

Open Access - a short tour

Taru University Open Access Seminar October 25, 2012 - Tartu

Eelco Ferwerda
OAPEN foundation

Open Access - a short tour

Context

- Definitions, forms
- Short history, status of OA today
- Trends: the mega journal

The case for Open monographs

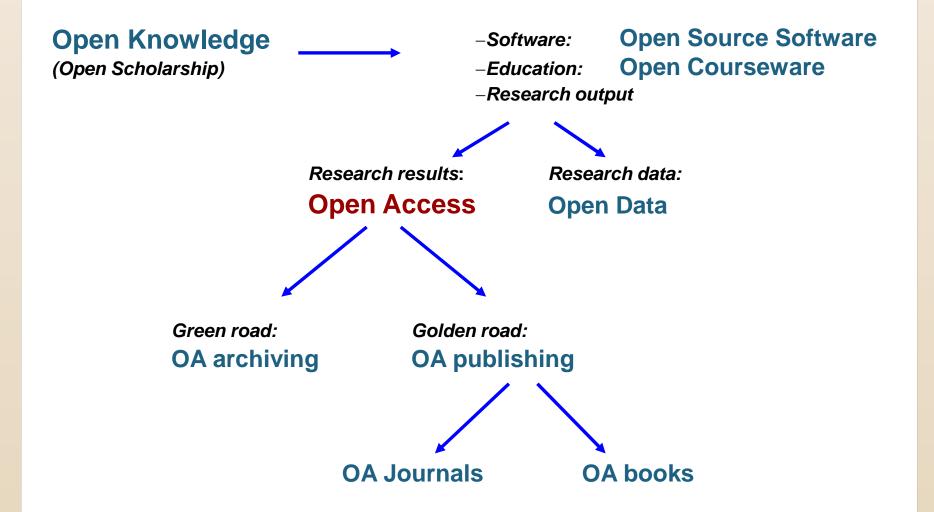
- Emerging business models
- Some examples

Making the transition to OA books

- OAPEN library and services
- OAPEN pilots

The new project bid Going for Gold

Open Access - context



Open Acces - definition

OA is

- Digital
- Online
- Free of charge 'gratis'
- Free to use and re-use 'libre'

'free availability and unrestricted use' (PLoS)

OA is compatible with:

- Peer review
- Copyright
- For-profit publishing

Berlin Declaration on Open Access (2003)

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship...

A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository ... supported and maintained by an academic institution..., or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, inter operability, and long-term archiving.

The 'use and re-use' debate

Licensing options:

Full Open Access:

Creative Commons Attribution license: CC BY

Protecting investment in publication - non commercial: CC BY-NC

Protecting integrity of work - no derivatives: CC BY-ND

These works are not full Open Access.

OASPA, PLoS and SPARC introduced the Open Acces Spectrum describing the spectrum between open and closed:

'HowOpenIsIt?' - http://www.plos.org/about/open-access/howopenisit/

Routes to Open Access

OA Publishing: golden route

OA Archiving: green route

- -OA journals
- -Peer review
- -Main business models:
 - Subsidy from institutions (70%)
 - Author-side fee (publication charge)
- Both for-profit (BMC)and non-profit (PLoS)

- -OA repositories
- -No reviewing
- -Any kind of academic content
- -Preprints and postprints
- -OA or embargo
- -Free and libre
- -Interoperable through OAI protocol (allowing single search)
- -Institutional and subject based

A short history of Open Access

1991 - ArXiv

1993 - BioLine

1994 - NAP (OA books)

1997 - SPARC (ARL)

1999 - EIFL

1999 - OAI protocol

2000 - BioMedCentral

2001 - OJS (PKP)

2002 - Budapest OA Initiative

2003 - DOAJ (300 journals)

- PLoS first OA journal

- Berlin declaration

2005 - Wellcome Trust

(OA Mandate)

2006 - PLoS ONE

2008 - OASPA, OAPEN

- SpringerOpen (journals)

2011 - SCOAP3 start

OA tender in HEP

2012 - DOAB

- OMP (PKP)

SpringerOpen (books)

- e-Life (WT, MPG, Howard Hughes)

Open Acces today

Gold:

