

WHERE NEXT FOR OPEN ACCESS IN EUROPE?

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Open access

1. OA policy in Europe
2. State of the OA market
3. Priorities for action
4. Implications for Research Managers

Towards a competitive and sustainable open access publishing market in Europe

OPEN ACCESS

A study prepared for the OpenAIRE
2020 project, on behalf of the
European Commission

February 2017

- Findings from a recent study of the European open access market
- Prepared for OpenAIRE, on behalf of the European Commission
- <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.401029>

The OpenAIRE e-infrastructure in a nutshell

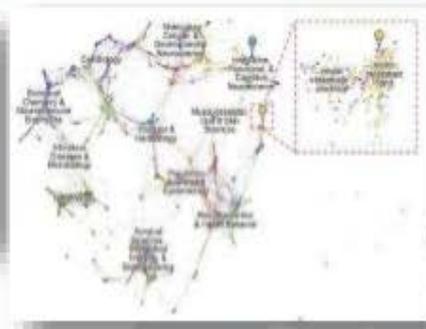
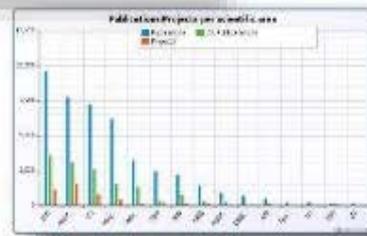
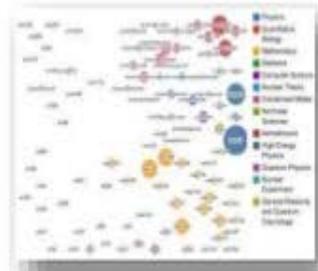
Registries

Funding information

CRIS systems

Data repositories
Data Journals

Publication repositories
Institutional & Thematic
Open Access Journals



Research output in context





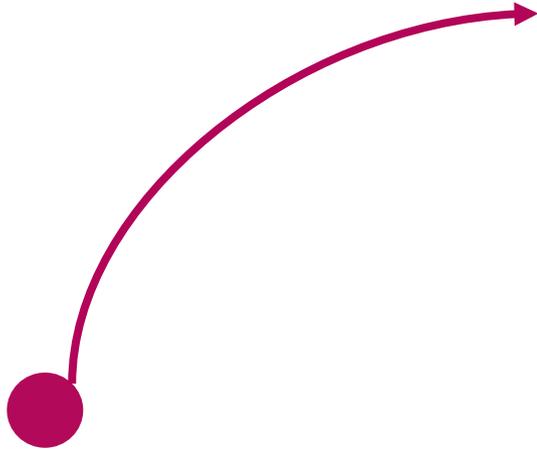
OA policy in Europe



Pathways to OA



Gold-hybrid
(incl. offsetting)



Gold-APC



Gold
no-APC



OA archiving



EC Policy on Open Access

- July 2012: Recommendation on "Access to and preservation of scientific information" and Communication "Towards better access to scientific information: boosting the benefits of public investments in research";
- 2013: Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) general principles on OA and Open Data
- February 2015: " Validation of the results of the public consultation on Science 2.0: Science in Transition"
- May 2015: "A Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe", acknowledges the importance of science and research to boost innovation
- May 2016: EU Council "Conclusions on the Transition Towards an Open Science System"

