

A Service Model for Green Open Access in Finland - Why, What and How?

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Three ways to open access

- ▶ Gold OA: Open access journals, which may or may not charge a publishing fee.
- ▶ Hybrid OA: Subscription based journals, where authors can buy their own articles open access.
- ▶ Self-archiving, also known as **green open access**, refers to the practice of depositing articles in an institutional repository or a subject repository. An embargo period is usually needed.

Why Green Open Access?

The Finnish perspective

- ▶ In May 2016 the European Union announced that "all scientific articles in Europe must be freely accessible as of 2020"
- ▶ Also Finland has set its goals for open access: 60 % OA in 2017, 90 % in 2020.
- ▶ In Finland all researchers are encouraged (forced) to publish in journals listed in Finnish Publication forum
How many *open access journals* do you think there are listed in Finnish Publication forum?

Why Green Open Access?

- ▶ Publication forum

 - Level 3 (the highest level): 1,5 % OA-journals

 - Level 2: 1,3 % OA-journals

 - Level 1 (the lowest): 4,5 % OA-journals

There is **absolutely no way** that Finland could in any way base it´s development of open science in gold open access!

Even though Finland has made hybrid OA deals with Taylor & Francis and Sage, and maybe one day with Elsevier too...

Not to mention what these deals would cost us.

Why Green Open Access?

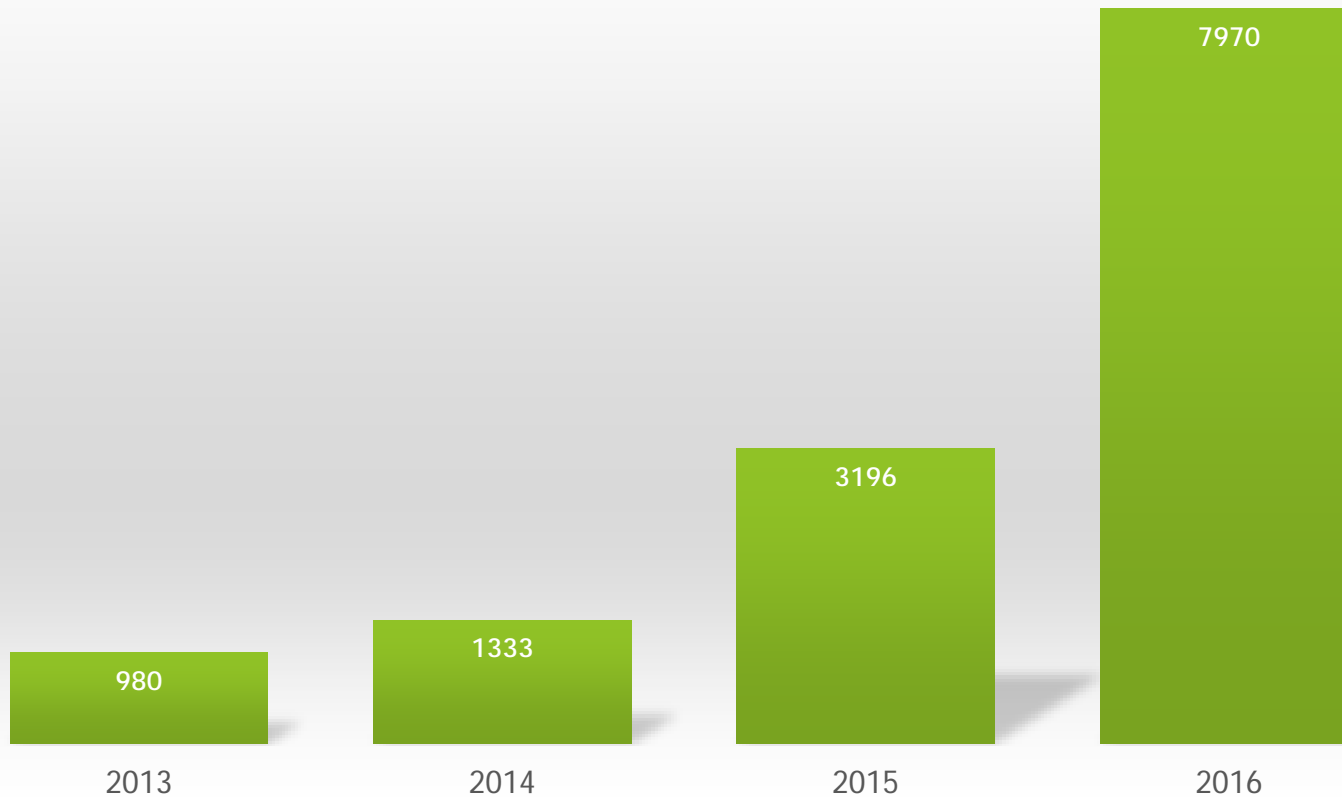
- ▶ Of course we have to support OA-publishing and Gold OA, but alone these are not a solution ... to anything.
- ▶ Unless we make a total change of paradigm in scientific publishing, we'll need green open access (self-archiving) because: it's cheap, it's efficient, it's easy, it doesn't require (almost) anything from researchers, it gives tools for evaluating research output, and because it gives common good for everybody.