- OJS > 10.000 'installations'
- DOAJ 8300 OA journals 917.564 articles

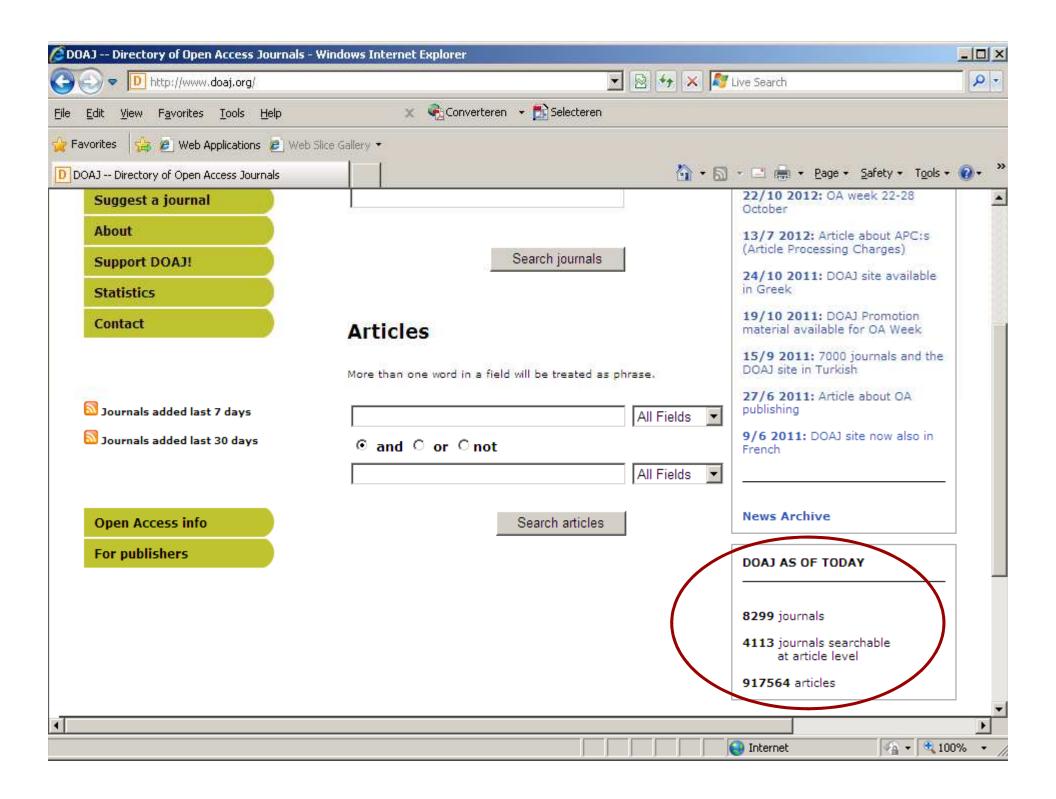
Green: OA mandates

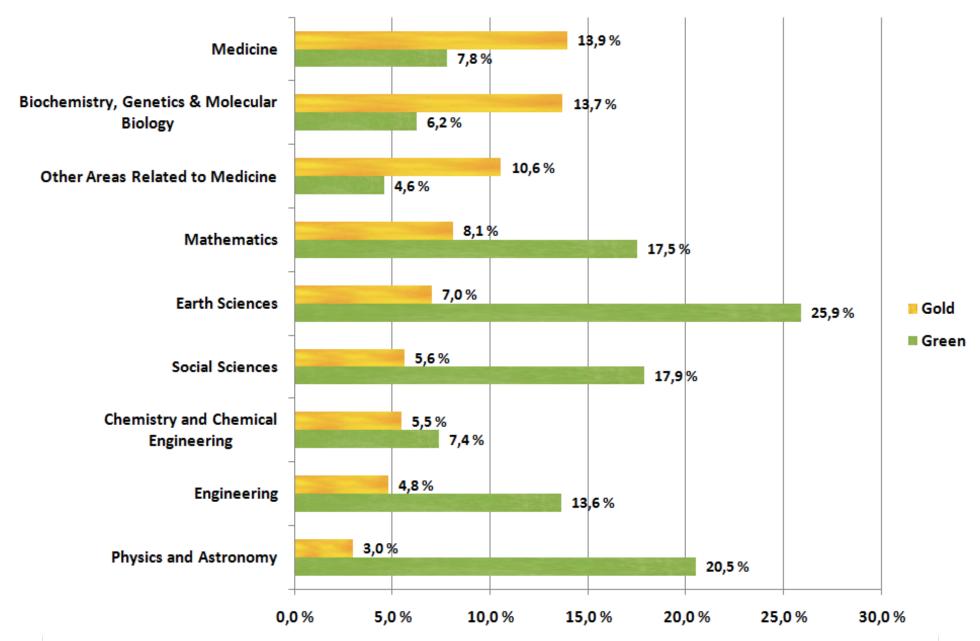
- Institutional repositories > 130
- Research funders > 50

Gold + Green:

- > 25% articles available in OA
- 2008: 8,5 % gold, 12% green







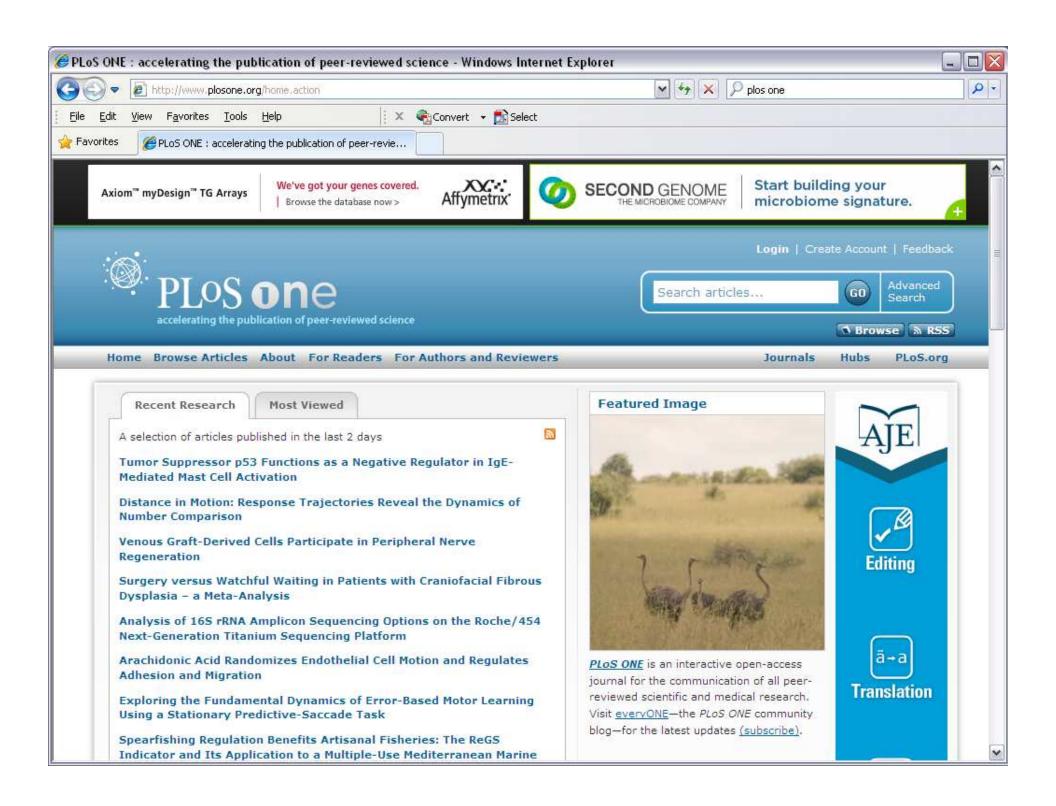
Björk B-C, Welling P, Laakso M, Majlender P, Hedlund T, et al. (2010) Open Access to the Scientific Journal Literature: Situation 2009. PLoS ONE 5(6): e11273. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011273

OA publishing trends

New features:

- Continuous publication
- Inclusion of research data
 - enhanced publications
- Post publication review
- Rapid publication
- Article level metrics

New format: the mega journal





First Mega Journal, launched 2006
Primary research from all scientific disciplines
Acceptance based on 'sound science',
not importance or impact

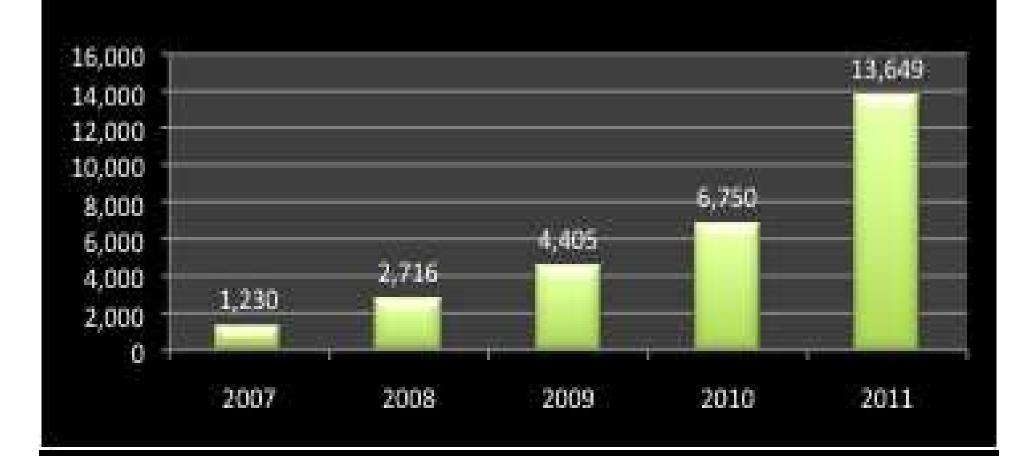
2008: largest OA journal (2800 articles)