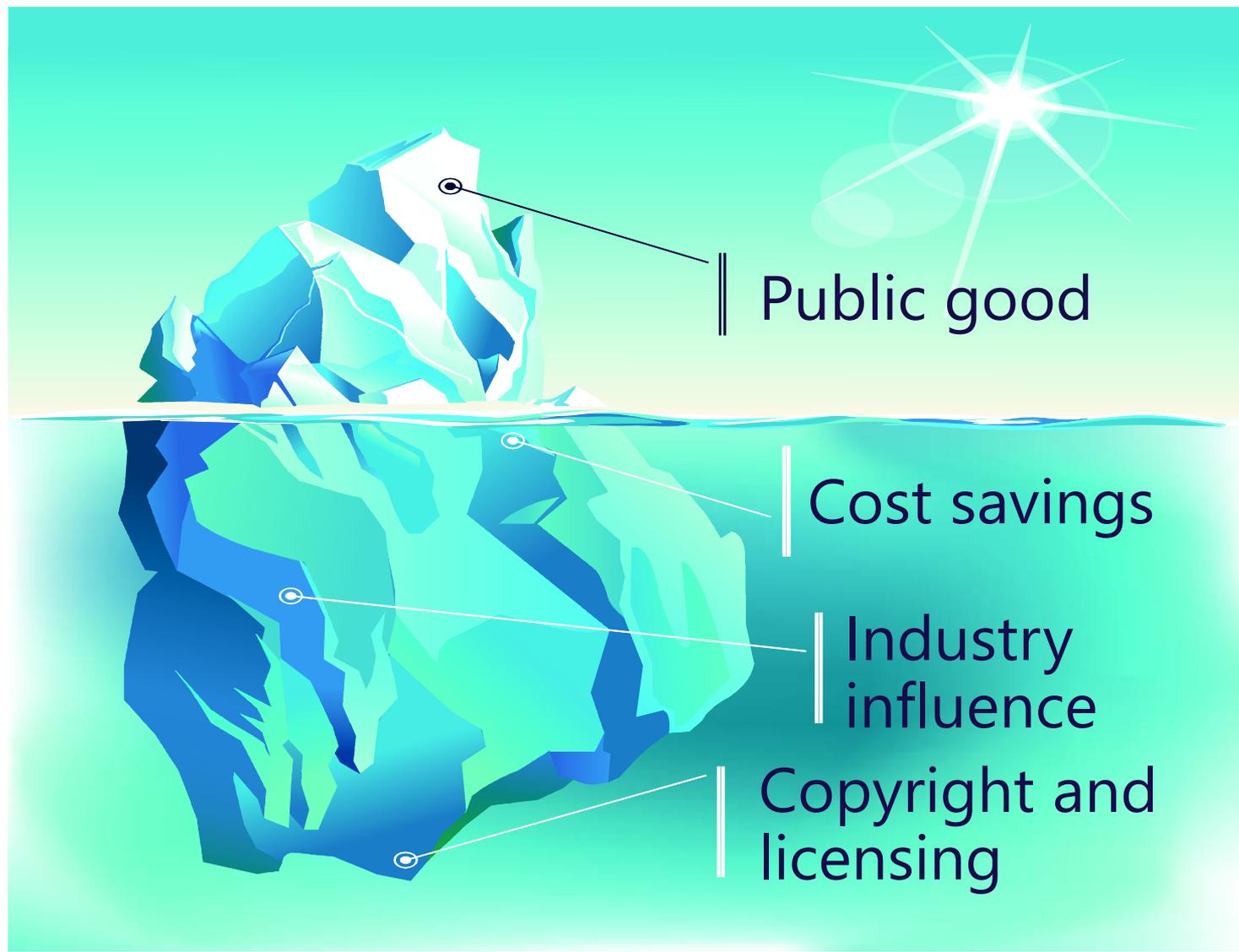


[The EU Council] AGREES to further promote the mainstreaming of open access to scientific publications by continuing to support a transition to immediate open access as the default by 2020...

Council of the European Union. (2016).
[Council conclusions on the transition towards an open science system](#)



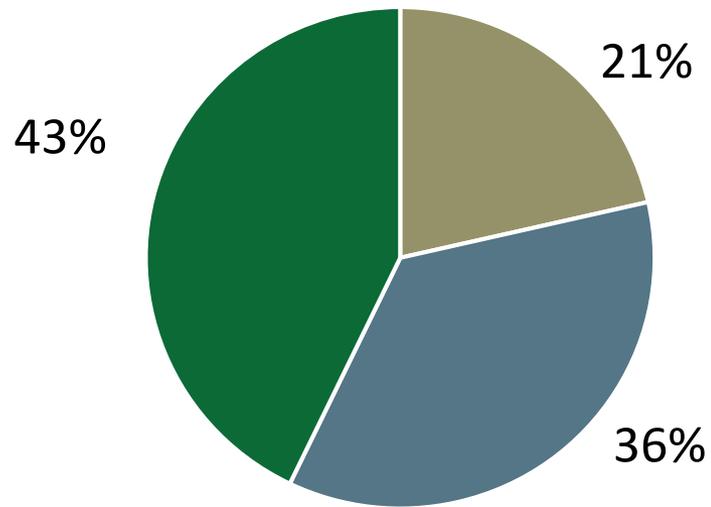
Why immediate OA?



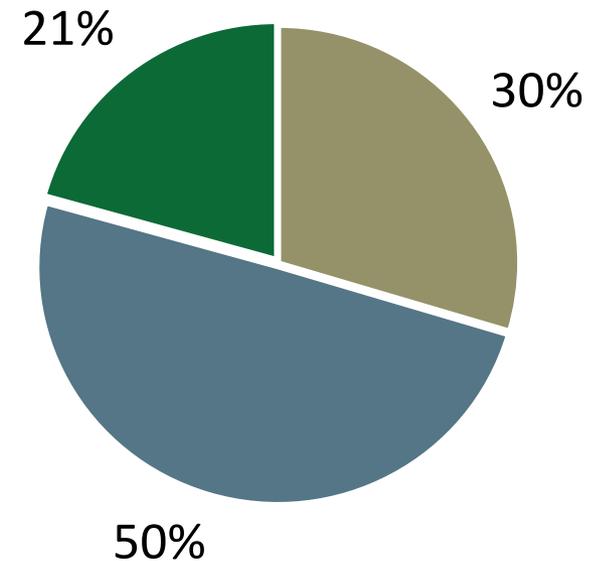


Who wants what?

