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# **Report on Six National Workshops and the National Task Forces**

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## Introduction

This report provides information on six national Open Access (OA) workshops organized by the partners of the MedOANet Project (France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Turkey) between October 2012 and January 2013.

The goal of the national workshops was “to actively engage policy-makers and other key players with the ability to effect change in coordination, practices, strategies and policies” to increase awareness of and commitment towards Open Access to make the outcomes of publicly-funded research freely available, according to the European Commission’s recommendations.

All partners first set up their national Open Access Task Forces comprising stakeholders from research funding organizations, research performing organizations, academic and research libraries, as well as from publishing industry. Meetings were held in each country to plan the national workshops and identify the key policy-makers and stakeholders to be invited to the workshops along with Open Access experts and speakers.

What follows is an account of outcomes of six national workshops in regard to making key players and stakeholders familiar with Open Access issues and engaging them in the development and implementation of national action plans with effective policies, strategies and structures in the near future. The report begins with a brief overview of national Open Access workshops. It then highlights the Open Access issues discussed and action points underlined, along with major accomplishments attained in each national workshop. The report ends with concluding remarks. Individual reports of six partners of the MedOANet Project are included as Appendices (1 through 6) for further information.

## Overview of National Open Access Workshops

Once national Task Forces were set up, each country planned its own Open Access workshop. National workshops of Portugal and Spain took place during the Open Access Week (October 22-26, 2012) while the rest did between November 2012 and January 2013 (Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of National Open Access Workshops

Country	Host	Dates held	Venue	Guest speakers
France	CNRS (CCSD)	Nov. 22-23, 2012	Lyon	R. Kuhlén, C. Azorin
Greece	EKT/NHRF	Dec. 6, 2012	Athens	J-F. Dechamp, A. Swan, T. Cochrane (via Skype)
Italy	CNR	Jan. 29, 2013	Rome	J-F. Dechamp
Spain	FECYT	Oct. 22, 2012	Madrid	B. Rentier (via Skype)
Portugal	Univ. of Minho	Oct. 22, 2012	Braga	A. Swan (via Skype), B. Rentier
Turkey	Hacettepe Univ.	Nov. 8-9, 2012	Ankara	A.L. Medina, I. Lacunza, E. Başak

Workshops were usually hosted by public research institutions and universities (French National Center for Scientific Research -CNRS- in France, National Documentation Center/National Hellenic Research Foundation -EKT/NHRF- in Greece, National Research Council -CNR- in Italy, Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology -FECYT- in Spain, University of Minho in Portugal and Hacettepe University in Turkey). Representatives of national research funding organizations (RFO), research performing organizations (RPOs), institutional repository managers, publishers and information professionals interested in Open Access issues participated in the workshops. The number of participants in each workshop ranged between 23 (Portugal) and 200 (Turkey). Presentations in some national workshops (Greece and Turkey) were also videostreamed live to reach more audience.

Open Access experts, EU representatives, administrators of international associations and developers of successful Open Access mandates were among the keynote speakers in national workshops. Keynote speeches were usually followed by national coordinators of the MedOANet Project, summarizing the state of the art of Open Access in their respective countries and sharing the results of the MedOANet survey carried out last year (April-June 2012).

National workshops also served as a platform to discuss the issues of Open Access policies and strategies. Workshop participants sometimes split up to form separate round tables to further discuss and pinpoint the specific issues that interest research funders, institutional repository managers and publishers. These round table discussions and parallel workshops paved the way in some cases (e.g., Italy) to set up a working committee on Open Access and start preparing a road map to develop Open Access policies and implement them in the coming years.

National speakers shared their success stories and best practices in setting up Open Access repositories for dissertations, as well as for research literature and pass resolutions/mandates/regulations to populate them. They offered tutorials dealing with how to set up an institutional repository using open source software packages (e.g., DSpace).

Statements or position papers on Open Access to publicly-funded research literature were (planned to be) prepared in some cases as an outcome of national workshops (e.g., Turkey and Italy). They were shared with the policy-making institutions as well as with the public.

### **Highlights of the National Open Access Workshops**

The highlights of each national workshop are summarized below.

#### ***France***

The French Task Force of the MedOANet Project organized a two-day workshop on November 22-23, 2012 in Lyon, bringing together about 30 stakeholders and decision-makers from universities, research performing organizations, libraries, the French Ministry of Research and publishers involved in the Open Access movement. The goal of the workshop was to review the Open Access initiatives and policies in France and Europe; discuss the current practices and define a national action plan

involving decision-makers. After the presentation of the MedOANet Project including the survey results, guest speakers R. Kuhlen and C. Azorin shared their thoughts on the German and European copyright scene and the state of the art of Open Access in Spain, particularly with the example of the open archive at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, respectively.

By referring to the European Commission recommendations of July 2012, three parallel workshops were organized, each discussing a separate Open Access issue in detail (OA publication models, research data, and national policy) by addressing the questions of scope of Open Access, its objectives, methods and tools used, and the actors to be involved. Some of the conclusions and recommendations drawn by the workshops were as follows:

- Open Access to scientific publications should take disciplinary diversity, cost, sustainability, transparency and business models, among others, into account.
- Policy actions are needed in developing new evaluation metrics and rewarding schemes for authors and researchers.
- Public policies should be initiated to provide Open Access to publicly funded research publications and set up infrastructure for long term preservation.
- Green road should be mandated and tax cuts should be introduced for Open Access journals (“taxing knowledge means imposing ignorance”).
- Research data should be made freely available and linked to other such data and publications.
- Research data management should be integrated into research projects as a mandatory clause.
- A task force involving the French national research funder (ANR) should be established within the Digital Science Library Infrastructure (BSN), to coordinate national efforts in France and a governance body should be created to oversee and report the implementation of Open Access policies.

The Task Force decided to continue its work of supporting the development of a national Open Access policy, by involving other stakeholders in coordination and synergy with BSN.

## **Greece**

The Greek Open Access Workshop took place on December 6, 2012 in Athens. The goal of the workshop was “to present the current Open Access policies and good practices and to contribute to the implementation of coordinated Open Access policies at the national level.” Representatives of the national research funder, university rectors, researchers and academic and research libraries (Heal-Link) participated in the workshop.

In the first part of the workshop guest speakers summarized the international developments in Open Access to publicly funded research and Open Access policy initiatives of the European Commission (A. Swan and J-F. Dechamp) and introduced the Open Access policy of the University of Queensland as a best practice example (T. Cochrane). Then, the state of the art of Open Access policies, practices and infrastructures in Greece was presented. Finally, a round table discussion involving research funders, policy-makers, representatives of university rectors, researchers and the EU’s Open Access Officer took place. It was agreed that a joined action is

needed to “jumpstart” the national Open Access policy development process, especially for research funders, as there is currently no such policy in Greece. It should be noted, however, that the Greek University Rectors’ Conference passed a resolution recently (November 30, 2012), supporting Open Access and that 40% of academic libraries have institutional repositories in place.

Some of the key points and conclusions that emerged are as follows:

- Greek Open Access policies and regulations should be aligned with the European Commission’s recommendations.
- Policies should be coordinated in both technical and operational levels, so as to develop a common framework of rules and practices based on international best practices.
- Open Access to publicly-funded research should be the standard practice.
- That Greece invests in the development of interoperable electronic infrastructure, provides a good context to formulate Open Access policies and regulations and self-archiving can be implemented within a short period of time.

Organized in close collaboration with the national research funder, OpenAIREplus Project and the academic and research libraries Heal-LINK, this first ever national Open Access workshop seems to have energized the Greek stakeholders and created a stepping stone for further joined action to develop and implement coordinated Open Access policies in the foreseeable future.

### ***Italy***

The Italian Open Access Workshop took place on January 29, 2013 in Rome. It was organized by CINECA, a non-profit consortium comprising universities and research centers and hosted by the National Research Council (CNR). Some 70 participants from universities, research centers, publishers and academic libraries attended the workshop.

Opening speakers representing CNR, the Italian Ministry of University and Research and Conference of Italian University Rectors (CRUI) all stressed the importance of Open Access to research publications and data, with a view to implement Open Access policies recommended in Horizon 2020.

The objectives and activities of the MedOANet Project were summarized along with the goal of the workshop. European Commission’s Open Access activities and future plans were delineated by the EC’s Officer (J-F. Dechamp). Participants described their Open Access activities in a round table discussion and agreed to sign a position paper defining a roadmap to implement EC’s recommendations on Open Access dated July 17, 2012. The round table discussion was followed by various presentations exploring the state of the art of Open Access in Italy, including the MedOANet survey and the Open Access Tracker. The second round table discussion focused on the main components of an institutional Open Access policy and representatives of universities, private research funders and publishers shared their views on the topic. Major issues discussed during the workshop were summarized at the end.



The main outcome of the workshop is that the Council of Rectors of the Italian Universities and heads of research centers seemed eager to sign a position paper, to be prepared by the National Task Force by mid-February 2013, on full implementation of Open Access in their respective institutions. Moreover, the National Task Force will help the Ministry of University and Research to establish a working committee on Open Access, to review and provide feedback to the proposal of national Open Access policy submitted to the Ministry in late 2012.

