



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL & MEDICAL PUBLISHERS

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# OA in Europe

Society of Biology  
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# Agenda

- OA in Europe
  - Governments\*
  - Science Europe Members\*
  - STM member publishers\*
  
- STM

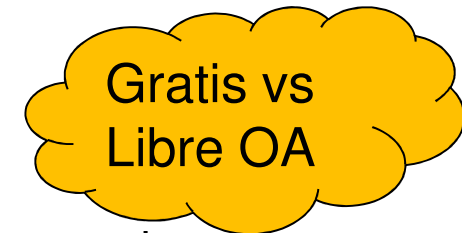
\*Information compiled and shown in this presentation is based on the study of publicly available and accessible sources (e.g. web pages) and the assessment by STM.  
Slides are by courtesy of STM member publishers

# Academic Publishing: Some Facts\*

- 5.000 - 10.000 journal publishers globally
  - Appr. 657 publishers are part of the main English language trade and professional associations, producing ~ 11.500 journals; represents about 50% of the total journal output by title
- Receive about over 3 million submissions annually
- Peer reviewed by 28,100 journals
- Publishing ~1.8 m articles from ~1m authors each year
- Virtually all STM journals are online; >75% are subscribed to as electronic journals
- Annually 2 billion article downloads at >€2 each
- A European success story
  - European publishers publish 49% of all STM articles
  - They employ 36,000 staff directly and 8-10,000 indirectly
  - Make about €3 billion contribution to EU trade balance

# Open Access Types

- PAY TO PUBLISH OA **“GOLD”**
  - final published articles (stage 3)
  - free upon publication on publisher’s website
  - The pay-to-publish model
- DELAYED OA **“DELAYED”**
  - final published articles (stage 3)
  - free some time after publication on publisher’s website
  - The “hope” model
- SELF ARCHIVING OA **“GREEN”**
  - peer reviewed mss (stage 2)
  - systematic/self- archiving with a variable delay or embargo on institutional or subject repositories
  - The “nobody pays” model
- PRE-PRINT SERVERS
  - pre-prints (Stage 1) on pre-print server
  - no model



# Open Access in Europe

- European Commission



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- Tricky: the European Commission is a policy maker **as well** as a research funder

