

# 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

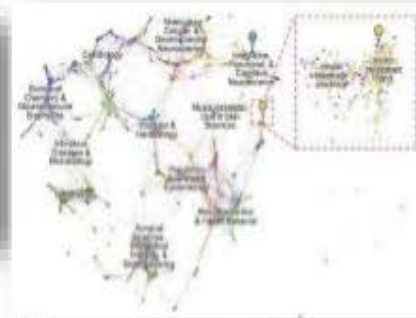
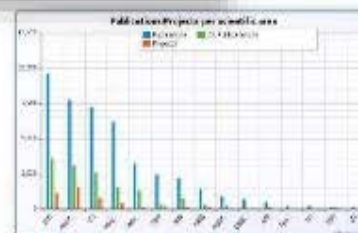
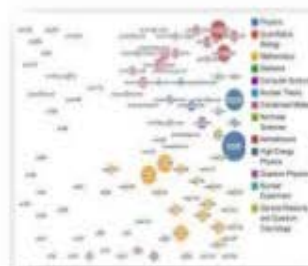
Registries

Funding information

CRIS systems

Data repositories  
Data Journals

Publication repositories  
*Institutional & Thematic*  
Open Access Journals



Research output in context



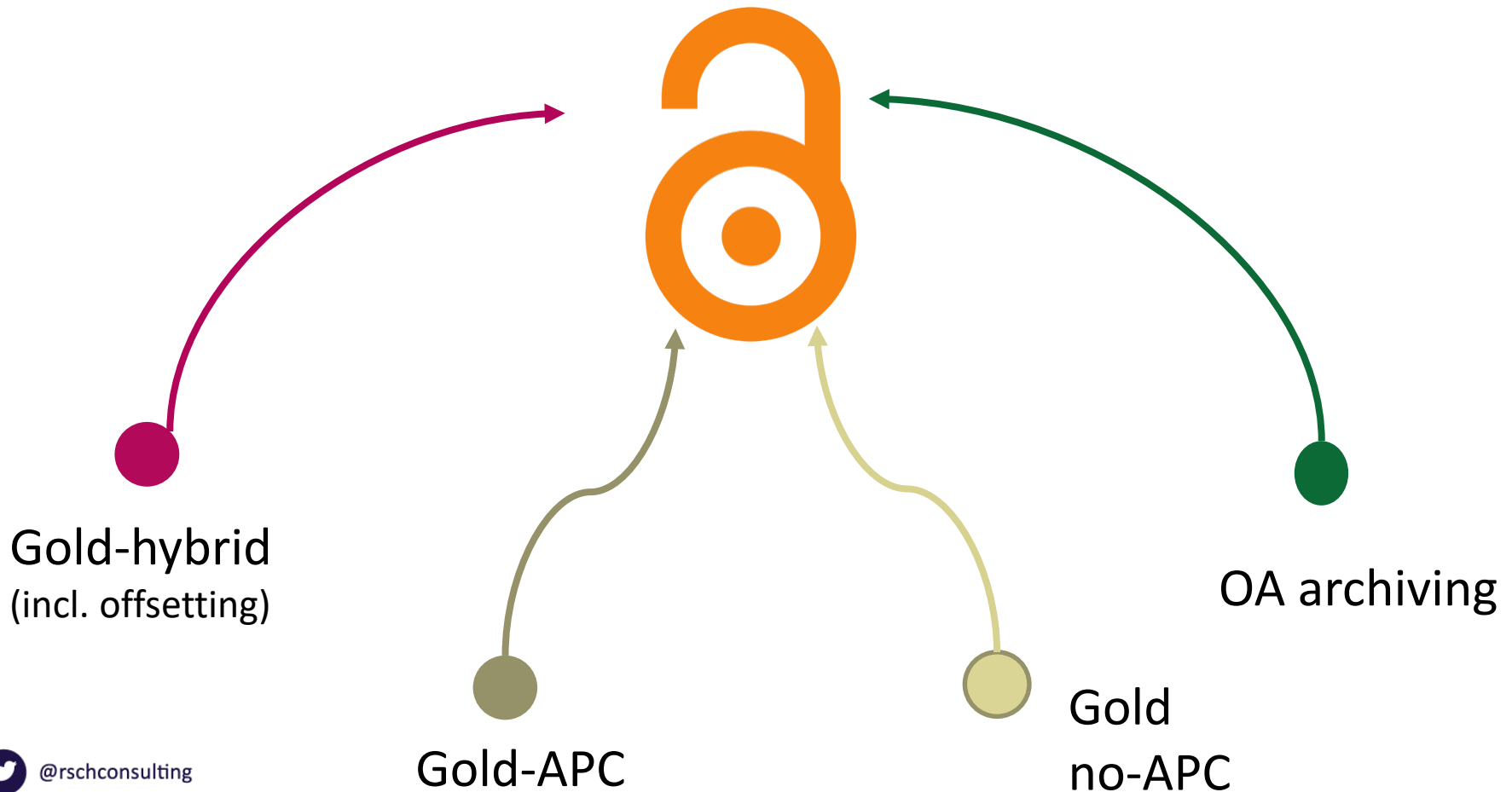


# OA policy in Europe





# Pathways to OA



# 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...*

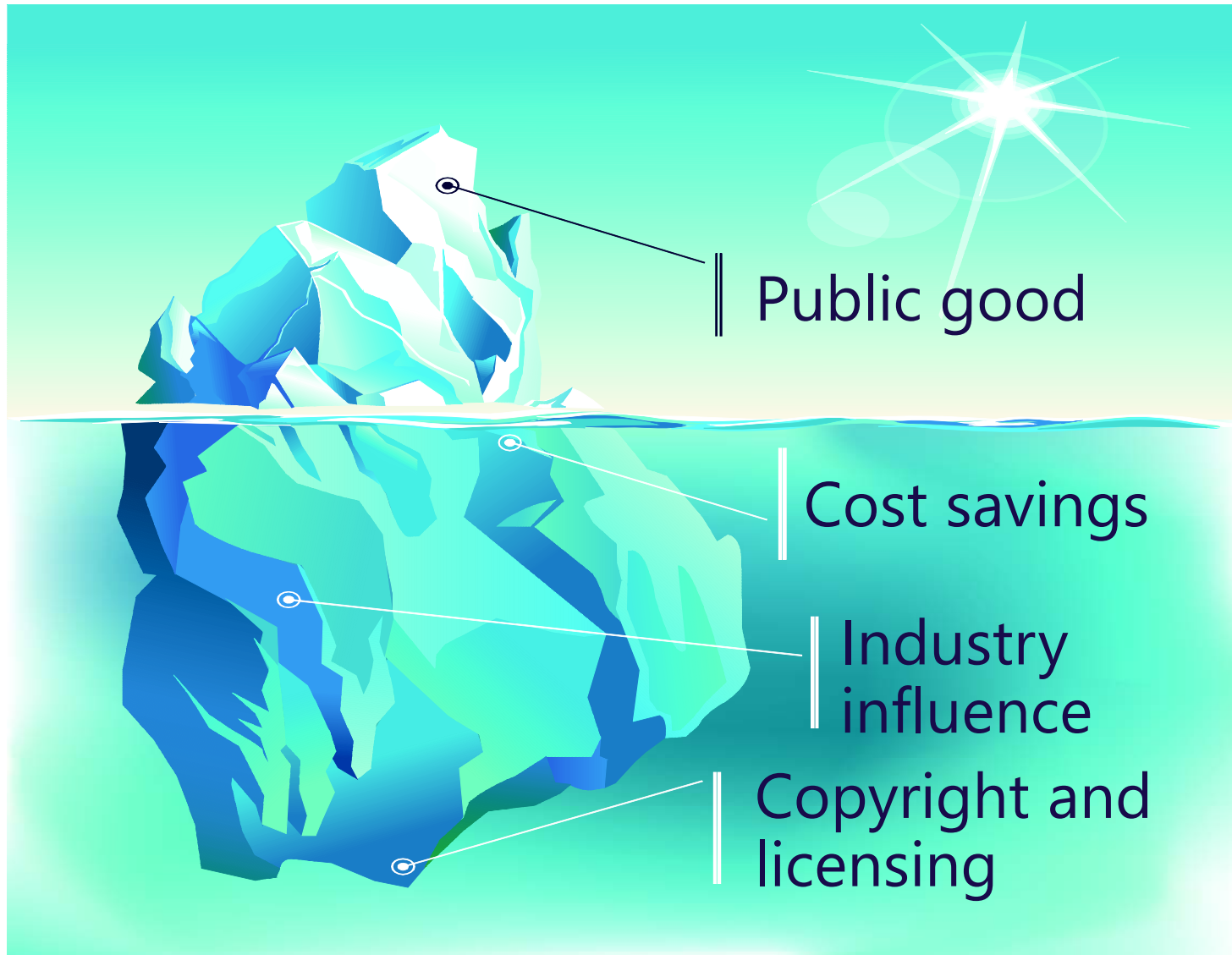
Council of the European Union. (2016).  
[Council conclusions on the transition towards an open science system](#)







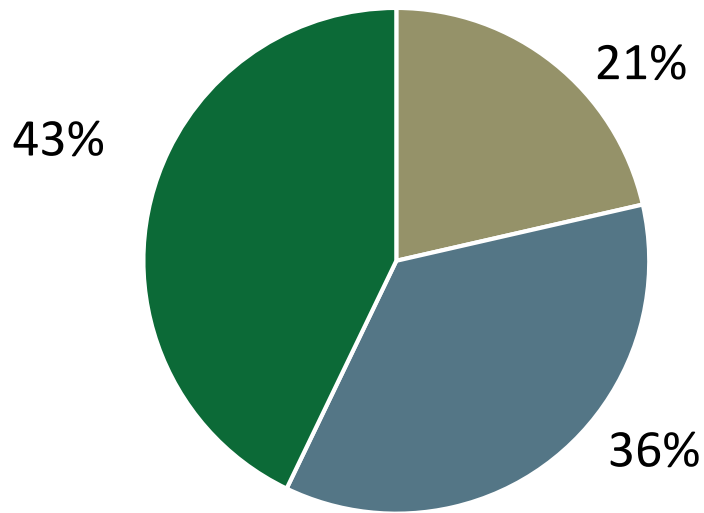
# Why immediate OA?



