

Transition to Open Access and its Implications on Grey Literature Resources

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**GL 18 Conference, Leveraging Diversity in Grey Literature
November 28-29, 2016, The New York Academy of Medicine
New York, USA**

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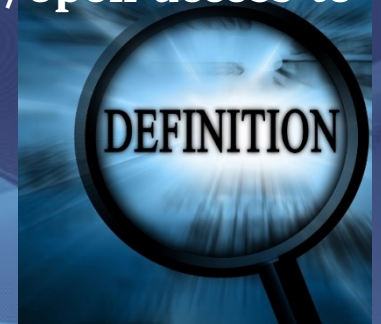
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Open Access Definition

- Open Access is “unrestricted, online access to scholarly research publications (including books, monographs and non-traditional research materials) for reading and productive re-use, not impeded by any financial, organisational, legal or technical barriers”.

open access

(<http://www.scienceurope.org/policy/working-groups/open-access-to-scientific-publications/>)



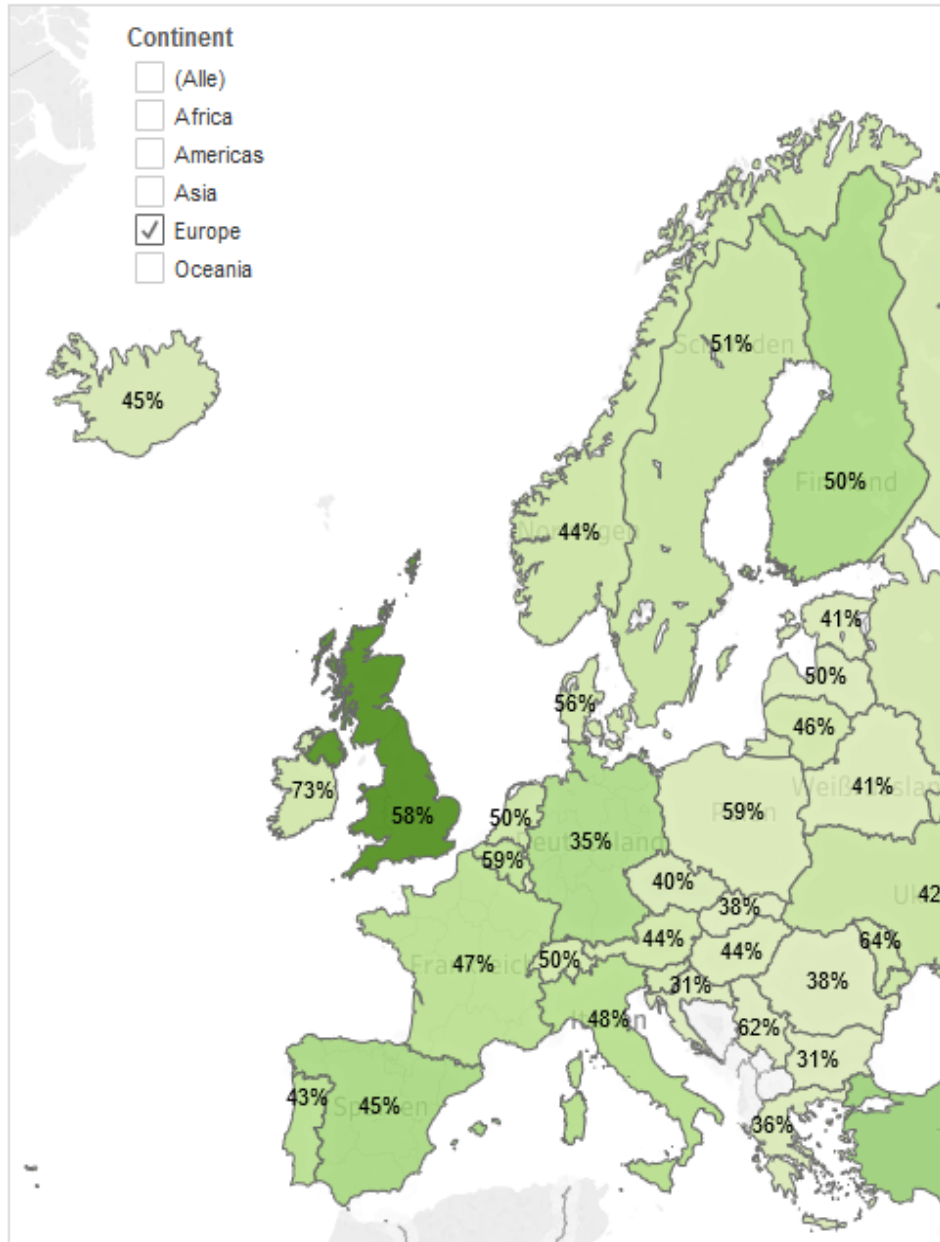
Open Access Policies

- Budapest Open Access Initiative, February, 2002
- Berlin Declaration on Open Access, October 2003
- Policy Guidelines for the Development and Promotion of Open Access by Alma Swan, commissioned by UNESCO, 2012
- Science Europe Principles on Open Access to Research Publications, April 2013
- ROARMAP (The Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies)
- Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science, April 2016

