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Information Management in a Changing World
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*Will There Still be a Need for
Copyright Regulation When Open
Access Becomes the Default for
Publishing in Science?*

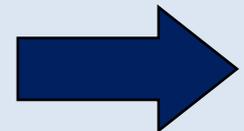


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Questions

- 1. Is there a crisis in copyright?** **yes**
- 2. Is there a crisis of commercial information markets?** **yes**
- 3. Is open access publishing a real competition to commercial publishing?** **yes**
- 4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?** **yes**
- 5. Will public institutions be willing to pay for commercial OA publishing?** **yes**
- 6. Will open access(OA) become the default publishing in the foreseeable future?** **yes**
- 7 . Final question: If (5) and (6) - is there still a need for copyright related to science and education?**

1. Is there a crisis in copyright?

Neelie KROES (former EU Commissioner for Digital Agenda)

“When **teachers** are afraid to **share teaching materials online**, how does that help our society? “

“When **museums** have to take out insurance specifically against **the risk of copyright lawsuits**, because it's too complex and costly to figure out – how does that help promote European heritage? “

“When **European scientists** have to **abandon text or data mining** because they can't afford the legal fees – how does that help innovation and scientific progress? And by the way **that restriction is costing our economy tens of billions of euros.** “

What are the reasons for the copyright crisis?

Copyright regulation/laws **still mirrors moral behaviour** towards knowledge and information developed **in analogous environments**

Open unrestricted access to published knowledge is still considered *an exception* to the **exclusive rights of the right holders** (authors and, mainly, exploiters)

Exceptions related to science and education are **severely limited**

Exceptions for science, education (§ 52a German copyright law)

The right of making published work publicly available für education and research

UrhG § 52a Öffentliche Zugänglichmachung für Unterricht und Forschung

§ 52a: Nicht mehr anzuwenden gem. § 137k (F 10. September 2003) mWv 1.1.2007

(1) Zulässig ist,

1. veröffentlichte kleine Teile eines Werkes, Werke geringen Umfangs sowie einzelne Beiträge aus Zeitungen oder Zeitschriften zur Veranschaulichung im Unterricht an Schulen, Hochschulen, nichtgewerblichen Einrichtungen der Aus- und Weiterbildung sowie an Einrichtungen der Berufsbildung ausschließlich für den bestimmt abgegrenzten Kreis von Unterrichtsteilnehmern oder
2. veröffentlichte Teile eines Werkes, Werke geringen Umfangs sowie einzelne Beiträge aus Zeitungen oder Zeitschriften ausschließlich für einen bestimmt abgegrenzten Kreis von Personen für deren eigene wissenschaftliche Forschung

öffentlich zugänglich zu machen, soweit dies zu dem jeweiligen Zweck geboten und zur Verfolgung nicht kommerzieller Zwecke gerechtfertigt ist.

(2) Die öffentliche Zugänglichmachung eines für den Unterrichtsgebrauch an Schulen bestimmten Werkes ist stets nur mit Einwilligung des Berechtigten zulässig. Die öffentliche Zugänglichmachung eines Filmwerkes ist vor Ablauf von zwei Jahren nach Beginn der üblichen regulären Auswertung in Filmtheatern im Geltungsbereich dieses Gesetzes stets nur mit Einwilligung des Berechtigten zulässig.

Exceptions for science, education (§ 52a German copyright law)

only small parts of works

only for use in classroom

right to teachers only not for students

for the use of defined research groups

only for registered students in classes

an appropriate remuneration needs to be paid to collecting societies in any case

without any direct or indirect commercial interest

use of copyrighted material in schools only with special permission of rightholders

use of movie/video material only 2 years after public performance

UrhG § 52a Öffentliche Zugänglichmachung für Unterricht und Forschung

§ 52a: Nicht mehr anwendbar gem. § 137k (F 10. September 2003) mWv 1.1.2007

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2. veröffentlichte Teile eines Werkes, Werke geringen Umfangs sowie Beiträge aus Zeitungen oder Zeitschriften ausschließlich für einen bestimmt abgegrenzten Kreis von Personen für deren eigene wissenschaftliche Forschung

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(2) Die öffentliche Zugänglichmachung eines für den Unterrichtsgebrauch bestimmten Filmwerkes ist vor Ablauf von zwei Jahren nach Beginn der öffentlichen Aufführung in Filmtheatern im Geltungsbereich dieses Gesetzes ohne Zustimmung des Berechtigten zulässig.

