexing services, potential funders, and potential readers.



What Libraries Can Do

- Make sure scholars at your institution know how to find open access journals and archives in their fields. Set up tools to allow them to access these.
- As open access journals proliferate, and as their usage and impact grow, cancel over-priced journals that do not measure up.
- Engage with Government agencies regarding mergers
- Familiarize yourself with the issues – see *Create Change* at <www.createchange.org>.
- Support SPARC Europe to multiply your effort.



Theory Into Practice

- Building Momentum

- Increasing numbers of libraries are taking on role of hosts for institutional repositories
- More open access journals prove the feasibility of the business model
- Increasing awareness of authors of need to retain their publishing rights
- Increasing awareness amongst funding bodies of publishing issues
- Entry level for new players reduced
- Membership of SPARC Europe increasing



Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition

- Formed in 2002 under the auspices of LIBER following the success of SPARC (launched in 1998 by the US Association of Research Libraries)
- Encourages partnership between libraries, academics, societies and responsible publishers
- Currently focused on STM, but coverage expanding
- Has over 50 members and is growing
- By acting together the members can influence the future of scholarly publishing



SPARC Europe: Linking Advocacy & Action

www.sparceurope.org



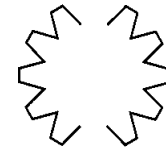
SPARC
ALTERNATIVE

- Alternative vehicles for editorial boards
- Head-to-head competition with high-priced journals



SPARC
SCIENTIFIC
COMMUNITIES

- Broad-scale aggregation, integration
- Community control of broad channels
- Collaboration among scientists/societies and institutions



SPARC
LEADING EDGE

- Innovative business models
- Alternatives to institutional subscription-based journal economy



Measures of Success

- SPARC supported projects are financially viable and significantly less expensive
- SPARC supported products are attracting quality authors and editors
- New players have entered the STM marketplace (SPARC partners and others)
- Created an environment where editorial boards are emboldened to take action
- STM journal price increases have moderated
- New models are gaining acceptance



Create Change!

www.sparceurope.org

“Although the battle is being fought over subscription prices, what is really at stake...is the scientific process itself.”

New York Times, Dec. 8, 1998

“ An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. ”

Budapest Open Access Initiative, Feb. 14, 2002

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