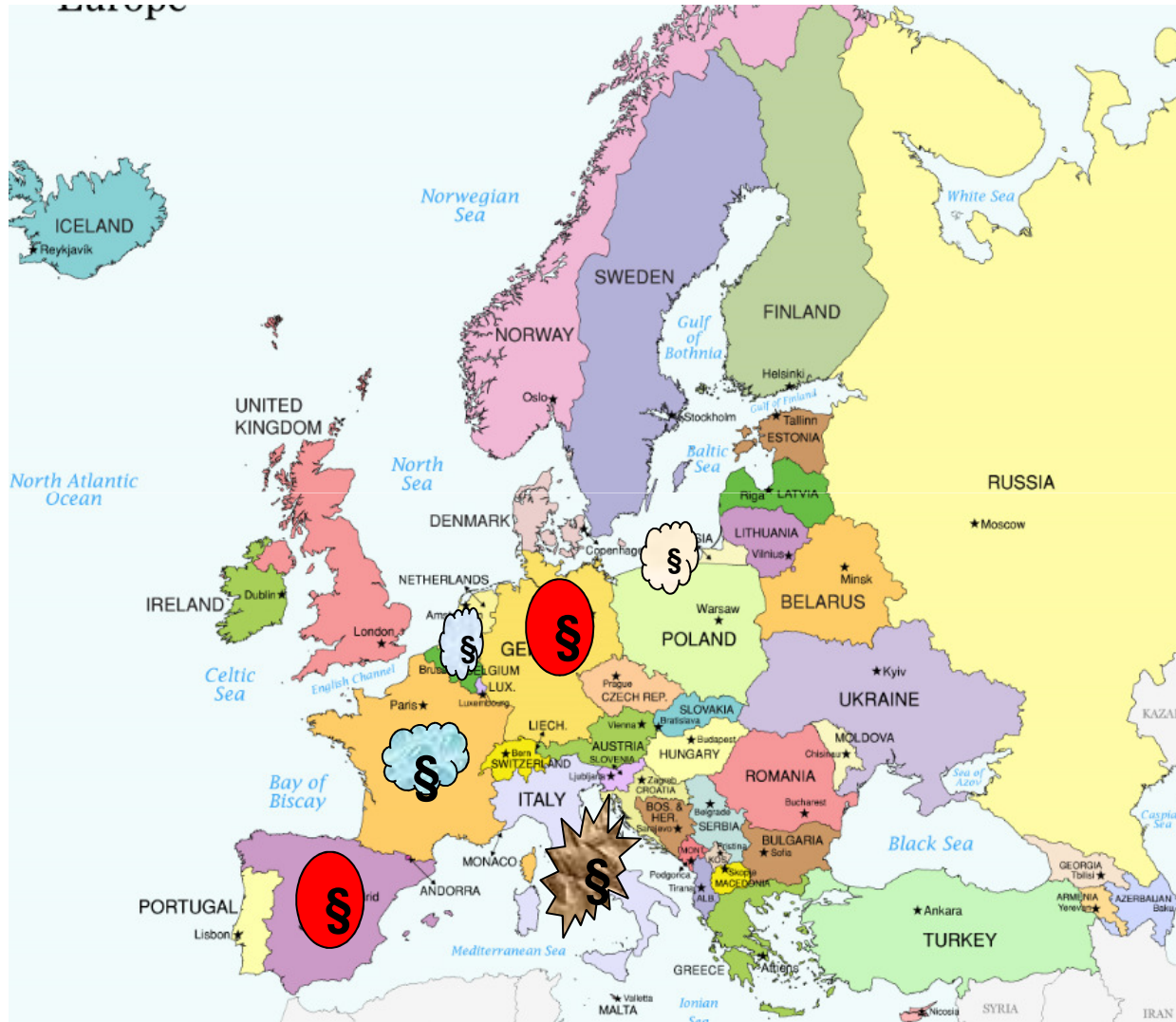
- European Member States – Governments

- 28 EU Member States, 3 EEA countries, candidate and potential countries....

- Funders

- Science Europe: 53 organisations from 27 EU countries; representing appr. 30 Bill.€/year
- But there are more funders .....

# OA legislation – EU MS plus..



EU Member States:

2011- Spain

2013 – Germany

In progress/adopted: Italy

In preparation/discussion:

France, the Netherlands,  
Belgium

Discarded proposal: Poland

# OA legislation– Spain, Germany

## Spain , 2011 (May); (part of Spanish Law of Science, Technology and Innovation)

- "Article 37"
  - Law adopted in May 2011 after successful lobbying by STM
  - Encourages open access repositories for research activities primarily financed with government funds after 12 months **as long as there are no agreements by which rights to these publications may have been attributed or transferred to third parties** (guess which bits STM got in...)

## Germany , 2013 (July); (part of copyright legislation)

- 18-month dialogue on open access with ministry, publishers and research funders
  - Initially very constructive, almost unanimity on gold OA
  - Grandstanding by Börsenverein, some smaller publishers and a larger funder caused the whole thing to collapse, which lead to the introduction of the ...
    - Zweitverwertungsrecht (repeat after me!) (2nd user right)
      - Author's right to self-deposit manuscript version with a 12 month embargo
      - Right cannot be waived by the author (which of course limits authors' right to transfer exclusive rights)
  - Situation is probably worse for SSAH and smaller publishers and societies than for larger international publishers

# OA legislation - Italy

**Italy, 2013 (8th October) – part of a „*decreto legge*“\*** relating to the urgent measures for the protection and restoration of cultural goods including an article for Open Access

- Open Access hidden in article (article 4) concerning urgent activities fostering the development of libraries and promotion of reading.
- The final adopted version (after intervention by publishers) contains the following three elements:
  - Serves for guidelines for funding agencies to promote Open Access
  - Embargo periods are 18 months for STM and 25 months for SSAH
  - No books included

\* „*decreto legge*“: legislation which go into force after 60 days period after publication in the official journal. This kind of legislation needs to be based on urgency



# Germany, 2nd user right

**Germany , 2013;**

Translated text of the 2<sup>nd</sup> user right

The author of a scientific contribution that has been created as part of research activities that are at least half funded by public means, and where such contribution has been published in a periodical publication of at least two yearly issues, enjoys a republication right even if [the author] granted the publisher or editor an exclusive use right, after 12 months from first publication as an accepted manuscript version, provided that the purpose is non-commercial. The source of the first publication must be indicated. An agreement that deviates [from the foregoing] to the detriment of the author is ineffectual.

