

Open Access for books OAPEN pilot projects

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Open Access for books

Traditional Scholarly publishing

- Costs and flaws
- The benefits of Open Access

OAPEN

OAPEN's approach to OA books

Making the transition

OAPEN pilot projects



Scholarly Communication

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

Publishers

Select, edit, produce, brand

Houghton: activity costs in NL





Total NL system €2.4 billion

Publisher and Agents Market, distribute and sell

Publisher Select, edit, produce, brand

210 million (9%)

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

Traditional academic publishing

1. Largely dependant on public spending

Research paid for by research funders

Authoring & reviewing paid for by Universities

Subscriptions paid for by Libraries

Traditional academic publishing

2. Losing it's sustainability

Commercialisation of STM journal publishing and the growth of science:

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

Traditional monographs

Losing relevance and sustainability

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

Need for a new business model

Benefits of Open Access

Access to the entire literature Reuse 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

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

Publishers Select, edit, produce, brand

Unilateral OA 37 million

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



- Started as EU co-funded project coordinated by Amsterdam University Press
- Developing an Open Access publication model for peer reviewed academic books in Humanities and Social Sciences
- Creating a large, freely available collection of current books in European languages in various fields of HSS
- Now an independent foundation, based at the KB in The Hague

Open Monographs: examples

OPEN HUMANITIES PRESS





BLOOMSBURY Academic







RICE UNIVERSITY PRESS







OAPEN's approach to OA books

Hybrid model: Online and Print

- Basic online edition is free (OA edition)
- Other editions (print, PoD or e-pub) are sold

Publishers can charge publication fee for OA edition

Authors retain copyright

Recommending CC licenses

Long term availability Online

 Based on repository infrastructure (UvA) and E-depot (KB)

Publishing OA Books: cooperation

Publishers

- Organize peer-review
- Offer services for OA publication based on publication fees
- Publish and sell other editions

Funders

- Provide publication funds
- Determine criteria for OA publications
 - Access and Quality standards
 - Reasonable publication fee

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 to OA books

OAPEN Library:

- Aggregating a collection of OA books
- Increase visibility and retrievability
- 2011: 30+ publishers, 1000+ OA books

OAPEN pilot projects:

- Conduct experiments
- Work with funders and publishers in various countries

Developing an infrastructure for OA books

- Deposit service for Open Access Books in HSS?
- Directory of Open Access Books?

OAPEN Library

Organize content

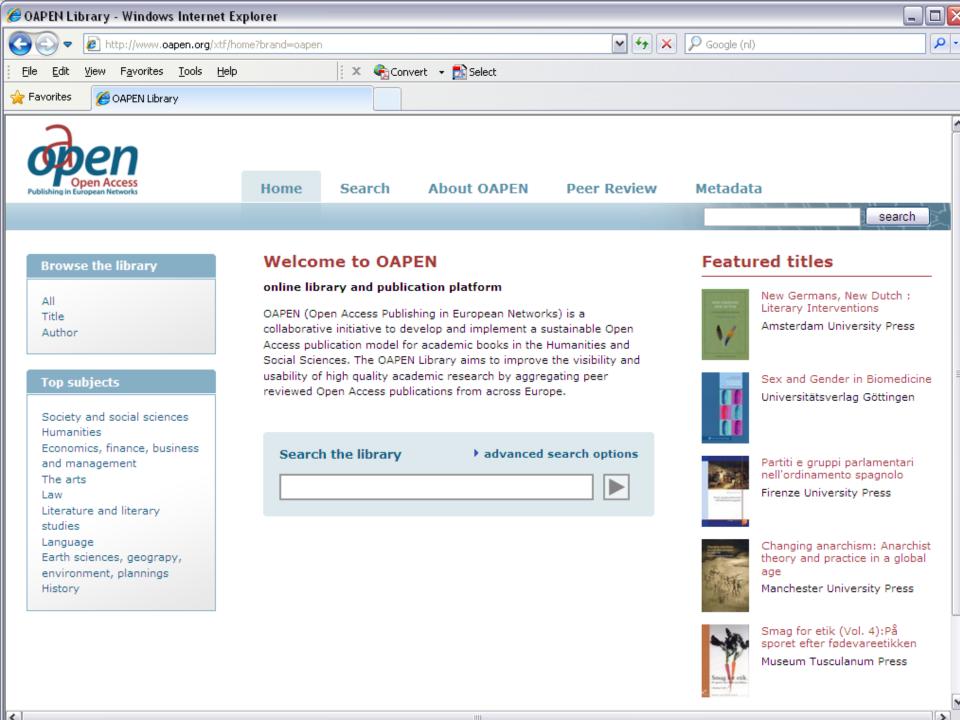
- Set standards (metadata, licensing)
- Provide quality assurance (peer review)

