Open access: changing the way science is published in the digital age



Open Access and Author Rights session Fritz-Haber-Institut der MPG, 1st July 2009

Jan Kuras, Chemistry Central www.chemistrycentral.com



Outline

- An introduction to Open Access publishing
 - Comparing traditional and OA publishing
 - Achieving OA; and economics & funding
- BioMed Central
 - History and overview
- Open Access in chemistry
 - Open Access in other subject areas
 - Established initiatives in chemistry
 - Chemistry Central
- OA Publishing at the Max Planck Institute



An introduction to Open Access publishing: comparing traditional and OA publishing



Reality and paradox of traditional, subscription-based academic publishing

• **Economic sustainability:** pressure on library budgets to keep up with increasing volume of research being published, and rising subscription charges

• Interests of scientific community, funders and society: concerns about authors' copyright, and access barriers to research reducing its visibility, and restricting sharing of ideas which drives scientific advancement

• **Potential to exploit new technologies:** the online, digital environment should be exploited for better dissemination of scientific research and data



Genesis of the Open Access movement

1991: arXiv



1992: GenBank



1997: PubMed



1998: Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)



1999: Open Archive Initiative; BioMed Central



2000: PubMed Central



2001: Public Library of Science (PLoS)



Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002)

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing (2003)

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in Sciences & Humanities (2003)

What is Open Access publishing?

- Free access → no subscriptions; increases citation and download counts
- Free of copyright & licensing restrictions \rightarrow increases dissemination; data can be redistributed, reused, translated & deposited freely; IP remains with authors
- Digital, online → exploits web technology to increase data visibility & usability
- Full-text available immediately upon publication → *ensures rapid publication and access to research. Indexed by Google and others*

Open Access is: not self-publishing; not a means to bypass peer review; not a 2nd class, cut-price publishing route



Achieving Open Access



How Open Access to research is delivered

The Green route: Open Access repositories/archives

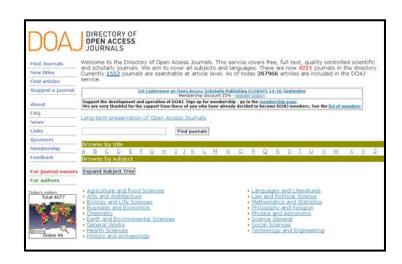
- May contain un-refereed preprints and/or refereed post-prints
- May belong to individuals, institutions or be central/subjectspecific





The Gold route: Open Access journals

- Fully OA journals
- Subscription-based journals that offer an OA option to authors



• ~10% of journals are OA



Open Access Journals: business models

Involve charging for the service of publishing

Fee-based Open Access journals

• Most common model involves payment of an article processing charge (APC)





Self-supported Open Access journals

• Sources of income include subsidies from host universities, professional societies







What do article processing charges pay for?

- World-wide barrier-free Open Access to the full text
- Electronic tools for peer review and publication
- Pre-and post-publication tracking tools for authors
- Preparation of manuscripts in various formats for online publication
- Inclusion in PubMed as soon as possible after publication
- Full text inclusion in a number of permanent archives such as PubMed Central
- Inclusion in CrossRef (enabling electronic citation in other journals that are available electronically)
- Promoting journals through marketing activities



Economics and Funding



Macro-economics are simple

- Open access publishing involves no new costs
- From the perspective of the research community as a whole, switching to an Open Access publishing model is affordable and desirable
 - It costs no more than the current model
 - It delivers more: universal access and reuse



Micro-economics are more challenging

- Library budgets already stretched paying the costs of the current publishing model through subscriptions
- Costs of traditional system are mostly invisible to authors, whereas article processing charges are an obstacle for authors
- During a transitional period, moves towards open access may involve additional costs
- Librarians are on a treadmill which is moving too fast to get off



Funding: recent mandates change the landscape

- "Author pays" is misleading authors are seldom exposed to cost of publication
- Some funding agencies mandate open access, often within 6-12 months
- Some universities mandate retention of copyright and frequently offer funds to cover OA fees

"Universities need to do more to develop institutional policies and strategies that increase access to their peer-reviewed research results to the widest range of users, to maximise the impact and visibility of university research": **EUA**, **April 2008**



Some universities & institutions fund OA publishing costs

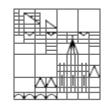








Universität Konstanz

















Funding agency mandates for Open Access









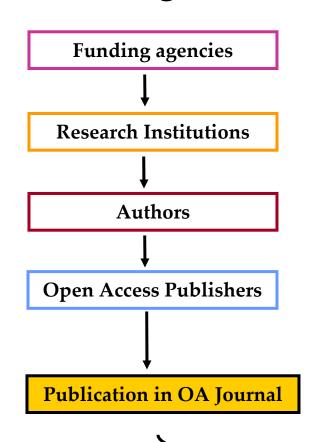




"...NIH shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit ... to PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance... no later than 12 months after publication."



