Open Access – State of Play

2\textsuperscript{nd} Open Access Ambassadors Conference

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Open Access: Two Basic Goals

- All research builds on former work and depends on the possibilities for scientists to access and share scientific information.

- \textbf{Open Access} is about \textit{accessibility}, and about the possibility to \textit{re-use} scientific information in other contexts without financial, technical or legal barriers.

\textbf{The right to re-use is the right to create new value}
Scholarly Benefits of Open Access

- Greater visibility of research results
- Improved refereeing processes
- A revolution in scientific search and information retrieval
- Innovative new information services
  - some of them commercial
- Fostering interdisciplinary research by broadening access
- Providing access to non-research interests
  - SMEs, community professionals, education

Colors of Open Access

- **Green**
  - OA delivered by repositories
  - ‘self-archiving’

- **Gold**
  - OA delivered by journals
  - ‘Open Access publishing’
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MPG likewise supports the green and the gold road to Open Access

**MPG Implementation @ MPG**

**Rules of Good Scientific Practice**
Regulations governing the publication of results

- research results achieved with public funds should be made freely available wherever possible.

**Rules for Scientific Advisory Boards**
OA has to be addressed in the institute’s status report

- description of efforts to promote unrestricted and long-term access to research findings, e.g., the repository of the Max Planck Society, own open-access archives, open access journals, etc.
A Selection of OA Milestones

2003
- Berlin Declaration

2013
- Science Europe Principles on OA
- GRC Action Plan on OA

2016
- EU Council Conclusions

2015
- MPDL White Paper

2016
- OA2020

2018
- Plan S

2019
- DEAL
"Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made widely and readily available to society."

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (22.10.2003)

- Signatories

as of December 2019
General statements

- The publication and dissemination of results are an integral part of the research process
- The allocation of resources within the research system must take this into account

Future research publication system

- Replacing the present subscription system
- Free access without undue publication barriers, and the opportunity to re-use information;

In order to increase their return on investments, research councils encourage open access to all results from publicly funded research which originated from their funding.

In transitioning to open access, efficient mechanisms to shift money from subscription budgets into open access publication funds need to be developed. Such mechanisms require clear cost structures, precisely defined publication services, and transparent pricing models.
“ON THE TRANSITION TOWARDS AN OPEN SCIENCE SYSTEM”

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- TAKES NOTE that open access to scientific publications and optimal reuse of research data are of utmost importance for the development of open science;
- WELCOMES open access to scientific publications as the option by default for publishing the results of publicly funded research;

What does it take to make Open Access the default in scholarly communication?

Council Conclusions 27.05.2016

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  - MPDL White Paper

- **2016**
  - OA2020

- **2018**
  - Plan S

- **2019**
  - DEAL
There is enough money in the system

The global scholarly journal market and its financial dimensions (2015)

Market today (subscription)
- Total budget: 7.6 bn €
- 1.5 M scholarly articles in WoS; up to ~2 M overall
- 5,000 €/article WoS;
- 3,800 €/article overall

Market transformed (Open Access)
- Base budget: 4 bn € plus ~45% buffer
- 2 M scholarly articles
- 2,000 €/article

An OA transformation seems to be possible without financial risks (2015)

1) The empirical values of SCOAP3 are ~1,100 €/article; for MPG and for DFG funded universities in Germany they are ~1,250 €/article

OA2020: The rationale

- Open Access on a large scale can be accomplished if we change the business model of the existing scholarly journals and spend our library budgets for publishing services instead of for getting reading access, i.e. instead of for subscriptions.
- This transformation will affect only the underlying cash flows, and not the publishing process itself nor the roles of researchers, journals and publishers.

TODAY’S SCHOLARLY JOURNALS
OPEN, RE-USABLE, SUSTAINABLE
OA2020: Expression of Interest

- Transform a majority of today’s scholarly journals from subscription to OA publishing
  - in accordance with community-specific publication preferences
- Convert resources currently spent on journal subscriptions into funds to support sustainable OA business models
  - re-organize the underlying cash flows
- Establish transparency with regard to costs and potential savings
- Adopt mechanisms to avoid undue publication barriers

OA2020: A Global Initiative

139 institutions have signed the Expression of Interest

December 2019
Aims in a nutshell

- Full and immediate Open Access to publications from publicly funded research.
- Shift towards new models of academic publishing.
- A system for scholarly publications that is more transparent, efficient, and fair.
- A culture that ensures that young scholars have opportunities to excel and advance their careers.

OA2020 and Plan S: Liberating scholarly journals from paywalls

Revised main principle (31.05.2019)
OA state of Play:
How it started

Press conference on occasion of signing the Berlin Declaration on October 22, 2003

Open Access:
The Way Forward

“I am convinced that we need your brightest ideas not only in science but we need your enthusiasm, too, to change the current system of scholarly communication in order to realize its full potential for the science community and for the society as a whole.”

Prof. M. Stratmann, OpenCon 2017