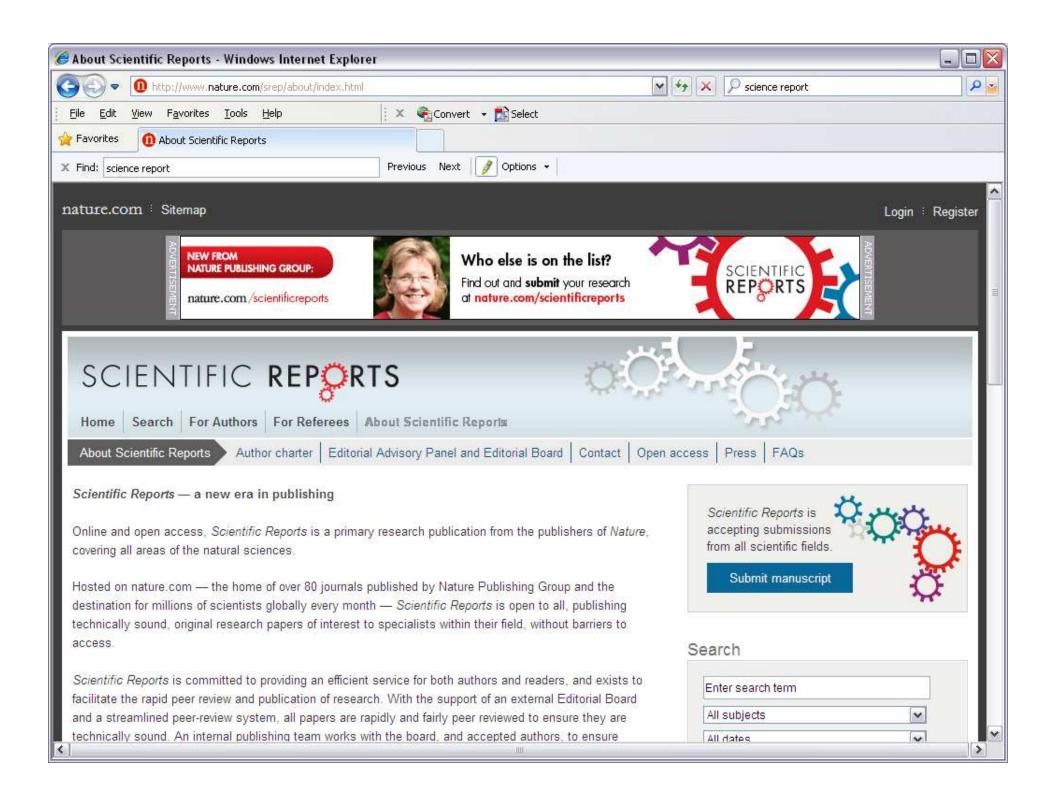
2010: largest e-journal (6750 articles)

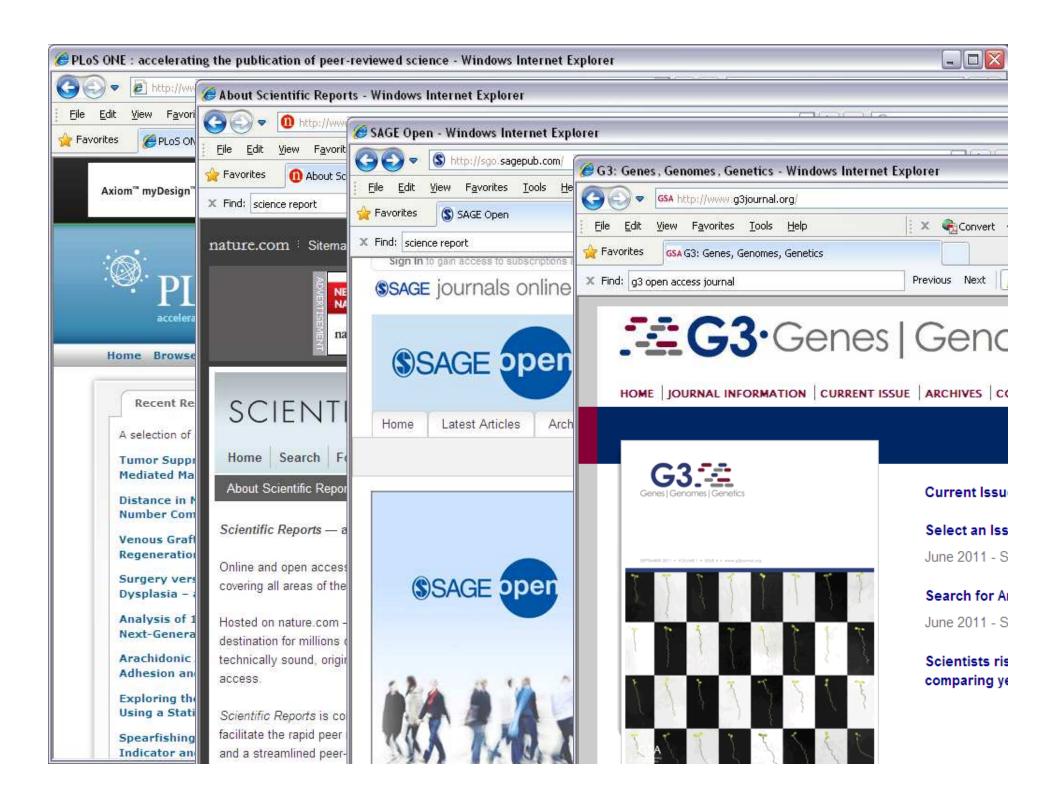
2011: almost 14.000 articles

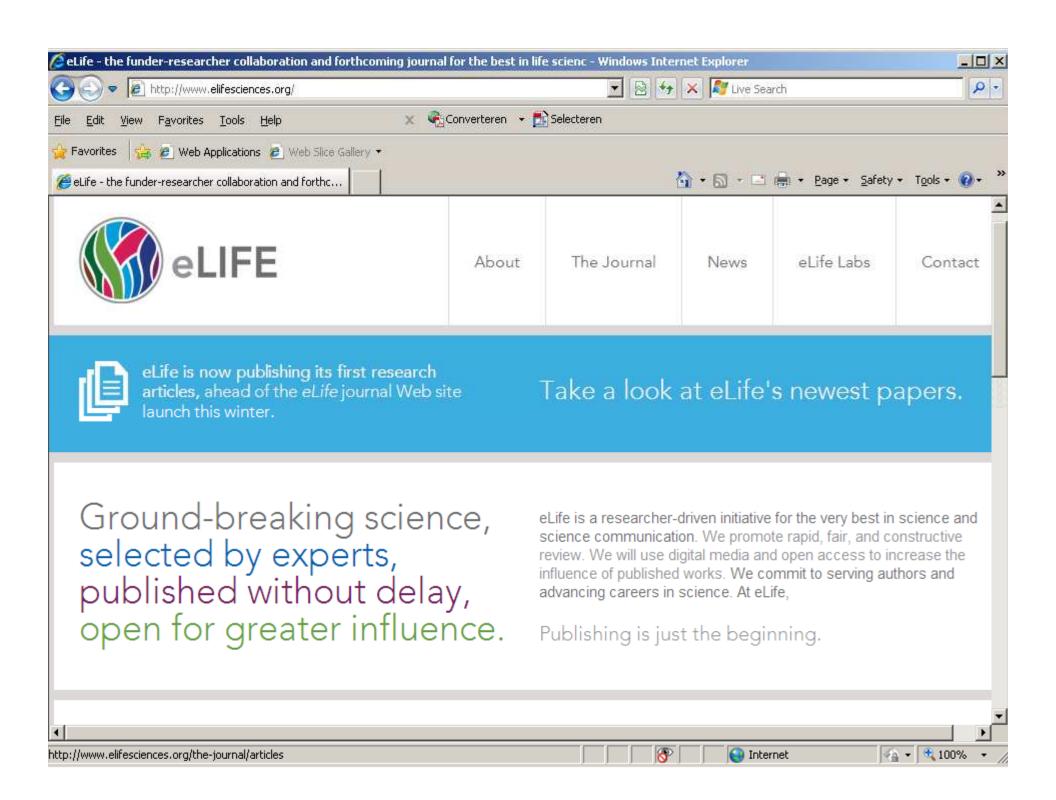
'Conveyer belt' approach to workflow Reviewing managed by 2000+ editors...