Removing access barriers benefits the research community



...free access to publications resulting from research they fund. Ability to analyse effectiveness of grants more easily.

...cost of publishing coupled to research output. Content archived in institutional repository, allowing better dissemination of research

...increased visibility of work, as barriers to access are removed.

Increased citations and collaboration opportunities. Copyright retained.

...compete on quality, service, timeliness and cost. Increased visibility helps attract submissions.

Deposition in OA repository/self-archiving

Researchers & Academics

...no barriers to accessing, sharing & reusing content; greater free flow of results & cross fertilisation of ideas Educators, Industry, General Public, etc.

...immediate unhindered access to research

Small Institutions / Developing Countries

...equal access to data; improves quality of research

BioMed Central





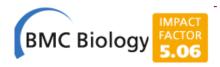
An Overview

- Commercial open access publisher now part of Springer SBM
- Launched first open access journals in 2000
- Now publishing ~200 OA titles
- Over 30,000 peer-reviewed OA articles published
- Chemistry Central (2006) and PhysMath Central (2007) new publishing services
- All research articles published under Creative Commons license, allowing freedom to reuse and redistribute



BMC series journals: edited in-house, e.g.













Independent journals: administered by independent groups







Hybrid journals: e.g. charge for non-research content







BioMed Central Institutional Membership

Currently over 280 members in 35 countries worldwide

Supporter Membership

Post-pay Membership

Pre-pay Membership

- Authors budget for APCs in their grant/funding applications
- Authors from low-income nations have APCs waived
- Discounts & waivers on a case-by-case basis e.g. new journal launches
- APC discounts to those who have acted as peer reviewers

Myth debunked: Charging APCs does **not** affect the independence of the editorial process



Growing number of submissions to OA journals



Total monthly submissions to BioMed Central, PhysMath Central & Chemistry Central



Open Access publishing in Chemistry and other subject areas



Open Access in other disciplines

Life Sciences









Physics





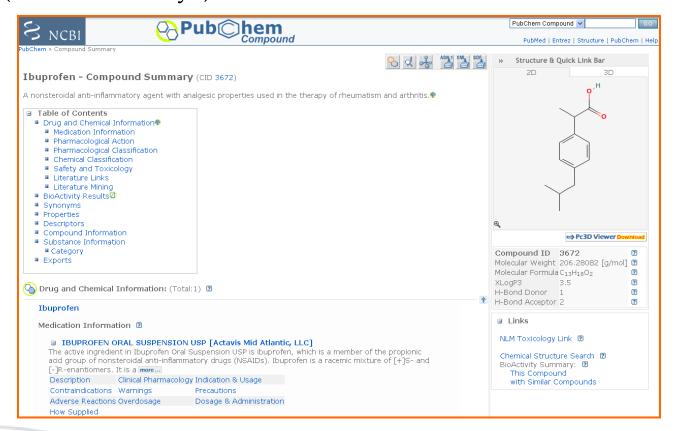




Established open access initiatives in chemistry

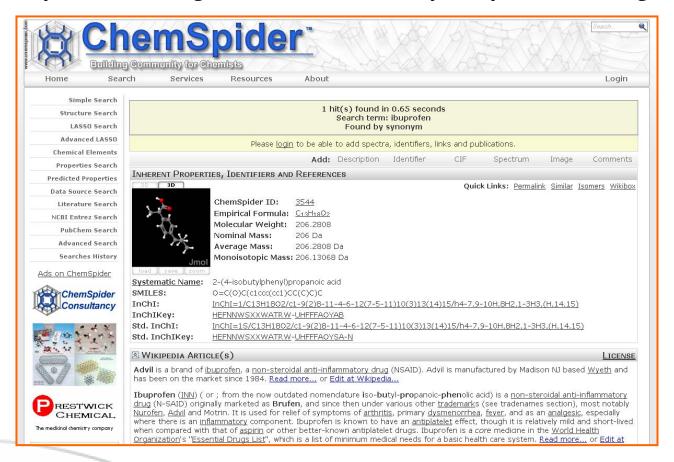


PubChem - part of NIH's Molecular Libraries Roadmap Initiative. Provides biological activity information on small molecules through 3 databases: Pc-Substances (>40M records), Pc-Compounds (>19M unique structures), and Pc-Bioassay (>1,000 bioassays).



