OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION: COMPARATIVE STUDY IN DOAJ

Dr. Tereza Trenccheva & Dr. Tania Todorova
State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies (SULSIT)
Sofia, BULGARIA
Structure of the presentation

1. Abstract
2. Introduction
3. Overview of open access
   3.1 General initiatives for Open Access
   3.2 Green Road and Golden Road for Open Access
   3.3 European Commission and Open Access
4. A comparative study of Open access journals in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) for Bulgaria, Croatia and Turkey
   4.1 Overview of the Directory of Open Access Journals
   4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Bulgaria, Croatia and Turkey
5. Conclusion
6. Contacts with the authors
1. Abstract

- **Purpose** - to provide a comparative retrospective analysis of Bulgarian, Turkish and Croatian OA Journals added in DOAJ in last eleven-year period 2002 – 2013.

- **Design/methodology/approach** -
  First of all is made:
  - brief review of definitions and descriptions of the Open Access as a global movement;
  - analysis of the three main Open Access Initiatives;
  - the difference between Golden Road and Green Road.

Second of all, we used:
- the comparative approach and we made a comparative study of OA journals in Bulgaria, Turkey and Croatia and we present the evaluation results and findings.
1. Abstract

- **Findings** - Qualitative and quantitative data for the study were collected by the DOAJ. The data are analyzed in terms of quantity and period, and the results are presented graphically and tabular and finally are made major specific conclusions and recommendations.

- **Originality/value** - There are many discussion issues related to the problematic of OA, but a thorough study of OA to scientific information especially comparative study of Bulgarian, Turkish and Croatian journals in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) is missing in some European countries including Bulgaria.
2. Introduction

• The first ideas about freely available e-journals - 1990s;
• Today, the term “archive” is replaced by the term “repository”;
• The term "Open Access" is officially accepted and began to be used with the signing of the first open access initiative in Budapest;
• Open access to scientific publications is open and free of charge access to online journals, articles, conference papers, technical reports, theses and dissertations, reports, and reprints;
• Publishers of open access publications refer to the movement "open access".

Open Access to Scientific Information: Comparative study in DOAJ
Dr. Tereza Trencheva & Dr. Tania Todorova - SULSIT
3. Overview of Open Access
3.1 General initiatives for Open Access

• In general, we could say that Open Access goes through several stages in its development, which could be differentiated by signing **the three major initiatives to Open Access**.
  
  – **Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)**;
  
  – **Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing**;
  
  – **Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge**.
Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)

- signed in **Budapest** on 1-2 December **2001**;
- "old tradition + new technology = public good."
- BOAI – the basic OA definition;
- Main ways to OA according BOAI:
  - self-archiving;
  - publication of the article in a OA journal;
- Until **August 2013** BOAI was signed by **5744** individuals and **661** organizations.
Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing

- established on 11\textsuperscript{th} April 2003, in Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland;
- The text of the statement consists of four main parts:
  - The first part contains a definition of OA;
  - The second part is a declaration of the Institutions and Agencies working group;
  - The third part includes a report of the Libraries and Publishers working group;
  - The fourth part expresses the opinion of the Scientists and Scientific Societies working group.
The declaration is a result of a Conference on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, held in Berlin in October 2003, organized by Max Planck Society and Project ECHO (European Cultural Heritage Online);

Berlin Declaration overlaps as definition of OA to the previous two initiatives so far, i.e. August 2013, is supported by 444 organizations.
3.2 Green Road and Golden Road for Open Access

According to the definition of BOAI for achieving OA there are two main ways:

open access repositories (GREEN ROAD)  open access journals. (GOLDEN ROAD)
Green Road (self-archiving) of Open Access

- In self-archiving authors deposit their works in open electronic archives of OA via Internet (which does not exclude the parallel publication in traditional journals);
- Articles which are deposited in online repositories are called e-prints. The term e-print unifies the two main types: pre-print and post-print;
- Pre-prints are non reviewed articles and post-prints are refereed and accepted articles dealing print.
Golden Road (OA-publishing) of Open Access

- In open access publishing, all costs for publishing the scientific papers are paid by the publisher and the end users’ access to publications is completely free;
- One of the most popular program for OA is "Golden Road" belongs to "Open Society Foundation“ and Public Library of Science. It currently contains over 2000 scientific journals, working on the principle of OA;
3.3 European Commission and Open Access

- One of the main European initiatives for OA is the project OpenAIRE (OA Infrastructure for Research in Europe) - a pilot project in FP7 EU carried out in the period 2009 - 2011.
- The project is a tool for implementation of the policy of European Commission (EC) and the European Research Council (ERC) to ensure the widest possible dissemination and access to published research, funded by European programs.
4. Comparative study of OA journals in DOAJ for Bulgaria, Croatia and Turkey

4.1 Overview of the Directory of Open Access Journals

- The purpose of establishing the DOAJ is to increase the accessibility to scientific journals.
- DOAJ provides access to:
  - 9945 scientific journals in OA;
  - 5096 journals at article level from 120 countries;
  - Currently till August 2013, DOAJ provides access to 1,159,853 entries.
Comparison of DOAJ’s data

March 2013
- **8846** scientific journals
- **4538** journals on article level
- **120** countries
- **1,055,637** entries

August 2013
- **9945** scientific journals
- **5096** journals at article level
- **120** countries
- **1,159,853** entries