PLoS ONE growth in articles published 2007 - 2011











Predatory publishers use deception to appear legitimate, entrapping researchers into submitting their work and then charging them to publish it.

Jeffrey Beall

http://the-scientist.com/2012/08/01/predatory-publishing/

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Making the transition

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- OAPEN pilots

The new project bid Going for Gold

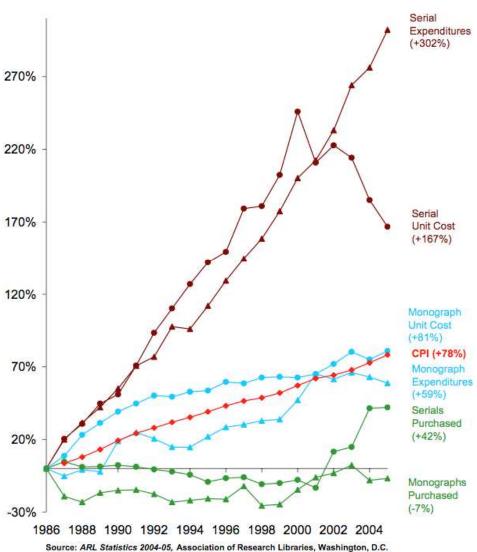
Traditional monographs

Losing sustainability and relevance

Between 1980 and 2000, sales to US Libraries dropped from 2000 to 500 (average)

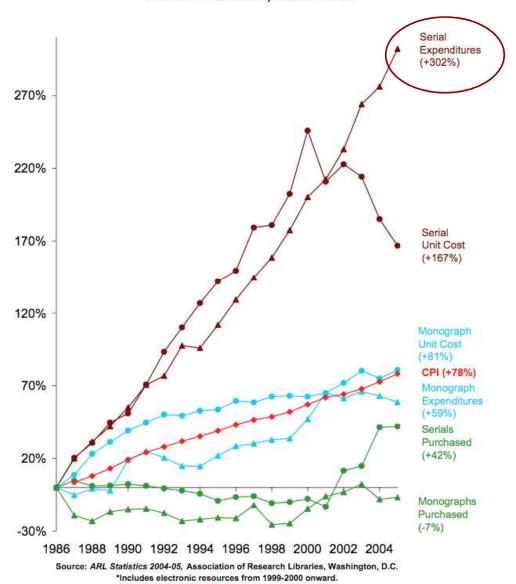
Need for a new publishing model for academic books

Monograph and Serial Expenditures in ARL Libraries, 1986-2005*

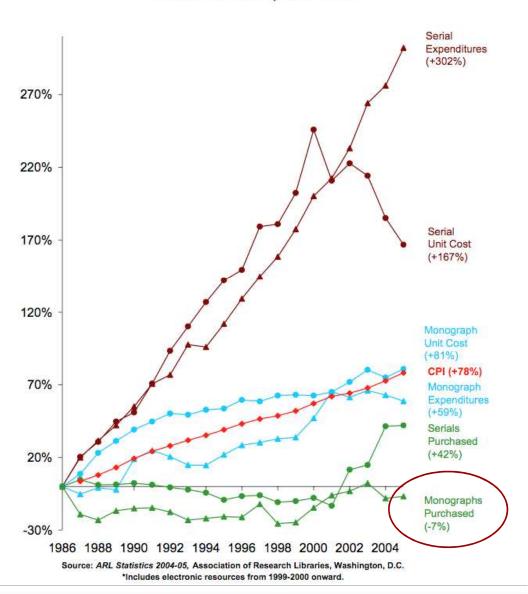


Source: ARL Statistics 2004-05, Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C. *Includes electronic resources from 1999-2000 onward.