### ***Portugal***

The Portuguese Open Access Workshop was held during the Open Access Week at the University of Minho in Braga on October 22, 2012. The main goal of the workshop was to discuss how to foster Open Access in Portugal, so as to converge with the European policies. More than 35 delegates representing research funders, universities, research performing organizations, scientific and professional associations and publishers participated in the workshop.

In his opening speech, the rector of the University of Minho stated that they recently reviewed their institutional Open Access policy and released its new version in 2010, requiring all academics to deposit copies of their scientific papers into RepositóriUM, one of the first institutional repositories established in Europe back in 2003. This was followed by the presentation of the MedOANet survey results, with an insight to compare the developments of Open Access in Portugal with that in other partner countries. Findings of the MedOANet survey pertaining to Portugal offered specific items to discuss during the workshop (and beyond), such as the lack of monitoring mechanisms of Portuguese Open Access policies, the absence of research data in most repositories and the lack of preservation policies.

Guest speaker (via Skype) Alma Swan reviewed the Open Access policies in Europe and the EC's recommendations (dated July 17, 2012) that will become priorities within the new framework programme (Horizon 2020), which will run from 2014 to 2020. The EC announced that it will mandate depositing all publications in institutional repositories and make them OpenAIRE-compliant so that their contents can be harvested through OpenAIRE infrastructure. The EC will also support publication costs by the project budgets and carry out a pilot to research data. Bernard Rentier, the rector of the University of Liège, introduced the mandatory Open Access policy of the University (in effect since 2007) that tied the deposited publications with performance evaluation and academic promotion. (Rentier's presentation was shared via Skype with the delegates attending the Spanish National Open Access Workshop held in Madrid the same day.) Eloy Rodrigues, country coordinator of the MedOANet Project, reflected on the current Open Access scenery in Portugal, noting a favorable atmosphere towards a possible Open Access mandate by the main research funder and acceptance of institutional Open Access policies. Nevertheless, the lack of awareness of Open Access issues in the researchers' part seems to be a pressing issue.

After the presentations, all participants were invited to express their views on the main question of what should be done to foster Open Access in Portugal, in convergence with the European policies by research performing organizations,

research funders and scientific publishers, including the coordination, sustainability, hosting and infrastructure issues. The main points raised were as follows:

- Institutional leaderships should be coordinated and harmonized.
- Institutional Open Access policies should be tied with the rigorous academic performance evaluation processes and the research funders should take the outcome of evaluation processes into account in their Open Access policies.
- Interoperability between systems and services should be a priority to decrease the workload and reduce the barriers for Open Access.
- The national scientific productions of Lusophone countries should be spread more widely among themselves as well as worldwide.

It was concluded that the national Open Access workshop brought all the stakeholders together for the first time. It is hoped that a national action plan can be adopted by taking the deliberations of the stakeholders during the workshop into account.

### ***Spain***

The Spanish Open Access Workshop, sub-titled “Building the National Network for Implementing Open Access Mandate”, was organized by the Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology (FECYT) and took place in Madrid during the Open Access Week on October 22, 2012. All Spanish stakeholders representing funding agencies, policy makers, universities and research centers, library managers, publishers and editors attended the workshop.

The workshop started with presentations on the MedOANet Project, in general and on the results of the MedOANet survey, in particular. It was noted that the new Spanish Law of Science mandates Open Access to publicly funded research publications. So far, two autonomous communities of Spain (Madrid and Asturias) implemented their regional Open Access mandates along with the Universities of Barcelona and Alicante. (As pointed out earlier, the presentation on the University of Liège’s Open Access mandate was broadcast via Skype from Braga, Portugal.) Extensive discussions analyzing various Open Access policies and mandates ensued these presentations. Publishers took active part in the discussions and voiced their concerns strongly.

It was concluded that Spanish stakeholders have differing views of Open Access policies and are in different stages of implementation. While Open Access policies are in place in a number of research performing organizations, both on regional and institutional levels, research funders have yet to institute evaluation and rewarding schemes to increase the compliance rate and populate the institutional repositories. Publishers seem to be more concerned with holding on to the status quo than exploring new publishing models accommodating Open Access principles. It is hoped that the new Spanish Law of Science, having an Open Access article, will contribute to some extent to reconciling different opinions and building a more harmonious ecosystem of Open Access to publicly funded research outcomes including data.

## **Turkey**

Hosted by Hacettepe University, the Turkish Open Access Workshop was organized in cooperation with the Turkish partner of the EU-supported OpenAIREplus Project and took place on November 8-9, 2012 in Ankara, with more than 200 participants, representing the main public research funder, research performing organizations, institutional repositories, information professionals and publishers.

Guest speakers reviewed the Open Science challenges and the opportunities for members of the Confederation of the Open Access Repositories (COAR) (A.L. Medina), emphasized the role of research libraries and their umbrella organizations, such as LIBER and LERU, in providing Open Access to research publications (I. Lacunza) and the importance of e-infrastructures in setting up and running interoperable institutional and thematic repositories that can be integrated in the European Research Area (ERA) (E. Başak).

The two-day workshop programme contained a number of presentations on the state of the art of Open Access in Turkey from the perspectives of both policies (MedOANet) and infrastructures (OpenAIREplus), Open Journal System (OJS), Open Access journals and access thereto using Metadata Harvesting Protocol (MHP), Open Courseware, Creative Commons licenses and a live demonstration of setting up and implementing an institutional repository using DSpace.

A statement on Open Access and institutional repositories was drafted during the workshop by the country representatives of the MedOANet and OpenAIREplus projects and the input of delegates was sought in the closing session of the workshop. The two-page statement emphasizing the better use of public money to increase the impact of scientific research also summarizes the conclusions and recommendations of the national workshop. Among them are:

- Open Access to publicly-funded research outcomes (both publications and data) should be free.
- Policies, strategies and legislation dealing with e-science, e-infrastructure, Open Access and institutional repositories should be developed and Turkey's integration with the ERA infrastructure should be speeded up.
- Issues dealing with Open Access and institutional repositories should be brought before the Higher Education Council (HEC), the Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Council (TUBITAK), the Supreme Council of Science and Technology and the Parliament and the needed laws and legislation should be enacted.
- Institutional repositories conforming to the standards and interoperability guidelines should be set up and maintained as an integral part of e-science and e-infrastructure.
- The awareness of Open Access and institutional repositories should be increased and the research funders, researchers, publishers, information managers and users should be informed.

The two-day workshop ended with the concluding remarks of the country representative of the MedOANet project summarizing the major issues raised during the workshop. After soliciting further input and comments through the Web, the

final statement was later sent to TUBITAK, HEC, Interuniversities Council, and the Parliament.

### **Concluding Remarks**

National Open Access workshops organized by the national Task Forces as part of the MedOANet Project brought the main stakeholders together for the first time and increased not only the awareness of Open Access issues, but also energized the stakeholders to design and implement Open Access policies and regulations in the near future in their respective countries. This has been one of the most important outcomes of national Open Access workshops.

It was clear that a multi-faceted approach should be followed to streamline the development of Open Access policies and strategies. Not all the stakeholders share the same views on Open Access and partner countries are in different stages of Open Access policy development and implementation. While some partner countries already instituted mandates and established several institutional repositories (e.g., Portugal and Spain), others have yet to increase the awareness of Open Access, before they can develop national action plans (e.g., Turkey, Italy, Greece). Some countries are already striving to align their existing Open Access policies and infrastructures with the EC's recommendations (e.g., Portugal and France), whereas others need more time and effort for this. Publishers seem to be more involved in Open Access issues in some countries (e.g., Spain) than others (e.g., Turkey).

Findings of the MedOANet survey and the issues raised during the national Open Access workshops will enable the Task Forces to develop more coherent guidelines in the next stage of the MedOANet Project. These guidelines will certainly help partners and other Mediterranean countries design “down to earth” national action plans to support Open Access to publicly funded research publications and research data, thereby facilitating their compliance with the requirements of Horizon 2020.

## Appendices

- Appendix 1: “French National Workshop, November 22-23, 2012, Centre for Direct Scientific Communication, Lyon, France”
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**French National Workshop**  
**November 22-23, 2012**

**Centre for Direct Scientific Communication**  
**Lyon, France**

## Introduction

The French Task Force for the MedOANet project met on November 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> at the Centre for Direct Scientific Communication (CCSD) in Lyon.

The aim of this two-day meeting was to bring together the main stakeholders and decision-makers involved in the Open Access movement from the French academic and scientific spheres to:

- Take stock of Open Access initiatives and policies in France and Europe
- Discuss current practices and design a national pathway in harmony with practices observed in the partner countries
- Define a national-level action plan and make sure decision-makers are involved.

Around thirty people from universities, research performing organizations, laboratories, libraries, the French Research Ministry and publishers took part in this workshop.

## Participants

The three CNRS organisations involved in this project (DIST, CCSD, INIST) had agreed on determining the right representatives on national level to lead the project successfully. Most of the people chosen were present but, despite repeated invitations, it was not possible to get a representative of the National Agency for Research (ANR) to attend the meeting.

Therefore, convincing this main French research funding agency of the relevance and importance of the MedOANet project, was defined as an ongoing objective at the meeting.