By member state



By share of EU-28 publications

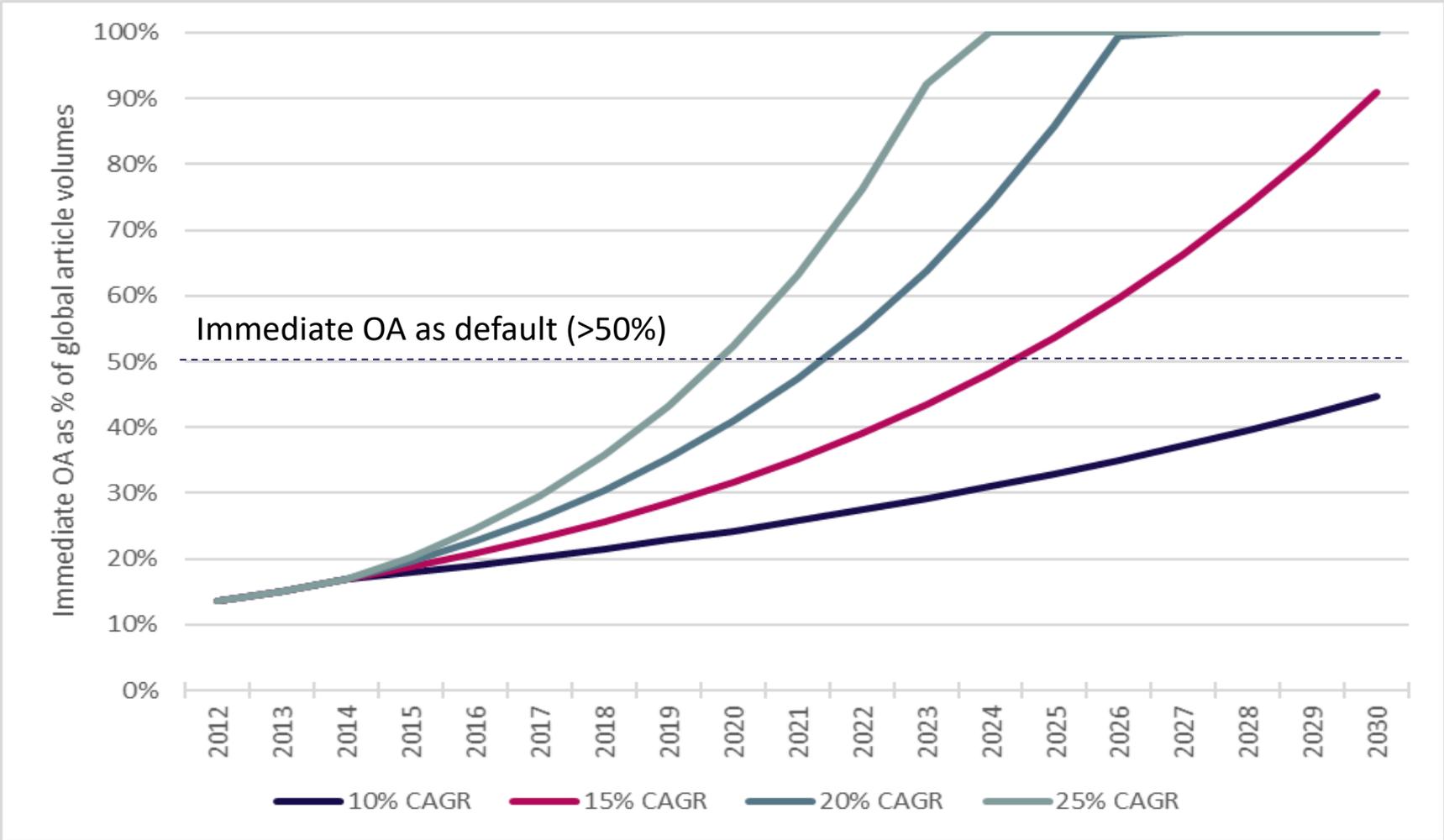


■ Gold ■ Both ■ Green

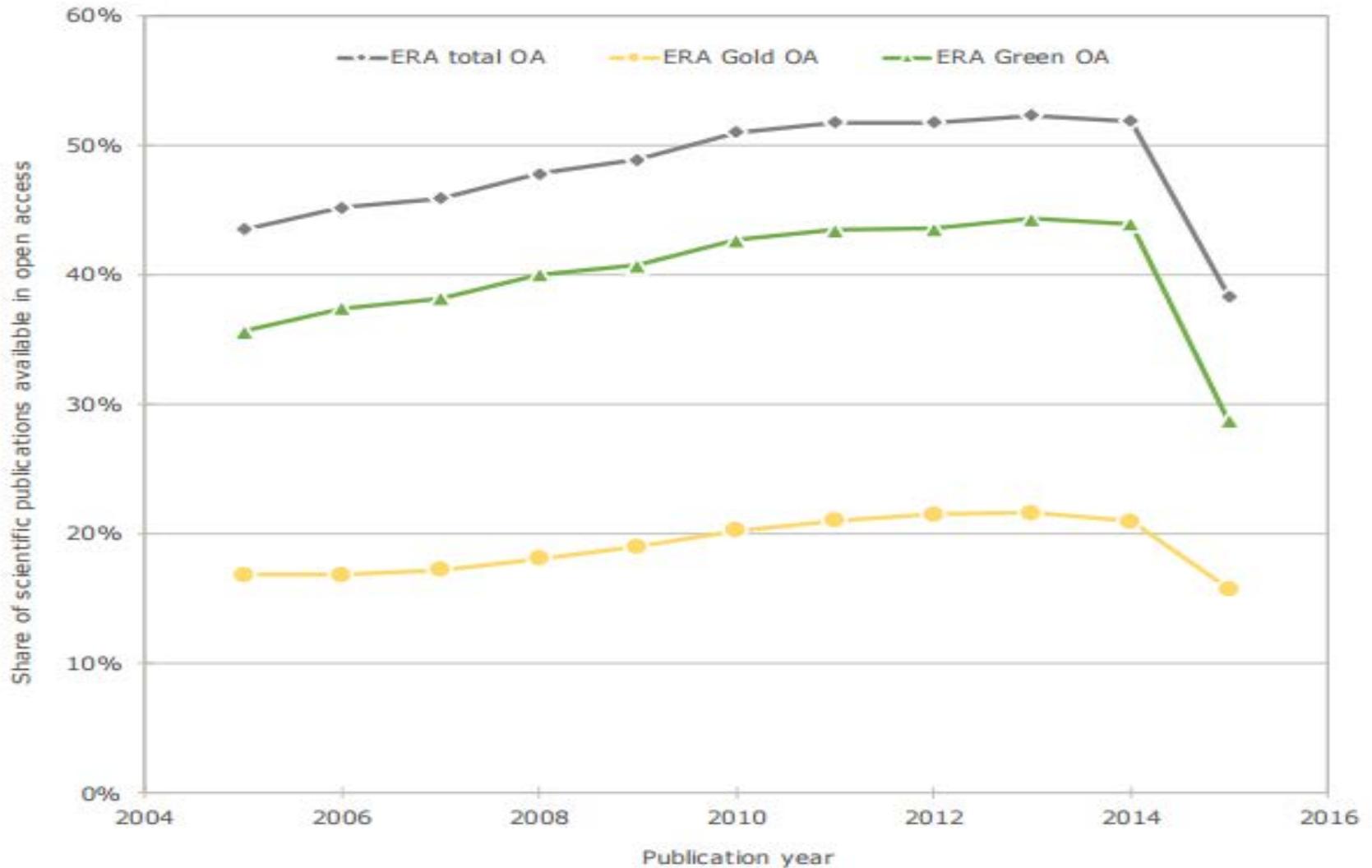


State of the OA market