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Open Access monographs

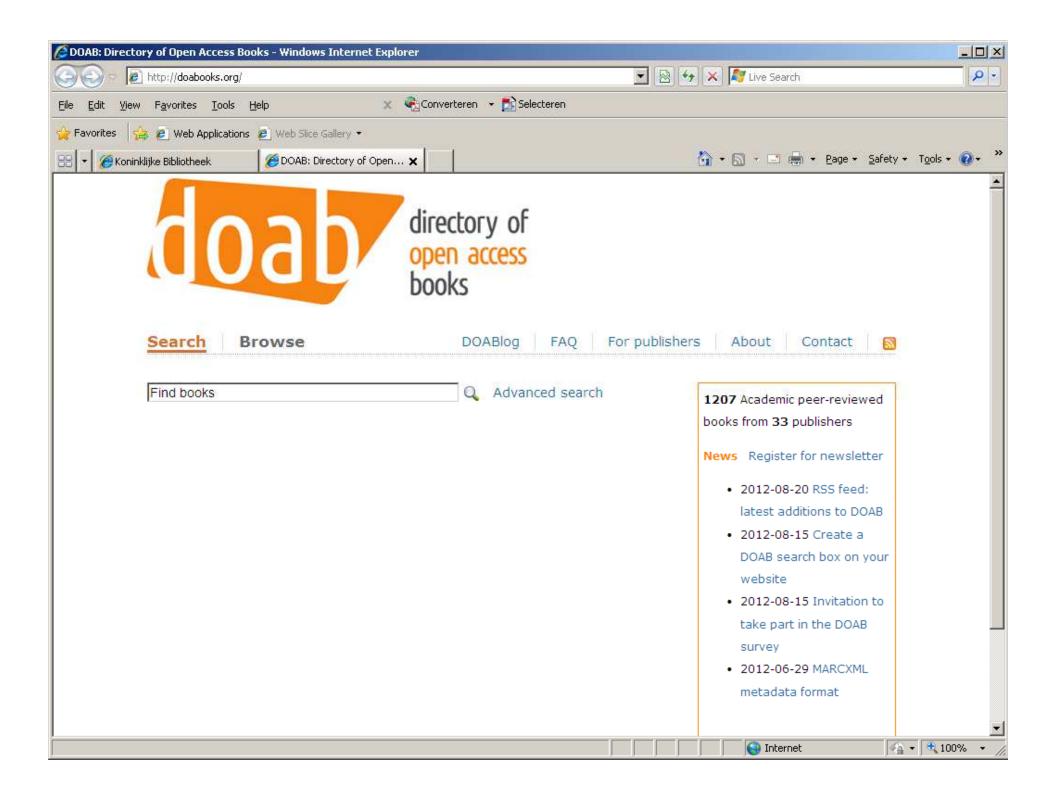
Becoming an effective model

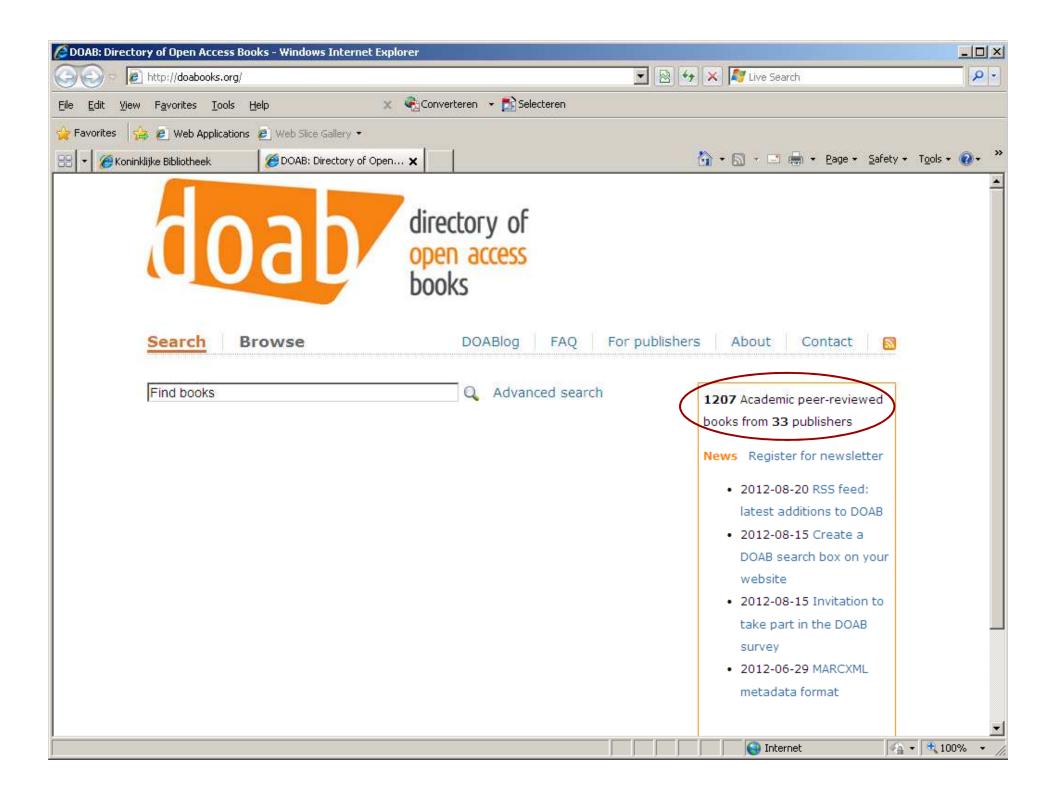
Open Access can improve:

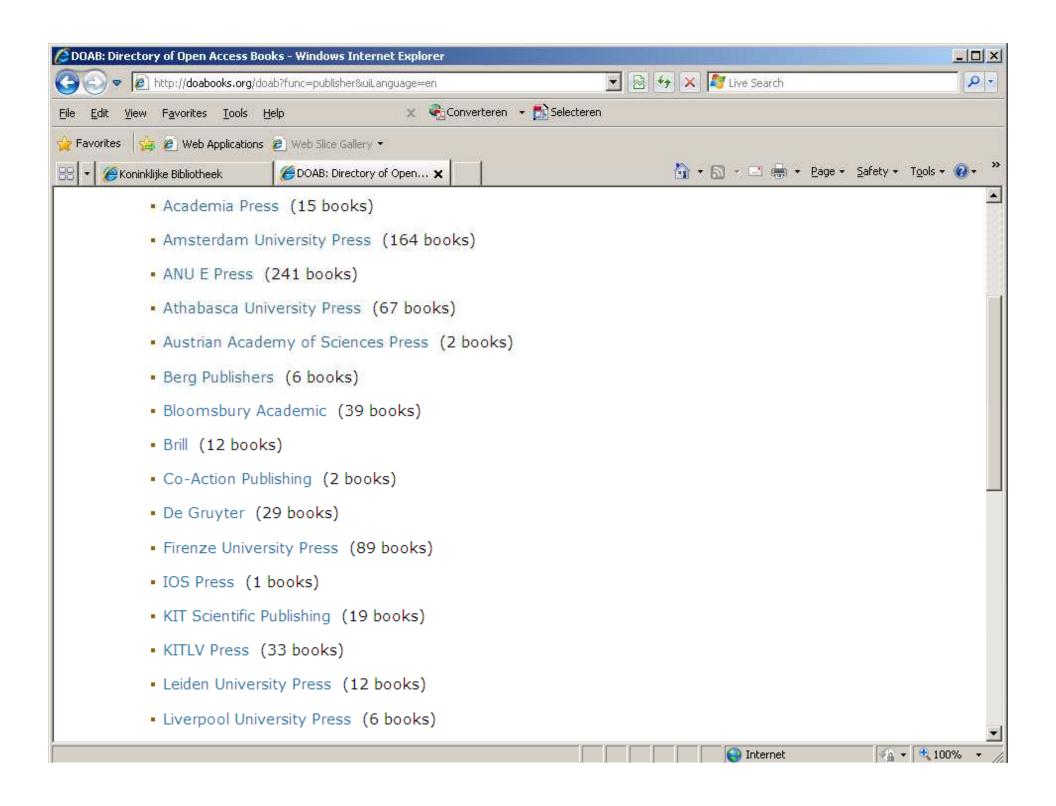
- Discovery (views)
- Usage (downloads)
- Impact (citations)