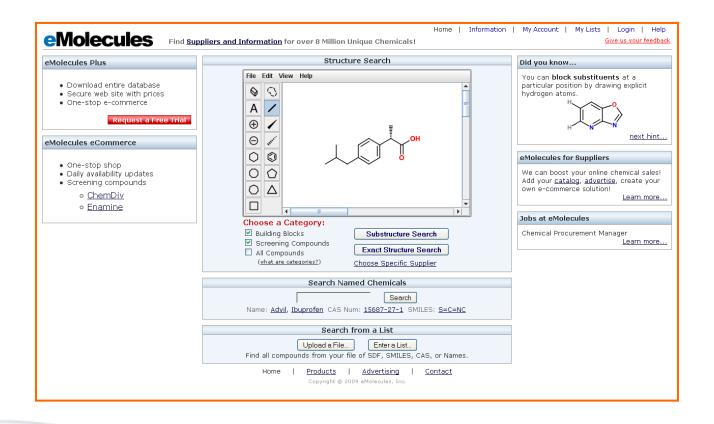


ChemSpider - chemistry search engine; aggregating & indexing chemical structures and associated information into a searchable repository and making it available to everybody, at no charge.



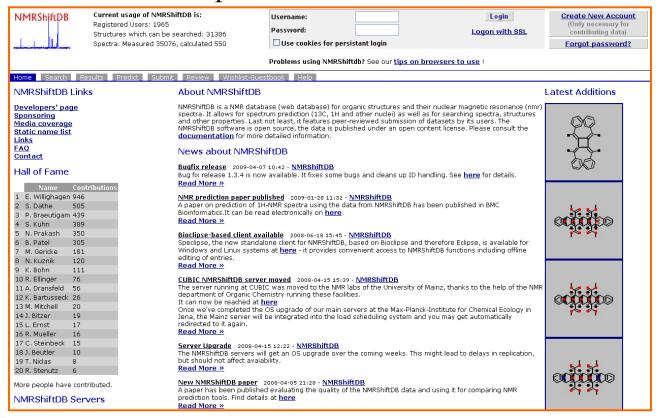


eMolecules - openly accessible search engine for chemical structures, now comprising more than 10 million unique chemical structures from 19 million sources.



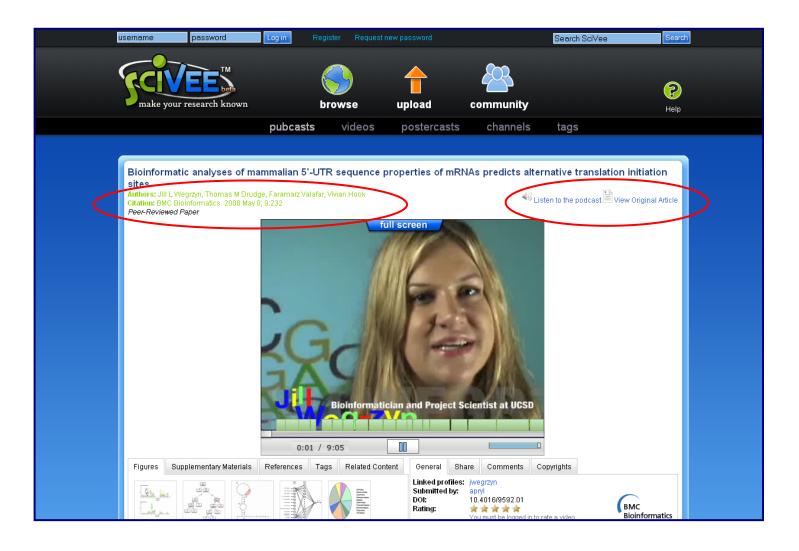


NMRShiftDB - database of structures & NMR spectra. Allows prediction (¹³C, ¹H etc.) and searching of spectra, structures & other properties. Features peer-reviewed submission of datasets by its users. Software is open source, data is published under an open content license.