2. Is there a crisis of commercial information markets?

Intermediate result - 1

Copyright regulation has turned copyright into a *trade law* rather than an author's or user's law



Copyright related to science and education has become a disabling means for invention and innovation

Copyright has become to science and education what environmental pollution has become to the coral reefs

2. Is there a crisis of commercial information markets?

Knowledge economy - STM Market

5000–10,000 journal publishers globally

28,100 active scholarly peer-reviewed journals in mid 20

collectively publishing about 1.8–1.9 million articles a year

about 50 million articles subject to retrieval and download

annual revenues generated from English-language STM journal publishing are estimated at about \$9.4 billion in 2011 - a broader STM information publishing market worth some \$23.5 billion

**still a very
powerful and
profitable
market**

M.Ware/M. Mabe; The stm report . an overview of scientific and scholarly journal publishing.
STM, Third edition November 2012 - http://www.stm-assoc.org/2012_12_11_STM_Report_2012.pdf

2. Is there a crisis of commercial information markets?

Knowledge economy - STM Market

still a very powerful and profitable market

and mainly supported/financed by
public money



the equivalent of approx.
90.000 APC to Elsevier

Contract between Elsevier and France (*Couperin* and *Agence bibliographique de l'enseignement supérieur*)

2014-2018 - 172 Mio. EURO
for **closed access journals**

German science libraries pay
about 600 Mio Euros/y for
commercial publications



Contract between Baden-Württemberg and Springer starting 2015

Free access to 1.917
Springer journals for 51
academic institutions in
B.-W.

2. Is there a crisis of commercial information markets?

Knowledge economy - STM Market

still a very powerful and profitable market

Cost for publications
between 2010 and 2014
In the average 23,9%

<http://bit.ly/1yJgsF5>

but

More and more authors in science frustrated
by publishers' business models **choose open**
access journals and *free licenses*
as the **primary** or at least **secondary** means
of publication



Open access gold



Open access green

3. Is OA publishing a real competition to commercial publishing?

Open access community markets

Increase of Open-Access-Journals

7183 journals, 650.572 articles
(19.10.2011)

7449 journals, 745.962 articles
(31.1.2012)

9411 journals, 1.099.912 articles
(1.6.2013)

9741 journals, 1.592.661 articles
(26.3.2014)

10.068 journals, 1.778.533 articles
5,942 searchable at article level
(26.9.2014)

approx. 4 journals/day
sind 10/2011

but still only 3,5 % of
all commercially
available articles

Directory of Open Access Journals
(DOAJ) – 9/2014

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

More and more **publishers** (in particularly the four dominating ones) **accept the OA-paradigm**

Elsevier
Wiley
Thompson
Springer

gold

and see their future in OA publishing

green

enforced by

Markets

Moral behavior

**Users, NGOs
science
organisations**

**Research
funding
organisations**

**Political
commit-
ment**

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

Open access enforced

markets

green

Publishers increasingly agree to open access

green/self archiving

Sherpa/Romeo

[http://www.sherpa.a](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/)

[c.uk/romeo/](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/)

About 80 % of all published articles could be open access available (OA green) – mostly with an embargo time between 6 and 8 months

in reality probably less than 30 %

This might change if the right to a second open publication will be introduced to copyright law and will be mandated.

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

markets

SpringerOpen

gold

Open access for authors in all disciplines

SpringerOpen makes it easier than ever for authors to comply with open access mandates, retain copyright and benefit from Springer's trusted brand.

SpringerOpen features

- Rigorous peer review.
- E-only and continuous publication.
- No page budgets or restrictions on color, multi-media, or other supplemental elements.
- Considered by ISI and other abstracting & indexing services; the services apply the same standards as they do for traditional journals.
- Thumbnails of additional files (e.g. embedded movies) shown in the article.
- Quick navigation in article HTML | XML can be downloaded.
- See 'most viewed' articles and articles citing an article.

Open access enforced

Welcome SpringerOpen authors

- Authors retain copyright under the Creative Commons Attribution License.
- Articles freely available online and can be freely redistributed and reused.
- Easy to use submission system allows the upload of manuscripts in various formats as well as multimedia and datasets.
- Personalized website allows users to track manuscripts they are working on as authors, editors or reviewers and even pause and return to task later.
- Authors can supply information about payment by invoice or credit card or indicate their eligibility for waivers.
- Articles by authors from a member institution enjoy centralized payment and/or a discounted fee as well as promotion on a special member page.
- Use of blogs, tweets and social networking for promotion and visibility.

Moral behavior
moral rights

More and more people claim that the **public should have the right to freely access and use scientific work produced in public environments and supported by public money.**

authors

The Cost of Knowledge

Academics (12.663 – Stand 10092012) have protested against Elsevier's business practices – no longer willing to support Elsevier's publishing procedures

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easily-accessible distribution of their work.

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

NGOs

Open access enforced



Coalition for Action “Copyright for Education and Research”

Aktionsbündnis „Urheberrecht für Bildung und Wissenschaft“

In a digitised and networked information society, access to global information for the purposes of education and science must be guaranteed at all times from any place.

Why are the Coalition and its actions important?