# OA in Europe – Funders

## Science Europe (SE) (<http://www.scienceeurope.org/>)

Science Europe is an association of European Research Funding Organisations (RFO) and Research Performing Organisations (RPO), based in Brussels. Its [founding General Assembly](#) took place in Berlin in October 2011.

(Predecessor organisation – EUROHORCs; 2008/04/18 – EUROHORCs recommendations to Open Access)

Position statements:

- In April 2013 „Principles for the transition to Open Access to Research Publications“ ([http://www.scienceeurope.org/uploads/Public%20documents%20and%20speeches/SE\\_OA\\_Pos\\_Statement.pdf](http://www.scienceeurope.org/uploads/Public%20documents%20and%20speeches/SE_OA_Pos_Statement.pdf))
  - Accomplish the transition to OA as quickly as possible
  - Support any valid approach including green and gold routes
  - OA in all cases no later than six months following first publication; SSAH can be up to 12 months
  - require that funding of Open Access publication fees is part of a transparent cost structure, incorporating a clear picture of publishers’ service costs;
  - expect publishers to apply institutional-, regional-, or country-based reductions in journal subscriptions, in line with increases in author- or institution-pays contributions;
  - Does not consider hybrid journals (as offered by publishers) as valid approach (“double dipping”)
  - .....