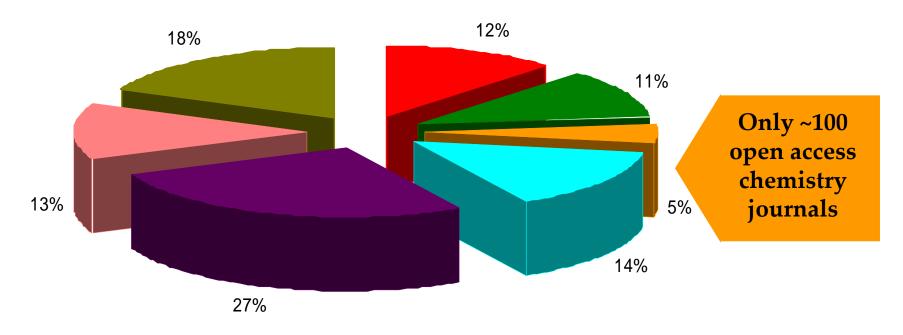


OA facilitates interactive online resources



"Pubcasts": Scivee allows OA full texts and videos to be tagged to, and synchronised with each other

Open Access Journals by Subject Area



- Agriculture and food sciences
- Chemistry
- Health sciences and medicine
- Technology and engineering

- Biology and life sciences
- Earth and environmental science
- Physics and mathematics

Source: Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org)

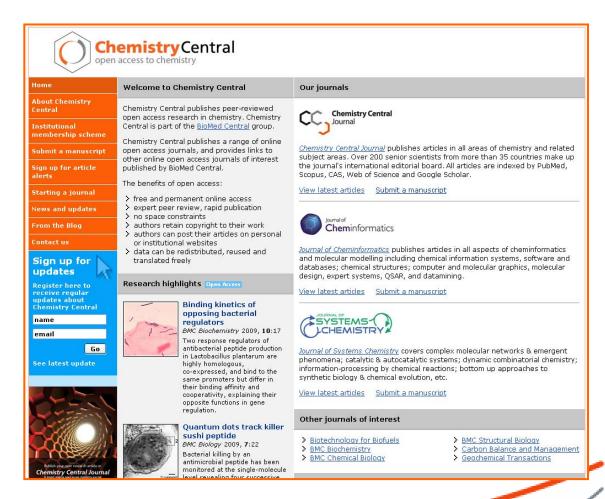


Chemistry Central





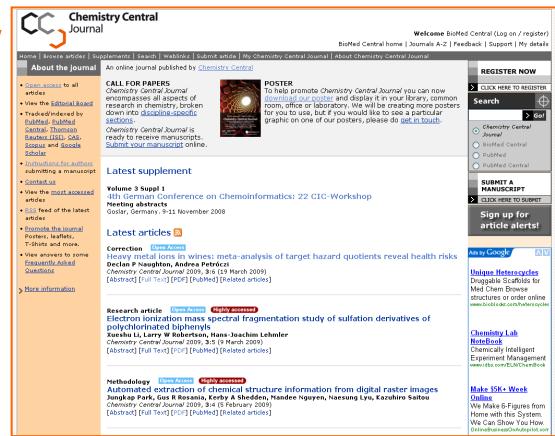
Launched in 2006 by the team behind BioMed Central







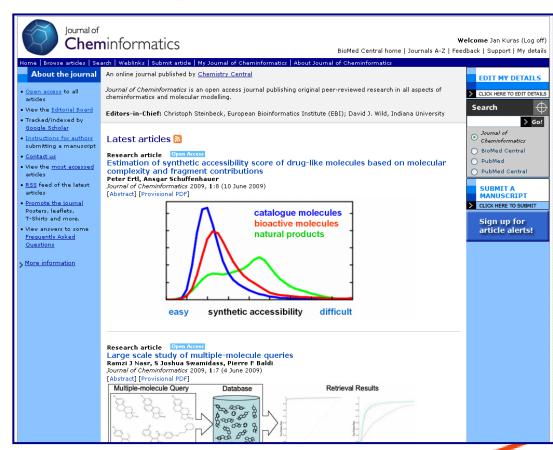
- Covers all areas of chemistry through 55 subject-specific sections
- Editorial Board: over 200 scientists from more than 35 countries
- Archived in PubMed Central
- Indexed by PubMed, Scopus, CAS, Web of Science, Google Scholar





www.jcheminf.com

- Launched 2009
- An open access journal publishing peer-reviewed research in all aspects of cheminformatics and molecular modelling
- Editors-in-Chief: Christoph Steinbeck (EBI); David J. Wild (Indiana University)







Announcing a new open access journal from Chemistry Central



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Journal of Systems Chemistry is a new peer-reviewed open access journal from Chemistry Central covering all aspects of systems chemistry including (but not limited to):

