



■ Open Access policy in Finland

Sakari Karjalainen, Director

Science Policy Division, Ministry of Education

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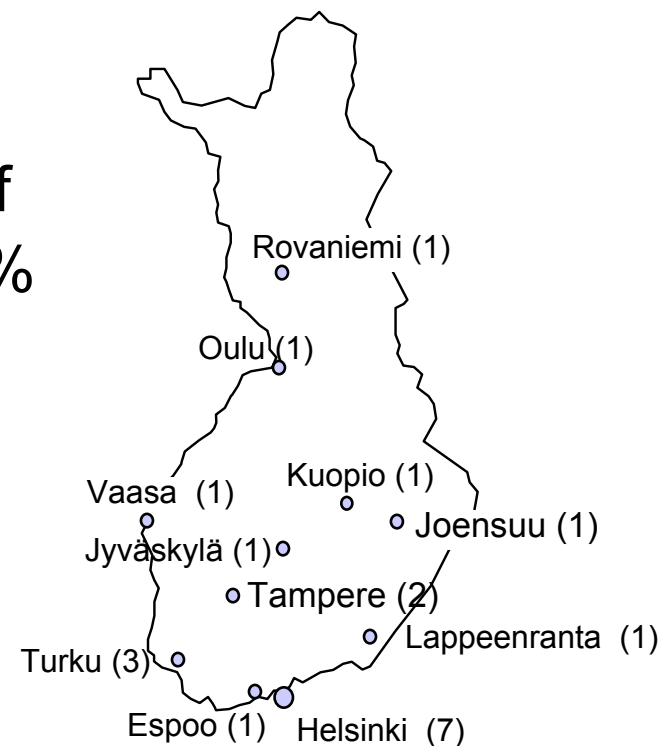
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■ R&D in Finland

- Employs about 73,000 people
- Total expenditure roughly 5 billion euros, of which business enterprises account for 70%
- R&D input 3.5 % of GDP (in 2004)
- Finland's share of OECD countries' R&D input about 0.7% and of publications 1 %
- 20 universities and 29 polytechnics
- 19 sectoral research institutes
- 1,400 doctoral graduates annually

Universities



www.research.fi

STRUCTURE OF R&D SYSTEM IN FINLAND

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL OF STATE

**SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY
POLICY COUNCIL
OF FINLAND**

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**Department for
Education and
Science Policy**

**Department
for Cultural
Policy**

**ACADEMY OF
FINLAND**

**MINISTRY OF TRADE
AND INDUSTRY**

**Technology
Department**

**Other
Departments**

**NATIONAL
TECHNOLOGY
AGENCY OF
FINLAND (TEKES)**

**MINISTRY OF
ARGICULTURE
AND FORESTRY**

**OTHER
MINISTRIES**

**SITRA
(Finnish National
Fund for R&D)**

**UNIVERSITIES
(20)
+
POLYTECHNICS
(29)**

**RESEARCH
INSTITUTES
(2)**

**RESEARCH
INSTITUTES
(3)**

**RESEARCH
INSTITUTES
(5)**

**RESEARCH
INSTITUTES
(10)**

**PRIVATE
FOUNDATIONS
AND FUNDS**

**LEARNED
SOCIETIES**

**RESEARCH UNITS AND
DEPARTMENTS OF
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

**JOINT RESEARCH
INSTITUTES
OF ENTERPRISES**

**PRIVATE NONPROFIT
RESEARCH
INSTITUTES**



■ Open access in Finland 1/2

- It has been estimated that approximately 15 % of the yearly Finnish academic research output is openly available on the internet.
- Four open access online publication archives
 - VTT publication register
 - Helsinki University of Technology: electronic dissertations
 - Electronic publications of two other Universities: Oulu and Joensuu



■ Open access in Finland 2/2

- The total number of Finnish peer-reviewed journals is about 70. Nine of them are more or less openly available on internet.
- Finnish Electronic Library (FinELib) has obtained a membership to the BioMed Central for the entire Finnish public sector (universities, polytechnics and research institutes) for the period 2004–2005.



■ Finnish Electronic Library (FinELib)

- FinELib, **the National Electronic Library**, acquires Finnish and international resources to support teaching, learning and research. FinELib negotiates user-rights agreements for electronic resources on a centralised basis for its member organisations. Helsinki University Library, The National Library of Finland, is responsible for FinELib operations and development. The National Library cooperates with universities, polytechnics, research institutes and public libraries and is involved in key national projects.