Here is the list of attendees:

1. Bibliographic Agency for Higher Education (Abes) – Raymond Bérard
2. Centre of Administrative and Political Science Studies (CERSA/CNRS/ University of Assas) – Danièle Bourcier
3. Centre for Direct Scientific Communication (CCSD/CNRS) – Christine Berthaud, Laurent Capelli, Agnès Magron, Angela Billon
4. Centre for Open Electronic Publishing (CLEO/CNRS/EHESS/University of Aix Marseille/ University of Avignon) – Marin Dacos
5. Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) – Françoise Rousseau-Hans
6. Scientific and Technical Information Directorate (DIST/CNRS) – Francis André, Serge Bauin and Laurence El Khouri
7. EDP Sciences – Jean-Marc Quilbé
8. French Research Institute for Exploration of the Sea / IFREMER – Morgane Le Gall

9. Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (INIST/CNRS) – Herbert Gruttemeier, Thérèse Hameau and Sylvie Leblanc
10. French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) – Odile Hologne
11. Editions QUAE – Catherine Thiolon
12. National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Control (INRIA) – Laurent Romary, Alain Monteil
13. National Institute of Applied Sciences (INSA) – Monique Joly
14. National Institute of Health and Medical Research (INSERM) – Didier Pelaprat
15. Fourier Institute – Ariane Rolland
16. Pasteur Institute – Agnès Raymond-Denise
17. Institute for Research for Development (IRD) – Dominique Cavet
18. French Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR/MSTRD) – Stéphanie Groudiev
19. Moyens Informatiques Multimedia, Information Scientifique (MI2S CNRS/INP/University Joseph Fourier) – Joanna Janik
20. National Network of Mathematics Libraries (RNBM) – Odile Lügern
21. Autonomous University of Barcelona – Cristina Azorin (MedOANet)
22. University of Constance, ENCES – Rainer Kuhlen (MedOANet)
23. Cellule Mathdoc, CNRS - University of Grenoble – Thierry Bouche
24. Paris Descartes University – Jérôme Kalfon
25. Pierre and Marie Curie University – Jacques Lafait

## Programme

Serge Bauin presented the project as a whole, along with the more specific aims of the workshop.

To help provide context for the points to be discussed and remind those present of recent advances in Open access, Francis André presented an overview of the positions adopted in this field in Europe and internationally, both on a political level and regarding the creation of new services. This involved mention of the role of the European Commission, the positions of learned societies, private sector publishers and research communities and also discussion of the Research Works Act in the United States, etc.

Herbert Gruttemeier next presented the current open access situation in France, by first recalling the movement's history: the launch of the HAL open archive in 2001, France signing the Berlin declaration in 2003, the national protocol in favour of open archives in 2006 and the launch of the BSN (French National Digital Library Infrastructure), a national STI cooperation platform which includes a section promoting the development of a national policy in favour of open access (2010). French participation in the European DRIVER, OpenAIRE and PEER projects was discussed along with the national commitment to the Confederation of Open Access



Repositories (COAR), the position of the CNRS ethical council and French involvement with Science Europe's OA group.

The review of the French situation was followed by a closer look on Open Access in the UK and the related major 2012 developments: the Finch report, the new RCUK policy, recommendations in the field of research data.

Herbert Gruttemeier then presented some results from the surveys that had been carried out within the MedOANet project. They will be published in an upcoming report.

Following this overview which helped provide context for the current situation of OA in France, Rainer Kuhlen and Cristina Azorin, colleagues and partners in the MedOANet project, respectively presented thoughts on the German and European copyright situations and the state of open access in Spain.

Rainer Kuhlen discussed current issues concerning OA, particularly the initiative led by ENCES (European Network for Copyright in support of Education and Science) in response to the need to develop a general exception, concerning scientific work in the light of current provisions and trends observed in Germany and further afield in Europe (22 May 2001 directive). The findings of the Wittem Group and the "Green paper" on copyright in the knowledge economy were also discussed.

Cristina Azorin reviewed open access at the Autonomous University of Barcelona and explained how their open archive for all types of documents (including theses and final dissertations) works. The legal foundation for this policy is the 2011 law on science, technology and innovation, which set a maximum 12-month embargo for all scientific work with public funding.

After these general presentations, Francis André explained how the next steps of the meeting would be organised, based on the recommendations of the European Commission to Member states, published in July 2012. The group was split into three workshops on the following subjects:

- OA and scientific publications: gold, green and other roads
- OA and research data
- National OA policy: coordination, long-term storage, evaluation

A structured plan was given to each workshop. They were first to discuss the scope of the scientific works concerned (WHAT?), then the objectives linked to making them open access (WHY?), before moving on to think about the means required to achieve this (HOW?) and then identify the people able to do it (WHO?).

Each workshop was thus able to define an action plan to get the right people involved, which they presented in a plenary session on the second day.

## Results

Here are some of the conclusions drawn by the three workshops. These will be discussed further in following meetings.

***For open access to scientific publications, the following is necessary:***

- to respect disciplinary diversity
- to consider publication costs as research spending
- to get the State to commit to long-term funding for open access
- to achieve transparency regarding spending and costs
- to clearly define the eligible costs for the State
- to encourage diversity in business models
- to experiment with new business models

***which can be expressed through scientific policy actions:***

- developing new “metrics” (altmetrics, article level metrics, ...)
- making evaluation evolve by extending it to all scientific productions (going further than the WoS)
- considering adding an “OA bonus” to evaluation of authors and scientific personnel
- using indicators which measure the degree of openness of “open access” contents.

***and public policies:***

- insist that the ANR applies State policy on open access to publications
- set up public infrastructures for long term open access
- recognise the added value of the editorial process (not just ‘publication’)
- there should be the shortest embargo period possible according to disciplines
- the Green road should be made compulsory for publishers
- government bodies or ministries should publish contract models, which inform authors, whose rights they can give up
- there should be tax cuts for open access publications (“taxing knowledge means imposing ignorance”).

***Consensus was not achieved on certain points which where nonetheless supported or brought up by some group members:***

- Provide public funding for the Gold road with Article Processing Charges with a percentage of the money set aside for processing fees.
- Concern was expressed about scientific publishing becoming unsettled as a result
- Encourage patronage for scientific publishing.

The group will meet again soon to develop and fine-tune these proposals.

***The group working on research data suggested several directions***

The state of research data has been found to be highly variable, according to the discipline concerned. The astronomy and bio-informatics communities, for example, are experienced in this area and the process works well for them (data exists; it is accessible and practices are well defined).

The group discussed the question of whether to save data from funded projects or internal laboratory projects, when the projects end.

Should data from areas of thought, which aren't developed, be saved?

Yes, because the knowledge from this data is important for the research world and for industry and the constitution of that data goes beyond research and may come from public participation in sciences (crowdsourcing).

Several points were brought up regarding making research data freely available:

- What types of data are involved? (The data and the data management practices may not be transposable, according to the disciplinary field concerned)
- Base this on existing protocols nonetheless
- Data can be considered as an up-front investment in research spending
- Integrate data management into a research programme (this has already been formally set up by a certain number of funding organisations in other countries - data management plan)
- The labs and certain disciplinary fields do not have the resources to manage this data and therefore need to rely on infrastructures (recurring costs which go on longer than the project itself have to be paid but by whom?)
- Log-in identifiers need to be managed correctly: to what extent should data be open?
- One of the priorities in the generation of opening up this data is the linking between data and publications [INIST acts as a DOI agency]

How to set up this kind of arrangement

- How and using which indicators?
  - How many projects follow the principle of making data deposit mandatory?
- Suggestion that a new segment of the BSN should be created to work on research data, taking into account preliminary action lines
  - Large-scale support infrastructures for research as a whole
  - A guide to the different protocols according to discipline and structures (registration and deposit protocol)
- It should be mandatory to include a data management plan in project
- Reward "good students" (bonus for open data whether this is on the institutional or project level)
  - Care must be taken to avoid excess bureaucracy (risk of misappropriation (display the desired and recommended results))

- Discussion and work regarding the legal status and property rights of this data
- Industrial stakes of making data available
- Discussion of risks
  - Traceability, certification and non-alteration of data is essential
  - Embargo – exclusive use of data generated by researchers (astronomy: for one year, researchers have the monopoly on use of this data, other disciplines: up to 5 years)
  - Security (archaeology, ecology: the exact spot where digs took place, where rare species are located; biology, medicine: patient data, etc.)
  - Inform researchers about risk
  - The myriad nature of data (divided into segments by many different process participants in developing countries– cataloguing and re-typing)
- Establish one or more business models for data processing
- Clarify publishers' policy on data:
  - Restitution policy ...

***The group working on defining an Open Access policy came up with several suggestions for action plans:***

- Re-situate the work done by the MedOANet project and the role of the Task Force in the national landscape of the Digital Science Library Infrastructure (BSN), particularly by making the Task Force a transversal group in the BSN on a long term basis.
- Involve more stakeholders, particularly through targeted discussions: funding agency (ANR), evaluation bodies (AERES, CNU, national committees), learned societies, members of parliament...
- Provide a governance body and reporting on the implementation of OA policy by the steering committee of the BSN.
- Develop work on research data and scientific publications, with a view to constructing a coherent policy.