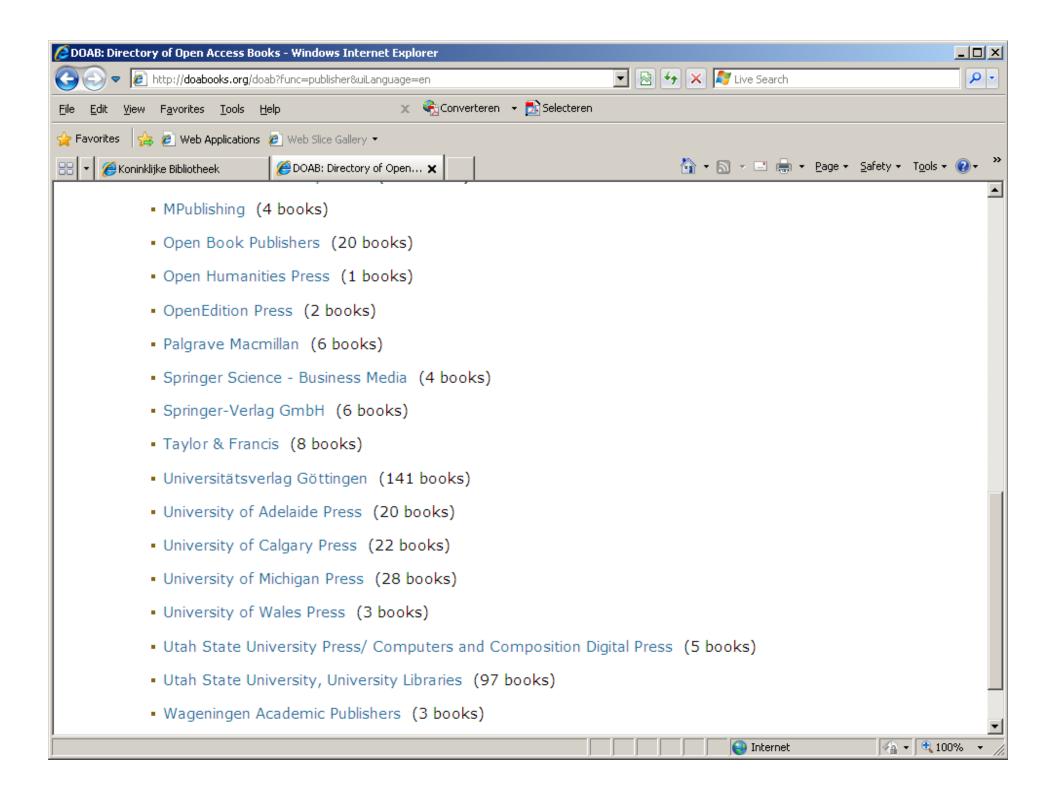


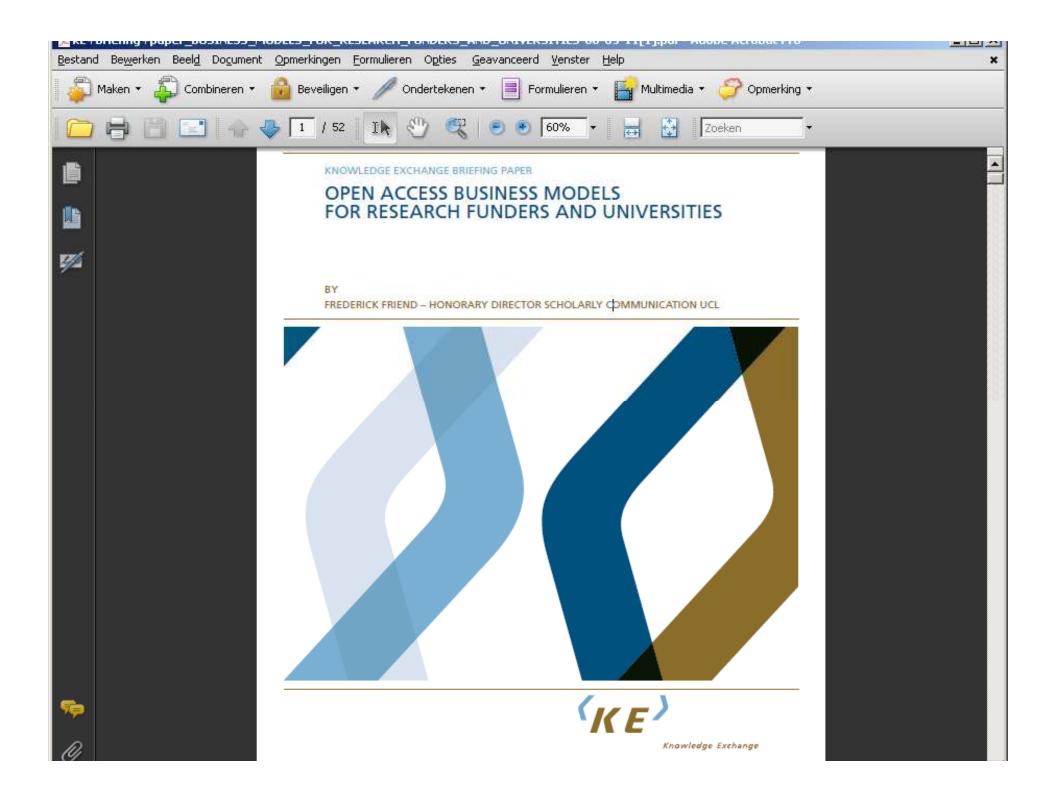
Open Access *can* reduce costs
Open Access *may not* impact sales











Knowledge Exchange briefing paper

About monographs:

Traditional models for monograph publishing are losing sustainability, even with substantial public funding

Paper proposes a new model for monographs: primarily as an electronic resource available on Open Access

Would reduce costs as printed edition could become a seperate service provided as print-on-demand

Open Monographs: business models

- OA edition + sales from print or e-books
- Institutional support for press
- Library-Press collaboration
- Library licensing/consortium
- Author side publication fee

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Open Monographs: business models

- OA edition + sales from print or e-books -
- Institutional support for press -

Athabasca University Press Australian National University Press (ANU-E)

- Library-Press collaboration
- Library licensing/consortium
- Author side publication fee

Australian National University Press

E-press publishing OA monographs
Costs covered by ANU's information budget
Central ICT services
Distributed editorial model:
20 E-press Editorial Boards

Principles:

- Press is seen as part of of Scholarly communication infrastructure
- Press uses existing University ICT infrastructure

Colin Steele:

"...there is no point in supporting key academic research if there is no means of distributing and accessing it effectively"

Open Monographs: business models

- OA edition + sales from print or e-books -
- Institutional support for press -
- Library-Press collaboration Mpublishing/Michigan UP, Göttingen UP
- Library licensing/consortium
- Author side publication fee

Open Monographs: business models

- OA edition + sales from print or e-books -
- Institutional support for press -
- Library-Press collaboration -
- Library licensing/consortium OpenEdition Freemium, Knowledge Unlatched
- Author side publication fee

OpenEdition Freemium

Licensing model for libraries Introduced as pilot

Based on combination of free content in HTML + premium content (PDF, e-pub) and services

Revenues split 1/3-2/3 between OpenEdition and publishers

Intended to:

- make OA content discoverable
- provide a business model for OA content
- help sustain platform

openedition
REVUES.ORG CALENDA HYPOTHESES.ORG

http://www.openedition.org

'Knowledge Unlatched' - Frances Pinter

Libraries form a global consortium
Use their existing acquisitions budget
Select individually, purchase collectively
Price based on fixed or 'first digital copy' costs
Libraries receive value-added edition
Monographs are then published Open Access

Pilot being prepared for 2013 Support from Australia and USA (ARL) Help from the 'Big Innovation Centre' (UK)

http://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/



Open Monographs: business models

- OA edition + sales from print or e-books -
- Institutional support for press -
- Library-Press collaboration -
- Library licensing/consortium -
- Author side publication fee -

Springer, Amsterdam University Press Some Research Councils

Gold Open Access publication funds

Research councils pay for OA deposit of publications Restricted to publications based on funded research Either as incentive for Open Access or mandated

Principles:

- Results from publicly funded research should be publicly available
- Funds for OA publication fees should be open for articles *and* books

Examples:





National approach: Sweden

'Towards quality controlled Open Access Monographs in Sweden - exploring the possibilities of a consortium based approach'

Initiative of National Library and funder of research to bring together a number of universities / university libraries and academic presses to improve the Swedish situation for monographs:

- ensure effective dissemination based on Open Access
- coordinate quality control and share specific services
- using *existing funds* for books

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- OAPEN pilots

The new project bid Going for Gold



OAPEN provides a platform for the dissemination of OA books through the OAPEN Library:

- a quality controlled collection of OA books
- improving discoverability and usage
- OAPEN develops Open Access models for books and takes part in projects to publish Open Access monographs with academic publishers and funders
- OAPEN develops services for stakeholders in OA book publishing, such as the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB www.doabooks.org)

Making the transition: principles

Research and dissemination of results belong together

Research funding should include dissemination costs

Funders' OA policies should be extended to include OA publishing (green and gold)

 Budgets for OA publishing should be open for articles and books

Publishers should develop OA Publishing as a service to the Scholarly community

Making the transition: OAPEN

1. OAPEN Library:

- Aggregating a collection of OA books
- Increase visibility and retrievability
- 30+ publishers, 1000+ OA books

2. Developing infrastructure/services for OA books

- OAPEN as deposit service for OA Books
- Directory of Open Access Books

3. OAPEN projects:

- Pilot projects
- · 'Going for Gold'