- The FinnOA working group is an unofficial body promoting open access to scientific and scholarly literature in Finland. The group was founded in April, 2003. The members represent research staff, scholarly publishers and libraries.
- The FinnOA proposed the government to prepare recommendations and guidelines for promoting open access.

<http://www.lib.helsinki.fi/finnoa/index-e.htm>



■ The Open Access Scientific Publishing Committee (Ministry of Education)

- In September 2004, the Minister of Education and Science appointed a Committee to put forward recommendations for the promotion of open access to scientific and scholarly publications in Finland. The recommendations were to be addressed to research funding agencies, organisations conducting research and scientific publishers.
- The Committee comprised representatives of funding organisations, universities, polytechnics, learned societies and scientific libraries.

<http://www.minedu.fi/julkaisut/tiede/2005/tr16/tr16.pdf>



■ Barriers to open access publishing

	Open-access journals	Open-access online repositories
Copyright	-	**
IT infrastructure	**	**
Business models	***	*
Indexing services and search systems	**	***
Academic reward system	***	*
Marketing and critical mass	***	***

The source on which the table is based: Bo-Christer Björk, Open access to scientific publications – an analysis of the barriers to change? *Information research*, January 2004

Explanations to the symbols used in the table:

- no importance
- * only minor importance
- ** some importance
- *** major importance



■ Scope and purpose of the Committee's recommendations

- The committee's recommendations concern publications of all researchers residing in Finland, comprising those studies that will be published in Finland or abroad for which the authors do not expect payment. The recommendations do not apply to textbooks used in undergraduate education or popularised scientific works.
- The aim of the recommendations is not to change the traditional standards used for evaluating the quality of scholarly publications, but to improve access to and the availability, distribution, visibility, usability and usefulness of the publications.



■ The ideal state of open access

- The research is readily available to anybody
 - on the Internet with a www browser at no charge and without restriction
 - in full-text format
 - immediately and perpetually from the time of publication
 - without constraint on use or distribution
 - good scientific conduct, however, demands that content may not be falsified and the author and source must be properly acknowledged



■ General recommendations

- Most scientific research will be published in traditional subscription journals and fee-charging conference proceedings in the coming years. In order to improve their circulation and availability, the Committee recommended that:
 - Higher education institutions and research institutes, individually or jointly, set up the necessary **open access online archives** in which researchers can deposit copies of their publications for free access on the internet;
 - Researchers are encouraged to deposit copies of their publications in these **open access electronic publication archives** with a view to rapid accumulation of material in them.



■ Specific recommendations for funding organisations

■ Funding agencies

- accept author charges as research project expenditure when researchers publish their studies in open access journals which charge author charges on accepted articles;
- in financing scientific publishers and publications, encourage them to provide open access;



■ Specific recommendations for higher education institutes and research institutes

■ Higher education institutions and research institutes

- make scientific studies published in their serials available through open access online archives;
- recommend their researchers to publish their research in open access journals when there are open access journals in their field which are comparable to traditional subscription journals;



■ Specific recommendations for journals and learned societies

■ Journals and learned societies:

- offer the scientific articles published in their serials to open access distribution as early on as possible;
- allow the authors of articles published in their journals to deposit copies of their articles in open access online archives;



■ Specific recommendations for libraries

■ Libraries

- under the leadership of the National Library, support the internet distribution of the metadata and full texts of the materials deposited in open access online archives and the long-term preservation of these materials;
- in cooperation, support the creation of Finnish open access online archives and their compliance with international metadata standards



■ Specific recommendations for the Ministry of Education

■ The Ministry of Education

- promotes open access, sees to the implementation of these recommendations in cooperation with other Ministries and monitors the implementation
- encourages higher education institutions to cooperate in promoting open access



■ General comments

- There is a risk that none of the actors involved in the scientific publishing process has sufficient incentives to change the current system. For example, researchers would need to achieve concrete benefits for storing their research in open-access online repositories.
- It is important to create prestigious open access related brands (e.g., BioMed Central, Public Library of Science).
- A key success factor relating to the technical environment is *the OAI-Protocol for Metadata Harvesting* which helps material retrieval and usability.



■ Conclusions

- The enthusiasm and rebellious spirit of the early days of open access in the 1990s has over the past few years been changing into a more realistic search for sustainable business models, and a better understanding of the barriers that have to be overcome. This Conference is supposed to contribute to the process.
- **Thanks and congratulations to the organisers of the Conference!**