## Conclusions

This first meeting of the national Task Force was particularly rich in exchanges of information and in its productive and animated discussions, which led to syntheses with a lot of potential for the future.

By coordinating with the national efforts of the BSN, this Task Force will have the means to go further with its work, thus increasing the chances of seeing an ambitious national Open Access policy emerge.



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Mediterranean Open Access Network

National Open Access Workshop Report  
December 6, 2012

EKT/NHRF, Athens, Greece

## Introduction

The Greek Open Access Workshop took place on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2012 in Athens, Greece and concerned Open Access Policies. The Workshop was part of the Mediterranean Open Access Network project (MedOANet, [www.medoanet.eu](http://www.medoanet.eu)) supported by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) and organized by EKT/NHRF ([www.ekt.gr](http://www.ekt.gr)), the project coordinator.

EKT/NHRF adopts the principles of Open Access and supports all the international initiatives of the Open Access movement, with a view to coordinate and support the promotion and implementation of Open Access in Greece, as a way to strengthen research and innovation in the country.

The Workshop gathered distinguished Greek and foreign stakeholders of the academic and research field, as well as important policy makers and audience. There were representatives of Research Performing Organisations, such as Universities, academic and research libraries, research centres, etc. and also research funders and other stakeholders. The Workshop's purpose was to present the current Open Access policies and good practices and to contribute to the implementation of coordinated Open Access policies at the national level.

The first part of the Workshop focused on the current international developments in the field of Open Access, the Open Access policy initiatives of the European Commission and the role of Open Access in Horizon 2020, the Open Access policy of the University of Queensland, as a best practice example and the parameters that institutions should take into account when designing Open Access policies.

The second part of the Workshop focused on the Greek state of Open Access policies and practices, via the presentation of the results as they derived from the MedOANet surveys, the presentation of infrastructures like Helios, the Institutional Repository of NHRF, the National Archive of PhD Theses, the OpenAIRE infrastructure and a presentation of the development of Open Access in Cyprus.

The third part of the Workshop included a roundtable discussion among representatives of the major Greek research funders and policy-makers, such as the Ministry of Education and the General Secretariat for Research and Technology, Representatives of the Council of University Rectors, representatives of the council of Presidents of the Greek Research Centers, representatives of the Association of Greek Researchers, the representative of the European Commission on issues of access to scientific information, etc.

The Workshop also attracted significant audience via live streaming ([www.ekt.gr/live](http://www.ekt.gr/live)).

## Open Access and the European Commission

After the opening speeches, **Dr Jean-Francois Dechamp** (European Commission, Directorate General for Research & Innovation) discussed Open Access within the framework of the European Commission for Research and Innovation. He focused on the European policy on Open Access and, more specifically, on the recent statements of the European Commission in July 2012 ("A reinforced European Research Area partnership for excellence and growth", "Towards better access to

scientific information: boosting the benefits of public investments in research” and “[Recommendation](#) on access to and preservation of scientific information”), that make Open Access to scientific research mandatory in Horizon 2020, the new Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014 – 2020). Dr Dechamp emphasized the European Commission’s role as a funding institution, that sets specific targets for the open dissemination of publicly funded European research, thus promoting self-archiving in Open Access repositories ('green road') as well as Open Access publishing ('golden road').

Facing Open Access as a means to improve the flow of knowledge and innovation in Europe, Dr Jean-Francois Dechamp underlined that it is important, in addition to the instructions and recommendations of the Commission, to create incentives for researchers and a culture of sharing in Europe.

### **The Institutional Open Access Mandate at the Queensland University of Technology (via skype)**

**Prof. Tom Cochrane**, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Technology, Information and Learning Support at the Queensland University of Technology (Australia) presented via skype the Open Access mandate of the University, as a good practice scenario, adopted since 2009. Queensland University of Technology has an Open Access repository since 2003, which collects and provides Open Access to the academic research of the University, thus contributing to a growing body of international research literature and other material. All researchers are required to submit their work to the repository. Professor Cochrane presented data that demonstrate the impressive growth of the repository and the work that has achieved an efficient process of self-archiving. The implemented policy focused on offering incentives to researchers and direct benefits from self-archiving. Additionally, it focused on winning their students-future researchers. The data, presented in detailed diagrams, describe the growth of the publications of the university as well as that of revenue for research, thereby demonstrating the effectiveness of this policy and highlighting the Open Access as an economic necessity.

### **Enabling Access to Research: Essential Aspects in Effective Policy Design for Research Funding and Research Performing Organisations**

**Dr Alma Swan**, Director of European Advocacy (SPARC Europe) focused on the parameters that need to be taken into account by the funding and research performing organisations for the design of effective policies on Open Access.

Dr Swan emphasized the importance of the harmonization of Open Access policies in the Member States with the recommendations of the European Commission and the benefits that will flow from this harmonization, such as creating a single model of practice on Access to publications across countries and disciplines, the creation of standardized infrastructures that support policies in all Member States, among others.

She also showed the importance of mandatory Open Access policies (mandates) for funders and research performing organisations and pointed out that, in order to have results, key design elements of an OA regulation beyond the obligatory character should include the treatment of intellectual property rights to research



results (who is the beneficiary), whether the regulation supports exceptions to the rule of Open Access (waiver), or it supports an embargo period for Open Access (typically required by publishers) and configuration of control mechanisms of the regulation. The speaker finally urged the authors of scientific publications not to assign all rights to their work to publishers in order to be able, if they wish, to make their work openly available to the general public.

### **Open Access Policies and Infrastructures in Greece: The results of a suite of surveys by the MedOANet project**

Dr Victoria Tsoukala presented the results of extensive surveys carried out by EKT/NHRF within the MedOANet project. The data collected in the project thoroughly map the landscape of Open Access in Greece and facilitate relationships with the other 5 Mediterranean countries (Turkey, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal) aiming at identifying points which will guide and coordinate Policies on Open Access at both national and Mediterranean level.

The data derive from questionnaires filled by research funders and research performing organisations, as well as academic and research publishers. The involvement of research performing organisations, universities and research centers (22%) was of great importance, while less was the degree of response from funding agencies and publishers, a common trait for all six countries. According to the study, all participants declare an interest in issues related to Open Access and are aware of the central importance of Open Access to Horizon2020.

None of the research funding agencies in Greece has a Policy on Open Access to research it funds. Although public research funding agencies that responded to the questionnaires are involved in research policy making, they are not currently engaged in actions towards Open Access. However, they appear to be positive to this idea and plan to be more effectively engaged in the future.

Dr Tsoukala noted that about 40% of respondents maintain an Open Access repository while this rate for the other countries amounts to 77%. Only 8.3% of the institutions have policies for long-term preservation of research. In terms of academics and research publishers, the Greek environment is dominated by small and medium-sized publishers, a large proportion of which already provides Open Access and allows self-archiving in repositories. Fewer than half of the publishers sign publishing contracts with authors, which means that the latter retain copyright, while very small percentage of publishers has published online its policies regarding self-archiving. The lack of knowledge on these regulations is not conducive to the flourishing of Open Access. Similarly, self-archiving policies are not publicly available, which is an obstacle for the growth of Open Access.

Dr Tsoukala also pointed out that it is the technological developments that guide the developments in Open Access in the country and noted that the Greek landscape is not suffering in the technology sector, a condition which has been observed in the other countries as well. However, policies in a coordinated manner, by both funders and research performing organisations and also the formulation of policies for the distribution of Open Access research data and the long-term preservation of research are necessary for the increase of Open Access. This requires a culture change among researchers and policy makers. She concluded noting that "the fact



that Greece is in a state of change with regard to the implementation of policies on Open Access, creates multiple opportunities for flexibility of action."

### **The State of Open Access in Cyprus**

Mr Marios Zervas, Director of the Library at the Technical University of Cyprus and Mrs Sylvia Koukounidou, Coordinator of Digitisation and Archives Office of the Library at the University of Cyprus and President of the Administrative Council of the Cyprus Association of Librarians – Information Scientists, presented the progress of Cyprus in matters of Open Access promotion. There is no National Open Access policy yet in Cyprus, while only three out of the seven universities of Cyprus have an institutional repository and only at the Technological University of Cyprus is the deposit mandatory since 2007. However, probably because there is no monitoring mechanism, the rate of publications available through the Open Access repository is small. The next steps in Cyprus concern the procedures with a view to formulating effective policies and the expanding of awareness of the researchers.

### **Open Access to maximize the Impact of the Research produced in Greece**

Dr Nikos Houssos presented the Open Access Repositories developed and maintained by EKT/NHRF, by focusing on the National Archive of PhD Theses and the Institutional Repository of NHRF "Helios". The Archive, at its new web form of repository, provides access to more than 28,000 Greek PhD theses for Greek and foreign universities, which has national significance. 19,000 of them are available in full text and most of them are available with Open Access. The institutional repository of NHRF "Helios" is the only research centre institutional repository in the country at the moment and began operating in 2008. It gathers NHRF's scientific inventory, provides Open Access and allows researchers to self-archive.