- experimental and theoretical studies of complex molecular networks
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- o dynamic combinatorial chemistry
- o emergent phenomena in molecular networks
- o information processing by chemical reactions
- o bifurcation and chiral symmetry breaking
- o bottom up approaches to synthetic biology and chemical evolution
- o research on chemical self-organization inspired by the problems of the origin and synthesis of life
- research from the conjunction of supramolecular, prebiotic and biomimetic chemistry, theoretical biology, complex systems physics, and earth, planetary and space sciences with a center in chemistry



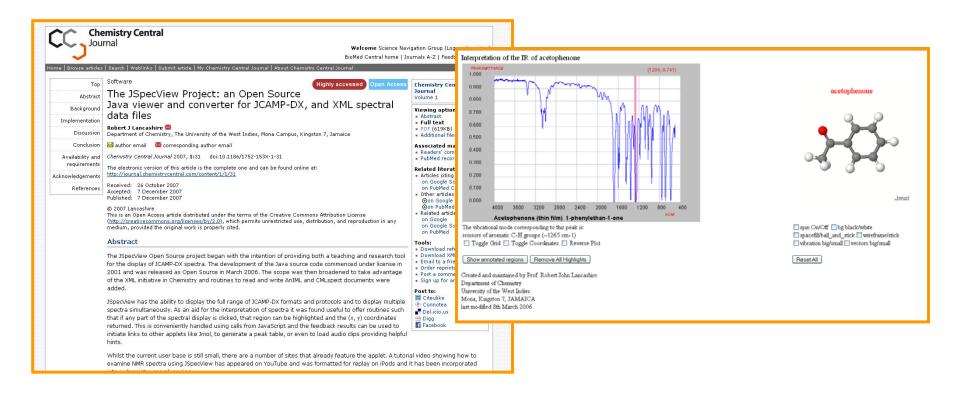
Why publish with Chemistry Central?

Maintains same standards as well-established journals, and also offers:

- Thorough and rapid online peer review
- Articles published immediately on acceptance; freely and permanently accessible online
- Authors retain copyright to their work
- Reuse, reuse, reuse ...
 - articles can be deposited in institutional, subject-based and national repositories;
 - articles can be redistributed, reused and translated freely;
 - authors can post articles on personal or institutional websites



Full use of web technologies



- Efficient, on-line submission system
- Track manuscripts pre- and post-publication
- Upload figures, schemes, and mini websites to display interactive spectra, molecular graphics, etc.

Open Access publishing at Max Planck



Max-Planck-Gesellschaft & Open Access



Establishing a Central Open Access Fund

"The Max Planck Society has a strong commitment to work on the transition from a subscription cost model to a publication cost model. We believe that with our single and consolidated budget we are in a position to effectively organize such a shift without losing control of our spending."

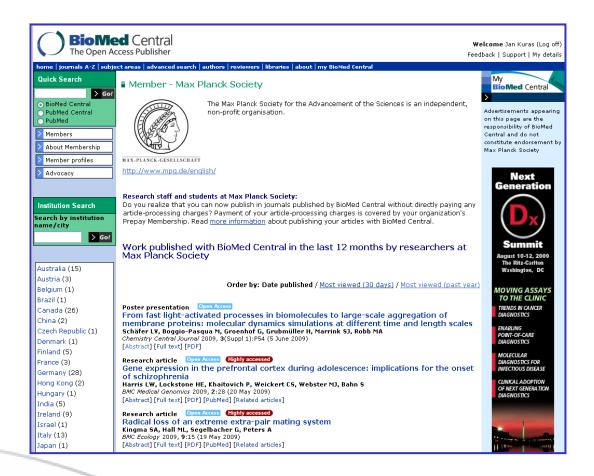
Dr. Ralf Schimmer, Head, Department for Scientific Information Provision

http://www.biomedcentral.com/download/info/MaxPlanckSociety.pdf



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Includes publishing in journals from Chemistry Central





