

# Oxford University Research Archive (ORA)

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Training for Library Staff Part 1





# Open Access

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# Open Access

## What is Open Access?

- articles and research outputs are freely available
- increases potential readership by removing barriers to access and facilitating discovery
- increases use of research
- increases citations
- a working, practical system already in place

## What OA is not

- does not affect peer-review
- not proposed as a replacement for normal publication process
- government censorship
- junk science

There is **growing concern** that in order to **maximize research results**, they should be **widely disseminated** and **available in open access**. Open-access literature is defined as being “digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.” Besides posting them on one’s individual web page, there are two primary vehicles for authors to deliver open-access research articles: **deposit them in open access archives or repositories**, i.e. servers collecting e-prints and/or other scholarly material, and publish in open access journals, i.e. journals performing peer review and making the approved contents freely available to the world. Starting from isolated initiatives, the movement in favour of open access to scientific information has **gained scale through the development of open access archives** and the growth of open access journals, and the **recent policies of research funding bodies** about access to research output.

Study on the economic & technical evolution of the scientific publication markets in Europe

January 2006. Commissioned by DG-Research, European Commission

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/pdf/scientific-publication-study\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/pdf/scientific-publication-study_en.pdf)



# **Institutional repositories**

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# What's going on?

- Globally
- In Europe
- In the UK

## UUK (Universities UK)

Institutional repositories provide an excellent example of how universities can work to ensure the results of research are disseminated more widely. The work of SHERPA and JISC provide substantial evidence on costs, workflows and technical requirements. Institutional repositories can also have clear practical benefits for institutions, for example, in managing RAE submissions. UUK stands ready to work with these bodies to disseminate the outcomes of this work as widely as possible to ensure that institutions are able to make sound evidence-based judgments on future policies.

<http://www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/mediareleases/show.asp?MR=431>

# Russell Group Statement on Scholarly Communication and Publishing

*June 2005*

The Russell Group, in association with the Joint CURL/SCONUL Scholarly Communications Group, has adopted the following statement on scholarly communication and publishing.

1. The Russell Group supports the principle that publicly-funded research should be publicly available.
2. The Russell Group believes that the current system of scholarly publishing does not always work in the best interests of the research community.
- 3. Russell Group institutions support the development of institutional repositories of research papers, and will actively encourage their researchers to deposit their work in them.**
4. The publication charge model of journal publishing is still in its early stages but warrants further consideration. The Russell Group would encourage further research and development on the feasibility of the model.
5. The Russell Group supports discussion of these issues in fora such as UUK, RCUK and Government departments, as well as within institutions.

# Context

- Context: external
- Context: internal
- ORA for University administration
  - Compliance with funders' policies
  - Record of research
  - ORA as a publications database
  - Multidisciplinarity
  - RAE (bib records; full text; *author profiles; bibliometrics*)

The background features a large, light blue logo for Oxford University Research + Archiv. The logo consists of three overlapping circles and a vertical line. The text 'OXFORD+UNIVERSIT' is written across the top of the circles, and 'RESEARCH+ARCHIV' is written across the bottom. The main title 'Funders' Policies' is centered in a dark blue, bold font.

# Funders' Policies

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# Research Funders' Access Policies 1

Funders see  
wider dissemination of  
material as best-value  
for investment

University can  
assist grant-holders in  
complying with these  
requirements

6 of 7  
UK Research Councils  
now mandate  
open access

90% of  
UK biomedical research  
now under an  
open access mandate

# Research Funders' Access Policies 2

## RCUK

<http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/research/outputs/access/default.htm>

Wellcome

## NIH

<http://publicaccess.nih.gov/overview.htm>

## ERC Scientific Council

<http://erc.europa.eu/pdf/open-access.pdf>



[www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/index.php](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/index.php)

**How does Oxford manage and  
check compliance with funder policies?**

# EU Framework 7

Where dissemination of foreground does not adversely affect its protection and use, there is an **obligation to disseminate it swiftly**. (Article 46.2 RfP – Article II.30.1 of GA). [ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/ipr\\_en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/ipr_en.pdf)

**Promoting the use and dissemination of FP projects results is a key objective of FP7**, as mentioned in Annex I to the Decision on FP7 (Decision 1982/2006/EC32) and with more detail in Annex I...The dissemination and transfer of knowledge is a key added value of European research actions, and measures will be taken to increase the use of results by industry, policy makers and society...Dissemination will be considered an integral task under all thematic areas...