Next Relevant Dates

November 17 – 18, 2014

Annual meeting of the Coalition for Action in Berlin

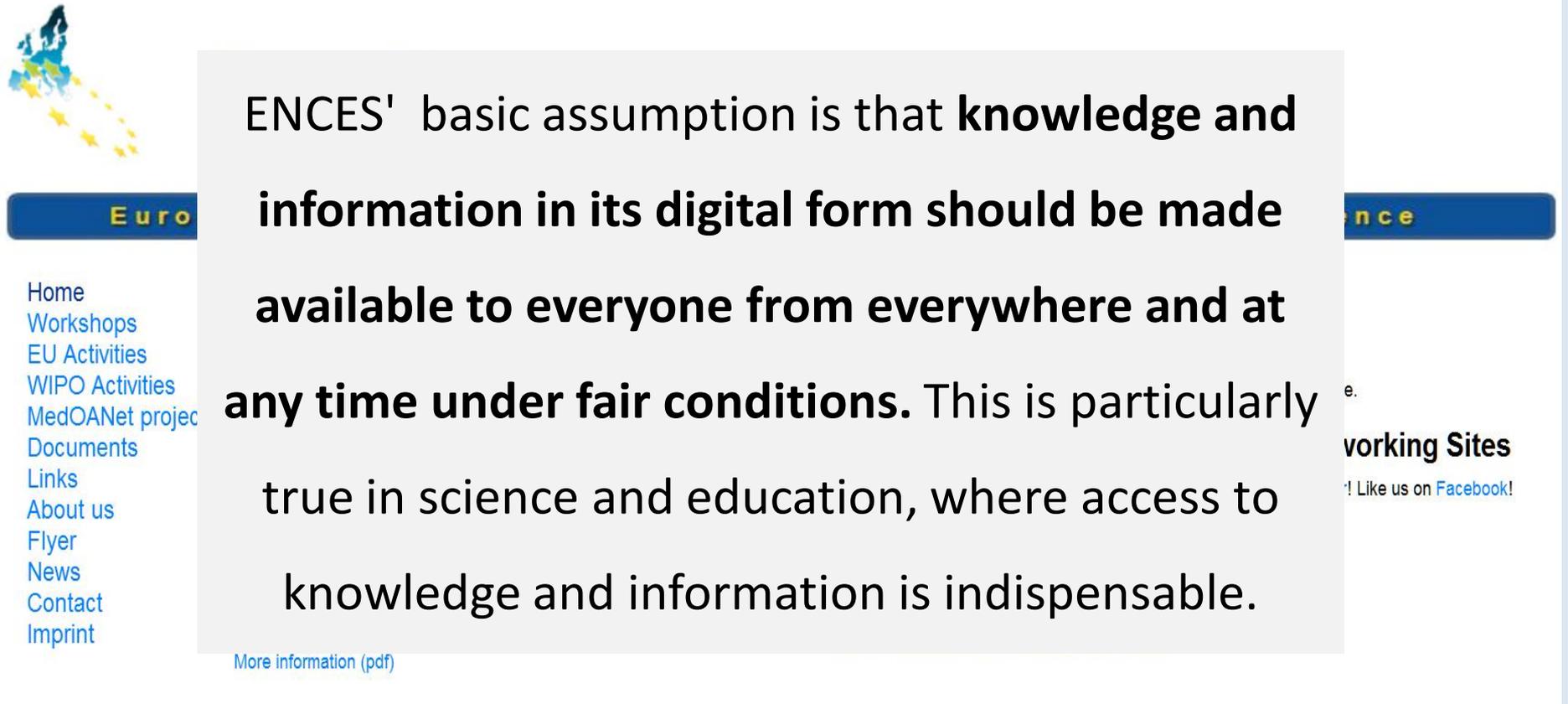
Program and Registration



4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

Open access enforced

NGOs



The screenshot shows the ENCES website with a central quote. On the left, there is a navigation menu with links to Home, Workshops, EU Activities, WIPO Activities, MedOANet project, Documents, Links, About us, Flyer, News, Contact, and Imprint. On the right, there are sections for 'Working Sites' and a Facebook link. The quote is: 'ENCES' basic assumption is that **knowledge and information in its digital form should be made available to everyone from everywhere and at any time under fair conditions.** This is particularly true in science and education, where access to knowledge and information is indispensable.' Below the quote is a link for 'More information (pdf)'.

ENCES' basic assumption is that **knowledge and information in its digital form should be made available to everyone from everywhere and at any time under fair conditions.** This is particularly true in science and education, where access to knowledge and information is indispensable.

[More information \(pdf\)](#)

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

Public foundations

NIH

Open access enforced

green

require



The law states:

The [NIH Public Access Policy](#) ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research. It **requires** scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive [PubMed Central](#) *upon acceptance for publication*. To help advance science and improve human health, the Policy requires that these papers are accessible to the public on PubMed Central no later than 12 months after publication.

