gold oa models: sustainability is possible!

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Tavola Rotonda II congresso AISIA – Trieste 27.10.2016
1- Why don’t we convert subscriptions to APC?

Enough money already in the system

- Global subscription spending: 7.6 billion Euro
- Annually published articles: 1.5 million
- Current expense per article: ~5,000 Euro

http://dx.doi.org/10.17617/1.3
Published 28 April 2015

together with data publication:
http://dx.doi.org/10.17617/1.2
Why don’t we convert subscriptions to APC?

Output volume in Italy

Italy

Publication volumes and correspondig author shares
Articles and reviews in Web of Science

2013 calculation span
46,301 papers × 1,300 € =
~ 60.2m €
46,301 papers × 2,000 € =
~ 92.6m €

Why don’t we convert subscriptions to APC?

Data according to Palzenberger, M. (2015). Number of Scholarly Articles per Country. http://dx.doi.org/10.17617/1.2

Share of publications with a corresponding author from Italy

Courtesy of Ralf Schimmer MPI
Why don’t we convert subscriptions to APC?

Overcoming the subscription system: transformation of the subscription budget

Global subscription market 7.6 bn EUR p.a.

Potential for new services ≥ 3.6 bn Eur p.a.

Global Open Access market ≤ 4 bn EUR p.a.
### Why don’t we convert subscriptions to APC?

**SCOAP3 Italian Partnership**

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Sponsoring Consortium for OAP in Particle Physics

scoap3.org

- Journals selected via a bid
- Subscription money redirected to APC
- World-wide partnership
- NO Authors-pay
- NO double-dipping
  - IN ITALY COLLABORATION
  - INFN, CRUI-CARE AND UNIVERSITIES
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<td>Chinese Physics C</td>
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<td>Journal of Cosmology &amp; Astroparticle Physics</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>Journal of High Energy Physics</td>
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# of articles with Italian authors as of 7th June 2016: 1’640
2-How much does SCOAP3 APC cost?

Amount paid per OA article (2014, in Euro)

Impact Factor (2012)

Sources: Journal Citation Report, publishers' websites, scoap3.org, webarchive.org

Average SCOAP3: € 1,150
Average Germany: € 1,288
Average UK: € 2,188
Average Wellcome: € 2,377

Fresh funds (not from libraries)

Chart: C. Romeu et al. (2014) The SCOAP3 initiative and the Open Access - Article-Processing-Charge market: global partnership and competition improve value in the dissemination of science DOI: 10.2314/CERN/C26PW9DT

https://github.com/OpenAPC/openapc-de
http://figshare.com/articles/2015_Jan_June_UK_APC_data_combined/1509860
https://blog.wellcome.ac.uk/2016/03/23/wellcome-trust-and-coaf-open-access-spend-2014-15/
3-Why Elsevier and Springer found 2x more downloads with SCOAP3?

- [https://www.elsevier.com/connect/scoap3-and-elsevier-extend-open-access-initiative-for-3-more-years](https://www.elsevier.com/connect/scoap3-and-elsevier-extend-open-access-initiative-for-3-more-years)
4-How much do publishers make? Let's compare to music industry

Rise of Digital Music Stops the Industry's Decline
Global recorded music industry revenues (in billion U.S. dollars)

- Physical
- Digital
- Other*
- Total

* includes performance rights and synchronisation revenues
Source: IFPI

Courtesy of A. Kohls and S. Mele CERN
How much do publishers make?  

let's compare to music industry

The STM market

3. The annual revenues generated from English-language STM journal publishing are estimated at about $10 billion in 2013, (up from $8 billion in 2008, representing a CAGR of about 4.5%), within a broader STM information publishing market worth some $25.2 billion. About 55% of global STM revenues (including non-journal STM products) come from the USA, 28% from Europe/Middle East, 14% from Asia/Pacific and 4% from the rest of the world (page 23).

4. The industry employs an estimated 110,000 people globally, of which about 40% are employed in the EU. In addition, an estimated 20–30,000 full time employees are indirectly supported by the STM industry globally in addition to employment in the production supply chain (page 24).

5. Although this report focuses primarily on journals, the STM book market (worth about $5 billion annually) is evolving rapidly in a transition to digital publishing. Ebooks made up about 17% of the market in 2012 but are growing much faster than STM books and than the STM market as a whole (page 24).

6. There are estimated to be of the order of 5000–10,000 journal publishers globally, of which around 5000 are included in the Scopus database. The main English-language trade and professional associations for journal publishers collectively include about 650 publishers producing around 11,550 journals, that is, about 50% of the total journal output by title. Of these, some 480 publishers (73%) and about 2300 journals (20%) are not-for-profit (page 45).