Mrs Natalia Manola (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens) presented the Research Infrastructure OpenAIRE and the OpenAIREplus central infrastructure, which implements the Open Access Policy of the European Commission. The infrastructure is expanding to offer the possibility of linking research with primary scientific data and serve the needs of the Commission and the Horizon 2020. Aside from that, Mrs Manola explained that its services will gradually serve the needs of more research funders at national or international level, as well as publishers.

### **Roundtable discussion on implementing Open Access policies at the national level**

The participants at the roundtable discussion came from a wide range of organizations that take part in the process of creating a solid national policy on Open Access. The discussion was convened by Dr Evi Sachini, Head of Strategic Planning and Development Department at EKT/NHRF. Besides the European Commission that was represented by Dr Jean-Francois Dechamp, other representatives were: Prof. Dimosthenis Anagnostopoulos of the Greek Rectors' Conference (Harokopeion University), Dr Antonios Gypakis from the General Secretariat for Research & Technology (Policy Planning Directorate), Prof. Nikolas Mitrou as President of the Hellenic Academic Libraries Association, Prof. Ioannis Kalogirou as Chair of EKT's Scientific Board, Dr Evangelos Bekiaris as Board Member of the Greek Researchers' Association (The Centre for Research and Technology Hellas) and Mr. Theodoros

Karounos as Chairman of the Managing Board of the Greek Free/Open Source Software Society (GFOSS).

An important fact was the recent resolution on Open Access of the Greek University Rectors' Conference (30/11/2012), which expresses their support to the Open Access dissemination of results and encourages universities to work to this direction.

**Based on the presentations of the first part of the workshop and roundtable discussion, Dr Sachini, with the help of the guest speakers, summarized the key points that emerged as conclusions of the workshop.** These are the following:

It is necessary for the country to move to policies and regulations on Open Access, in order to align with the European Commission's recommendations and good practices, especially with what concerns public research funders and research and academic institutions in the country. The current circumstances offer opportunities to this direction. The aim is that Open Access becomes the standard practice for the peer-reviewed current research produced in the country and funded with public money, but also the connection of the flow of knowledge with targets set at national level.

The context for formulating policies is very good, given that the country invests in the development of interoperable electronic infrastructures to all institutions, that are developed with money from the NSRF programme and therefore in a relatively short period of time the institutions themselves will be able to offer Open Access to self-archiving to researchers and staff.

In formulating policies and regulations, it is important to have coordinated actions for both the technical and operational levels, in order to create a common framework of rules and practices based on international best practices, thus enhancing the final result and ensuring its alignment with international practices and requirements of the European Commission.

In terms of Open Access to scientific data, our country still has a long way, as do most EU Member States. First of all, there is the need for exemplary actions, in order for the country to have concrete examples of progress in this area. All participants agreed to work together in establishing coordinated policies for public funders and Research Performing Organisations (universities & research centres).



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Mediterranean Open Access Network



**CRUI**

**MedOANet Italian Workshop summary**  
**January 29, 2013**

**National Research Council**  
**Rome, Italy**



## MedOANet Italian Workshop Summary

Hosted by CNR (National Research Council), the Italian National Open Access Workshop took place in Rome, Italy, on January 29<sup>th</sup> 2013 with the support of the Conference of Rectors of Italian Universities. The workshop was part of the Mediterranean Open Access Network (MedOANet) project ([www.medoanet.eu](http://www.medoanet.eu)), supported by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme (7FP) and organized by CINECA (formerly CASPUR), a partner of the MedOANet project, in cooperation with CNR as member of the Italian National Task Force.

The national workshop drew about 70 participants from various sectors (research performing organizations, universities, publishers, researchers and librarians). What follows is a brief summary of the workshop activities.

The opening speeches were held by the President of CNR Luigi Nicolais, who encouraged the promotion of Open Access and Open Research data in Italy in collaboration with publishers, by a representative of the Ministry of University and Research, Mario Alì, who declared that the Department of Internationalization of research is in favour of establishing a temporary Committee on Open Access to scientific publications and data, in order to implement the OA principles of Horizon 2020. Finally the representative of the Conference of Rectors, Roberto Delle Donne, confirmed long standing CRUI commitment to Open Access.

The workshop started with a short presentation by **Paola Gargiulo**, coordinator of the National Taskforce, on MedOANet objectives and activities, explaining the goals of the workshop.

The first session started with a presentation by **Jean-François Dechamp**, EC policy officer for Open Access, describing the position and the activities of EC on Open Access and what the plans are for the future of OA in Horizon 2020.

Jean-François Dechamp chaired as well the first **round-table** with the Presidents of the main Research Performing Organizations, funded by The Ministry of University and Research (INFN – National Institute of Nuclear Physics, INGV – National Institute of Geophysics, ISS – National Health Institute, ENEA – Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development.), that are based in Rome. The presidents were asked to relate on ongoing activities on Open Access and on future developments.

The situation of each RPO is different from the others: for example, INFN, ISS, INGV and CNR signed the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to knowledge in the sciences and humanities during last years, while ENEA did not; each of them has different level of Open Access implementation within the institutions.

INFN actively participates in the SCOAP3 initiative and is willing to work on an Institutional policy on Open Access; ISS runs an institutional repository and is an OA publisher, while at present is the only Research Performing Organization with a policy on OA; INGV runs an International disciplinary repository and OA journal and has plan to make available raw data on seismic and volcanic activities. As part of the



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project of building an online digital library of science and technology, CNR is planning to develop an institutional repository, which will serve both as a CRIS and as a repository. ENEA is starting working on an institutional repository, which will be probably released during 2013. Roberto Delle Donne discussed about CRUI Open Access working group past and future activities, stressing on the expected output of the working group on Institutional policy models.

At the end of this round table, Paola Gargiulo proposed that the Presidents of Research Centres and CRUI sign a position paper on Open Access, defining the roadmap to implement the EC Recommendations on OA of July 17th 2013. They all agreed. The text was scheduled to be prepared by the National Task Force and submitted to them by mid February 2013.

**Roberto Caso**, professor of Comparative Law at the University of Trento and member of the Taskforce, gave a presentation on the possibilities offered by Open Access to scholarly communication, moreover analyzing bias and obstacles of attitudes towards Open Access in Italy. He discussed about the proposal of National policy prepared by a subgroup of the Italian Taskforce and submitted to the Ministry, stressing on how universities and research performing organizations can make profit of having a policy on Open Access to research results.

After a presentation by **Stefano Bianco** from INFN, who presented the state of the art of the SCOAP3 project, the afternoon session started.

The presentation from the research funders, **Fondazione Cariplo and Telethon** – two charity organizations based in the North-West of Italy, represented by Lucia Brambilla and Danila Baldessari, showed how it is possible to work on an Open Access policy, in order to manage donations with transparency, what are the main challenges in offering researchers an OA option and which future prospects they imagine.

An overview of the MedOANet surveys, with reference to Italian results, was given by **Ilaria Fava** together with a presentation of the main functionalities of the Open Access Tracker.

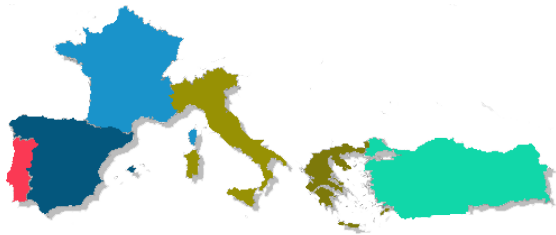
**Roberto Caso** chaired the afternoon round table on the founding elements of an institutional policy and on the publishers' point of view on Open Access. **Piero Attanasio**, representative of the Italian Publishers' Association, well explained how the Gold Road is preferable for publishers, since it does not damage authors and publishers interests; it encourages publishers competitiveness and guarantees product quality. **Roberto Delle Donne** confirmed CRUI commitment in Open Access promotion and support and stressed the attention on the fact that, Open Access is becoming inevitable for a variety of reasons, including research assessment. **Paola De Castro**, as the representative of the ISS, confirmed her (personal and Institutional) commitment towards Open Access promotion and success in Italy. **Danila Baldessari** highlighted that both roads of Open Access are feasible; it depends on needs, purposes and expectations: Telethon experience shows that the Green

Road should be preferable since it costs less and the money saved can be invested in research projects.

**Paola Gargiulo** drew the conclusions, summarizing the major issues discussed during the workshop and applauding to the commitment of the Presidents of Research Centre and CRUI to sign a joint position paper on full implementation of OA in their institutions.

As a result of the seminar, the National Task Force will assist the Department of Internationalization of Research at the Ministry, in establishing a Working Committee on OA and will review and enrich the proposal for a National Policy submitted to the Ministry of University and Research last December, with the observations and comments made during the workshop by speakers and the audience. The new version will be submitted to the new government in Italy, once it takes office after the elections at the end of February.

Workshop presentations in Italian are available on the MedOANet website <http://www.medoanet.eu/events/italian-national-workshop>.



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Mediterranean Open Access Network



## Portuguese National Workshop

October 22, 2012

University of Minho

Braga, Portugal

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## Portuguese national workshop

October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

University of Minho, Braga, Portugal

### Background

The National Workshops are an initiative included in the MedOAnet's (<http://www.medoanet.eu/>) project plan to be held for each Mediterranean country between October and November 2012.