Making the transition: 1. OAPEN Library

Organize content

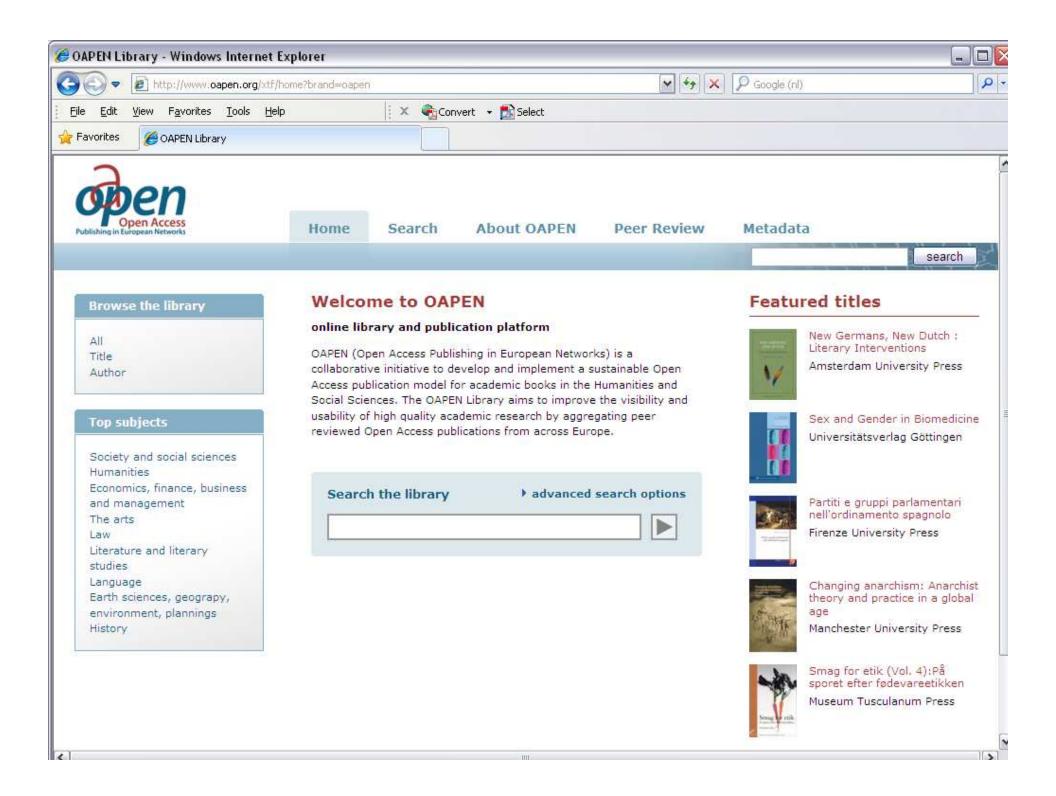
- Set standards (metadata, licensing)
- Provide quality assurance (peer review)

Create critical mass

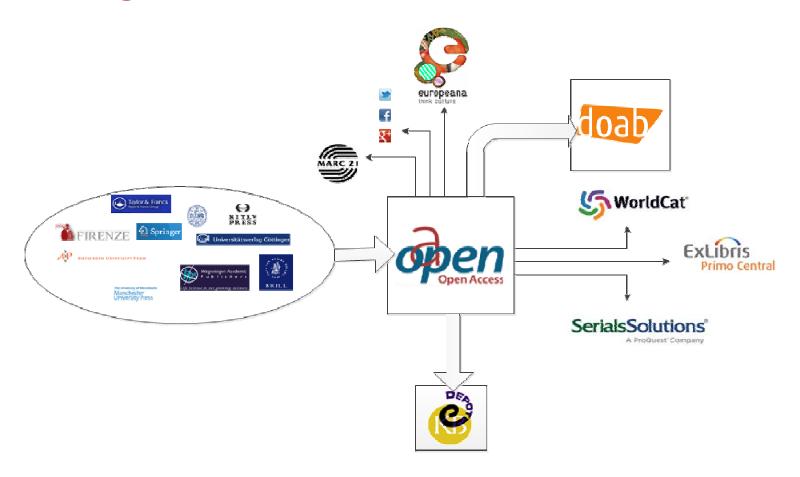
- Promote OA for books
- Pull in publishers, aggregate content

Increase visibility & retrievability

- Web presence (Google, Europeana)
- Library integration (online catalogues)
- Discovery services (WorldCat, Primo Central, Summon)



Making the transition: 2. Services



New service: DOAB

A new service for OA monographs: the Directory of Open Access Books



- DOAB should operate as a twin service of the DOAJ
 - Helping readers to find OA books
- Primary functions:
 - Increase dissemination and usage
 - Promote standards for OA books
 - Provide quality assurance for publishers and funders
 - Integrate with libraries and content aggregators

Making the transition: 3. OAPEN projects

Pilot projects in OA book publishing:

- Set up limited publication funds for books (2-3 years)
- In different European countries
- Cooperation of research funders and publishers
- Test models, compare and evaluate results
- Come up with guidelines and recommendations
- Current pilots: NL (NWO) and UK (JISC collections)

Goal: Establish a framework for OA books

OAPEN-UK

Project management

JISC Collections

Funding:

- JISC Collections
- Arts and Humanities Research Council

Research into attitudes towards OA books and measuring effect of OA on usage and sales:

- 3 years (1 year + 2 years monitoring)
- Start May 1, 2011
- Open to all academic publishers
- Books published before January 2011
- Approx. 30 books + control group ('matched pairs')
- Contibution £ 6000/book

OAPEN-NL

Project management:

OAPEN Foundation

Funding:

- Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)
- Ministry of Education, Culture & Science

Measuring usage, sales and publishing costs:

- 3 years (2 years + 1 year monitoring)
- Start October 1, 2010
- Open to all academic publishers
- Books published between Jan 1, 2011
 - Aug 1, 2012
- Approx. 50 books + control group
- Maximum contribution
 € 5000/book

OAPEN-NL: preliminary results

Preliminary results:

books have only been available for 10 months (on average)

Open access improves:

- Discovery (visits in Goolge Book Search)
- Usage (page views in Google Book Search)

Open Access has not impacted sales (but it is too early for conclusions)

Too early for data on Impact (citations)

OAPEN-NL: Average costs of monographs

OA Costs:		Print costs:	
Peer review	€ 206	Cover	€ 293
Platform	€ 113	Printing, binding	€ 2,867
Marketing	€ 263	Distribution	€ 1,565
Editing/direct personnel costs	€ 1,948	Overhead	€ 591
Typesetting	€ 1,791	Other/direct costs	€ 375
Overhead/indirect personnel costs	€ 1,185	Marketing	€ 437
Other/direct costs	€ 146	Royalties	€ 385
	€ 5,678		€ 6,489

Going for Gold

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Going for Gold: Project Bid

3 year project 'Creating a Shared European Infrastructure for Gold Open Access Publishing'

LERU initiative lead by University College London (UCL) with MDR Partners as project management

Universities / university libraries and some university presses:

- Coordinated approach to publish OA monographs from each of the participating universities
- Share infrastructure and e-publishing services
- Central board ensuring consistent quality standards

Going for Gold: Partners

22 partners from 8 European countries:

- led by University College London (UCL)
- 14 universities as content partner
- 6 publishers
- 3 key participants:
 - MDR (project management)
 - OAPEN (infrastructure & services)
 - LIBER (communication and outreach)

