

Open Access Korea, Phase 1: 5 years on

Dec., 8-9, 2014
Hyekyong Hwang, Seonheui Choi, Hyesun Kim
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information(KISTI)

Contents

- Project Overview
- Project Outcomes and Activities
 - OAK Institutional Repositories
 - OAK Portal
 - OAK Central
 - Research on Public Access Policy
 - Other Promotional Programs and Activities
- Discussions

OAK(Open Access Korea) Project

Project Overview

- Purpose
 - Facilitating knowledge sharing globally through Open Access
 - Sharing of Domestic Knowledge Information an d Developing Advanced Information Environme nt by Promoting OA Movement in Korea
- Project period
 - 5 Years : March 2009-February 2014

OAK(Open Access Korea) Project

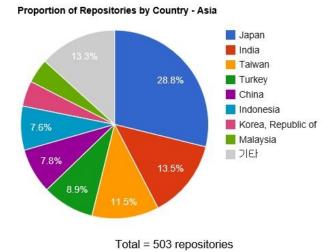
- Implementing Agency
 - Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information(KISTI)

- Immediate Objectives
 - -Promoting open access movement in Korea
 - Green road : Guiding, developing and diffusing of institutio nal repositories
 - Gold road: Leading scholarly societies and publishers to de claration on open access journals and developing a XML bas ed open access journal publishing system

OAK Institutional Repositories

Through this project, 23 IRs were developed at sel ected universities, research institutes, public librari es in Korea and have been being operated since the n.

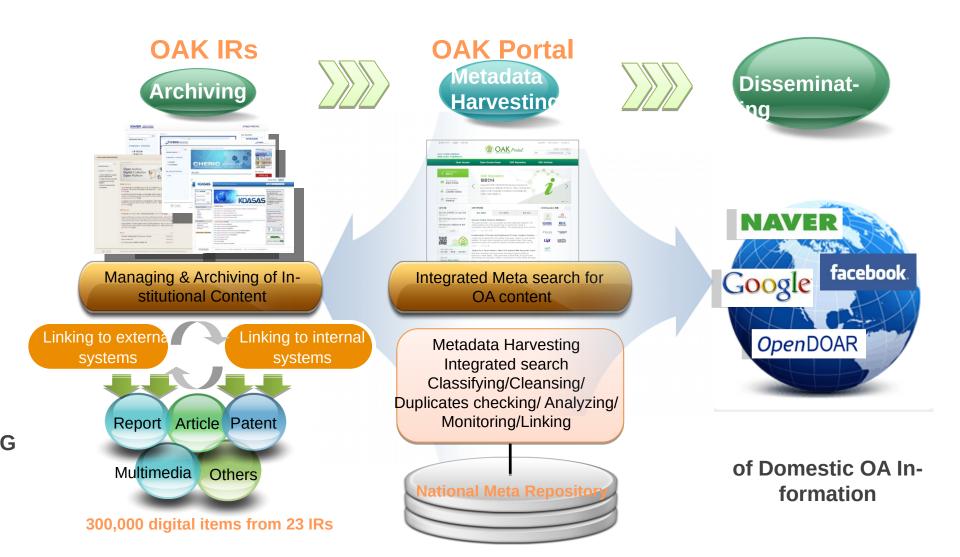
- Diffusing IRs based on Dspace.
- Developed OAK IR open source package
- Special group with OAK repository members
 - Information sharing and cooperation
 - Education and seminars



OpenDOAR - 28-Oct-2014

OpenDOAR Repositories by Korea : 7th in Asia http://www.opendoar.org/>

IR Content Archiving & Dissemination Process



An OAK Portal

- which is a search platform for the contents collected f rom those 23 IRs, was developed and has been being operated.
 - It holds about 300,000 items of contents(journal articles, m onographs, multi-media etc.) by now.
- Please visit http://oak.go.kr

OAK Central

- One of the prominent outputs of the project, is the digital archive for about 25 peer-reviewed, Korean open access journals.
 - Constructing full-text according to PMC DTD 3.0
 - Developing a work-bench, a semi-automatic tool to convert a PDF file to an XML file
- It contains about 2,979 XML based full-text article s including figures, tables and references
- Exposure to Google, NaverKoreaScience
- See http://central.oak.go.kr



•Research on Public Access Policy

- -KISTI studied on 'public access policy to research outcome s funded by government' for two years from 2010-2011
 - •Investigated Korean policy and legislative system for the p ublic access to research outcomes
 - •Investigated public access policies of foreign countries
 - •Analyzed interest and relationship among stakeholders including researchers, universities, learned societies, and DB c ompanies.
 - •Prepared a draft bill for public access in Korea

Other promotional programs and activities

- Videos available for explaining about OAK and relate d activities (See video at http://goo.gl/7oFld)
- Related educational program has been launched
- Has hosted both domestic and international meetings a nd conference under the theme of OA every year
- An expert committee for OAK has been organized and held the several meetings during the project
 - 20~30 members from government, institutes, universities an d DB companies interested in open access.
 - Workshops or seminars to discuss topics on open access.

Discussions

Gold OA

- Understanding of OA awareness is still early stage in KOREA
- Structurally difficult promoting OA, since it has a lot of stakeholders; authors, publishers, libraries, funder s, aggregators, information providers
- Private DB companies having business of informatio n services are strongly against OA movement
- Participating in SCOAP3 on behalf of Korean scienti fic libraries in order to improve accessibility to HEP journals, but we are still develop cost reduction scen arios for SCOAP3 in KOREA.

Discussions

• Green OA

- In spite of national and systematical supports, the number of OA IRs was about 23 institutions
 - There has been very slow growth of OA IRs
 - Copyright issues/plagiarism risks/internet security
 - -Conflicts with the publishers/societies after sharing in the IR
- Institutional Written Mandates or Guidelines/Policies are NOT yet established for operations of IRs
 - Several IRs have policies of internal use only
- −Most of IRs are operating by the libraries
 - Cooperation between related internal functional departments, s uch as the computer team, and research office are needed