The NIH Public Access Policy applies to all peer-reviewed articles that arise, in whole or in part, from direct costs ¹ funded by NIH, or from NIH staff, that are accepted for publication on or after April 7, 2008.

<http://publicaccess.nih.gov/policy.htm>

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

Open access enforced

Private foundations

gold

require

Wellcome Trust policy tightening (June 2012)

introducing sanctions for non-compliance and a move to CC-BY licenses

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

**Political
commitment**

golden

green

UK

Policies on open access to scientific research results should apply to all research that receives public funds.

**Free access to British scientific research
within two years**

Radical shakeup of academic publishing will allow papers to be put online and be accessed by universities, firms and individuals

Open access is a key feature of Member States' policies for responsible research and innovation by making the results of research available to all and by facilitating societal engagement.

Open access enforced

**Finch Report of the Working
Group on Expanding Access to
Published Research Findings – the
Finch Group**

[http://www.researchinfonet.org/
publish/finch/](http://www.researchinfonet.org/publish/finch/)

**“Accessibility, sustainability,
excellence: how to expand access
to research publications”**

In Horizon 2020, both the ‘Green’ and ‘Gold’ models are considered valid approaches to achieve open access.

**Political
commitment**

EU

All projects will **be requested to immediately deposit an electronic version of their publications** (final version or peer-reviewed manuscript) into an archive in a machine-readable format.

This can be done using the **‘Gold’ model** (open access to published version is immediate), or the **‘Green’ model**.

In this case, the Commission will allow an **embargo period of a maximum of six months**, except for the **social sciences and humanities** where the maximum will be **twelve months** (due to publications’ longer ‘half-life’)

5. Will public institutions be willing to pay for commercial OA publishing?

Public pays

APC article-processing charge paid by the authors or, mainly by their institutions

APC payed by foundations/funding institutions

APC payed by a library for its scientists or by a flat-rate contract

By nation-wide (flat-rate) contractual agreements

SCOAP-model – a network of domain-specific institutions (High-Energy Physics) pays a remuneration to publishers of pertinent journals on a flat-rate basis

6. Will open access(OA) become gradually the default publishing in the foreseeable future (long-term prospective)?

Closed access journals
(books)



Open access journals
(books)

Commercial open access
journals (books)

Community open access
journals (books)

open access constrained

full open access

mainly by contractual
licences agreements,
e.g. read only

according to principles
of the Berlin Open
Access Declaration

The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a **free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access** to, and a license **to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly** and to make and **distribute derivative works**

4. Will commercial publishers accept the OA paradigm?

5. Will public institutions be willing to pay for commercial OA publishing?

6. Will open access(OA) become gradually the default publishing in the foreseeable future (long-term prospective)?

7. Is there still a need for copyright related to science and education?

If the answers to 4, 5, 6 are “yes” then the answer to 7 is still “it depends”

7. Is there still a need for copyright related to science and education?

If everything will be published in the open access paradigm

Is there still a need for copyright protection for published objects?

yes

protection of moral rights

right to decide when and how to publish

attribution of authorship

protection of works' authenticity

no

With comprehensive community open access

no need for exploitation rights

no need for contractual licensing agreements

Is this a realistic perspective?

7. Is there still a need for copyright related to science and education?

If everything will be published in the open access paradigm

Is there still a need for copyright protection for published objects?

yes

in addition to the protection of moral rights

protection and exceptions for **published works from the pre-OA-era**

protection of new commercially produced **value-added services**

protection and exceptions for **special products in the close access paradigm**

- **multimedia presentation**
- **hypertextification, dossiers**
- **summaries, translations**
- **retrieval and data mining**
- **innovative reviewing models**
- **personal und institutional background information**
- **etc. etc.**

Conclusion

In the foreseeable future there will be still a need for
copyright regulation

and from the perspective of science and education
(the intermediaries such as libraries included):

The fight for a science- and education-friendly copyright
must be continued

with the main objective

to replace the various existing insufficient and obstructive
copyright exceptions by a single comprehensive copyright
clause in favor of science and education

Objectives of a generic clause for science and education (proposed by the German Aktionsbündnis + ENCES)

1. Right to **reproduce** and **making publicly available** published works
 - a) in well defined **user groups in research and education**
 - b) without further authorization or restrictions,**
for the purpose of
 - c) **non-commercial research**
 - d) teaching and learning in **publicly funded** schools and
academic institutions
 - c) **non-commercial communication and intermediary services**
of **culture and memory institutions** such as libraries, archives,
documentation and media centers, and museums
2. Rights mentioned in para (1) cannot be waived.

Conclusion

*Will There Still be a Need for
Copyright Regulation When Open
Access Becomes the Default for
Publishing in Science?*

Yes and no - It depends

***Thank you for your
attention***

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