OSI and eIFL’s Open Access Programs in Developing Countries

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Overview of presentation

- Background on OSI
- Budapest Open Access Initiative
- OSI’s Open Access Initiative
- eIFL Open Access Program
Open Society Institute

- Private, grant-making foundation funded by George Soros which aims to shape public policy to promote democratic governance, human rights, and economic, legal, and social reform.
- Network of national foundations in 67 countries.
Background of the BOAI

December 2001, Budapest: OSI held a meeting of leaders exploring alternative publishing models. Concluded that “open access” was the goal and agreed on two main strategies for achieving it:

1. open access journals
2. institutional/subject-based repositories

Budapest Open Access Initiative
OSI’s Open Access Project

Projects supported:
- tools (DOAJ, DOAR)
- guides (Guide to Open Access Publishing and Scholarly Societies, IR Software)
- advocacy (Open Access News, SPARC)
- research (Economics of OA)
- conferences
- eIFL OA Program
An independent foundation that strives to lead, negotiate, support and advocate for the wide availability of electronic resources by library users in transition and developing countries.

Operates through a network of national library consortia in 55 countries.
eIFL Open Access Program

- Supported by OSI
- Call for Interest among eIFL members:
  - Serbia, November 2003 & November 2005
  - South Africa, July 2004 & May 2005
  - Ukraine, February 2005
  - Lithuania, February 2005
  - China, June 2005
  - Zimbabwe, April 2006
  - Poland, September 2006
  - Macedonia, October 2006
  - Russia, 2007
Serbia

- Serbian Library Consortium for Coordinated Acquisition
- Open Access Scholarly Communication Workshop, National Library of Serbia, November 2003
- Open Access Seminar w/ focus on Citation Impact, November 2005
South Africa

- SASLI (South Africa Site Licensing Initiative)
- Open Access to Scholarly Communications Workshop, July 2004
- 3 day IR Workshop, May 2005
- Creation of OA Working Group (SASLI, University of KwaZulu-Natal, University of Cape Town, Stellenbosch University)
Ukraine

- International Renaissance Foundation (national Soros foundation)
- Open Access Conference, February 2005
  - Recommendations endorsed by Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister
- Ukrainian Parliament recommendation to mandate Open Access for publicly-funded research, December 2005
- National Network of Open Access Repositories (2006), 10 institutions
Lithuania

- Lithuanian Research Library Consortia
- Open Access Scholarly Communication Workshop, February 2005 (Librarians)
- “Open Access - Revolution in the Scholarly Publishing?” June 2005 (Vice Rectors, Policy Makers, Scientific Community)
- Development of Lithuanian Academic Libraries Network (national IR network); Received EU Structural Funds, considering Fedora, team led by Kaunas University
China

- Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences
- International Conference on Strategies and Policies for Open Access to Scientific Information, Beijing, June 2005
  - Recommendations: require that all government funded research be published in OA; reform current system of review of S&T achievements so as to encourage academics to publish in OA; support leading journals to convert to OA
- Conducting studies of OA policies in other countries
- National Science and Technology Library of China considering Open Call for Open Access to Scientific Information
Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe University Libraries Consortium
- Development of IR at Zimbabwe University
- Open Access and Creating a Knowledge Society Conference, 24-26 April 2006
Poland

- Poznan Foundation for Scientific Libraries
- European Association of Science Editors Conference, Krakow, June 19
- Open Access Scholarly Communications Workshop, September 2006
Russia

- NEICON (National Electronic Information Consortium)
- Russian State Library
- Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR)
- Russian Academy of Sciences
Salvador Declaration on Open Access: The Developing Country Perspective

Open access means unrestricted access to and use of scientific information. It has growing support worldwide and is receiving with enthusiasm and high expectations in the developing world.

Open Access promotes equity. For the developing world, Open Access will increase scientists and academics' capacity to both access and contribute to world science.

Historically, the circulation of scientific information in developing countries has been impeded by a number of barriers, including economic models, infrastructure, policies, language, and culture.

Consequently, WE, the participants of the International Seminar on Open Access, parallel meeting of the 9th World Congress on Health Information and Libraries and the 7th...
Additional information

- OSI’s Information Program: [http://www.soros.org/initiatives/information](http://www.soros.org/initiatives/information)
- Budapest Open Access Initiative: [http://www.soros.org/openaccess/](http://www.soros.org/openaccess/)
- eIFL Open Access Program: [http://www.eifl.net/services/services_open.html](http://www.eifl.net/services/services_open.html)
Thank you.

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