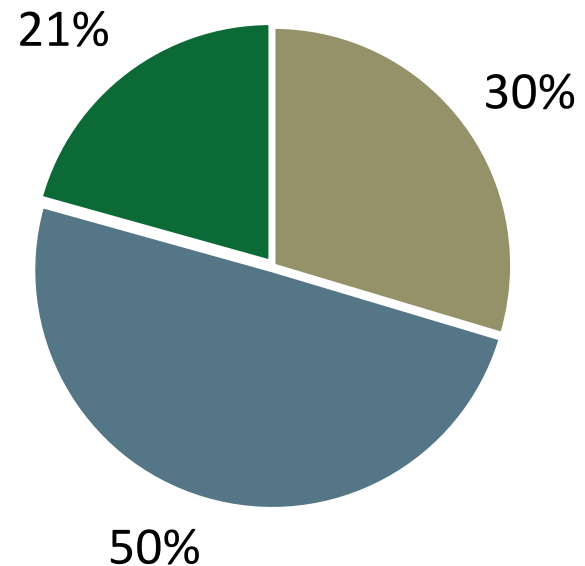


# Who wants what?

By member state



By share of EU-28 publications



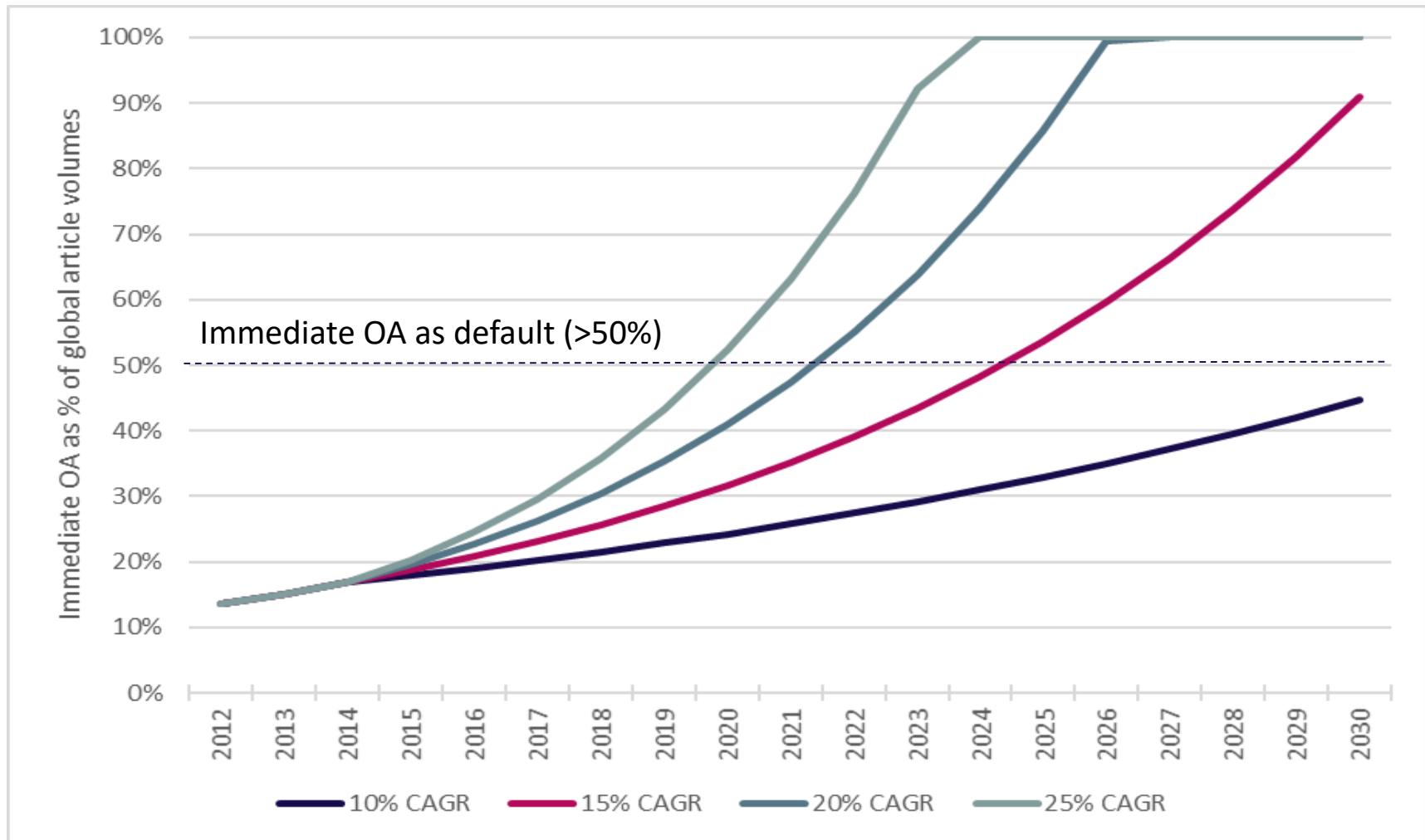
■ Gold ■ Both ■ Green



# State of the OA market



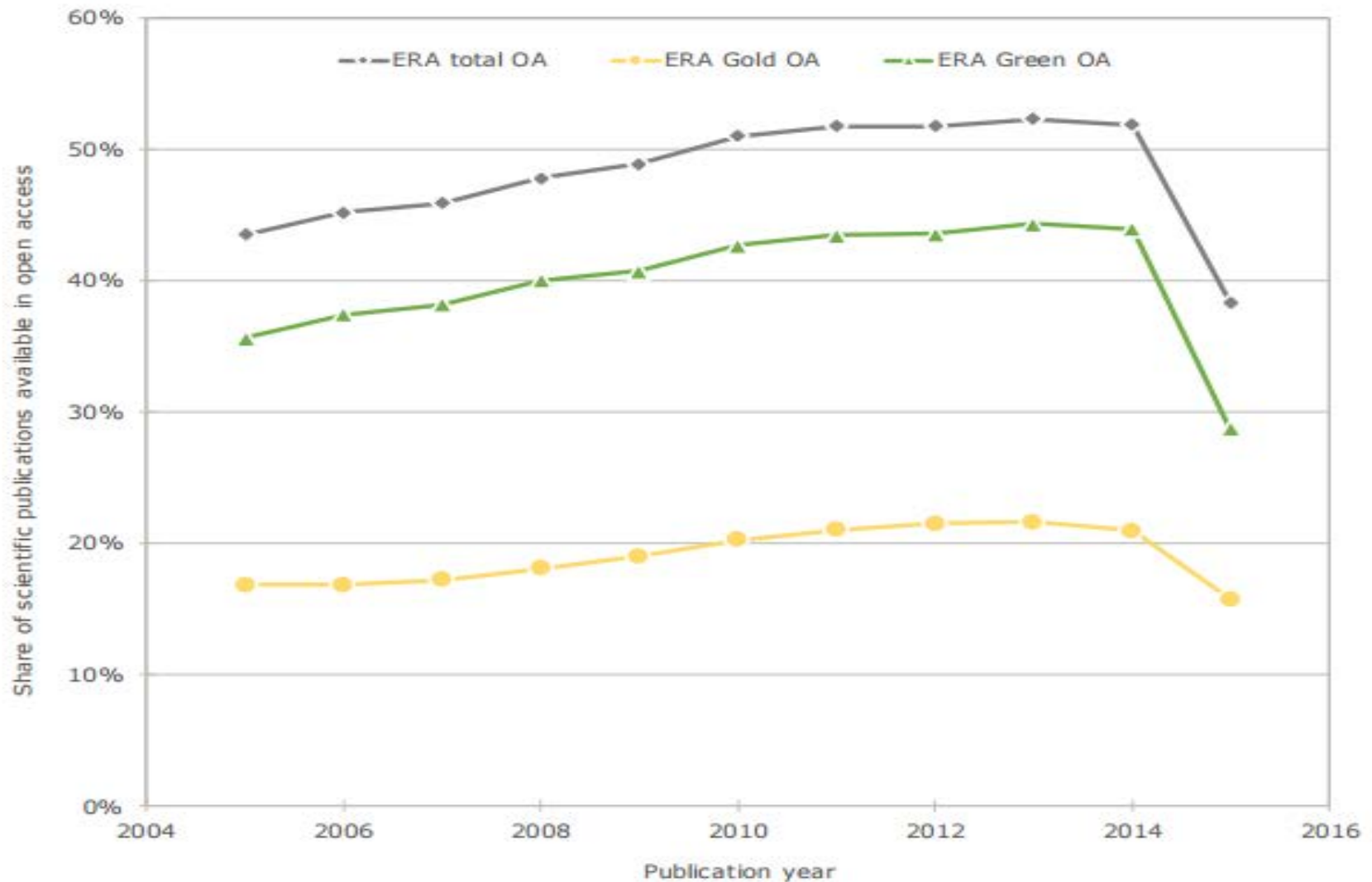
# Immediate OA % (World)



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Source: 