


# **Turning the Open Access Policy of ETH Zurich into action**

**A possible example for RomDoc?**

What is „Open Access“?

# Opinions about „Open Access“



Open access means bad quality.



Open access is something new -  
I don't take part in it.



Open access publications  
are cited more frequently



Open access means  
free access.



Open Access is legally problematic.



Open access is cheap.



Simplifies the interdisciplinary and  
international collaboration.



Open access is not useful for the scientists.

# Definition of Open Access (OA)?

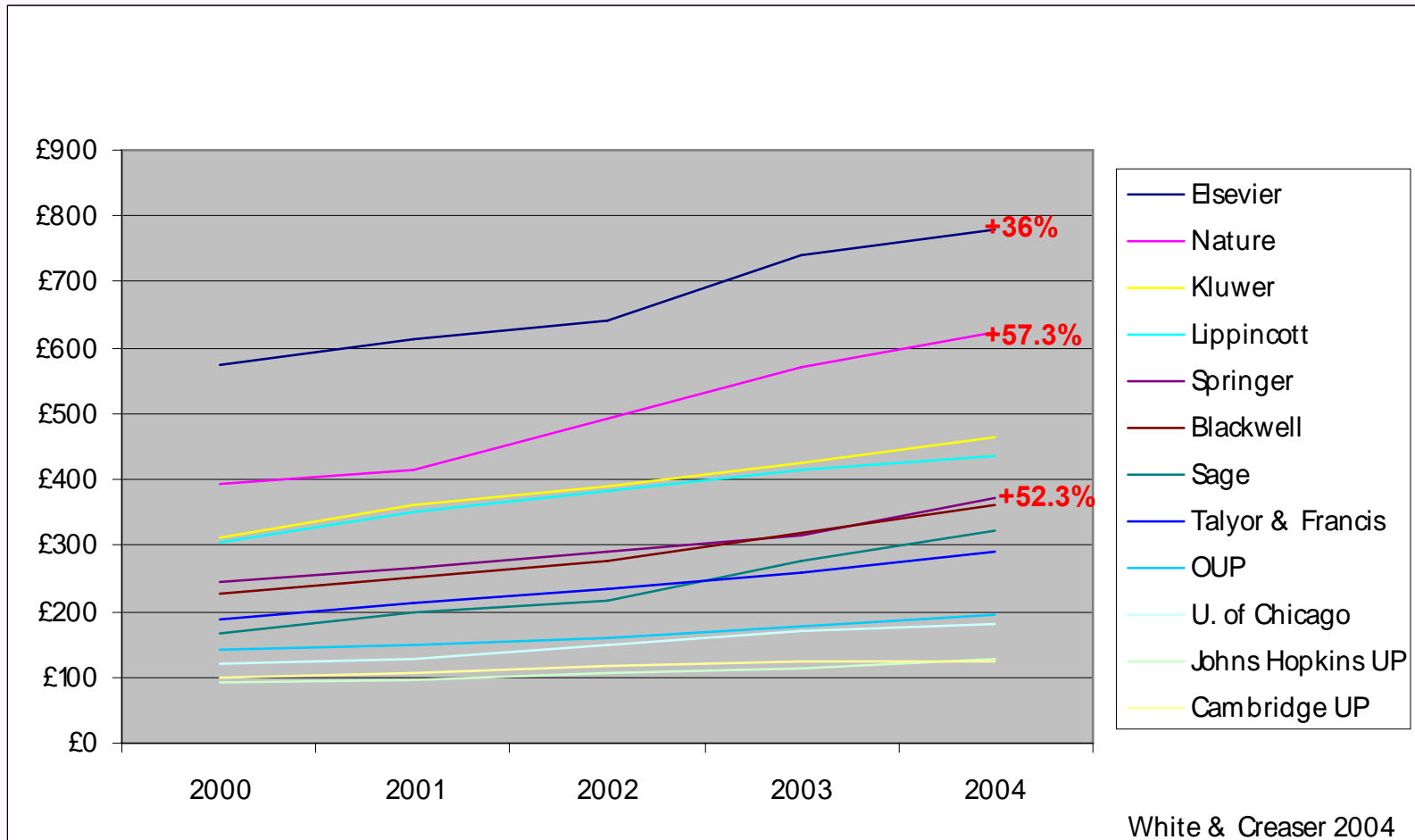
## Definitions from a variety of perspectives:

- ❖ OA content is free of charge for all users with an internet connection (removing price and entry barriers)
- ❖ OA is a cost-effective way to disseminate and use information
- ❖ OA focuses on academic research
- ❖ OA does not mean that peer review is bypassed
- ❖ OA operates within the current legal framework of copyright law
- ❖ OA is a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community