[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l\\_412/l\\_41220061230en00010041.pdf](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_412/l_41220061230en00010041.pdf)

Rules for **Participation** state that **one of the evaluation criteria in the Cooperation and Capacities Programmes relates to the "the potential impact through the development, dissemination and use of project results"** (Article 15 RfP)...Therefore, the grant agreement requires the submission to the Commission of a **plan for the use and dissemination** of foreground (Article II.4.2.b of GA), which must contain information about the expected use of the project results sufficiently detailed to permit the *Commission* to carry out any related audit (Articles II.29.2 and II.23 of GA).[ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/ipr\\_en.pdf](ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/ipr_en.pdf)



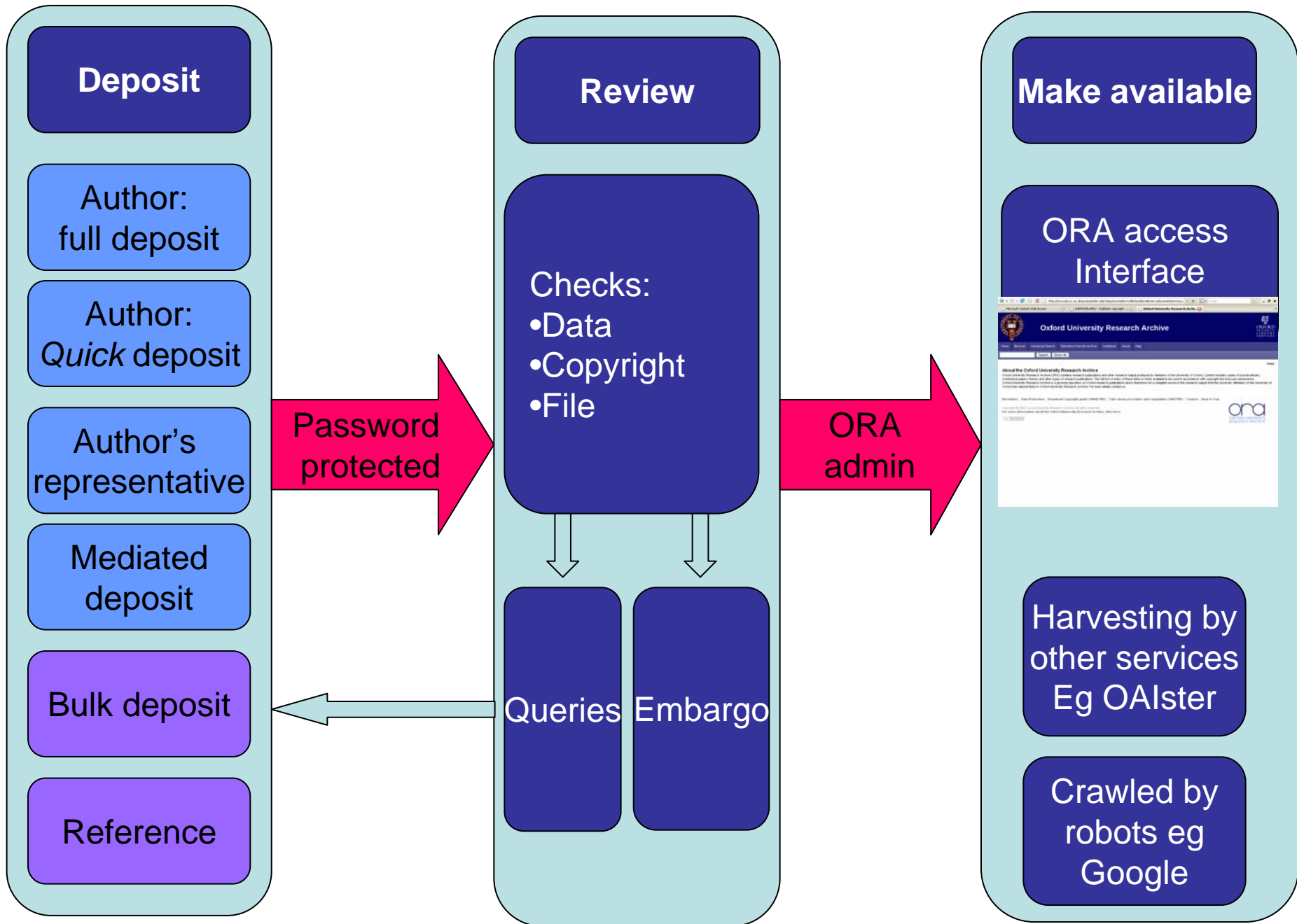
**What is ORA?**

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# Benefits for Oxford Researchers