And SE has worldwide influence e.g. via the GRC

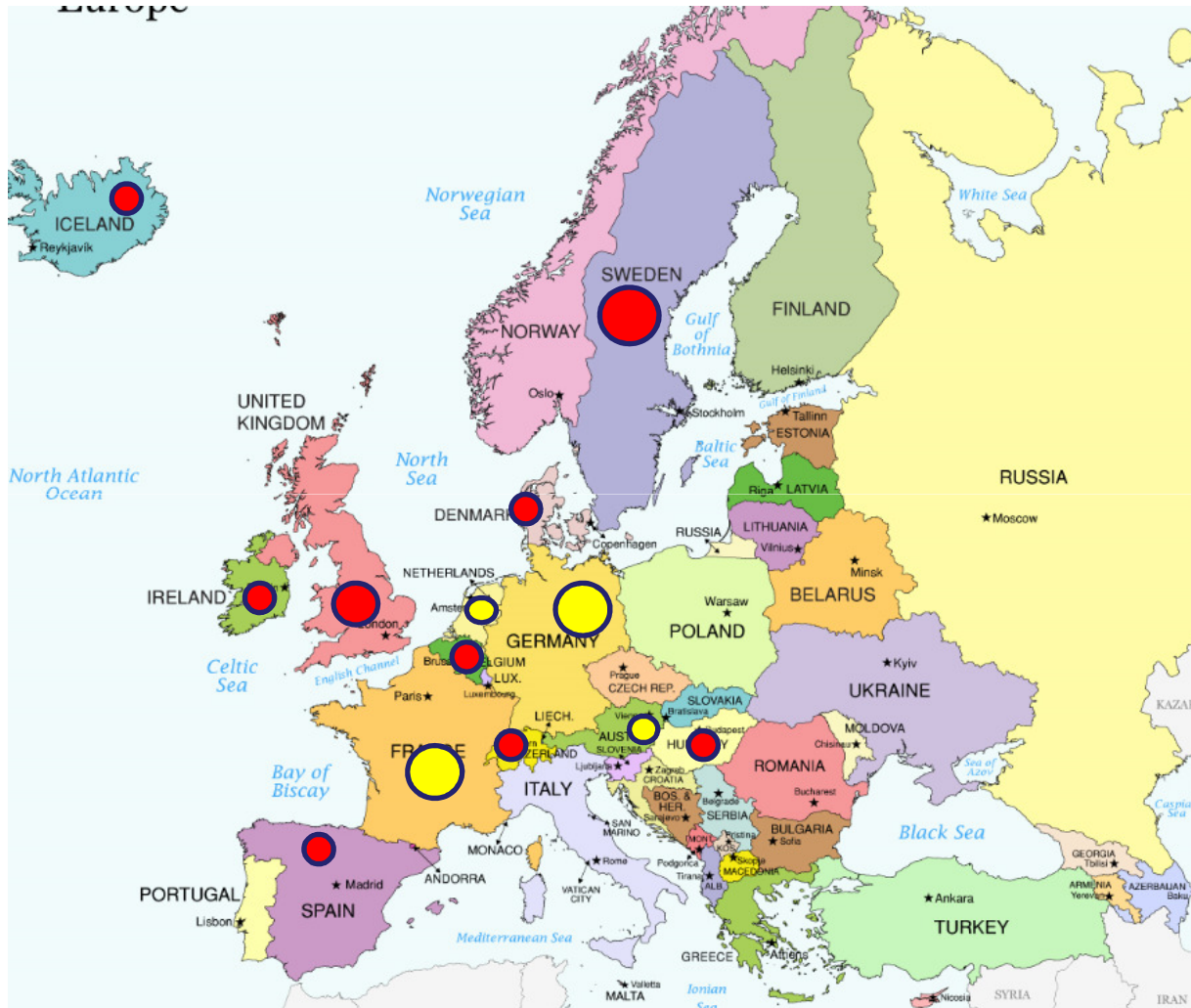
# OA in Europe: Funders

Open Access policies of funders:

-How to read them?

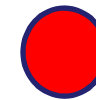
- ... “ ..**requires and supports** all project leaders and co-workers to make their research results freely available through the Internet”....  
...” the period should not be longer than six months or, in exceptional cases, twelve months after publication” ..... If the restricted period is longer, the *funder* has to be contacted and reasons have to be explained in the final report.”

# OA in Europe – SE members



Based on the publicly available resources STM classifies the policies as follows:

SE Member(s) requires OA



SE Member(s) recommends OA



Some countries have more than one SE member. This is not reflected in this graphical representation.

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## STM's position on access

- Publishers are committed **to the wide** dissemination of, and unrestricted access to, their content
- We support **any and all sustainable access** models that:-
  - ensure the integrity and permanence of the scholarly record
  - do not constrain scholarly authors or affect the sustainability of the publishing enterprise
- Services that publishers provide **must be paid** for in some way

# Gold Open Access

SpringerOpen

ACS  
AuthorChoice  
Free Access

palgraveopen

WILEY Open Access

ELSEVIER  
Sponsored Articles

OXFORD OPEN

Open  
Access

SAGE open

Opt<sup>2</sup>Pay

Gold open access, author/funder pays models are now offered by almost every STM member...

....some examples.....

*stm*

# Elsevier and Open Access

We support sustainable access and work hard to provide a range of open access options alongside our access initiatives to ensure everyone can read, use and trust the latest research.

## Facts and Figures:

### Open Access Publishing

- Launched **56** open access journals and growing...
- Open Access options in **1,608** of our established journals
- We host **91** third party open access journals on ScienceDirect
- In 2012, authors published **1,806 articles** with our open access option
- **97** journals give free access to archived material
- **17,288** articles made free to access in 2012.

See: [www.elsevier.com/openaccess](http://www.elsevier.com/openaccess)

### Working with funding bodies

- We have agreements in place with **15** funding bodies
- Agreements with RCUK, Wellcome Trust, NIH

See: [www.elsevier.com/fundingbodies](http://www.elsevier.com/fundingbodies)



# Publishing Open Access with Elsevier

Our Open Access Options include:

- ➔ Open Access Journals
- ➔ Open Access Articles
- ➔ Open Archive
- ➔ Green Open Access

- Elsevier's open access publication fees are market based & provide competitive prices which range from 500 - 5000 US Dollars.
- Offer authors a choice of user licenses, including Creative Commons Attribution CC-BY, CC BY-NC-SA and CC-BY-NC-ND. The choice is dependent on the journal where the author decides to publish.
- Developed a number of institutional and funding body agreements to help streamline processes and manage open access policies.