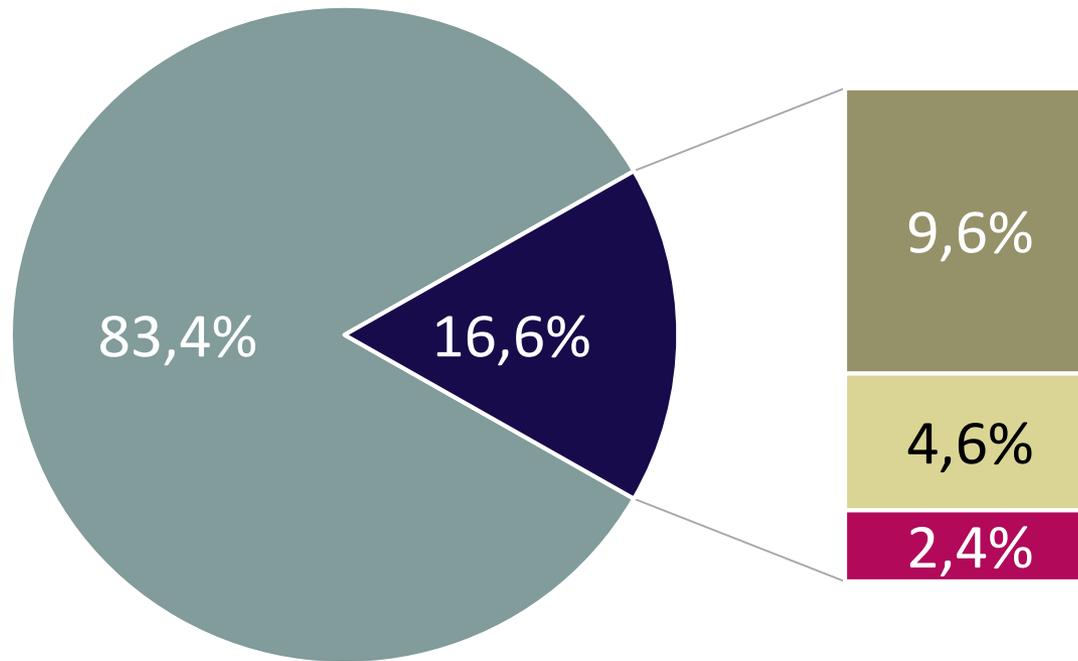
Immediate OA % (World)



Trends in the share of scientific publications available in open access (total, green and gold) at the ERA-wide level (2005–2015)