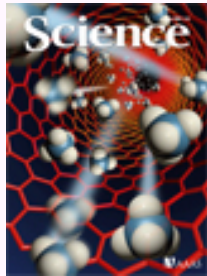
# Reasons for the open access movement

- ❖ *developments in the sciences (in particular growing journal prices; publishers' monopoly etc.)*

# Median Journal Prices – all subjects (2000-2004)



# Journal prices und impact



Science

\$

$\wedge$   
 $=$



\$



**Impact Factor:  
31.853**



Journal of Ornithology

$\wedge$   
 $=$



**Impact Factor:  
0.146**

# Reasons for the open access movement

- ❖ developments in the sciences (in particular growing journal prices; publishers' monopoly etc.)
- ❖ *decreasing or at least stagnating acquisition budgets*



# Acquisition budgets of German libraries (million Euro)

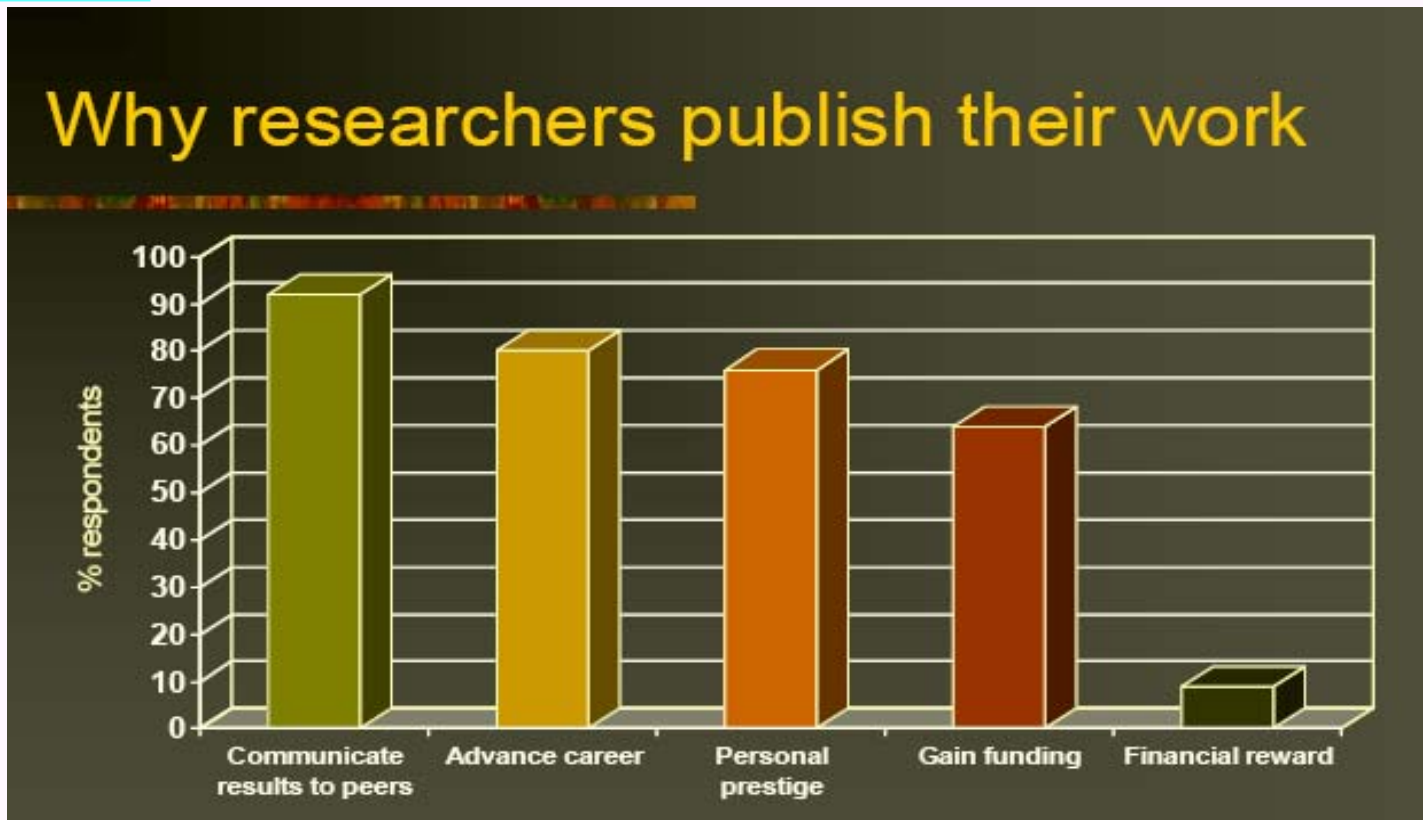
<b>year</b>	<b>Academic libraries</b>	<b>University libraries</b>
1999	229	160
2000	230	160
2001	246	174
2002	230	166
2003	222	163
2004	223	160
2005	222	163