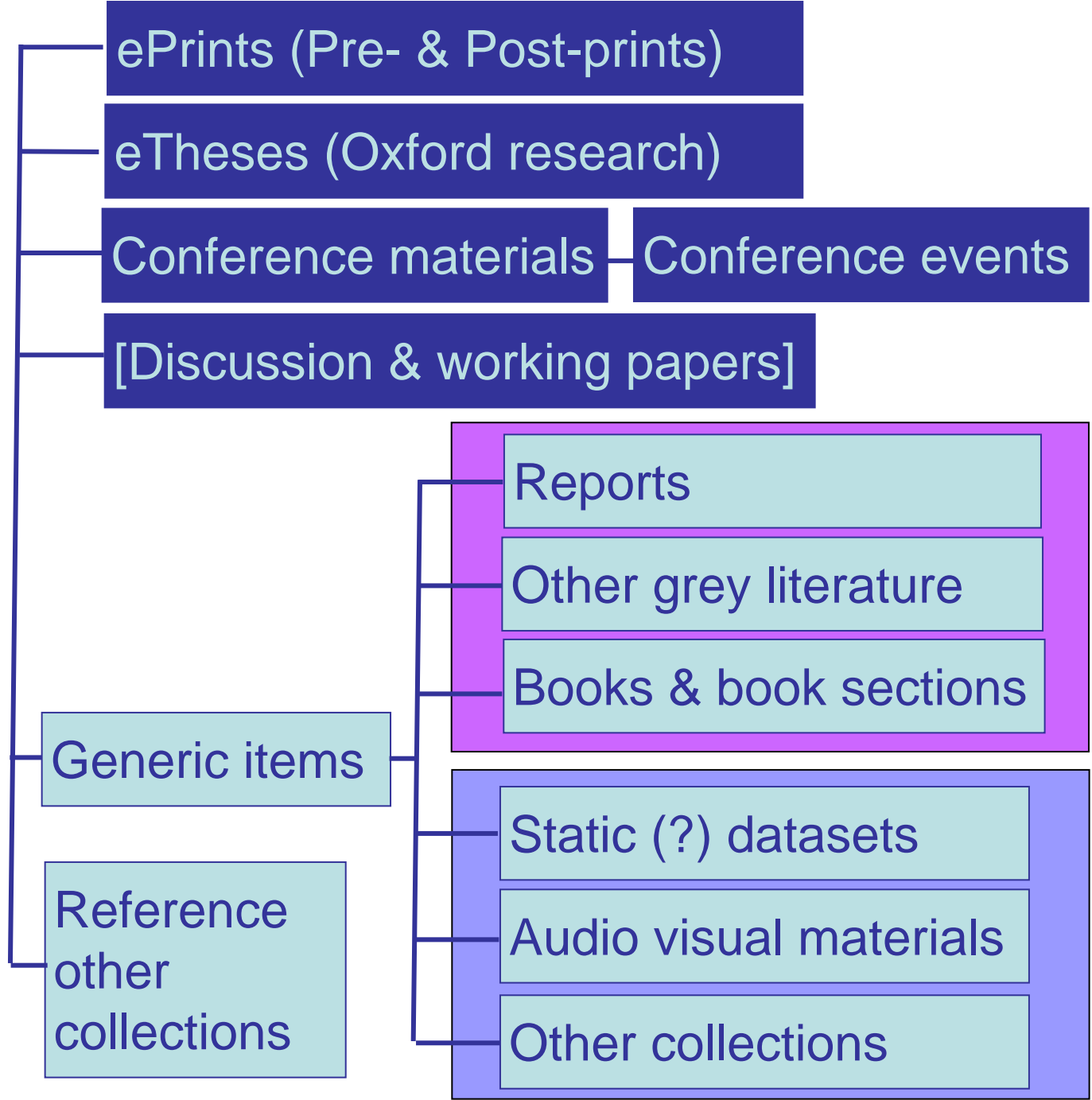


- Open access
- Full text
- Visibility
- International standards
- Directories & registries
- Preservation
- Persistent URLs
- Related items
- Grey literature
- Complex items
- Research in one location
- Compliance with funder policies
- Conferences
- EThOS
- Complies with copyright
- Speed of dissemination
- *Quick* deposit
- Mediated deposit





# COLLECTIONS



### **Personal website**

Dr Finley is a great believer in making his work available so he puts PDF copies on his personal website. Unexpectedly, he is offered the post of Prof at another prestigious university.

### **College/Academic Department**

St. Joan's College can demonstrate impressive amounts of research by its fellows. It ensures others are aware of this by making links to publications and research papers in ORA available on its website, which can be easily seen and accessed by other researchers and prospective students.

### **Conference paper**

Dr Foster gave a paper at a conference held in September 2005 in Glosta, Malaysia. She wishes to cite it in another work, but the paper was never published. Fortunately she deposited a copy in ORA, so uses the link to that copy when citing the paper.

### **Conference**

Prof Potts is organising the 10th Annual Conference of Eminent Inventors, a prestigious event which this year is being held at Oxford. He has chosen to use ORA as the means to store and provide access to the conference papers.

### **Funder**

Dr Jekyll has completed a large research project and reports to his funding agency that all the publications and other outputs produced as a result of his funding are now stored in ORA and the full text of all outputs are freely available.