# Open Access at Springer – an overview

## Authors' Rights

- Self-archiving of author's accepted manuscript version (journal articles)
- Upload service for NIH funded authors

## Hybrid Open Access

- Open Access option in majority of Springer journal titles
- Open Choice for individual authors:  
Article fee

Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license for journal articles  
Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial (CC BY-NC) license for books

## Fully Open Access



**Journals & Books**



# Open Access at T&F

- Member of OASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association)
- **Pure Open Access** – **Gold OA** option
- **Hybrid Open Access**
  - **Gold OA option:** Authors / funders pay to make work OA in subscription-based journal.
    - APC is **US\$2,950 / €2,150 / £1,788**. (Waivers apply)
  - **Green OA option:** Authors can self-archive:
    - Author Original Manuscript
    - Author Accepted Manuscript - 12 month embargo (S&T/behavioural)/18 month (SSAH)
- Waivers offered to developing country authors
- ca100 titles are not in either programme – **Green OA option** still applies
- Delayed OA
- **Author choice emphasised, as well as funder compliance** facilitated



# Introduction to copyright and licensing in an open access environment

GET STARTED →



IOP Publishing

GLOSSARY | IOP PUBLICATIONS  
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS  
MORAL RIGHTS  
CREATIVE COMMONS LICENCES  
LICENCES | OPEN ACCESS  
DEALING WITH COPYRIGHT WORKS  
INTRODUCTION TO COPYRIGHT

IOPscience - example for a guide:

## Licences

Licences allow the owner of copyright to grant and impose conditions on the reuse of content.

As a result of the growth of open access publishing, standard form licences have attracted significant attention, especially as many funders are mandating that specific licences be used by publishers when publishing work funded by them (for example, the Research Councils UK have expressed a preference for a CC BY licence for gold open access publishing). What CC BY stands for is explained on the [Creative Commons Licences](#) page.

### What is a Creative Commons licence?

Creative Commons is a not-for-profit organisation which has created and published a number of standard form copyright licences. Creative Commons (or CC) licences, in common with all licences, allow the copyright holder to retain ownership, whilst attaching varying degrees of restriction on the use of works by third parties. You can read more about the different types of CC licences here: [creativecommons.org/licenses](#).

### What is open access publishing?

Open access (or OA) refers to making content available to readers without charge and giving the permission of the copyright owner to reuse content.

Broadly speaking, two OA publishing models have emerged:

#### GOLD OA

In this model, the final published version of an article is made freely available upon payment of an article publication charge (APC). This is paid to the publisher by the author, his or her funder or a third party. Copyright can either be licensed or assigned in the standard manner but the publisher makes the content immediately free to view and to reuse (subject to some restrictions, which vary by publisher) immediately.

IOP applies a CC BY licence to all articles published on a gold OA basis in its wholly-owned journals. This allows broad reuse - so long as IOP and the authors are credited. Some of our partner journals publish OA articles under a CC BY-NC-SA licence. Please check the individual journal homepages or e-mail us at [copyright@iop.org](mailto:copyright@iop.org) if you are unsure.

#### GREEN OA

Green OA refers to the self-archiving of an article in a publicly/free accessible repository, usually after an embargo period of up to 12 months. It is the author's peer-reviewed, accepted manuscript (but before any editing, coding etc.) that can be posted, not the final published version. The costs of publication have to be covered by subscription fees.

Copyright is generally assigned to the publisher and the author is given rights to post onto a repository within the restrictions detailed above.

← PREVIOUS

NEXT →

GLOSSARY | IOP PUBLICATIONS  
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS  
MORAL RIGHTS  
CREATIVE COMMONS LICENCES  
LICENCES | OPEN ACCESS  
DEALING WITH COPYRIGHT WORKS  
INTRODUCTION TO COPYRIGHT