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Last 30 days

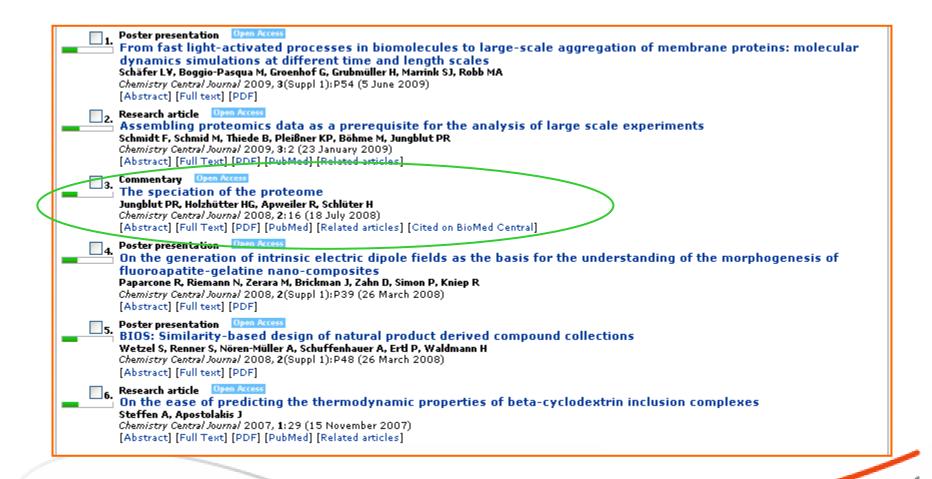


Last 12 months

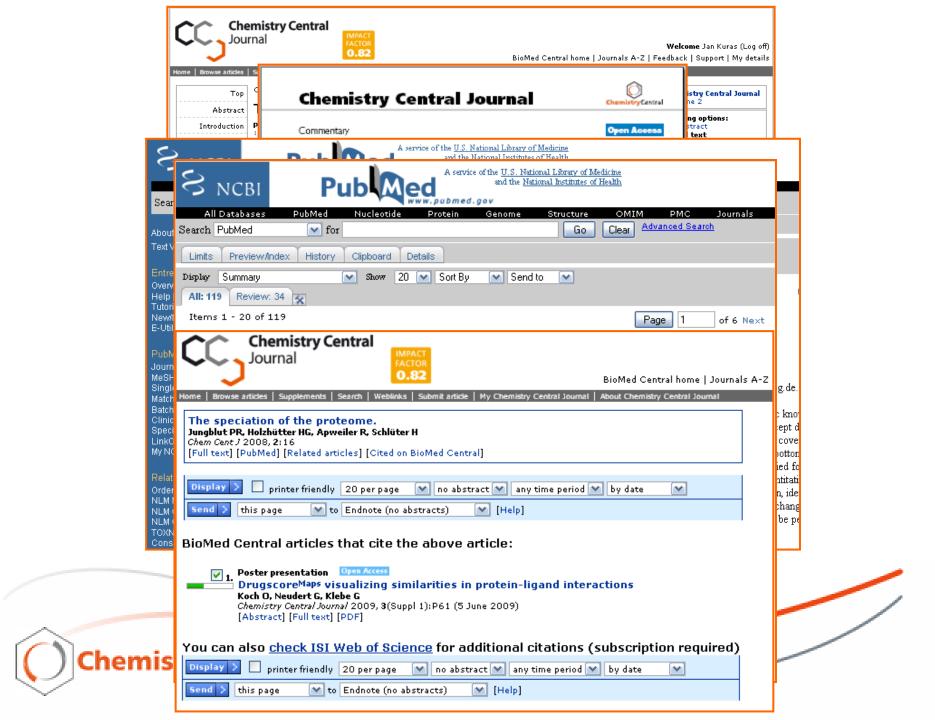




Chemistry papers published by MPG Researchers







Moving forward...



The benefits of Open Access

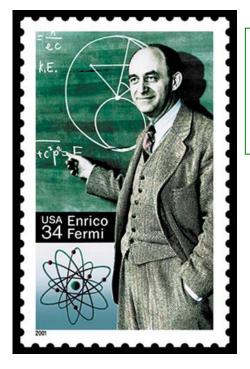
- No subscription barriers free and permanent access to data
- Authors retain copyright to their work
- Articles can be deposited in institutional, subject-based and national repositories
- Articles can be redistributed, reused and translated freely
- Authors can post articles on personal or institutional websites
- MPG Strategy: Publishing is tied to the cost of research



Looking forward to an Open Access future

- Information economy must be changed so that reward is given for making information open, rather than selling it
- Many initiatives are already leading the way in demonstrating the sustainability and affordability of the OA model
- No technical or long-term financial barriers to delivering Open Access to research, simply those of habit
- Researchers and librarians recognise that scientific knowledge can be best served when barriers to sharing research are removed
- Educators see the benefits of OA in having greater access to data for use in augmenting and developing teaching materials and methods
- Open Access is more mature in certain disciplines but much scope remains for new initiatives in chemistry





"Before I came here I was confused about this subject. Having listened to your lecture I am still confused. But on a higher level."

Thank you for your attention

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