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)





Publishers in the OAPEN Library













Scientific Publishing

Hamburg University Press





Universiteit Leiden



AALBORG UNIVERSITETSFORLAG

Aarhus University Press











kassel university press GmbH

Huygens Instituut

History of Literature, Science and Scholarship

OAPEN pilot projects

Proposal for pilots in OA book publishing:

- Set up limited publication funds for books (1-3 years)
- In various European countries
- Cooperation of research funders and publishers
- Test models, compare and evaluate results
- Come up with guidelines and recommendations
- First countries: NL (NWO) and UK (JISC collections)
- Exploring other areas: Germany and Nordic countries

Goal: Establish a framework for OA books

OAPEN-UK

Project management:

JISC Collections

Funding:

- JISC Collections
- Arts and Humanities Research Council

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. 40 books + control group ('matched pairs')
- Contibution £ 6000/book

OAPEN-UK pilot: publishers











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 year + 1 year additional 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 pilot: publishers













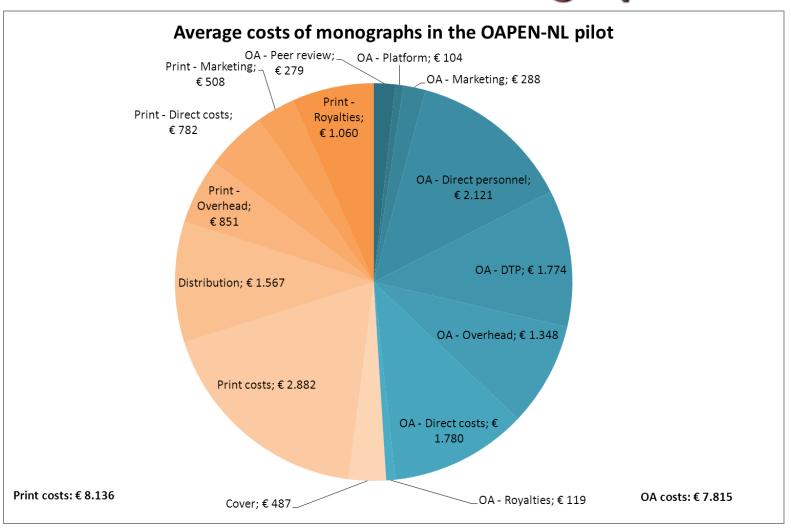




Current status pilot projects

	publishers	books	expected
OAPEN-UK	5	30	30
OAPEN-NL	8	10	55
Total	13	40	85

OAPEN-NL: costs of monographs





OAPEN-NL: costs range

Total costs

Highest: € 23.133Lowest: € 8.937

Print costs

Highest: € 11.170Lowest: € 3.163

OA costs

Highest: € 11.835
Lowest: € 3.276

Percentages OA on average

OA: 49%Print: 51%

Percentage OA range

Highest: 71,9%Lowest: 36,05%

New pilot projects

Exploring new projects

Germany and Nordic countries

Funding:

Consider this:

In continental Europe, there are numerous funding programmes to support monograph publishing

What if these programmes would promote, or welcome Open Access models for books?

Proposed focus:

Investigate how existing funds could be used to make the transition to Open Access book publishing

Create a combined fund from various sources to develop a common appraoch



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Knowledge Exchange briefing paper

OPEN ACCESS BUSINESS MODELS FOR RESEARCH FUNDERS AND UNIVERSITIES

- This study ... indicates that every form of open access to publicly-funded research and teaching outputs requires public funding.
- Private funding may provide partial support for some open access models (e.g. if an author pays for the cost of publishing in an open access journal) but no open access model can survive on private funding alone.
- In this respect open access business models are no different from the current subscription or licensing business models for academic journals, as the publishers of the journals are also dependent upon the purchase of subscriptions or licences by publicly-funded libraries.

KE briefing paper: monographs

It has become clear that the old structures and methods for the publishing of research monographs cannot be sustained, even with substantial public funding.

The choice facing the academic community world-wide is between allowing the research monograph to disappear, possibly being replaced by a system of chapter-by-chapter dissemination through a repository, or using new technologies to move to a new form of the research monograph, not restricted in size but designed primarily to be an electronic resource available on open access.

One advantage to treating the electronic version as the primary version is that it enables the high cost of print to be taken out of the basic financial calculation, by dealing with print-on-demand as a separate account, without the cost of unsold print copies distorting the main budget.