Open Access Services @ University Library of Basel
Open Access Erasmus Staff Week
Liège, 8-12 May 2017

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University Library of Basel
Open Access Basics @ University of Basel


– Green OA: Institutional Repository
  (OA: 12% overall, without theses: 6%)

– Gold OA: Publication discounts
  (Budget: ~ € 15’000)
Open Access Coordination Team @ UL Basel

**Nicolas Sartori**: Head

**Dominique Blaser**: Repository-Manager, rights check

**Gertrud Pluskwik**: Bibliographic control

& Support from:

Staff at various branch libraries (bibliographic control, rights check)
IT department (technical help with running the repository)
Subject librarians (operating publication platforms)
What We Do: Communication and Networking

– Information Meetings, Workshops (2015: 7 Events / 14h)

– Individual inquiries and one-to-one consultation concerning publication and self-archiving (phone, e-mail)

– Participation in OA working group of the conference of Swiss university libraries
What We Do: **Gold Road**

Lots of opportunities to be active!

– Coordinating the Swiss contribution to [DOAJ](https://doaj.org) metadata integration into library catalogue

[swissbib](https://swissbib.ch) metadata integration into library catalogue

– Evaluation of publishers’ offers and alternative publishing models:

[COGITATIO](https://www.cogitatio.org)  

[Knowledge Unlatched](https://knowledgeunlatched.org)

– Development of local platforms for e-journals and e-books:
What We Do: **Green Road**: Institutional Repository

**Metadata**
- Bibliographic metadata imported from the university's Research Database undergoes quality check by library staff on edoc

**Copyright / Licensing**
- Each full text upload is checked for self-archiving rights

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Mycocerosic acid synthase exemplifies the architecture of reducing polyketide synthases


**Abstract**

Polyketide synthases (PKSs) are biosynthetic factories that produce natural products with important biological and pharmacological activities. Their exceptional product diversity is encoded in a modular architecture. Modular PKSs (modPKSs) catalyse reactions colinear to the order of modules in an assembly line, whereas iterative PKSs (iPKSs) use a single module iteratively as exemplified by fungal iPKSs (fPKSs). However, in some cases non-colinear iterative action is also observed for modPKSs modules and is controlled by the assembly line environment. PKSs feature a structural and functional separation into a condensing and a modifying region as observed for fatty acid synthases. Despite the outstanding relevance of PKSs, the detailed organization of PKSs with complete fully reducing modifying regions remains elusive. Here we report a hybrid crystal structure of *Mycobacterium smegmatis* mycocerosic acid synthase based on structures of its condensing and modifying regions. Mycocerosic acid synthase is a fully reducing fPKS, closely related to modPKSs, and the prototype of mycobacterial mycocerosic acid synthase-like PKSs. It is involved in the biosynthesis of lipids, fatty acids, and other biosynthetic products, likely underpinning the unique cell wall structure of *M. smegmatis*.
Current State of Open Access in Switzerland:

– 2006: Swiss National Science Foundation, Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences, Rectors’ Conference of the Swiss Universities sign Berlin Declaration

– Virtually all Swiss universities have an Open Access Policy

– All Swiss universities have established structures to support Open Access in some way (repositories, support & training by OA specialists)

– Two major national funders completely orientate their policies on Open Access:
  • SNSF, Swiss National Science Foundation (since 2014)
  • SAGW, Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences (by 2020)

– 2017: Swiss National Strategy on Open Access
Vision

Until 2024 all publicly funded scientific publications are freely accessible on the web.

The OA landscape will consist of different OA models.

Until 2024: 100%
A Plan for Action: Seven Areas for Action

1. Adopting and aligning OA policies
2. Negotiations with publishers
3. Coordinating and pooling resources
4. Alternative forms of publishing
5. Communication and raising awareness
6. Supportive regulatory framework
7. National monitoring
National Strategy: where do libraries come in?

The Challenge in **Gold OA – Funding**

⚠️ For the medium term we have to expect additional costs, as Closed and Open Access have to be financed simultaneously

**Exit options**: Would researchers be happy with the university library cancelling big deal subscriptions?

**Targeted support**: Would researchers be happy with the university library reducing the acquisition budget in favor of specifically supporting OA?

Or: will the university allocate **additional funds** for OA?
National Strategy: where do libraries come in?

The Challenge in Green OA – Time

Self-archiving is not only a question of copyright, but also a question of time.

– more support on location in departments, by «embedded» librarians

– more support with checking rights

– develop the institutional repository/CRIS to become a convenient infrastructure for researchers on a tight time budget
Our Question:

How can a small team running an IR be most efficient and sustainable, in view of an ever growing amount of full texts to be checked for self-archiving rights?

Thank you!