As it can be seen from the data presented in this six-month period, **there is exceptional growth in both scientific journals and in journals at article level**, which indicates a tendency, that the scientific community sets great store by the open access.
The University of Lund’s data about the growing number of publications over the years actual as of August 2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number Of Titles</td>
<td>1141</td>
<td>3588</td>
<td>4348</td>
<td>7489</td>
<td>9945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As there can be seen from the table there is a *sharply increase* in the number of titles especially in the last year, which is another proof of the orientation of scientific periodicals to the "Golden Road."
4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Bulgaria, Croatia and Turkey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place in the ranking</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of journals in OA by the month of February 2012 (Dimchev, 2013)</th>
<th>Place in the ranking</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of journals in OA by the month of August 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1359</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Bulgaria, Croatia and Turkey

As can be seen by the above comparative table, Turkey is currently in 11th place with a nearly 70 journals and Croatia held its 24th place ranking with a growth of 19 journals. Positive tendency that occurs for Bulgaria is that the country goes up in the rankings from 43rd to 37th place with a growth of 20 open access journals. This is an encouraging fact for the development of Open access to scientific information in our country.
4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Bulgaria, Croatia and Turkey
4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Turkey

Turkey is one of the largest aggregators in higher education with its 169 universities, of which 105 are public and 64 are private, carrying out activities in both national and international dimension. In 2006, a number of initiatives were organized by Turkish libraries and Information Centers for promotion of OA among the academic community in Turkey.
4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Turkey

These initiatives led to the creation of numerous institutional OA archives, especially in the universities. It can be seen from the graph, that at the moment there are 255 Turkish DOAJ journals in OA. Some of these publications are uploaded platforms for OA journals, but most of them are managed by individual research institutions (universities) and scientific societies.
The second highest in development perspective of OA in the graph is Croatia. There are seven public universities (Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Pula), 30 public and private polytechnics, 25 public institutes and six technology centres in Croatia. The oldest university is University of Zagreb, founded in 1669, and there are about 180 000 students enrolled at all universities and polytechnics.
There is a strong developing OA environment in Croatia and several academic and research institutions which initiate different activities concerning open access to the scientific information for example:

- School of Medicine;
- Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences;
- Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture;
- Faculty of Organization and Informatics at University of Zagreb;
- University of Zadar, University of Osijek, Rudjer Boskovic Institute, National and University Library, etc.
4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Croatia

There is a vibrant OA journal publishing environment, and a number of platforms to increase awareness of Croatian publications, like Central portal of Croatian OA journals HRCAK. The central repository of Croatian scientific journals HRCAK offers access to over 300 OA journals and 80 000 articles.
Currently, **Bulgaria is presented in DOAJ with 51 journals at August 2013**. In our country there has been a significant growth of OA journals during the last years - **in 2007 we had only 6 journals in OA and in 2013 there were 51 OA journals**. This positive tendency could be explained by the fact that over **the last few years in Bulgaria there are six active scientific repositories of OA**, namely:

- Repository of Burgas Free University;
- Repository of Central Medical Library;
- Repository of the Institute of Mathematics and Informatics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences;
- Repository of the New Bulgarian University;
- Bulgarian OpenAIRE repository, coordinated by the Institute of Mathematics and Informatics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences;
- Repository of the Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski".

4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Bulgaria
4.2 Open access journals in DOAJ for Bulgaria

We could summarize that:

- In Bulgaria there is a certain level of awareness among the scientific and library community about issues of OA, especially among university researchers;

- However, there are still few institutions that have created and developed repositories of OA and insufficient number of scientists are involved in the movement for OA to research publications;
It is necessary to be conducted a targeted strategy to raise awareness among the academic, research and library community in Bulgaria for the benefits of OA publishing and creating a supportive environment for creation of repositories;

In this process, an important role is played by library professionals and library associations which are called to be an active partner in science and education in the global environment.
5. Conclusion

Based on the review and quantitative chronological analysis of open access journals in DOAJ for Turkey, Croatia and Bulgaria, we can conclude as follows:

- there is a growing interest in OA to scientific information and this is obvious by the booming growth of OA journals in all three countries;
- researchers in all three countries are increasingly aware of their rights and they require easier and smooth publication road for their research;
5. Conclusion

Librarians and information professionals are called to help their customers to take advantage of the extraordinary potential of OA and participate in the creation of repositories and to encourage publication in the available repositories of scientific content. The library professionals in Turkey and Croatia are more active in this role, while in Bulgaria the library community must be activated and should apply best practices to encourage lecturers and researchers to become involved in the policy of OA and exchange of scientific information.
5. Conclusion

In the website of the International Open Access Week is underlined that **librarians are key advocates of free access to information worldwide**. Every year in October (21-27 October 2013), librarians and scientists from all around the world realize numerous initiatives in promoting OA as a new norm in scholarship and research. **The shared experience could serve as an inspiration and best practice models, which could be followed.**
Thank you for your attention!

Chief Assistant Professor, PhD at The State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, Library Management Department

URL: www.ippbg.com
e-mail: t.trencheva@unibit.bg
GSM: +359 889 645 400

Correspondance Address:
119 Tsarigradsko Shose Blvd.,
1784 Sofia - BULGARIA

Assoc. Prof., PhD, Head of Library Management Department and Deputy Head of UNESCO Interfaculty Chair ‘ICT in Library Studies, Education and Cultural Heritage’ at The State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies

URL: www.unibit.bg
e-mail: t.todorova@unibit.bg

Correspondance Address:
119 Tsarigradsko Shose Blvd.,
1784 Sofia - BULGARIA