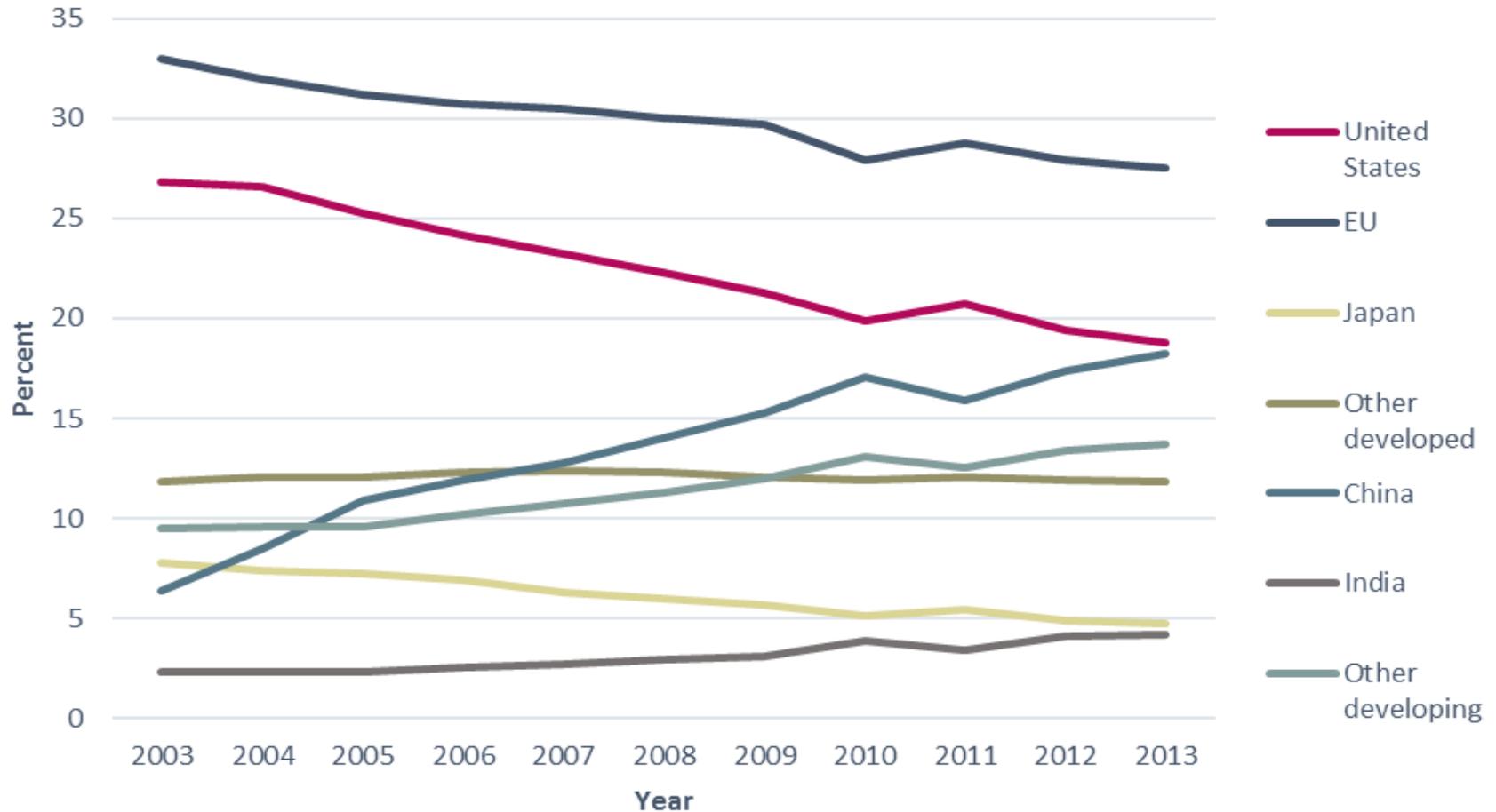


Pathways to immediate OA - market share (2014)