2012-14 data from RIN et al (2015) [Monitoring the Transition to Open Access: A report for the Universities UK Open Access Co-ordination Group](#)

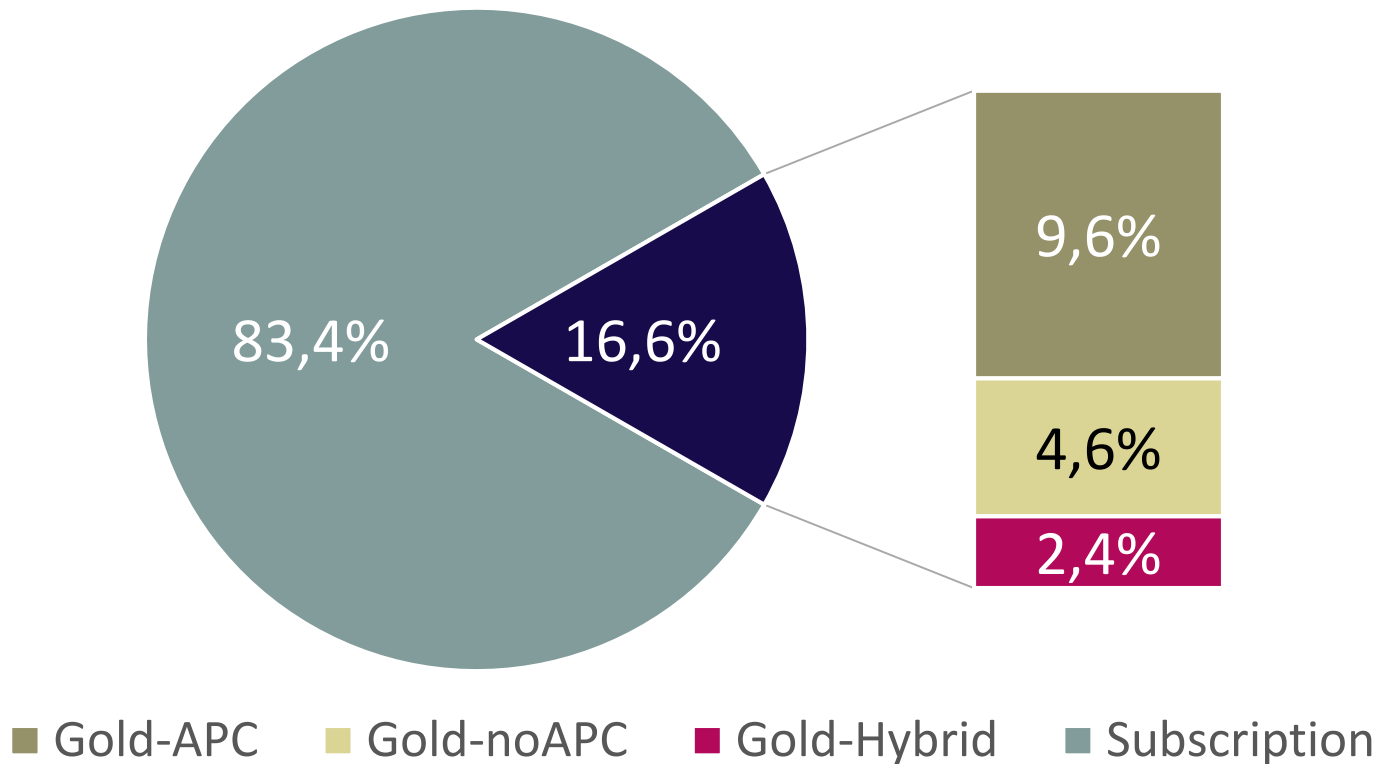
# Trends in the share of scientific publications available in open access (total, green and gold) at the ERA-wide level (2005–2015)