# Reasons for the open access movement

- ❖ developments in the sciences (in particular growing journal prices; publishers' monopoly etc.)
- ❖ Decreasing or at least stagnating acquisition budgets
- ❖ *increase of (online) available information; fast growing number of scientists; „publish or perish“*

# The scientist's career (I)

as author



Source: Author behaviour, Alma Swan, Key Perspectives LTD, 2005

# The scientist's career (II)

as reader

- ❖ immediate access to current scientific information
- ❖ access to information of high quality

# Reasons for the open access movement

- ❖ developments in the sciences (in particular growing journal prices; publishers' monopoly etc.)
- ❖ decreasing or at least stagnating acquisition budgets
- ❖ increase of (online) available information; fast growing number of scientists; „publish or perish“
- ❖ *IT-developements (e.g. internet)*
- ❖ *changing user behaviour / changing user needs*

# Open Access: aims and challenges

- ❖ free access to scientific information on the internet (free of charge and without entry barriers)

➡ maximizing the impact

- ❖ guarantee of quality
- ❖ guarantee for long term access

➡ **as a result, several initiatives were founded**

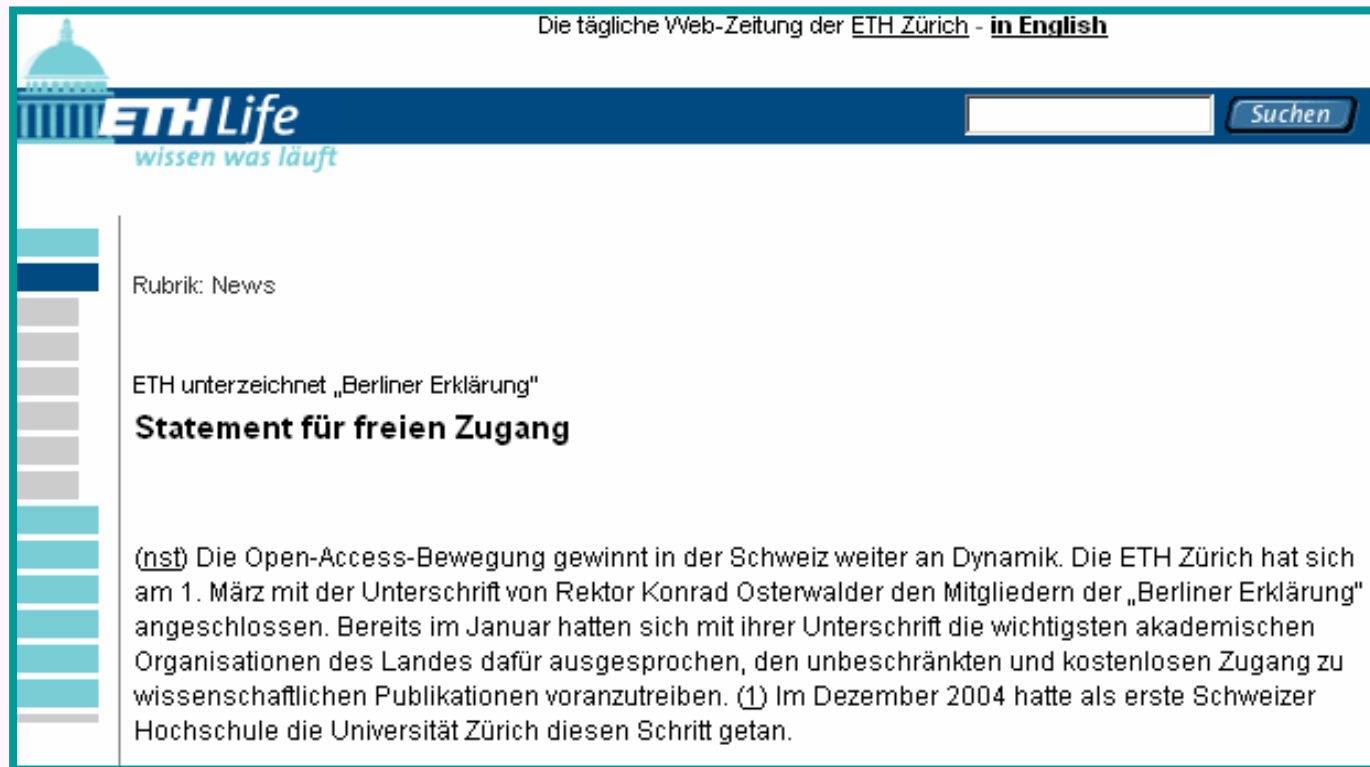
**Berlin Declaration on Open Access to  
Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities**

October 2003

**Signees in CH:**

- ETH Zürich
- University of Zürich
- SNSF, CRUS etc.