Who's business is green open access?

- ▶ Term *self-archiving* hints that it is the author, who should take care of green OA.
- ▶ BUT we believe it is not ...
- ▶ University libraries are the key players and librarians should take care of everything.
- ▶ Authors just take care of their files.
- ▶ Our experience suggest that in order to succeed, practices of green OA need to be centralized.

Situation in Finland

Green OA in Finland 2013-2016

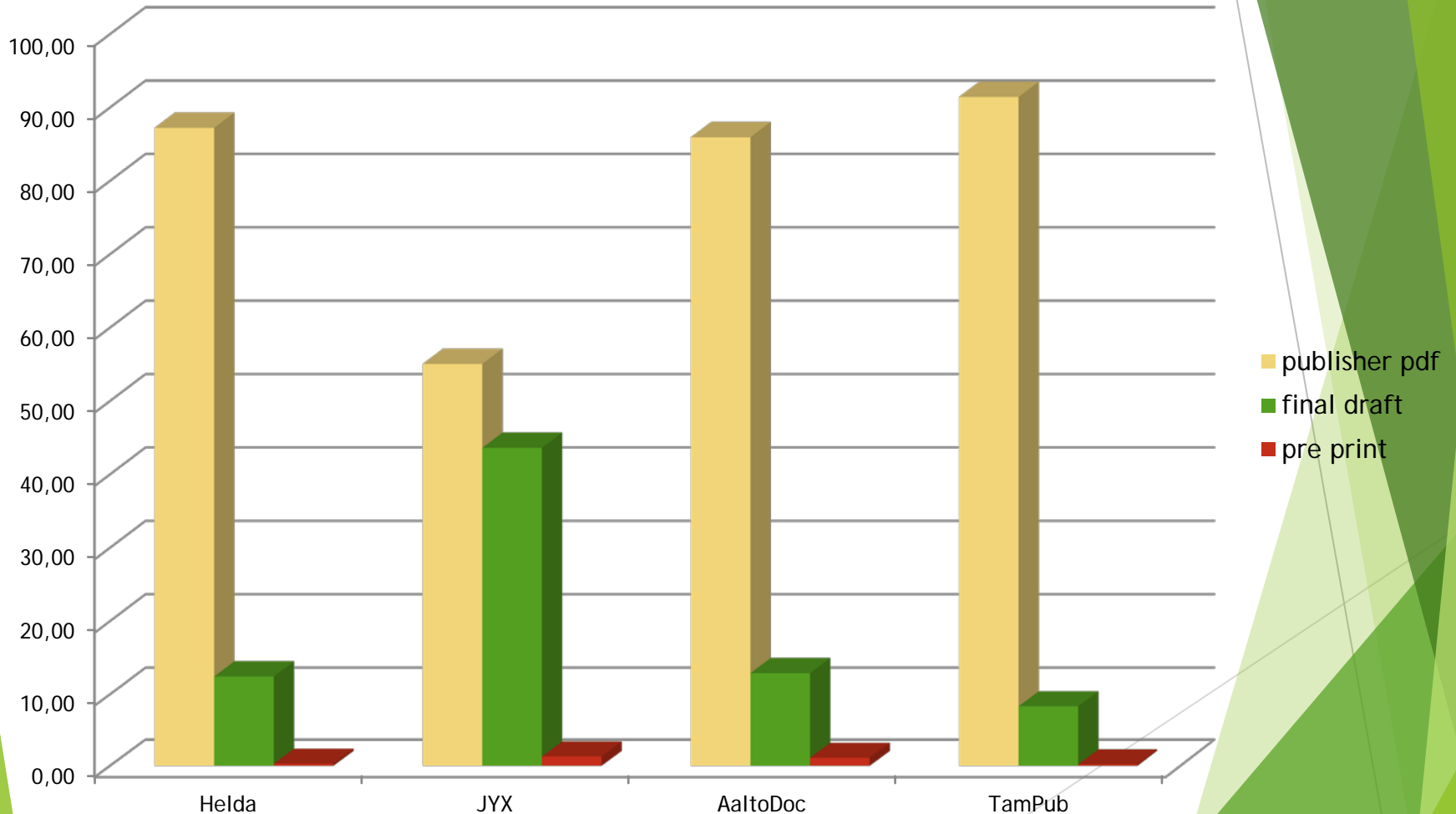


Number of deposited articles in universities repositories

What has happened?