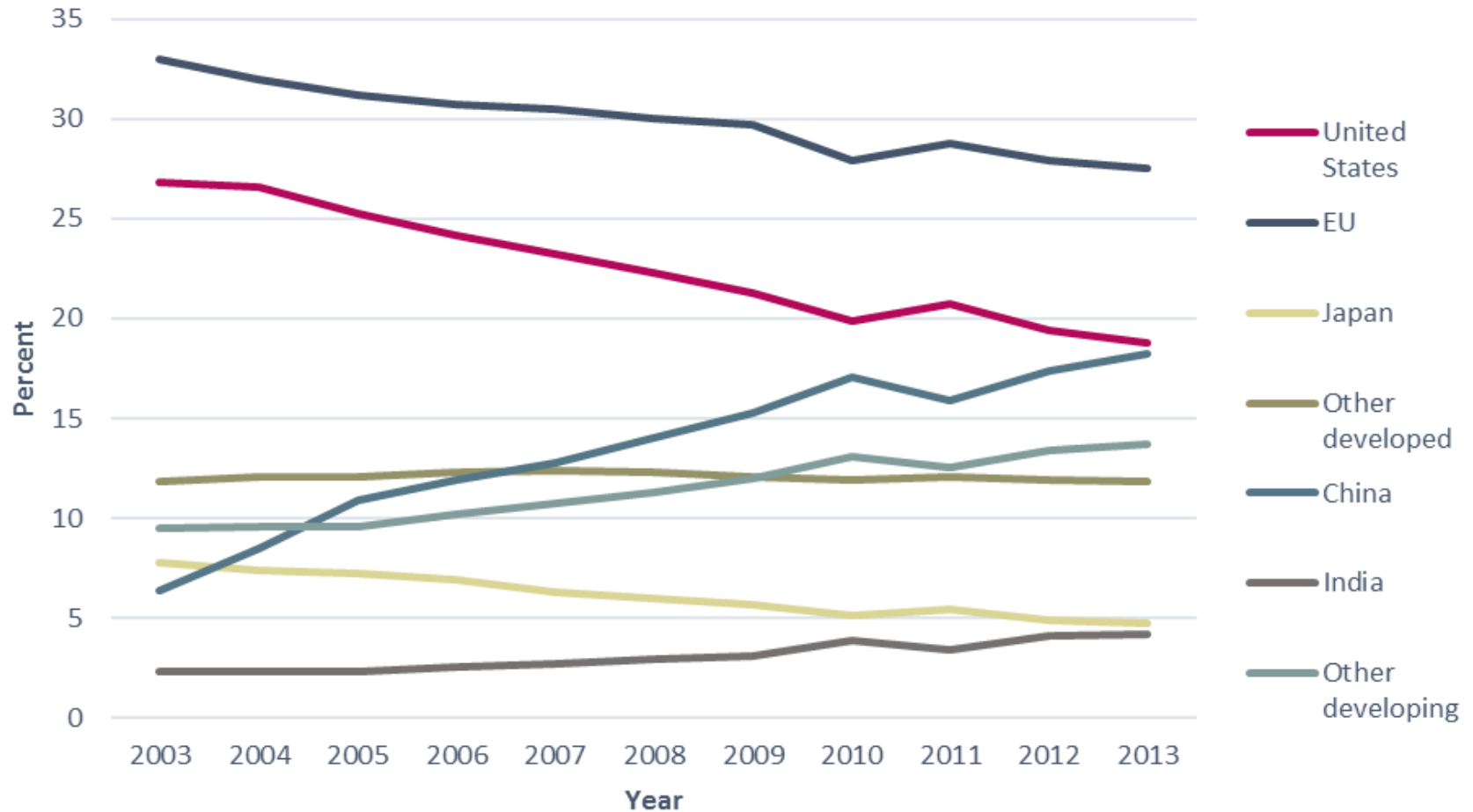
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Source: European Research Area: Progress Report 2016 (Technical Report)