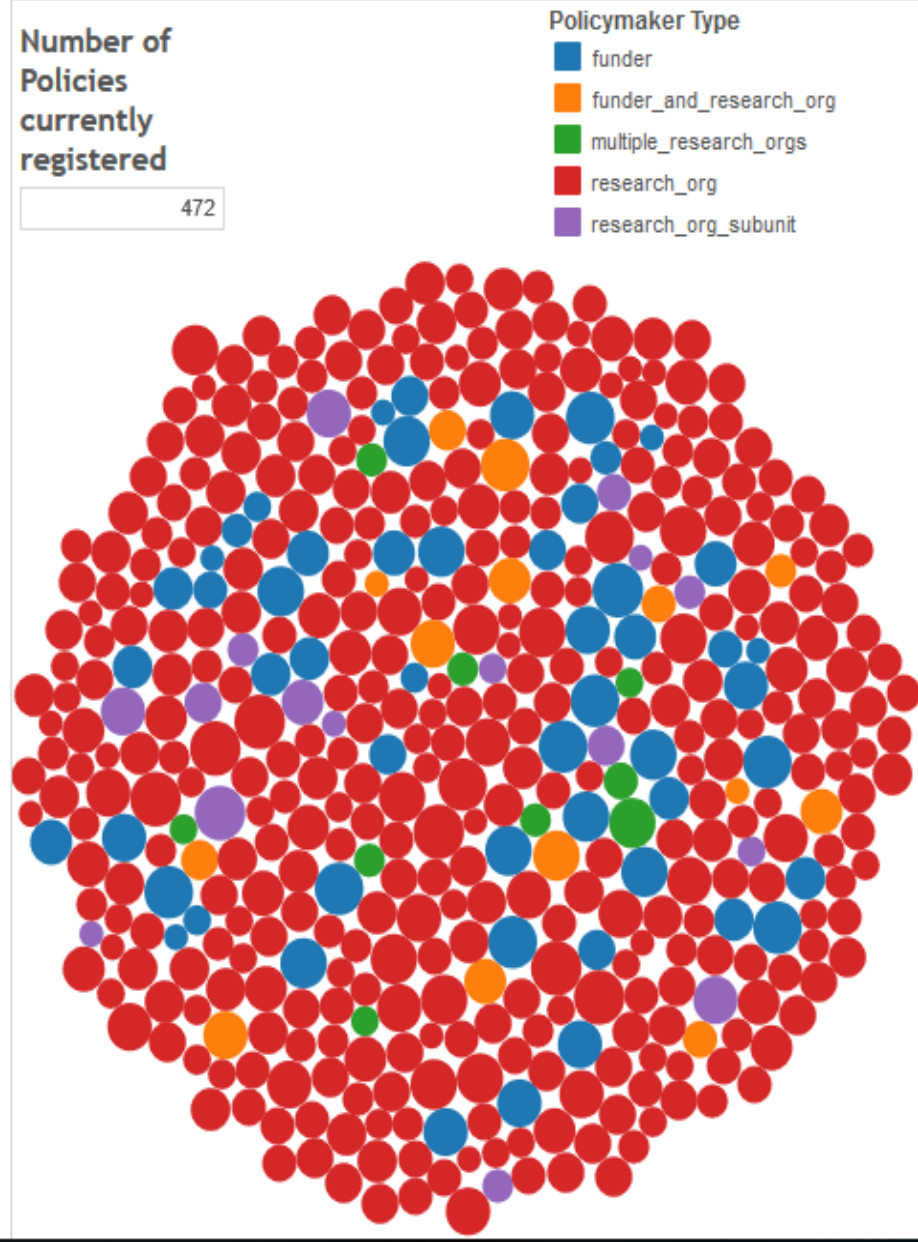


Alignment to the Horizon 2020 Open Access Policy

Average alignment to H2020 by country



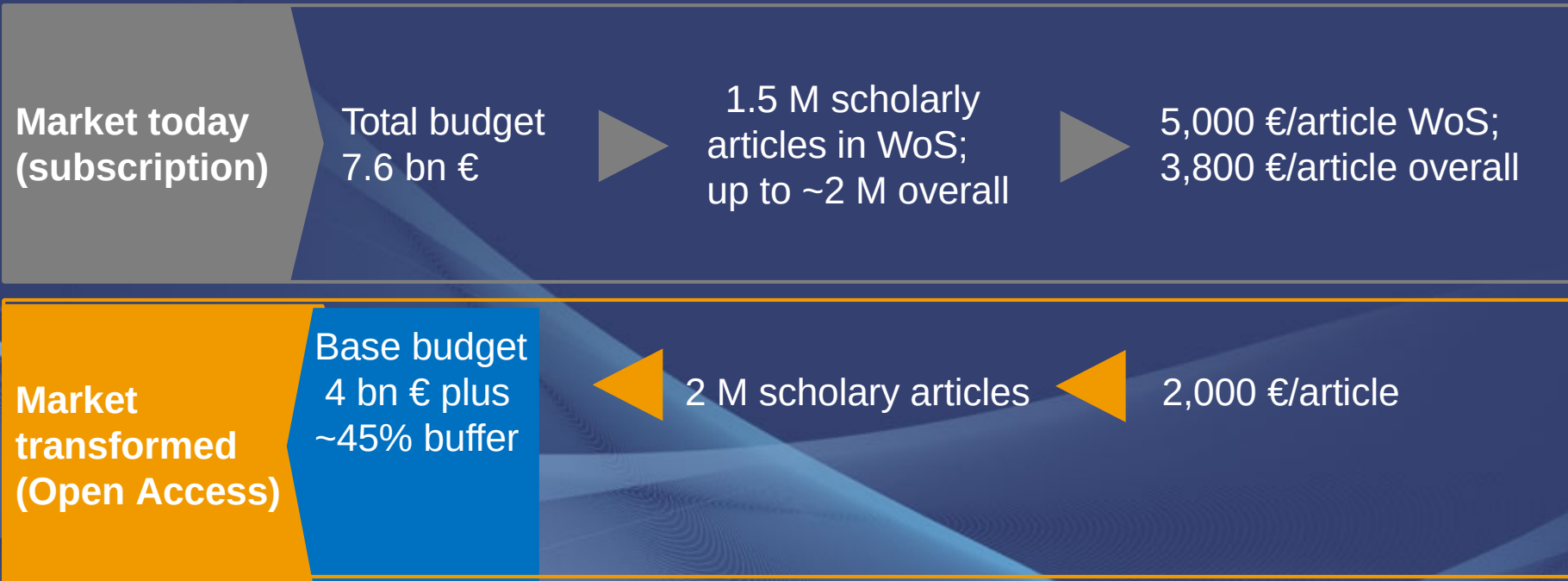
Alignment to H2020 by individual policy



Transition to Open Access – Global view

The global scholarly journal market and its financial dimensions

Scenario of transformation based on current global operating numbers per year

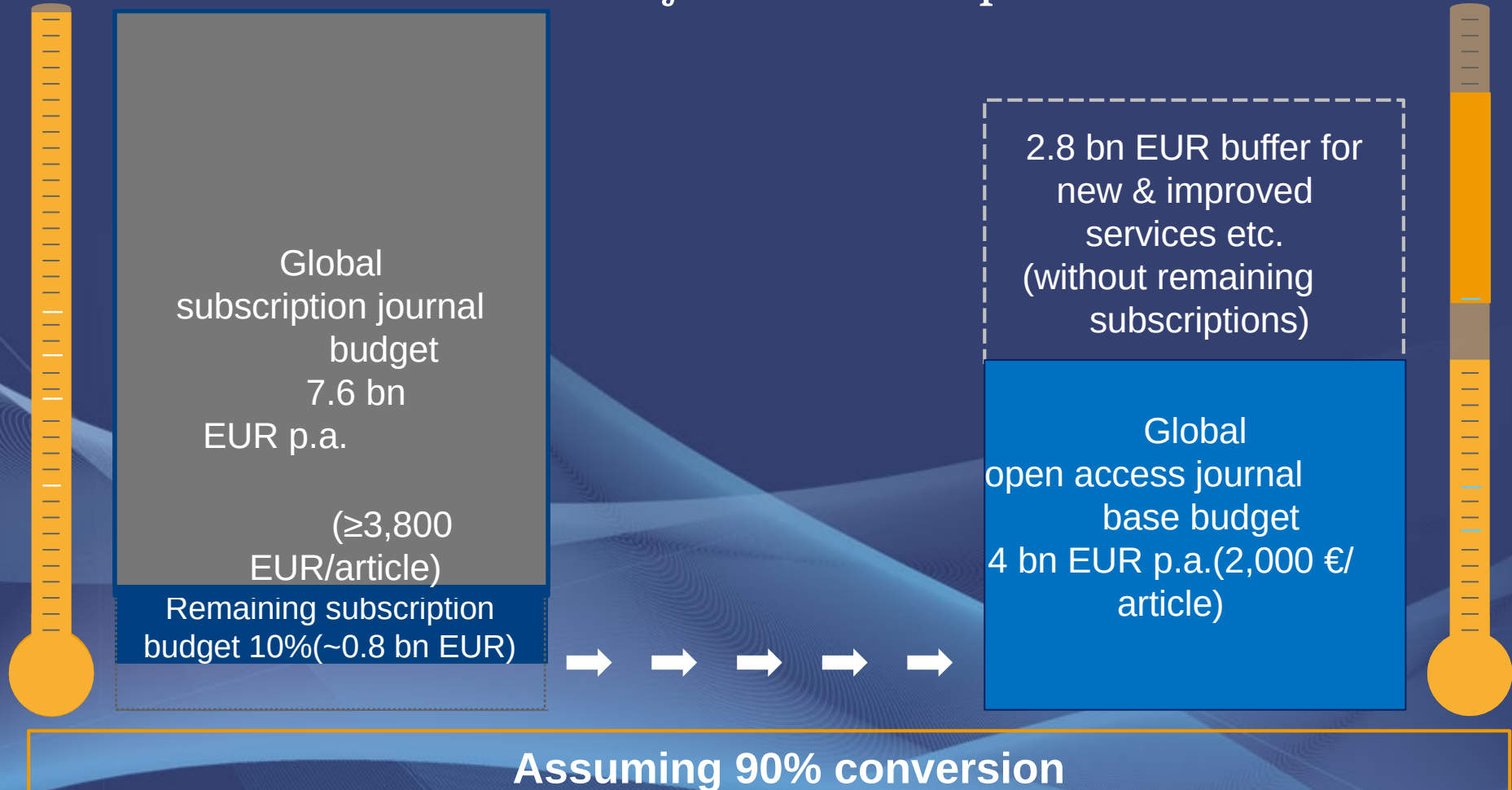


based on realistic APC expectations
available for new & improved services, remaining subscriptions etc.

An OA transformation seems to be possible without financial risks

Transition to Open Access – Global level view

Transformation means re-allocation of budgets and conversion of journals and processes



Assuming 90% conversion

Transition to Open Access in Austria

- Open Access Deals
- Austrian Experience
- Austrian Academic Library Consortium
- Austrian OA Policy



Austrian Academic
Library Consortium



Austrian Academic Library Consortium (KEMÖ) in a Nutshell

- Established in 2005
