Preparing for the shift to OPEN

TITIA VAN DER WERF
The scientific publishing ecosystem is shifting from paywalled to open access. In Europe it is reaching its tipping point.
OA in Europe: EU-level

• 2014: EC Research funding programme (Horizon 2020) mandates open access to all scientific publications

• 2016: EU member states issue joint statement about target to make all new papers OA by 2020

• 2018: 11 national research funders mandate OA for grantees by 2020 (Plan-S)
  Netherlands, France, UK, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Slovenia and Luxembourg
OA in Europe: country level

- 2014: REF-OA-policy announced (4 HE funding bodies)
  - self-archiving; max. embargo periods; licences
- 2021: REF 2021 open access policy

- 2018: 50% of articles are open as a result of arduous negotiations with publishers
- 2020: 100% open in fully OA-journals

- 2018: 350 German universities and research organizations have OA-policy; but no coordinated approach from the funders
- 2018: OA2020-DE and Knowledge Unlatched planning large-scale conversion of journals to Open Access
OA in France

• 2016: La loi pour une République numérique
  • Open access for scientific publications funded at least half by public funds: researchers have the right to freely disseminate their writings after a six-month embargo period for science, medicine and technology and twelve months for the humanities and social sciences;

• 2018: Plan national pour la science ouverte
  Aiming for 100% OA:
  • Mandate the open access publication of articles and books from research financed by public tender.
  • Create a fund for open science.
  • Support the national repository HAL and simplify the deposit by researchers who publish in open access on other platforms in the world.
OA increasing part of library workflows

• More OA-publications
• More OA-aggregators and search services, directories of OA-repositories, etc. in the discovery layer
• More responsibilities for IRs to manage OA-deposits
• More reporting on OA-compliance to funders (CRIS/RIM)
• More OA-metrics
• …
STARTING THE CONVERSATION
Distinguished Seminar Series

Featuring Char Booth on Open Access and Information Privilege

#OCLCEMEARC19
OCLC Global Council: OA and Open Content

Debbie Schachter, Chair (ARC)
Scott Walter (ARC)

Rupert Schaab (EMEA)
Tuba Akbaytürk (EMEA)

Howard Amos (APRC)
Kuang-hua Chen (APRC)
Defining Open Content

• Open and freely available
• Accessible immediately and online
• Digital and usable fully in a digital environment
• Acknowledging the “continuum of openness”
Framing the Open Content Discussion

An “open” discussion

Rachel Frick • 25 October 2018 • Customer Experience

What does “open” mean? There’s a general acknowledgment among librarians,
Sneak preview of survey findings

705 responses from 82 countries

• 72% are research libraries and university libraries
• 91% are currently involved in Open Content activities
• Current top 3 Open Content activities:
  1. Supporting users/instructors/digital literacy programmes
  2. Promoting the discovery of Open Content
  3. Operating an institutional repository
PLANNING FOR OPEN CONTENT
Leverage links from Unpaywall

• Largest OA index

• 47% of articles viewed by Unpaywall users are OA

~.5 billion requests in 2017
Identify OA-links:
MARC-proposal accepted

• Changes to MARC fields for designating Open Access and License information
• Scales to millions of links at OCLC
STEWARDSHIP OF OPEN CONTENT
Areas for research?

- Libraries’ responsibilities/roles/capacities for stewardship of OA and Open Content
- Metadata practices for OA and open content
- Impact of OS on research libraries
- Information privilege and access to open content
- …
THANK YOU

TITIA VAN DER WERF
PROGRAM OFFICER OCLC RESEARCH