# Pathways to immediate OA - market share (2014)



# Global share of Science & Engineering articles

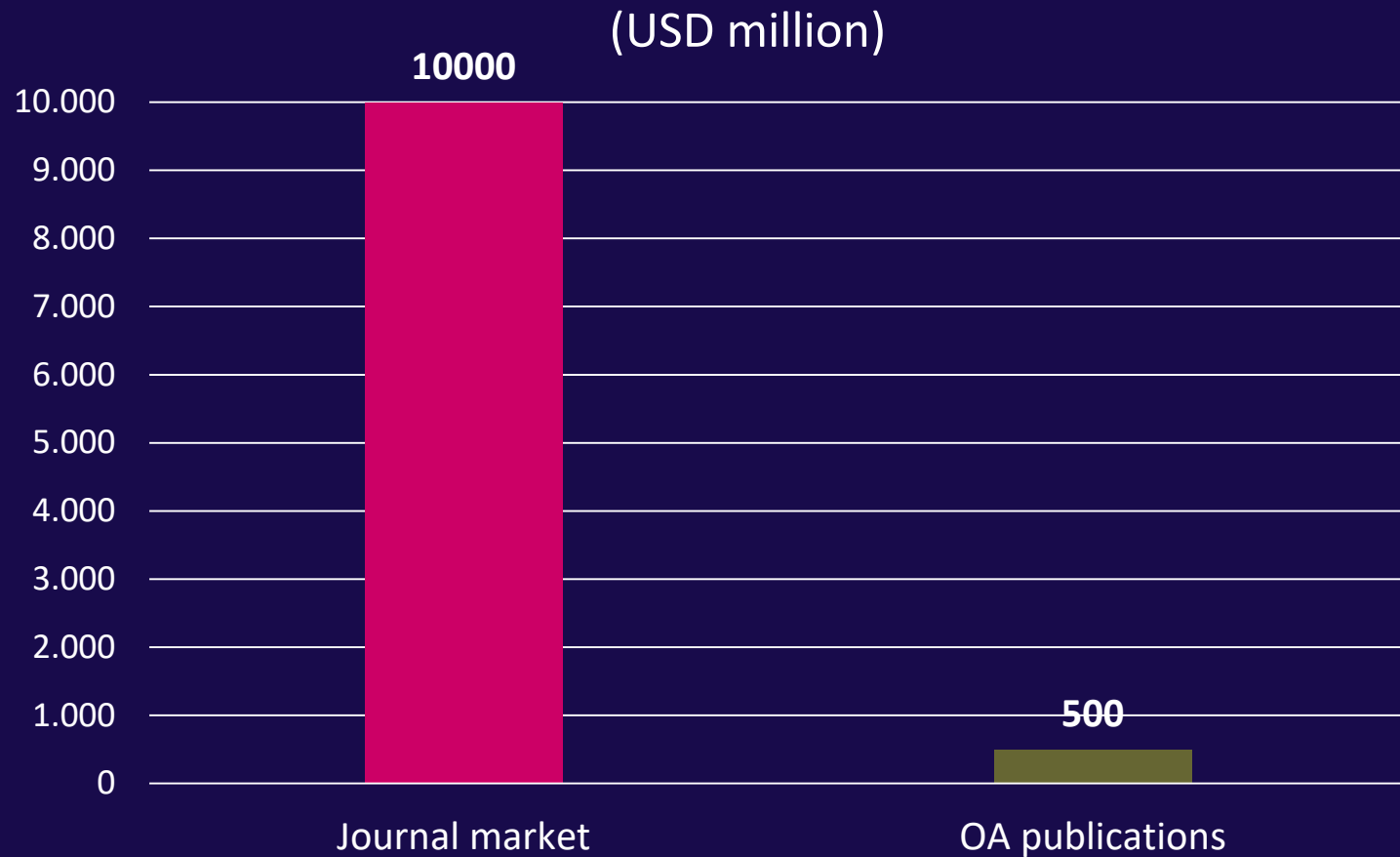


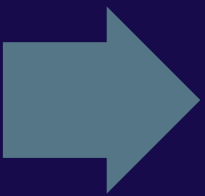
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Source: National Science Foundation. (2016). [Science and Engineering Indicators](#).