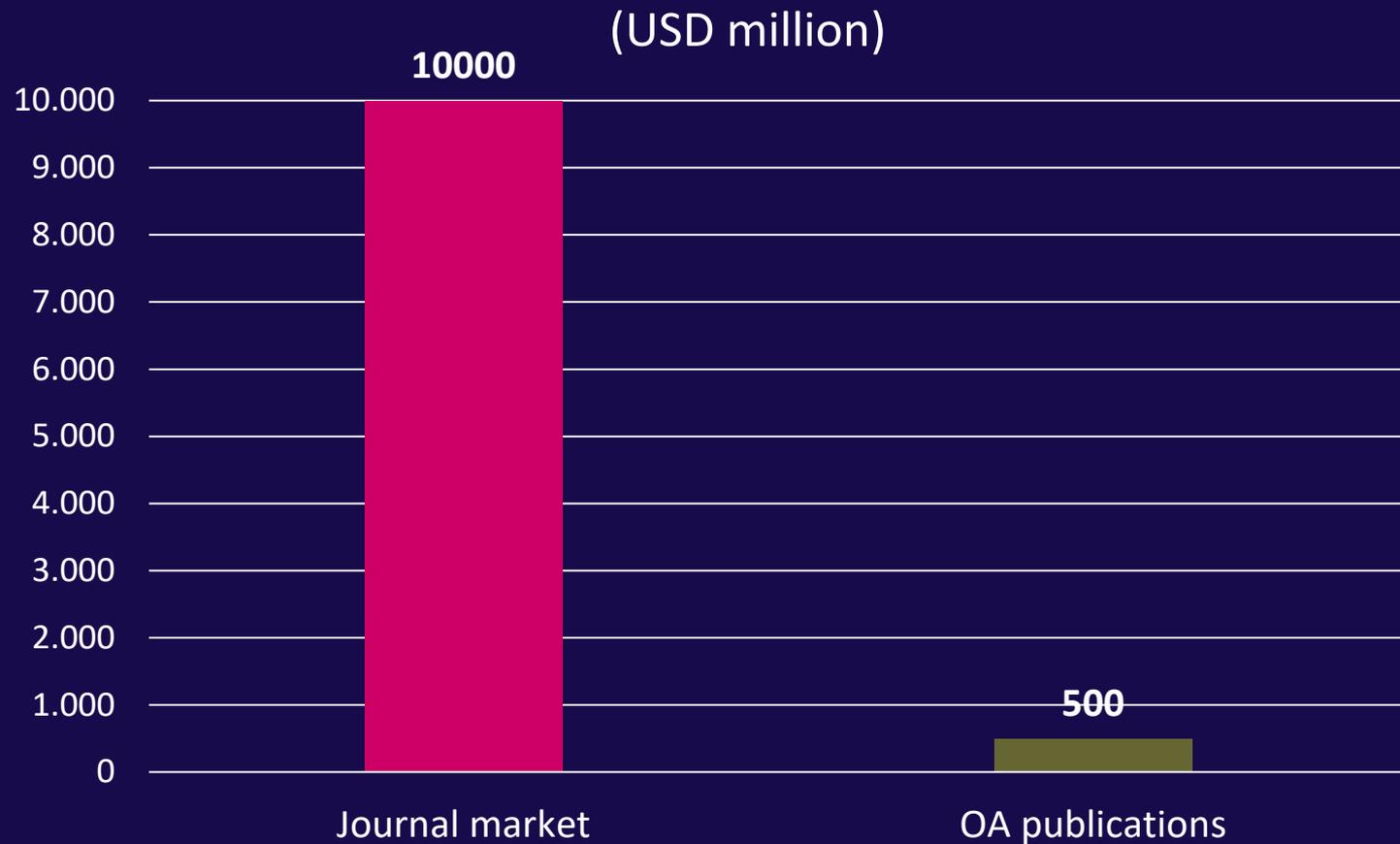


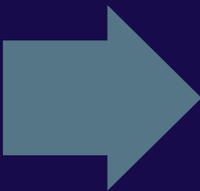
■ Gold-APC ■ Gold-noAPC ■ Gold-Hybrid ■ Subscription

Global share of Science & Engineering articles



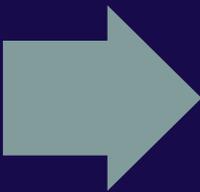
Value of the OA market





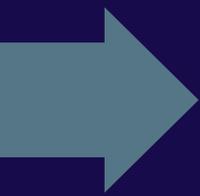
5,000 – 10,000

Journal publishers in the global market



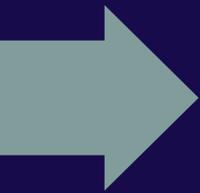
50%

Proportion of articles from top 5 publishers



\$4,000-5,000

Average revenue for a subscription article



\$1,500-2,500

Average APC

Competition problems

Mini-monopolies: top journals as non-substitutable goods

Career incentives: reward publishing in high 'IF' journals

Cultural bias against OA publications (discipline-specific)

Excessive market concentration

Lack of price transparency (non-disclosure clauses)



Sustainability problems

Supply-side	Demand-side
Uncompetitive APCs (no flipping)	Big deals take up majority of library budgets
Threat to revenues from licensing and corporate subscriptions	Additional costs from gold OA in the short term, uneven distribution in the long-term
Lack of scalable revenues for APC-free OA journals	Lack of publication waivers in mid-income countries



Priorities for action



Incentivise actors



Author incentives: create incentives/removes disincentives for authors to publish OA



Publisher incentives: provide subscription publishers with a viable route to flip their business model to open access



Disrupt the market



Competition: improve competition in the scholarly publishing market



Pluralism: enable diverse approaches that are tailored to the differing national and disciplinary contexts



Create the infrastructure



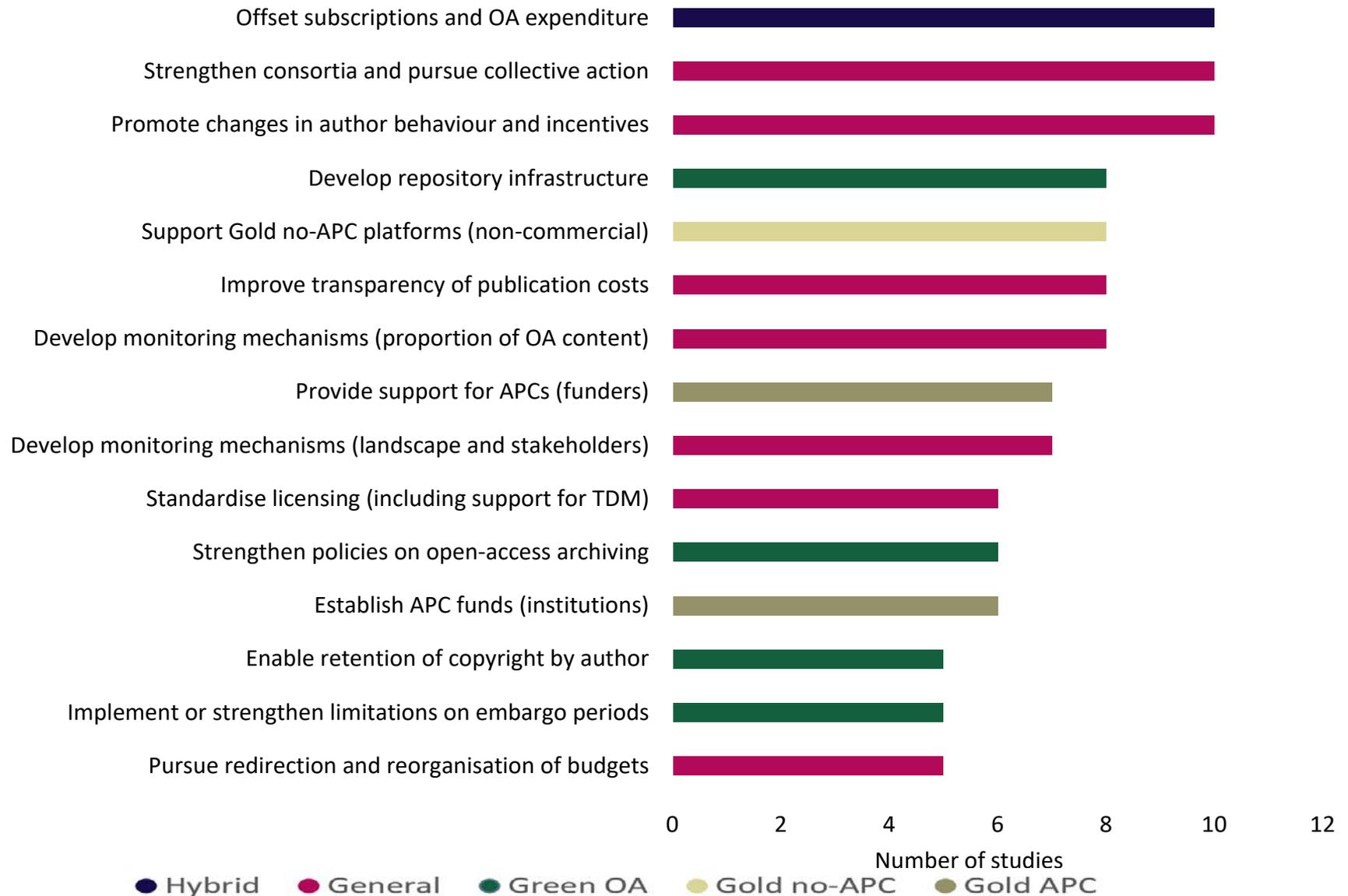
Infrastructure: support the efficient delivery of open access at scale