7. There were about 28,100 active scholarly peer-reviewed English-language journals in late 2014 (plus a further 6450 non-English-language journals), collectively publishing about 2.5 million articles a year. The number of articles published each year and the number of journals have both grown steadily for over two centuries, by about 3% and 3.5% per year respectively, though there are some indications that growth has accelerated in recent years. The reason is the equally persistent growth in the number of researchers, which has also grown at about 3% per year and now stands at between 7 and 9 million, depending on definition, although only about 20% of these are repeat authors (pages 27).
How much do publishers make? let’s compare to music industry

Monograph & Serial Costs in ARL Libraries, 1986-2011*

Serial Expenditures (+402%)
Monograph Unit Cost (+99%)
Monograph Expenditures (+71%)
Monographs Purchased (+30%)

% Change Since 1986

-25% - 25% 25% 75% 125% 175% 225% 275% 325% 375% 425%


NOTE: Data for monograph and serials expenditures was not collected in 2011-12.

*Includes electronic resources from 1999-2011.
How much do publishers make?

Let's compare to the music industry.

Spotify’s Revenue vs. Costs

- Revenue
- Royalty & Distribution Costs
- Other Expenses*
- Net Loss

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Royalty &amp; Distribution Costs</th>
<th>Other Expenses*</th>
<th>Net Loss</th>
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* including depreciation and amortization

Source: Company filings

Courtesy of A. Kohls and S. Mele CERN
How much do publishers make?
let’s compare to music industry

Netflix Streaming Service Profitability Analysis
(2014, Global)

- Revenue: 72%
- Content Costs: 28%
- Delivery, Dist. & Customer Service: 15%
- OpEx: 3%
- SG&A: 3%
- Marketing: 13%
- Tech, Dev.: 10%
- Profit: 0.2B

Courtesy of A. Kohls and S. Mele CERN
How much do publishers make?

let’s compare to music industry

Sources: Bloomberg, company reports

BloombergView

Springer Science+Business Media S.A. achieved sales of €981.1 m in FY 2012, which is growth of approximately 2.9% from FY 2011 (adjusted for acquisitions/divestments and for the changes in the underlying currency exchange rates). FY 2012 adjusted EBITDA is €342.8 m which is growth of approximately 5% from FY 2011 (also adjusted for acquisitions/divestments and for the changes in the underlying currency exchange rates).

Springer 2012 Annual Report
How much do publishers make?
let's compare to music industry

Courtesy of A.Kohls and S.Mele CERN
How do the alternative OA publishing model of your preference work?
Why have you chosen this model and how it has evolved?
What are the advantages and drawbacks of the OA publishing model you have chosen?

The widespread diffusion of information technologies (arXiv, etc) makes it possible to disseminate the preprint without the need for a publisher. The publisher does retain the function of quality certification via several procedures, i.e. in the science field, by peer-review typically. What are the Strengths/Weaknesses, Opportunities/Threats of a no-profit/no-loss quality certification organization, independent from publishers, which would provide quality certification by means of academically recognized mechanisms such as open/closed peer-review, etc, in order to be used for quality evaluation of research?
My to-do list?

- Compile subscription costs as requested by OA2020 (collaborating with CRUI-CARE APC working group)
- Launch SCOAP3 phase 2 (2017-2019)
- Sustain/enlarge SCOAP3
- Understand why Elsevier & Springer get double downloads since SCOAP3
- Develop an OA gold model based on a modern infrastructure
- Review & Innovate Evaluation mechanisms
- Establish a fair OA model and evaluation mechanism
• Grazie per l’attenzione

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bibliografia

1. Info ? Referente OA per l’Infn Stefano Bianco stefano.bianco@lnf.infn.it
   http://scoap3.org/
2. Towards open access publishing in high energy physics
7. SCOAP3 @ CERN scoap3.org
9. A.Gentil-Beccot et al., arXiv:0906.5418
11. https://indico.cern.ch/conferenceTimeTable.py?confId=233119#20130321.detailed Joint DASPOS / DPHEP7 Workshop Open Data Preservation
13. R.Barbera CHAIN-REDS (www.chain-project.eu) Grant Agreement no. 306819
16. OAR pilot www.openaccessrepository.it

S.Bianco (INFN) - II Congresso AISA Trieste 28.10.2016
Liste

• scoap3-italia-info@lists.infn.it
  • Info line, rispondono gli SCOAP3 National Contacts SB & P.Gargiulo (Cineca)
• scoap3-italia@lists.infn.it
  • Per tutti gli addetti ai lavori e agli interessati
Author

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Glossario SCOAP3

- **Mapping**
  - Ricognizione degli abbonamenti in corso, tipologia, persona di riferimento
- **Unbundling**
  - Scorporo della reduction in caso di abbonamenti inseriti in pacchetti
- **Reduction**
  - Quota che l’editore sottrarrà all’abbonamento e che la biblioteca/consorzio ridirezionerà al CERN tramite l’INFN come quota associativa a SCOAP3
- **Calculator**
  - Tool excel per il calcolo della reduction
- **Reconciliation Facility**
  - Tool web per la contrattazione delle reduction
- **MOU Memorandum Of Understanding**
  - Impegno fra INFN e CERN
spares