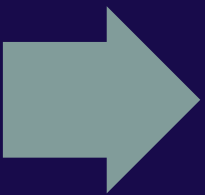
# Value of the OA market





**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



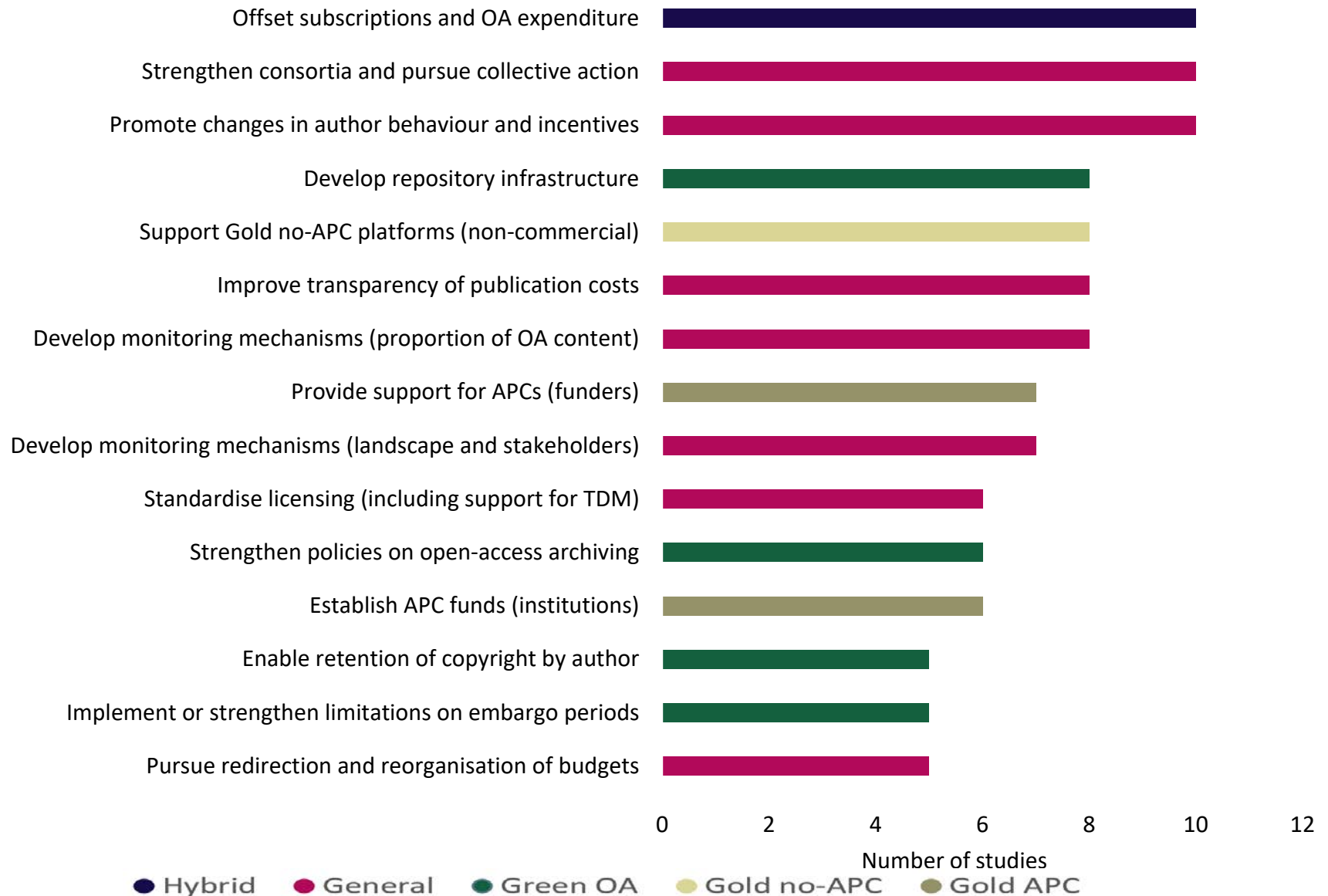
**Infrastructure:** support the efficient delivery of open access at scale