# Statement for a free access to information as a starting point for further activities






March 6, 2006

# Possible strategies for realizing open access

- ❖ the „golden road“
- ❖ the „green road“
- ❖ *What about „grey“ literature?*



# Possible strategies for realizing Open Access

Open Access		
gold	Open access publishing through open access publishers („golden road“)	<b>Open access publishers</b> 
green	Self archiving of peer reviewed manuscripts („green road“)	<b>Institutional repositories</b> 
grey	„grey“ literature	

# Realization process at ETH Zurich

## Definition of the Open Access Policy

*The ETH Zürich signed the “Berlin Declaration” on March 1, 2006 . It is the policy of the ETH Zürich to maximise the **visibility, usage and impact** of their research output by **maximising online access** to it for all would-be users and researchers worldwide. Therefore the ETH Zürich*

- 1. recommends to **deposit electronic copies of all research papers** that have been accepted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal (post-prints), theses and other scientific research output (monographs, reports, proceedings, videos etc.) into the institutional repository “**ETH E-Collection**”, if there are no legal objections;*
- 2. encourages their researchers to **publish in a suitable Open Access Journal** where one exists; the ETH Zürich will **cover the publication costs**, if any.*



**This will be published on ROARMAP (= Registry of Open Access Repository Material Archiving Policies)**

# Realization strategies and processes for Open Access at ETH Zurich (I)

Basic requirements are

- ❖ technical infrastructure (document server)
- ❖ formal and subject cataloguing of documents

# Realization strategies and processes for Open Access at ETH Zurich (II)

## Contributions of

❖ *publishers: What do they have to allow?*

# Publishers: What do they have to allow?

- ❖ publishers have to allow the presentation of electronic fulltexts
- ❖ 76% of the publishers on the so-called SHERPA-RoMEO list allow (in one or the other format) the self- archiving  
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>



- ❖ authors have to make contracts with the publishers

[http://www.open\\_doar.org/](http://www.open_doar.org/) (> 800 archives)

## Switzerland

- **École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)** - <http://www.epfl.ch/>
  1. **Infoscience - École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (Infoscience)**  
<http://infoscience.epfl.ch/>
- **Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich (ETH Zurich)** - <http://www.ethz.ch/index>
  1. **Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule E-Collection (ETH E-Collection)**  
<http://e-collection.ethbib.ethz.ch/>

# Realization strategies and processes for Open Access at ETH Zurich (II)

## Contributions of

- ❖ Publishers: What do they have to allow?
- ❖ *What about the authors? What do they have to do?*

# What about the authors? (I)

- ❖ *there have to be fixed regulations for authors within an university*

# Fixed regulations for authors: example (I)

- ❖ obligation for scientists to publish their articles (also!) in the university's repository

New Proposal for an amendment to the author's contract with the publisher:

„ETH Zurich has the right to make the article publicly available on the internet at the time of publishing (alternatively three or six months after publishing of the article)“.



# Fixed regulations for authors: example (II)

- ❖ Adaption of the existing delivery regulation for doctoral theses

new Proposal:

„...the graduate students are requested to deliver to the rectorate 4 print copies and the corresponding electronic file of the accredited thesis.

The copies are delivered as follows:

- 1 copy and the electronic file to the ETH-Bibliothek
- 1 copy to the examiner and the co-examiner
- 1 copy to the national library“

## What about the authors? (II)

- ❖ there have to be fixed regulations for authors within an university
- ❖ *marketing and active support for the authors by the ETH-Bibliothek*

# What about the authors? (I)

- ❖ there have to be fixed regulations for authors within an university
- ❖ marketing and active support for the authors by the ETH-Bibliothek
- ❖ *financial contributions to authors for publishing in open access journals (<http://www.doaj.org> (> 2.500 journals) (= „golden road“)*



# Example for the „golden road“ at ETH Zurich



may 2005:

**ETH-Bibliothek becomes a member of *BioMed Central***

→ the authors don't have to

pay publishing fees

# the possible future of Open Access

- ❖ the impact of Open Access to scientific publishing will increase on a medium-term
- ❖ co-existence of the traditional publishing industry and Open Access publishers
- ❖ the science libraries (universities) will more and more take over publishing activities („university press“)
- ❖ the science libraries will more and more become deposits for electronic documents

**Muṭumesc!**