- ▶ A big step has been taken in creation of centralized services; population of CRIS (research information system) and process of self-archiving are now libraries' business.
- ▶ Researchers don't have to worry about reporting of their publications or the green open access - it is taken care of on their behalf.
- ▶ But this is reality only in few universities.
- ▶ So is everything ok and openness of Finnish research is on it's way up?
No.

What is being deposited?

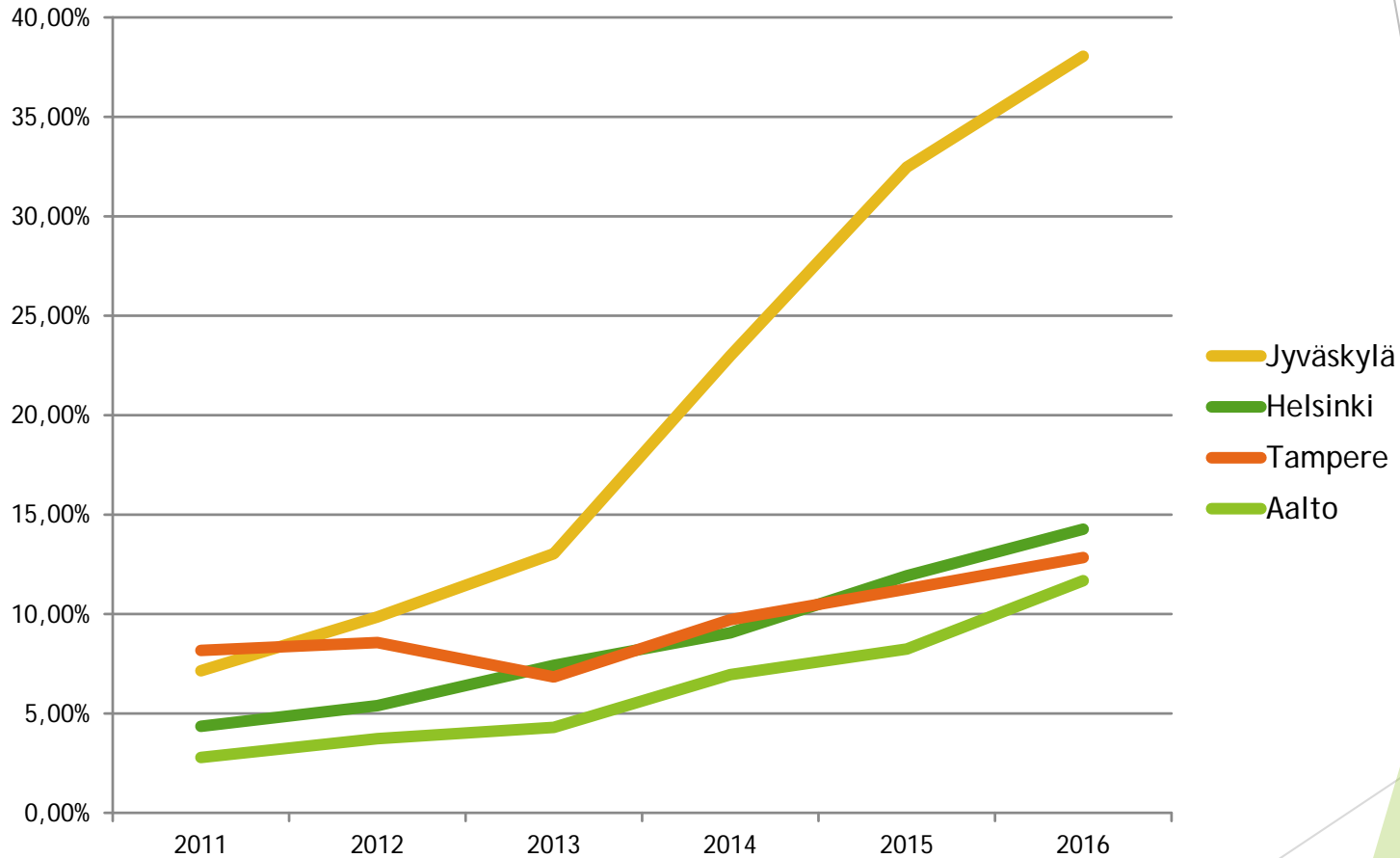


Deposited articles in 2015

If final drafts are not deposited...

