



ABSTRACTS

- **Michael WORTON:** *Strategic issues, the position of universities in the Bologna context*

This talk will address some of the challenges and opportunities presented by the Bologna Process. Issues to be considered will include:

- The promotion of mobility for both students and teachers/researchers is key to the Bologna vision, yet to what extent does Europe really believe in the free trade of human capital?
- It is vital to achieve the 'readability' and transparency of qualifications in order to promote the employability of European citizens, but how can this realistically be achieved?
- The globalisation of higher education and an increasing desire to internationalise our curricula offer major exciting possibilities, yet they will also necessitate significant attitudinal shifts within universities. How can these shifts be encouraged - and managed?
- There is a need to promote closer links between the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) and the European Research Area (EREA), notably with regard to knowledge transfer. Yet is there enough understanding across national boundaries of what knowledge transfer is and how it can best be achieved?
- Quality assurance is a key issue for the countries actively involved in the Bologna process, yet we need also to recognise the expectations/demands regarding quality assurance from countries outside the Bologna region.
- The development of Open Access brings with it enormous implications for the development of research within the European area yet there is still a lack of resolution in various countries. How can we help to move on this situation?

- **Arthur METTINGER:** *Implementation issues of the Bologna process*

- **Hannele NIEMI:** *The Bologna process and information literacy at the University of Helsinki*

The presentation gives an introduction to how the University of Helsinki has implemented a new degree system of the Bologna process and how libraries have been actively engaged in this reform. The university has moved to a two-tier system since August 2005. The revision process has

primarily aimed at the quality of new degrees, and a structural change is only one component of the Bologna process. Students' information literacy competence is an important element in the new degrees. The capacity to use libraries and electronic databases is a necessary skill to all students. An important aim is that students have an access to all those learning resources that the university provides them and they learn to inquire and construct knowledge effectively in their studies. Libraries have given a valuable contribution to the preparation of a web-based driving licence for information and communication competence at the University of Helsinki. The university is also the coordinator of a national information literacy project 2004-2006.

➤ **Cristobal PASADAS UREÑA:** *Information literacy developments in Southern European countries*

After mentioning the latest developments in the IL agenda for higher education in countries such as Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Slovenia, etc. not otherwise covered in Sirje Virkus' contributions, the presentation will focus on the main issues and recommendations included in the final report (November 2005) from the IFLA Presidential Committee on the International Lifelong Literacy Agenda, as they relate specifically to IL in the higher education sector:

- advocacy and awareness raising about IL issues among academic authorities and administrators, faculty, students, library staff, and other stakeholders
- fostering of cooperation, collaborations and partnerships between and among all people involved in the delivery and facilitation of IL achievements
- development of outcomes measures to document contribution of libraries to the level of IL achieved, since IL must be considered the primary responsibility of academic libraries towards students
- training in pedagogical skills for all staff in academic libraries involved in facilitation of lifelong learning
- development of IL frameworks with guidelines and specific policies as to integration of IL in the curriculum, assessment and certification of individual achievements and evaluation and accreditation of IL programmes.

➤ **Christina TOVOTÉ:** *Information literacy and libraries in Scandinavia and worldwide*

Information Literacy today is a widespread concept in the area of higher education and especially in LIS – Library and Information Science. IL can very briefly be described as the ability to search for, critically evaluate and creatively use information and turn it into knowledge. Interesting research is being done mainly in Australia, USA and UK. The Bologna

process puts focus on the lifelong student, employability and transferable skills of which IL is one.

This speech will highlight some recent Nordic, European and international initiatives and trends of interest. The work within the following networks and organisations will be introduced:

- NordINFOLIT, a Nordic Forum for Information Literacy initiated in an international conference: Creating Knowledge at Malmö Högskola, Sweden 2001 with four tracks: a pedagogical summer school for librarians, seminars, the biannual conference Creating Knowledge and a website for exchange and information
- EnIL, European Network on Information Literacy, established 2003 in Rome by initiative of the Italian National Research Council as a network of researchers actively involved in IL, drawn from most of the EU25 countries. The book *Information Literacy in Europe: a first insight into the state of the art of Information Literacy in the European Union* is one result.
- IFLA, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions with a special Section on Information Literacy
- The High Level Colloquium on IL with international experts held in Alexandria, Egypt last November as a preconference to the WSIS, World Summit on Information Society, with teams from all parts of the world and a final proclamation

➤ **David PROSSER:** *Overview of open access initiatives in Europe*

Over the past five years Open Access has become the most discussed topic in scholarly communications. The development of the internet has allowed us to re-assess how scholars communicate with each other and to ask whether the traditional system based on subscriptions to paper journals is the most efficient way to disseminate knowledge. Open access offers the possibility of allowing all interested readers – from scholars through to members of the general public – access to the results of research. This paper will focus on the two main means by which open access can be delivered – self-archiving in institutional or subject-based repositories and journals that place no financial barriers between papers and readers – and describe the efforts that are made within Europe and beyond to encourage open access. A brief summary of actions at the local, national, and international level will be given, together with a description of the benefits of open access.

➤ **Lars BJØRNSHAUGE:** *The Directories of Open Access Journals and of Open Access Repositories*

The presentation will give a brief introduction to the emerging movement for Open Access to scientific information and research results and especially focus on the background, development and impact of the

Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org) and the background and current development of the Directory of Open Access Repositories (www.openoar.org).

- **Antonio FANTONI:** *Making the strategic case for institutional repositories in universities*

- **Bo-Christer BJÖRK:** *The economics of open access publishing*

The potential impacts of Open Access publishing on the economics of the scholarly communication process are currently the subject of quite heated debates, with proponents of OA putting forward arguments for adopting this model and defendants of the current prevailing systems counterarguments. Relatively little strong empirical evidence has been published shedding light on the question.

One of the problems with the approaches taken is that they tend to focus on the economics of the publishing stage alone, ignoring the costs absorbed by the academic community itself and in particular the cost accruing at later stages from search, library overhead etc. Also the opportunity costs of restricted and expensive access, in terms of less efficient research and less industrial innovation resulting from research not being read by potentially interested parties, are largely ignored.

In my presentation I propose a framework for the evaluation of the global economic affects of Open Access, over the full life-cycle of the use of the published information.

- **Robert TERRY:** *Accessing the research literature – a funder's perspective*

The Wellcome Trust is a leading advocate for open access to the research literature. It was the first funder of research to introduce a grant condition requiring Trust-funded authors to deposit their research papers into an open repository – PubMed Central. This talk will summarise the background to the Trust's development of its open access policy including: the economics of open access publishing, the costs and mechanisms of supporting open access as part of the research budget, the benefits of a subject based repository and the long-term vision of integrating the research literature with research data."

- **Nicole DEWANDRE:** *Policy issues: report on the EC study of scientific publication markets in Europe, and next steps*