Going for Gold: Universities

Karlsruhe

Lund

Linköping

UCL London

Amsterdam

Barcelona

Belgrade

Freiburg

Göttingen

Helsinki

Leiden

Manchester

Nijmegen

Tartu

VU Amsterdam

Going for Gold: Content

The list of publications will consist of a number of book series in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences

- 5 to 6 series
- -4 to 6 books / year
- -30 books yearly

Partner Universities act as content providers

- -concentrate on their specialisms and interests
- -establish editorial boards for selection and peer review

Partners champion individual series but submission to series will be open to all partners *and* researchers outside the consortium

Central project editorial board will ensure consitent quality standards for all publications



Thank you

www.oapen.org www.boabooks.org

Eelco Ferwerda e.ferwerda@oapen.org The following slides were not presented

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- Academic publishing in economic perspective
 - Costs and flaws
 - The benefits of Open Access

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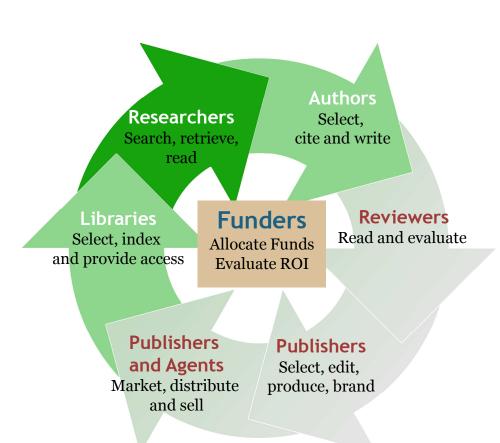
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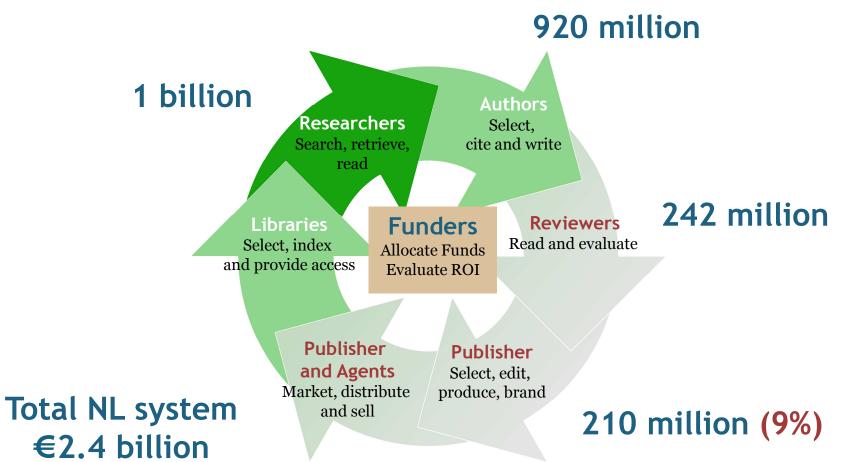
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Publishing as part of the research system



Houghton: activity costs in NL



Source: Costs and benefits of research communication: The Dutch Situation, John Houghton (2009)

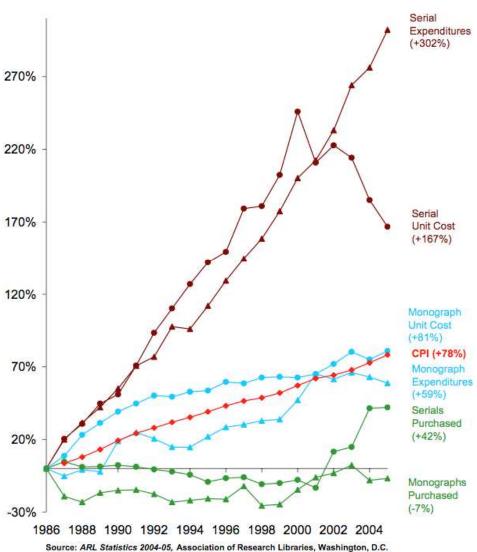
Academic publishing

Largely dependant on public spending

Research, authoring & reviewing paid for by Research funders and Universities

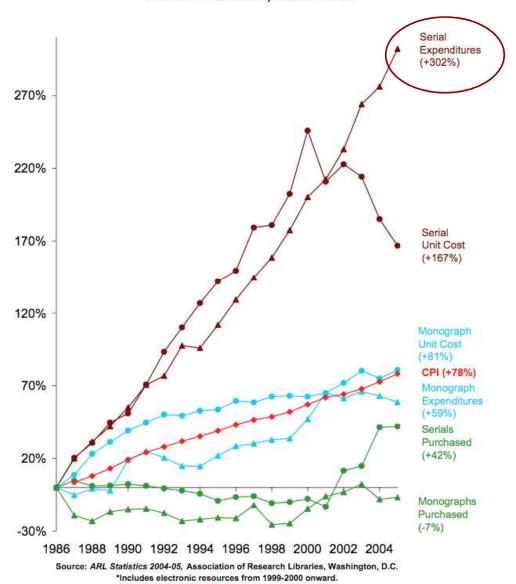
Subscriptions paid for by Libraries

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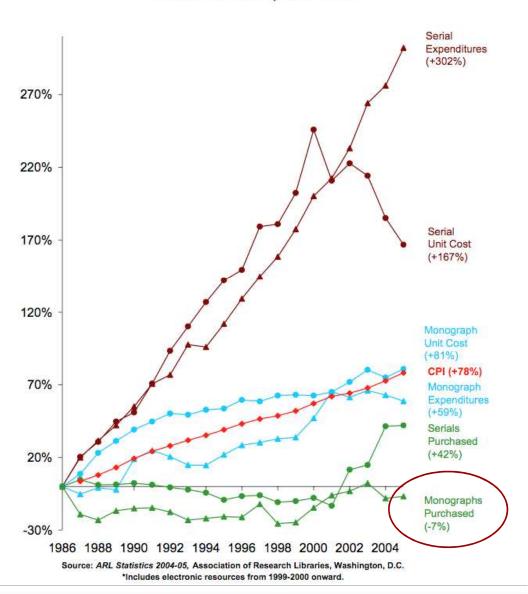


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Traditional academic publishing

Losing it's sustainability

Commercialisation of STM journal publishing in combination with the growth of science:

- caused serials crisis (libraries)
- lead to monograph crisis (book publishers)

Benefits of Open Access

Access to the entire literature Re-use of content Full text searching & mining

Researchers Search, retrieve, read Authors Select, cite and write Access to the largest possible audience Increased visibility & impact

Answering user needs Improved services

Libraries
Select, index
and provide access

Fu
Allo
Eva

Funders
Allocate Funds
Evaluate ROI

Reviewers
Read and evaluate

Improving ROI
Ensuring
publication
Advancing spread
of knowledge

Publishers and Agents Market, distribute and sell

Publishers Select, edit, produce, brand

Effective knowledge dissemination

Economic Benefits of OA (NL)

Worldwide OA 130 million

Researchers Search, retrieve, read Authors
Select,
cite and write

Libraries
Select, index
and provide access

Funders
Allocate Funds
Evaluate ROI

Reviewers Read and evaluate

Publishers and Agents Market, distribute and sell

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Unilateral OA 37 million

Source: Costs and benefits of research communication: The Dutch Situation, John Houghton (2009)