- Coordination of acquisition, licensing and administration of databases and electronic journals
- 58 Members: 18 state universities, 8 private universities, 18 universities of applied studies and 14 research organisations
- More than 60 products administrated through the Consortium
- **Open Access** one of the major objectives

Open Access Deals in Austria

- Royal Society of Chemistry: Gold for Gold (since 2013)
- Institute of Physics: Offsetting Deal (2014-2016)
- Taylor & Francis: Offsetting Deal (2014-2016)
- SCOAP3 (2014-2016)
- Springer Compact: Read and Publish (2016-2018)
- Sage: Reduction of APC (2016-2018)
- Wiley, Elsevier: (2017-2019), in progress

Role of Grey Literature

Grey literature should not be thought of as strictly 'literature', but rather as grey 'resources' as it can encompass many different formats depending on the discipline (Bichteler, 1991; Tyndall, 2008)

Grey literature provides access to a broad range of information and often contains new ideas (Simkhada, 2004)

We, the signatories to this declaration, call for increased recognition of grey literature's role and value by governments, academics and all stakeholders, particularly its importance for **open access** to research, **open science**, innovation, evidence-based policy, and knowledge transfer (Pisa Declaration, 2014)

Open Access Databases

DOAJ



DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS

Open DOAR



OpenDOAR

The Directory of Open Access Repositories

Sherpa Romeo



SHERPA/ROMEIO

OAPEN



open
Open Access
Publishing in European Networks

OAFindr



OAFindr

Conclusions

- OA publications have citation advantages resulting from open accessibility of scholarly results formerly only available in closed access
- OA guarantees faster communication and usage of scientific results
- OA promotes transparency and public insight into scientific outcomes
- Including Grey Literature Resources in OA Databases will increase the visibility and usage of GL
- GL metadata standards and protocols will offer proper infrastructure for improved quality, persistence and higher usability

Thank you for your attention!