In Portugal this initiative was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2012 at the University of Minho, in parallel with the Spanish National Workshop. This initiative was part of the UMinho's program for Open Access Week.

The main goal of this national workshop was to discuss what should be done to foster open access in Portugal converging with the European policies and benefiting of the experience and knowledge of the National Task Force members.

This event gathered three dozen delegates representing not only universities, polytechnics, scientific institutes, research laboratories and other research performing organizations, but also scientific and professional associations, funders, and scientific publishers.

### Delegates

In June 2012, the University of Minho, on behalf of the MedOAnet Project, addressed invites to relevant institutions connected with the national scientific and research and Open Access and also to delegates of the *Seminar for Open Access to Science Information: policies for the development of OA in Southern Europe* held in Granada, Spain, on the 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> May 2010. The main goal of this invitation was to define a Portuguese Task Force. This group will allow its members to participate in the developments of Open Access strategies and policies at national and European level; access to the relevant information and documentation on Open Access and foster Open Access in Portugal.

The meeting gathered 23 representatives from institutions and Portuguese delegation members who have been in Granada, the Rector of Minho University and members of the Open Access Projects Team of University of Minho Documentation Services.

The list of participants is the following:

1. Associação dos Bolseiros de Investigação Científica (ABIC) - Jérôme Borme
2. Associação para a Promoção e Desenvolvimento da Sociedade da Informação (APDSI) – José Dias Coelho
3. Associação Portuguesa de Bibliotecários, Arquivistas e Documentalistas - Henrique Barreto Nunes
4. Centro Académico de Medicina de Lisboa (CAML) - Joaquim Ferreira
5. Conselho Coordenador dos Institutos Superiores Politécnicos (CCISP) - Maria Potes Barbas

6. Conselho dos Laboratórios Associados (CLA) - Alexandre Quintanilha
7. Associação Portuguesa de Telemática Educativa (Educom) - Ana Luísa Gonçalves
8. Fundação para a Computação Científica Nacional (FCCN) - João Mendes Moreira
9. Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) - Vasco Vaz
10. Fundação Champalimaud - Roque da Cunha Ferreira
11. International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory (INL) – José Rivas
12. Imprensa da Universidade de Coimbra – Delfim Leão
13. Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária (INIAV) – Nuno Canada
14. Instituto Politécnico de Bragança - Clarisse Pais
15. Instituto Politécnico de Santarém - Dina Rocha
16. Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE – IUL) - Maria João Amante
17. Sociedade Portuguesa de Pediatria - Manuela Alves
18. Universidade Aberta - Fernando Pestana da Costa
19. Universidade de Évora – Fernando Capela e Silva
20. Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro - Arsénio Reis
21. Universidade do Porto - Lígia Ribeiro
22. Universidade Fernando Pessoa - Nadine Rombert Trigo e Ana Moutinho

## Programme

The workshop started with a welcoming message from the UMinho's Rector, Professor António Cunha, who also briefly described the history of Open Access at Minho University, mainly through the institutional repository of the university – RepositóriUM. He stressed the value of the repository on the university strategy, especially in the current action plan running until 2013. The RepositóriUM is a project with almost ten years, which begun in 2003. The main goals of the institutional repository are: contribute to increase the impact and visibility of the scientific production of the university; preserve the memory of the institution in a structured way and facilitate the intern management. In the future, the repository will also contribute to the research management system, including monitoring and evaluation of the human resources involved in research. In 2010 the University reviewed its institutional open access policy and released a formal document '*Despacho RT-98/2010*<sup>1</sup>' which requires all academics to deposit a copy of their scientific articles, communications and other scientific documents into RepositóriUM immediately after publication.

After the Rector's talk, all participants had the opportunity to briefly introduce themselves. The first communication on MedOAnet Project<sup>2</sup> initiated the set of

<sup>1</sup> Despacho RT-98/2010 available at:

[http://intranet.uminho.pt/Arquivo/files/Despachos/2010/Despacho\\_RT-98\\_2010.pdf](http://intranet.uminho.pt/Arquivo/files/Despachos/2010/Despacho_RT-98_2010.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Medoanet – Mediterranean Open Access Network (PT) available at:

<http://openaccess.sdum.uminho.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/pps-clara-MEDOANET-Workshop-Nacional.pptx>

planned presentations. Clara Boavida introduced the project and presented some results of the MedOANet's surveys held in each of the six Mediterranean countries. This analysis allowed to compare the current Open Access situation in Portugal with the current situation in the other five countries. The conclusions of this study led to some topics for reflection and future debate: the lack of monitoring mechanisms of Open Access policies; the lack of preservation policies and the lack of research data on most repositories; the excellent number of implemented institutional repositories; the significant number of mandatory Open Access policies in Portugal. It was still stressed that scientific publishers, despite allowing some form of deposit of the articles they publish into institutional repositories, do not make available on their websites the policy, which regulates this possibility.

The next presentation, *Open Access policies in Europe in 2012 (so far)*, by Alma Swan, was shared via Skype. Alma Swan presented the number of institutional and policy mandates in Portugal, as well as in other European countries. She described the new developments of the European Commission (EC) regarding Open Access within the 7FP (2007-2013) and made a reference to the EC's recommendations<sup>3</sup>, which were launched on the 17<sup>th</sup> July 2012. These recommendations were considered as priorities for the new framework programme ("Horizon2020"), running from 2014 to 2020.

Under the Horizon2020 (H2020) the EC announced that its policy will be applied to all scientific fields (differently from the current FP). A deposit mandate (Green OA), requiring the harvesting through OpenAIRE infrastructure of all publications with embargo periods not higher than 6 or 12 months, was defined and the publication costs (Gold OA) can be supported by the project budgets, during the project duration and even after. Within the H2020 policy a pilot to research data is also announced.

Finally, Alma Swan presented the recent Research Councils UK (RCUK) policy, which focuses on and favors the publication of OA articles (Gold OA), alerting to the potential negative effects, such as the rise of scientific publication costs, the offering of OA article publication (Hybrid OA) by traditional journals simultaneously with larger embargo periods and worse conditions for the deposition of articles into repositories (Green OA).

Bernard Rentier made a presentation<sup>4</sup> on the mandatory policy of the Université de Liège, one of the worldwide success cases. The main reason to this successful OA policy implementation is a range of scientific, economic, ethic, philosophic and strategic factors mixed with a perfect understanding between top management and the libraries of the university. The mandate was decided in 2005 and implemented in 2007.

In general terms, this mandate requires the deposit of all publications into the institutional repository and all articles published after 2002 should be available in full text. The big incentive, which contributed to the initiative success, is the fact that the

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<sup>3</sup> EC Recommendations on access to and preservation of scientific information (EN) available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:194:0039:0043:EN:PDF>

<sup>4</sup> OA at Liège University: the ORBi gamble (EN) available at: <http://openaccess.sdum.uminho.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Rentier-Medoanet-Workshop.pptx>

University only takes into account the deposited publications in the evaluation and promotion process.

Behind the technique there is a concept, which has been developed over the last years. In order to achieve this development stage, there is a strong strategy of communication between all participants taking part of the process as well as a support 'back office', not only in terms of electronic tools, but also in human resources, where the authors have the primary role. As a result of this effort, other institutions are adopting similar mandatory OA policies. The Université du Luxembourg assigned a collaboration protocol, which will allow the university to create its own institutional repository, ORBI<sup>5</sup>.

Rentier's presentation was shared, through Skype, with the Spanish colleagues in Madrid, who were running their National Workshop at the same time.

Eloy Rodrigues concluded the set of presentations with a reflection on the current situation of OA in Portugal<sup>6</sup>. He started to describe the OA evolution in Portugal since 2003 until nowadays in terms of scientific journals and OA policies. This part was followed by the results of a survey conducted by the University of Minho and targeted to researchers working in Portugal.

The first survey's results were published<sup>7</sup> and presented at the 11th BAD Conference. As soon as possible, both the final report and collected data will be publicly available. Based on the survey results some conclusions were stressed: researchers have a general knowledge about the Open Access concept; they strongly agree with the principle of making published results paid by public funds freely available to all; there is a, still significant, gap between opinion and adhesion and effective OA practice. A favorable opinion regarding a possible OA mandate of the FCT was identified (main public funder in Portugal); an acceptance of the requirements and institutional OA policies and a lack of awareness from researchers about existing OA policies from institutions or at EC level.

## Results

After the presentations the floor was open to discussion among all participants around the main question of the meeting:

### **What should be done to foster OA in Portugal in convergence with European policies?**

The task force members were invited to reflect and discuss about:

- What can or should be done by research performing organisations?
- What can or should be done by research funding organisations?

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<sup>5</sup> In Portugal, through the SARI service included in the RCAAP Project, academic and scientific institutions have the opportunity to implement an institutional repository applying this service. If their scientific production is not enough to create their own IR they can use the Common Repository.