### **End user**

The Head of the Wellcome Trust wants to read a paper that was written as a result of Wellcome Trust funding and finds he cannot access it as it is not his trust funded.

### **Preservation**

Dr Doolittle was satisfied that he had placed his research materials in a national, well-established and respected repository as he is expected to by his funding agency. He was shocked to learn that all funding for the repository was being withdrawn.

### **Book chapter**

Prof Brainstawn has written a chapter in a book edited by another eminent academic. He has obtained the permission of the publisher and placed a copy of his chapter in ORA. People are beginning to find and cite his chapter and he is able to use the citation with its link to the full text in his list of publications.

...the dissemination, the Annual Research Group Symposium each year. The papers presented at the symposia are available using ORA.

...who has written an article which was published in the Journal of Time Travel. Knowing it is published she does not keep a copy. Later on, she wants to refer her students to the article, but unfortunately discovers that her university does not subscribe to the journal.



**Copyright**

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# Things to think about

- ePrints, grey literature and theses
- Who owns the copyright?
- Third party copyright
- IPR
- Embargoes & metadata only records
- Plagiarism
- You will be asked
- “I don’t know but I can find out”



# ORA Help & Information website

Take a tour

<http://www.ouls.ox.ac.uk/ora>

# ORA access

**Explore using search &  
browse**

**<http://ora.ouls.ox.ac.uk/>**



# Advocacy

- Sell the benefits
- Getting the message across
- Expected difficulties
- Inform other library staff