Monitoring: create effective mechanisms to monitor compliance and assess sustainability



Recommendations from 20 studies



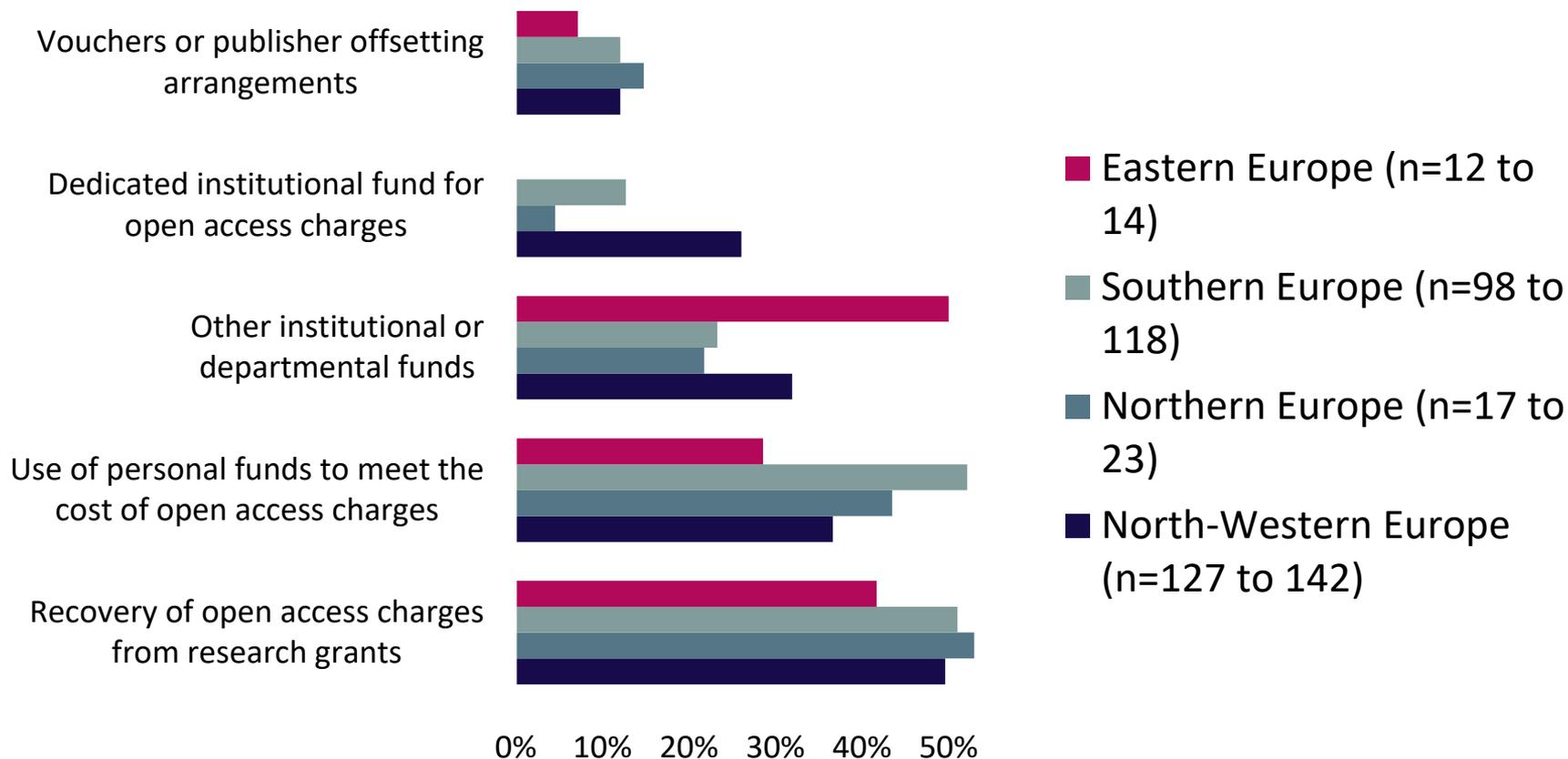


Implications for Research Managers

Whose responsibility is it to support OA?