<sup>6</sup> The current situation of the OA in Portugal (PT) available at:

[http://openaccess.sdum.uminho.pt/wpcontent/uploads/2012/10/Apres-Portugal\\_ER.pptx](http://openaccess.sdum.uminho.pt/wpcontent/uploads/2012/10/Apres-Portugal_ER.pptx)

<sup>7</sup> Open Access policies and mandates: researchers' perceptions is available at:

<http://repositorium.sdum.uminho.pt/handle/1822/20521>

- What can or should be done by scientific publishers and other stakeholders to achieve the purpose of the main question.

Other topics were also added for debate as the strategies to increase the OA practice from researchers; how can the activities of the stakeholders be coordinated to foster the OA in Portugal; how to ensure the sustainability of the OA infrastructures such as RCAAP (Open Access Scientific Repository from Portugal), institutional repositories hosted outside RCAAP, scientific journals, etc.; and finally, how all these Portuguese initiatives can be coordinated with European activities and infrastructures.

Representatives from funders, publishers and research institutions participated in the debate. They shared their opinions and concerns that should be taken into consideration in the future. It was clear for all of them that the institutional leaderships should be coordinated and harmonized. These leaderships should strongly support the implemented OA policies or OA policies created in the future.

They addressed the delicate issue regarding the evaluation process of the institutions and academics. It was suggested that, not only the OA policies of the institutions, but also the OA policies from the funders should be connected to these evaluation processes, that should be rigorous. The interoperability between institutions' systems and services should be a priority, decreasing the additional work and therefore reducing the barrier for Open Access. It was unanimous to include scientific data and preservation policies in the agenda. Finally, regarding the language issue, it was considered important to spread the national scientific production worldwide, mainly across Portuguese-speaking countries. Some testimonials include what should be considered and taken into account in the future action plan:

*Regarding the questions of debate, everything is relating with institutions' leadership.*

Alexandre Quintanilha

*It will be useful through a range of innovative tools to decrease work effort using interoperability between systems.*

Lígia Ribeiro

*Being Portugal a Lusophone country, how can we work in an articulate way to convert the demographic issue in a scientific benefit?*

Delfim Leão

*It is fundamental to harmonize common policies between universities and polytechnics.*

Dina Rocha

*To implement a mandatory policy we should take into account the difference in terms of time-consuming between different scientific fields and type of researchers. (...) We*

*should add the research data topic to the discussion on repositories, essentially, in the biomedicine field.*

Joaquim Ferreira

*The OA policies should consider young researchers training (...).*

Jérôme Borme

*The OA capitalizes the own researchers' merits (...).*

Roque da Cunha Ferreira

*The OA is an excellent option, when the quality and excellence of the scientific works is ensured; these are fundamental aspects to better satisfy researchers, institutions and scientific community.*

José Rivas

*A behavior change of those who do research should exist, not only in Portugal, but also worldwide, to open and facilitate the access to the scientific results.*

Nadine Trigo e Ana Moutinho

The event concluded with the announcement of the next Task Force meeting, which would be held at the University of Minho, on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2013. This event's goal is to bring together activities from two 7FP projects: MedOAnet and OpenAIREPlus (2<sup>nd</sup> Generation of Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe), and gather Task Force members not only from Portugal, but also from other five Mediterranean countries: Spain, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

## Conclusions

The meeting was very positive because it allowed people to be involved in an event on Open Access for the first time.

Hopefully, soon an action plan can be adopted, taking into account the concerns and requirements expressed by the participants, thus allowing to foster OA in Portugal in convergence with European policies.

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More information available at: [http://openaccess.sdum.uminho.pt/?page\\_id=915](http://openaccess.sdum.uminho.pt/?page_id=915)



MINISTERIO  
DE ECONOMÍA  
Y COMPETITIVIDAD



# medoanet

Mediterranean Open Access Network

## SUMMARY

### SPANISH MEDOANET NATIONAL WORKSHOP

*Building the National Network for Implementing Open Access Mandate*

October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2012

Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology

Madrid, Spain

On October 22<sup>nd</sup> 2012, during the *Open Access Week*, FECYT organized the National MedOANet Workshop ***“Building the National Network for Implementing Open Access Mandate”***.

The national workshop was held in Madrid and all Spanish stakeholders involved in the Open Access movement were invited. There were participants from evaluation and funding agencies, policy makers, managers and librarians from universities and public research centers, as well as editors. The speakers were representatives from the Autonomous Communities of Spain that have their own regional Open Access mandates (Madrid and Asturias), representatives from the Spanish Universities with an Open Access mandate (Autonomous University of Barcelona and University of Alicante) and representatives from Spanish publishers. Their contributions to the debate will be taken into account for the improvement of Open Access policies in the country.

## FECYT

Mrs Cristina Gonzalez presented *MedOANet Project*, while Mrs Pilar Rico presented the results of the MedOANet survey carried out in Spain to publishers, research funders and research performing organizations.

## AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

### The Open Access Mandate in the Community of Madrid

The participant from the Community of Madrid explained the progress of OA issues in the last years within this Region. In 2007 a regional harvester called “*e-ciencia*” was created. All institutional repositories from Madrid Universities joined *e-ciencia* through the *Consortium Madroño*. In 2009 the OA mandate was launched.

The main idea that Madrid Region tried to share, is that, once the repository is built, the real work starts. In their experience, more than double the time, economic and human resources were necessary for a correct functioning of the repositories than what was required for creating them. In their experience, an intense dissemination and marketing work is needed for the mandate to work properly. It is a hard work, highly time and cost consuming and sometimes unknown for policy makers.

The second conclusion is that repositories are the only infrastructure capable of guaranteeing that scientific information is properly harvested, archived and long-time preserved.

### The Open Access Mandate in Asturias

The representative from Asturias Regional Government explained how the regional repository was created in 2009, focusing on how it has facilitated the management and dissemination of contents including preservation, organization, access and distribution.



After the creation of the repository, Asturias launched specific Open Access mandates in a few funding calls. These calls have been growing in the last years. The most remarkable message from Asturias is how important it is to make a proper evaluation of Open Access policies.

## UNIVERSITIES:

### The Open Access Mandate in the Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB)

In 2012 UAB has launched its Open Access policy. Since 2008 they have an institutional repository called *Dipòsit Digital Documents (DDD)*, where teachers and research staff deposit their academic and scientific publications (journal articles, theses, presentations, communications, scientific and technical documents, books, doctoral thesis, educational resources, etc...). One of the key elements for success of the UAB repository is that they have involved all management staff, IT staff and librarians.

Moreover, the UAB has several commitments as to ensure copyright, intellectual property and confidentiality, to preserve and maintain long-time preservation to the documents, to increased visibility and interoperability of documents and to ensure the integrity of data entered.

The UAB states how important it is to ensure that evaluation agencies take into consideration Open Access documents deposited in their evaluation processes.

### The Open Access Mandate in the University of Alicante (UA)

The Institutional Repository of the University of Alicante is divided into four areas: teaching, research, institutional journals and conferences. The staff has the possibility of self archiving through a Virtual Campus.

Four years ago, the University of Alicante launched grants for self-archiving research documents. Over the years, such incentives have been slowly suppressed and UA started to work in the creation of an Open Access mandate.

UA believes that the visibility of scientific production is very important. The university also considers necessary to take into account those documents deposited in the review of research groups.

### The Open Access Mandate in the Lieja University (Skype connection with Portugal)

An interesting explanation setting out of the reason about why it is imposing the Open Access: economics, ethical, philosophical and strategic reasons.

The Lieja University mandate states that all publications of all members of the university must be deposited. They count with a strong incentive and only repository publications are taken into account for research personnel promotion and grant applications. The University continues to work in the maintenance of quality and informing the scientific community about the repository.



Data about increasing rates of visibility and increasing rates of citing fostered the national debate.

## PUBLISHERS

Publishers are the stakeholders who have to completely change their position within the scientific information market. They were the most active participants in the discussion and the most provocative ones. Questions such as where are the limits of the Open Access movement, what niches can be occupied for editors and how OA is affecting the market of the academic book publishing fostered the discussion and invited all participants to debate.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS SPANISH WORKSHOP

The National Government in Spain has launched an Open Access mandate through the new Law of Science, that needs to be developed in the coming months. Moreover, two Regional Governments and two public universities have developed and implemented Open Access mandates.

In Spain, stakeholders are in a different position regarding Open Access policies. Whereas research performing organizations have developed a robust net of institutional repositories, evaluation agencies are still in the process of designing evaluation mechanisms to reward Open Access publications and depositing. Finally, editors claim for an open dialogue with all the stakeholders; their opinion is listened to and all consequences of Open Access for the scientific information market are taken into consideration. They envisage bad consequences for the market, if Open Access is implemented without foreseeing what it would happen with traditional profit-maker editors.



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OPEN ACCESS TURKEY

## METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF THE MAPPING IN THE SIX MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY, ANKARA, TURKEY



Hosted by Hacettepe University, the Turkish National Open Access Workshop took place in Ankara, Turkey, on November 8-9, 2012. The workshop was part of the Mediterranean Open Access Network (MedOANet) project ([www.medoanet.eu](http://www.medoanet.eu)), supported by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme (7FP) and organized by Hacettepe University's Department of Information Management, a partner of the MedOANet project, in cooperation with Izmir Institute of Technology, a partner of the Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (OpenAIRE) plus project ([www.openaire.eu](http://www.openaire.eu)).