- ▶ Process of self-archiving is **not** working the way it should.
- ▶ We don't get anything from the authors.
- ▶ We just deposit what is already open somewhere else.
- ▶ We don't boost for open access.
- ▶ Openness in Finland does not increase.
- ▶ We are not doing what we should do!
- ▶ We are only wishing not acting!

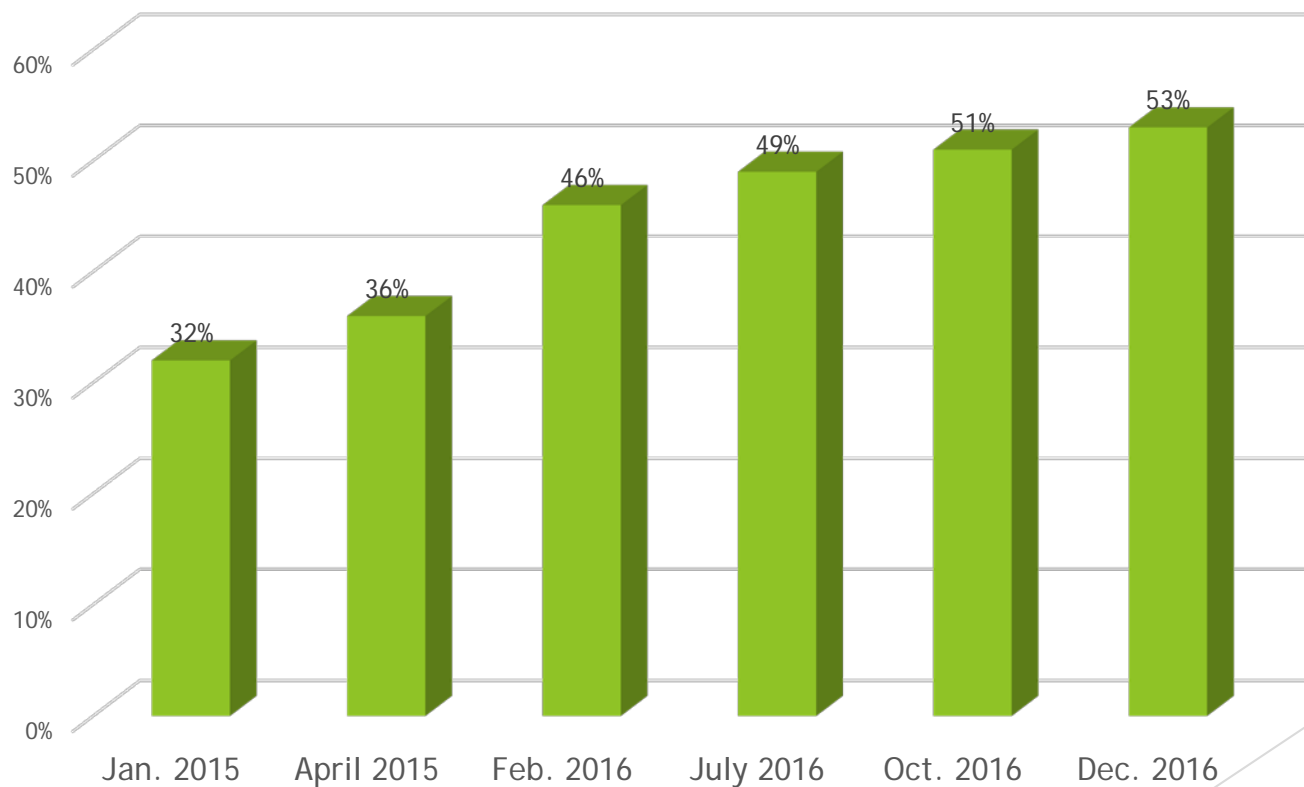
Development of green OA



Deposited articles in institutional repositories vs. total number of articles
in 4 Universities in Finland