**Monitoring:** create effective mechanisms to monitor compliance and assess sustainability



# Recommendations from 20 studies

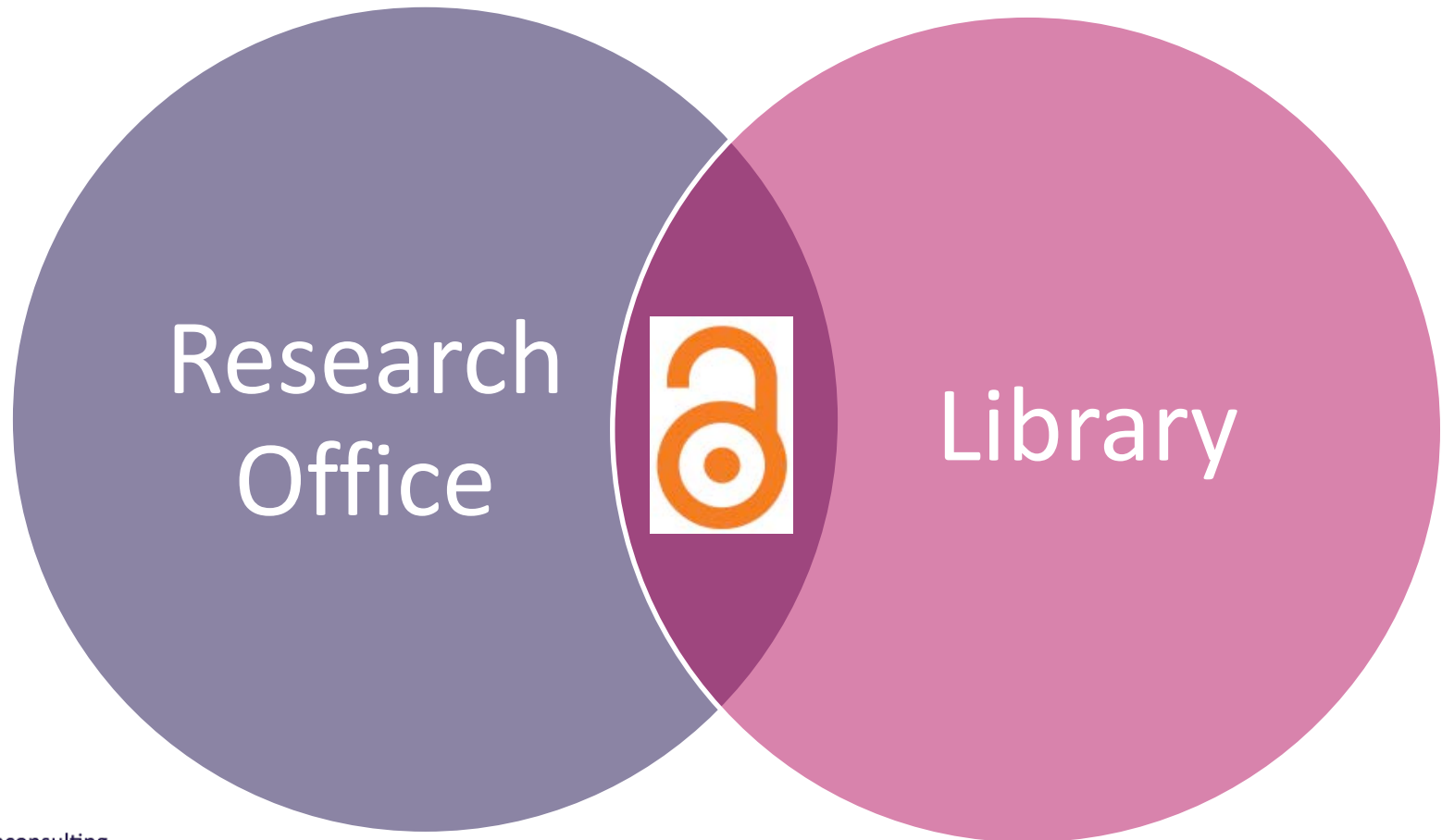




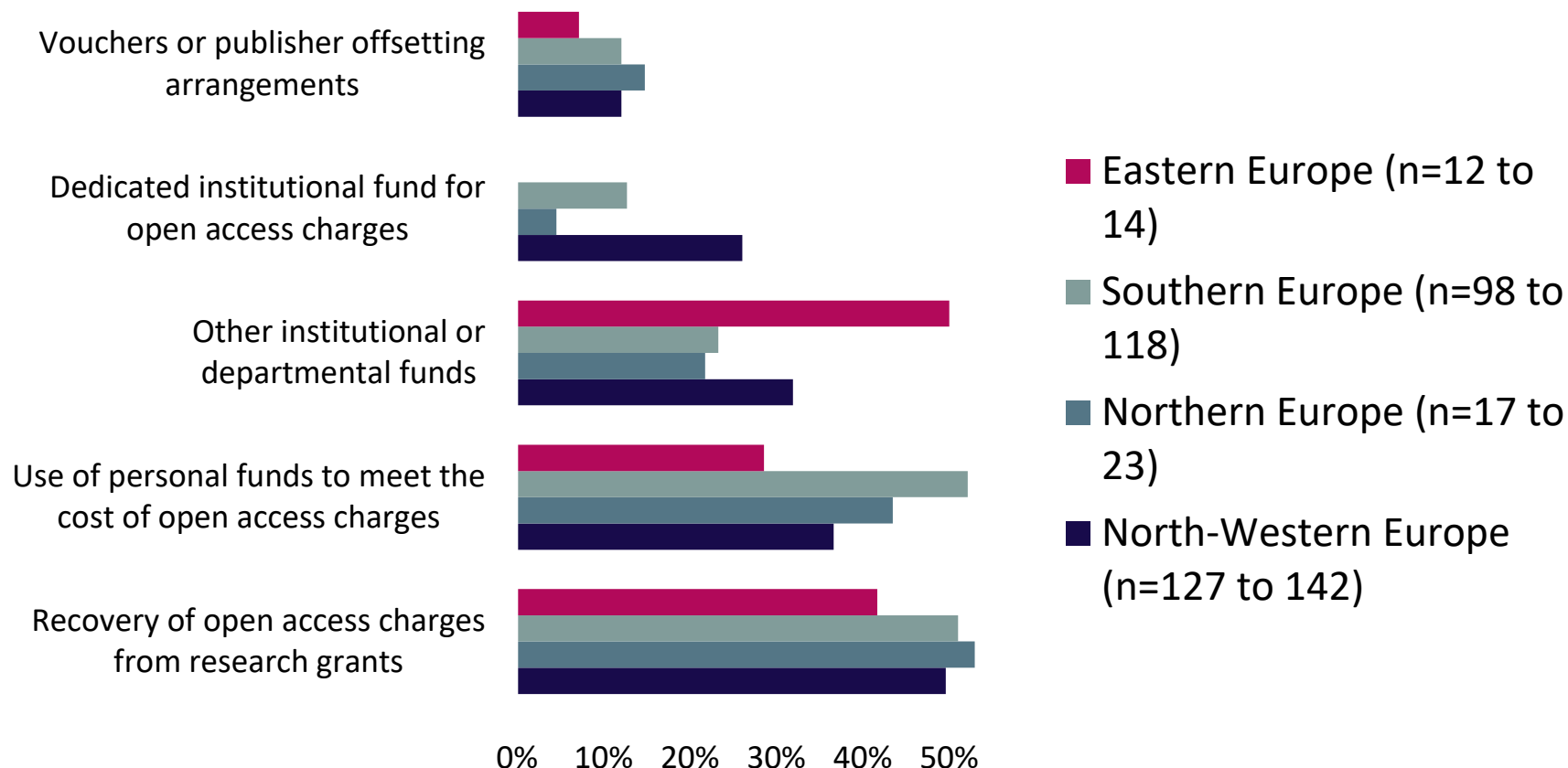
# Implications for Research Managers



# 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  
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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



# 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

## Jisc

Monitor UK:

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

<b>University of Strathclyde</b>										
Compliant		1057	92%							
AAM & DOA Required		33	3%							
DOA Required		12	1%							
AAM Required		19	2%							
Exceptions		21	2%							
Ineligible/Non Compliant		9	1%							
<b>Total Compliance</b>		1078	94%							
<b>Possible Non Compliance</b>		64	6%							
<b>Faculty</b>	<b>Department</b>									
<b>Faculty Of Engineering</b>										
	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%
	Naval Architecture, Ocean And Marine Engineering	41	0	0	1	6	47	1	0	98%
<b>Total</b>		<b>388</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>93%</b>

# 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



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# Thank you

Full report is available at:



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