The two-day workshop comprised the following types of contributions: invited talks; presentations by the country coordinators of the MedOANet and OpenAIREplus projects and by the Open Access and Institutional Repositories (AEKA) Working Group of the Anatolian University Libraries Consortium (ANKOS); a practical session on setting up an institutional repository (IR) using DSpace and presentations on various OA-related issues (e.g., copyright, Creative Commons licenses, open courseware) related with Open Access. The workshop programme is available at [http://www.acikerisim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/ae2012\\_program\\_en.pdf](http://www.acikerisim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/ae2012_program_en.pdf), along with the presentation slides at <http://www.acikerisim.org/calistay-sunumlari/>.

The national workshop on Open Access drew about 200 participants from various sectors (two thirds represented research performing organizations (RPOs), 15% public institutions and 20% publishers, database producers, aggregators and students). A declaration on Open Access and IRs was issued at the end of the workshop. What follows is a brief summary of the workshop activities.

After the opening speeches, the workshop proper started with **Alicia López Medina's** keynote speech on Open Science challenges and opportunities for IRs. In her capacity as the Executive Director of the Confederation of the Open Access Repositories (COAR) representing more than 100 institutions worldwide, Medina first shared her views on Open Science and stressed that, in order to make science and research more efficient, transparent and trustworthy, publications and data resulting from publicly funded research should be made openly available and preserved for reuse through reliable, high performance and economically efficient infrastructures. Medina sees the key challenge as the researchers, because they do not see the implementation of Open Access as their task, although they sympathize with the cause and their compliance rate is low (20%) without strong mandates. Medina concluded that a multi-faceted strategy is needed to populate the repositories and cites COAR's report on sustainable practices for populating repositories (<http://tinyurl.com/coar-repository-content>) recommending researcher advocacy, use of usage statistics to encourage deposits, rights checking and submission services, linking repositories with performance assessment and research databases, full-text harvesting, and direct deposit by publishers. Medina stressed that Open Access repositories around the world need to operate on similar policies and use similar data schemas, to make the content available to researchers in a seamless manner, using a world-wide interconnected and interoperable repository network. Medina sees interoperability as a "technical glue" to interconnect different repositories and information systems, to interoperate with them or embed in components of e-infrastructures for research, to transfer metadata and digital

objects, to create new services on top of repositories along with new tools and to generate new information and knowledge.

**Izaskun Lacunza**, the Executive Director of the European Association of Research Libraries (LIBER), was the second keynote speaker with a paper entitled “Research Libraries as Drivers of Open Access to Research Outputs”. Lacunza first introduced LIBER briefly (425 institutional members from 40 countries, including 20 from Turkey) and concentrated on LIBER’s involvement with and participation in Open Access initiatives and EU projects dealing with content (e.g., Europeana), infrastructure (e.g., APARSEN and ODE) and policies (e.g., MedOANet) in Europe. Lacunza also reviewed Open Access issues in Horizon 2020 and stressed that LIBER strongly believes in Open Access to research outputs as a means to build the European Research Area (ERA) and to encourage Open Scholarship and Open Knowledge and collaborates with COAR and SPARC (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) in building a pro-Open Access policy-making atmosphere and a research infrastructure to support it. LIBER lobbies to promote Open Access policies in Europe, explores new business models for Open Access, supports the portal for 360,000 e-theses from 523 institutions of 27 countries (DART) and works for research libraries to be identified as the key stakeholders in the research data management. Lacunza also discussed the details of the League of European Research Universities’ (LERU) roadmap towards Open Access, involving both green and gold routes and emphasized that Open Access needs to be viewed in the wider context of Open Scholarship and Open Knowledge.

The third keynote speaker was **Ebru Başak** of the Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Council (TUBITAK), who is involved in the e-InfraNet project, in her capacity as one of the EU Framework Programs Officer. Başak introduced the e-InfraNet Project, which aims to build a network to develop and strengthen cooperation between national e-infrastructures and their integration in the European Research Area (ERA), by paying special attention to Open Access issues. She then summarized EU’s approach to e-science and scientific data, along with some information on EU-supported Open Access projects (e.g., OpenAIRE), thematic data repositories (e.g., IMPACT and NDMB) and user communities and stressed that, clear policies should be developed to provide Open Access to publicly funded research outputs through e-infrastructures and that organizational and financial models, along with copyright and intellectual property legislation should be introduced/revised to support Open Access and reward complying researchers.

**Yaşar Tonta**, the MedOANet project country coordinator, reviewed the current developments in Turkey with regards to Open Access and IRs and shared the findings of the MedOANet questionnaire survey carried out earlier during the year. Tonta observed that the number of registered IRs in Turkey (and the records and full-text items therein) is far fewer than those of other partner Mediterranean countries and that Open Access policies and strategies have yet to be developed. He summarized the MedOANet activities carried out so far in Turkey, including the formation of the National Open Access Task Force, publishing and disseminating the MedOANet brochure and issuing a note on Open Access to scientific information and IRs and sending it to policy-makers and research funders. He then provided detailed

information on Open Access and IR scene in Turkey based on the MedOANet survey filled out by the research funders, research performing organizations and publishers. Tonta stressed that Turkey should take the initiative and develop effective Open Access and IR policies and strategies to reap the benefits of publicly funded research and to be part of the European e-infrastructure for Open Access and ERA.

**Gültekin Gürdal**, the OpenAIREplus project country coordinator, introduced the project's objectives and strategies. OpenAIREplus is the EU-supported Open Access infrastructure to share scientific publications and linked data through digital network of Open Access archives and IRs. It harvests the research output of EU-supported projects (7FP), along with the contents of about 340 IRs in 44 countries, index them and provide search functionality for more than six million records through the OpenAIREplus portal. Currently, Turkey has 550 such projects running, 80 of which fall into the themes specified under article 39 of the Open Access Pilot. By participating in OpenAIREplus, Turkey aims to integrate with the participative European infrastructure, so that it can share the outcome of EU-supported projects with other European nations and the world.

Members of the Open Access and Institutional Repositories (AEKA) Working Group of the Anatolian University Libraries Consortium (ANKOS) presented a live demo of setting up and implementing an institutional repository system using DSpace (ver. 1.7.0) running on Ubuntu (ver. 10.10) operating system.

The second day of the national Open Access workshop included presentations on Creative Commons licenses and its relationship with Open Access (**İlkay Holt** of Özyeğin University), Open Access and copyright (**Sami Çukadar** of Bilgi University), Open Access journals and citation indexes in Turkey (**Ramazan Acun** of TUBITAK's National Academic Network and Information Center), Open Courseware (**Orçun Madran** of Atılım University) and a discussion of how to set up an institutional repository led by ANKOS' AEKA Group. In the afternoon, a four-member panel, chaired by Gültekin Gürdal, discussed the use of Open Journal System (OJS) to publish an Open Access journal (**Sönmez Çelik** of Doğu University), along with access to Open Access journals using Metadata Harvesting Protocol (MHP) and service providers (**Uğur Bulgan** of Süleyman Demirel University) and the conversion of a print journal to an e-journal (**Kamil Çömlekçi** of TED Ankara College).

The workshop concluded with the discussion of the declaration of Open Access and IRs drafted by the representatives of the MedOANet and OpenAIREplus projects and made available online during the discussion (<http://www.acikerisim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ulusal-acik-erisim-calistayi-sonuc-bildirgesi-jenerik.pdf>).

The two-page declaration acknowledged the trends and issues relevant to Open Access and IRs (e.g., making better use of public money, increasing the visibility and impact of scientific research, carrying out e-science projects and managing "big data" more effectively) and recommended, among others, the following:

- access to publicly-funded research outcomes (both publications and data) should be free;
- IRs conforming to the standards and interoperability guidelines should be set up and maintained;



- A national Open Access archive should collect/harvest Open Access articles, publicly-funded project reports, theses and open educational materials originated in Turkey and provide free access thereto;
- The e-infrastructure and platforms should be developed to provide Open Access to scientific publications and data housed in IRs;
- Policies, strategies and legislation dealing with e-science, e-infrastructure, Open Access and IRs should be developed and Turkey's integration with the ERA infrastructure should be speeded up;
- Issues dealing with Open Access and IRs should be brought before the Higher Education Council (HEC), TUBITAK, the Supreme Council of Science and Technology and the Parliament, and the needed laws and legislation should be enacted;
- IRs should be an integral part of e-science and e-infrastructure;
- Open Access should be a prerequisite to benefit from publicly funded research support (including EU funds);
- The awareness of Open Access and IRs should be increased and the research funders, researchers, publishers, information managers and users should be informed.

The audience provided input to the declaration during the workshop and their comments were duly recorded. The two-day workshop ended with the closing speech of Yaşar Tonta who summarized the major issues raised during the workshop and encouraged input to the final declaration by recording their comments through the web site.

*Note:* The declaration was finalized by taking into account all the comments gathered during and after the workshop, and it was sent to the HEC, the Interuniversities Council, TUBITAK, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology, Ministry of Development, and the Parliament.