Provides an easy description

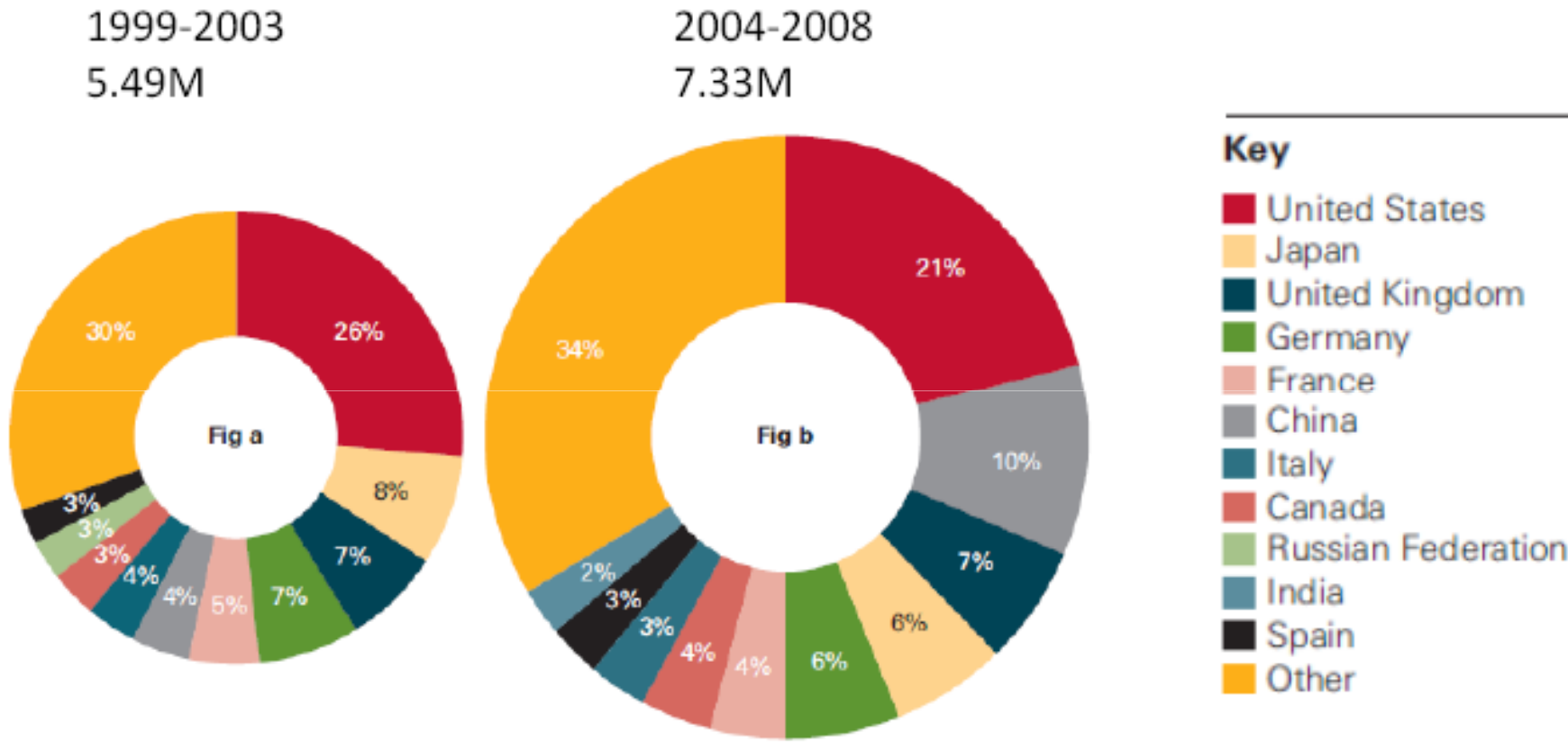
<http://iopscience.iop.org/info/page/openacce>

# The PEER Project

Objectives	Achievements/Experiences
1. Create an observatory with a critical mass of content in support of research	241 journals > 53,000 articles processed > 16,600 available in participating repositories
2. Create two routes for content: a. Author deposit b. Publisher deposit	→ Low author response (<2%) → Reliance on publisher participation for content
3. Commissioned research projects: a. Usage b. Behaviour c. Economics	Behavioural completed: <i>Researchers not seeking fundamental changes in dissemination &amp; publication</i> Economics and usage will report in 2012

- **Article:** PEER, green open access - insight and evidence  
 Learned Publishing, 24:267–277 doi:10.1087/20110404
- **Final PEER CONFERENCE:** May 29th 2012 Brussels  
<http://www.peerproject.eu/>

# Global Article Authorship



Knowledge, networks, nations: Global scientific collaboration in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.  
 RS policy document, March 2011 – data from Scopus

# What is “stm”?

- International trade association for academic publishers of all types
  - Learned societies
  - University presses
  - Commercial publishers
- Cover science, technology, medicine, economics, business studies, social sciences and some arts and humanities
  - Some EU-based members include
    - Biochemical Society, BMJ Group, Brill, Cambridge University Press, EDP Sciences, Elsevier, Carl Hanser Verlag, Hogrefe-Verlag, Institute of Physics Publishing, IOS Press, Nature Publishing Group, Oxford University Press, Polish Scientific Publishers, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Thieme, Versita, Wiley-Blackwell, Wolters Kluwer, WHO
- Our members publish **two-thirds** of all journal articles

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Thanks for your attention!

*stm*