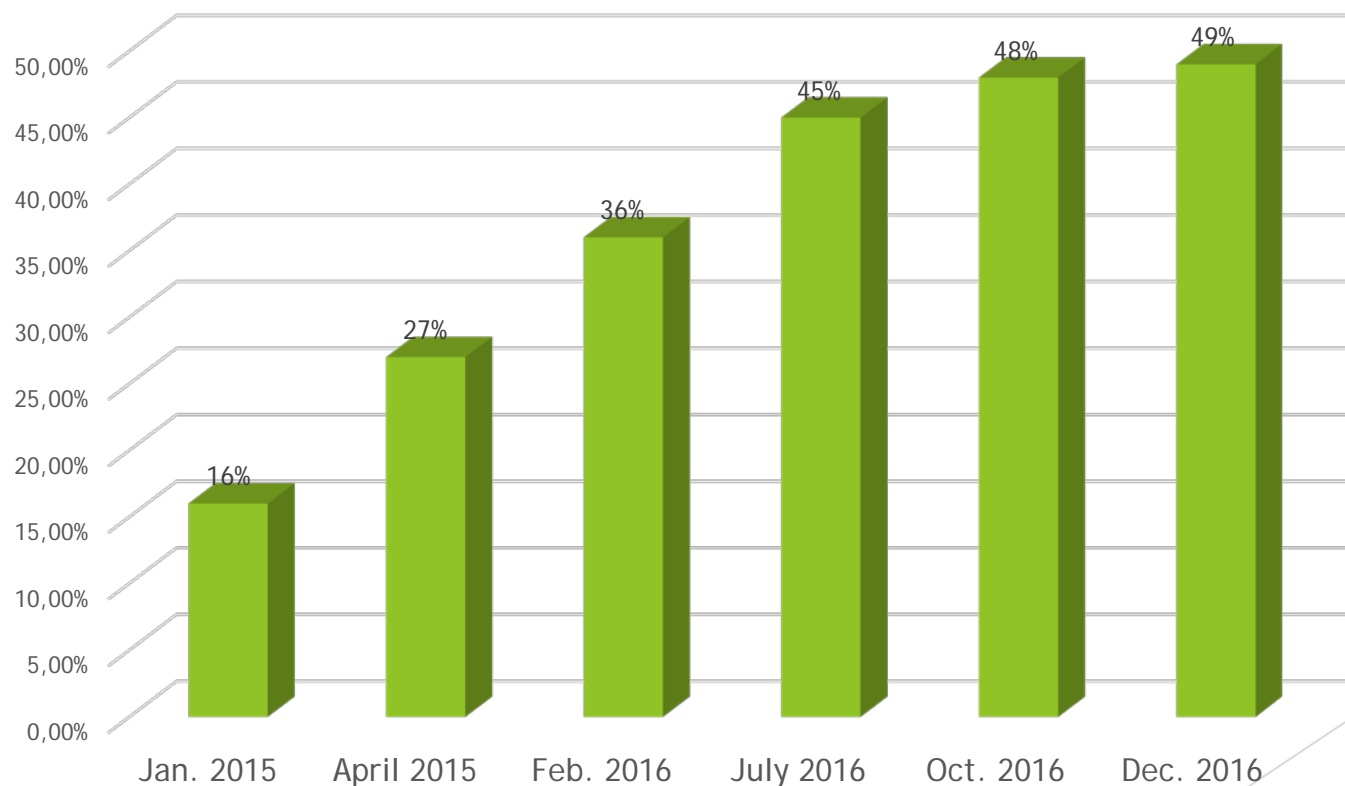
Development in University of Jyväskylä

Openness peer rev. articles



Development in University of Jyväskylä

Green OA peer rev. articles



How did we do it in the University of Jyväskylä?

- ▶ Processes of CRIS and repository – cataloguing and publishing work seamlessly together.
- ▶ Interoperability of IT-systems. A necessity.
- ▶ Question of expertise, learning process, growth of knowledge, working in a small group of specialists.
- ▶ Constant communication with researchers – show them benefits, make them think.
- ▶ Keeping it simple.

Service model for open science in University of Jyväskylä: Open Science Centre

- ▶ Centre started officially in January 2017
- ▶ University library and University museums merged together
- ▶ All open science activities centralized
- ▶ Coordination of IT-services for research groups
- ▶ All publishing activities working together; publishing, cataloging, reporting, open access, system development... The lifecycle of a publication in one hands

No demands for researchers but demand for services

- ▶ If we set goals for open science, we have to understand what these goals require:
 - infrastructure
 - services
 - open science goals have to be strategic goals
- ▶ Somebody needs to take the responsibility
- ▶ Need for centralized service models -
Open Science Centres

Thank You

Questions??

Contact

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