Availability of funding



Open Access @ Strathclyde

An institutional case study

Slides prepared by Pablo de Castro, Open Access Advocacy Librarian
pablo.de-castro@strath.ac.uk

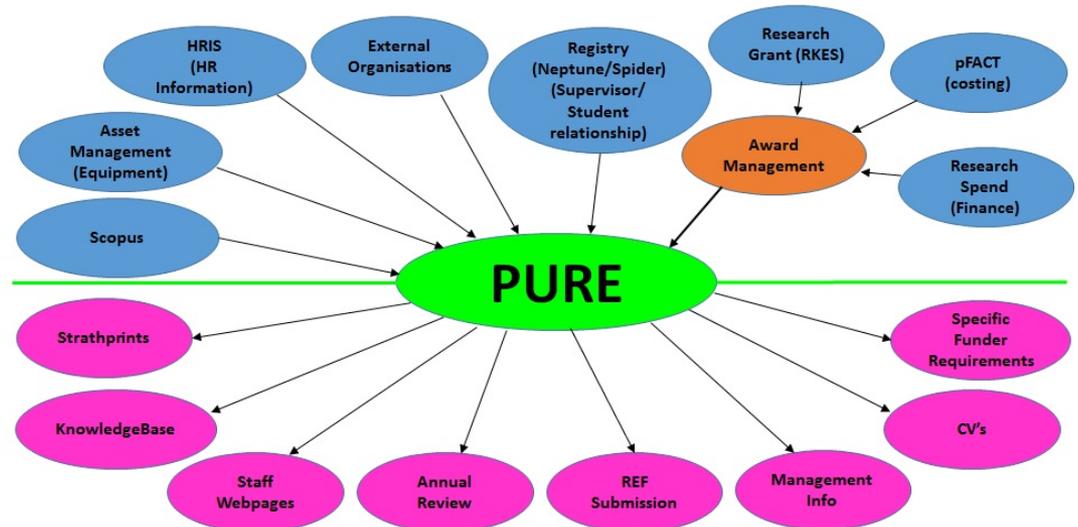


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Open Access management

- Pure CRIS sits at the centre – with an automated Scopus feed
- Institutional OA policy requires deposit of accepted author manuscript into the CRIS, where compliance is verified
- Metadata & full-text transferred to Strathprints repository via a connector
- Pure also used for RDM

PURE - A Research Management System



Effective OA policies

- HEFCE OA policy requires deposit of AAM within 3 months of acceptance
- This policy is linked to the UK research assessment exercise (REF)
- A number of funders (Research Councils UK and the Wellcome Trust among others) also provide support for Article Processing Charges (APCs) and Gold Open Access via institutional block grants



hefce

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Monitoring OA policy compliance

- Monitoring progress an increasingly important area, both for total level of OA and for APC payments
- Easier to do at institutional level, but initiatives like the Jisc Monitor project aim for national-level aggregation



Monitor UK:

- Shared application aggregating and presenting data analytics
- Institutions and funders can evaluate cost and compliance data

University of Strathclyde										
Compliant		1057	92%							
AAM & DOA Required		33	3%							
DOA Required		12	1%							
AAM Required		19	2%							
Exceptions		21	2%							
Ineligible/Non Compliant		9	1%							
Total Compliance		1078	94%							
Possible Non Compliance		64	6%							
Faculty	Department	Compliant	AAM & DOA Rqd	DOA Rqd	AAM Rqd	Excepts	Total Compliance	Possible Non Compliance	In Eligible for REF	% Compliance
Faculty Of Engineering	Architecture	11	6	0	0	4	15	6	0	71%
	Biomedical Engineering	23	0	0	0	1	24	0	0	100%
	Chemical And Process Engineering	35	0	0	2	0	35	2	1	92%
	Civil And Environmental Engineering	37	1	1	1	1	38	3	1	90%
	Design, Manufacture And Engineering Management	43	3	0	2	5	48	5	0	91%
	Electronic And Electrical Engineering	132	4	1	3	9	141	8	0	95%
	Mechanical And Aerospace Engineering	66	2	1	4	4	70	7	1	90%
Total	Naval Architecture, Ocean And Marine Engineering	41	0	0	1	6	47	1	0	98%
		388	16	3	13	30	418	32	3	93%

Takeaways

- EC policy is immediate OA as the default by 2020
- Current trajectory suggests this won't happen till 2025-2030
- There's no 'silver bullet'...
- But new initiatives and tighter policy requirements are likely



Towards a competitive and sustainable open access publishing market in Europe

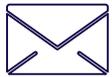
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Thank you

Full report is available at:



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