

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION WEBINAR SERIES
UNIVERSITIES AND THE FUTURE OF SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

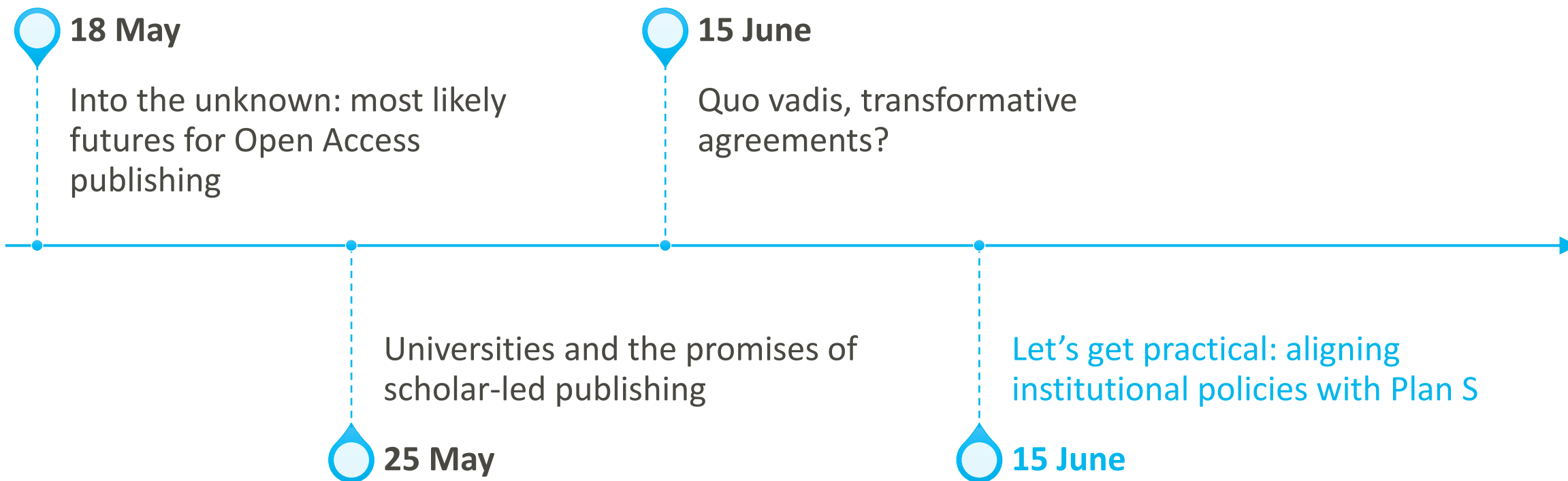
4- Let's get practical: aligning institutional policies with Plan S

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#EUA4OA
#OAfutureEUA

15 June 2021

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION WEBINAR SERIES UNIVERSITIES AND THE FUTURE OF SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING



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eua20 2001-21

EUA and Open Access

EUA strategic priorities

Effective
advocacy

Horizon
scanning

European
solidarity

Enabling
enhanced
performance

[EUA Strategic Plan](#)

Effective advocacy

- Ambitious OA policies at institutional, national and European level
- Full and immediate OA
- Authors' rights retention
- No restriction to openly share research outputs
- More transparency and greater sustainability in the scholarly publishing system

**Recommendations from the EUA Working Group on Open Access adopted by the
EUA Council on 26th of March 2008 (University of Barcelona, Spain)**

I. Working Group: Aims and Scope

In January 2007 EUA established a "Working Group on Open Access" for a one year period as a platform of expert opinion to provide both a voice for, and visibility to European universities as stakeholders in the policy debate. Its mission was dualfold: to raise awareness of the importance of "open access" issues to the wider university community, both in terms of its impact upon the research process and its financial implications for university libraries, and to develop recommendations for a common strategy for the university sector as key stakeholders in policy development in the field. The decision to set up the Working Group had reflected the general view that the interests of universities were not being heard in the growing policy debate on the issue of the wide implications of rapid development of digital ICT for publishing which tended to be dominated by the commercial interests of the major scientific publishing companies.

The Working Group membership drew upon the range of different university perspectives on the concept of "Open Access" from those of academic researchers, librarians and university management. In the course of its three meetings in 2007 the Working Group gathered expert opinion on open access publishing business models, legal and copyright issues, technical development of national digital repositories and their European networking, and the policies being developed towards open access publishing by funding agencies at the national level and the European Commission. Professor Sijbalt Noorda (Chair of the Working Group) and members contributed also to several European Conferences held in 2007 including the major conference on "Scientific Publishing in the Digital Age" held jointly by the European Commission DG Research and DG Information and Media in Brussels in February 2007 in which the university sector were recognised formally as a major "stakeholder" in the open access policy debate.

In reaching its recommendations that are addressed to three audiences university leaders at the institutional level, National Rectors Conferences and the EUA the Working Group has borne in mind the full spectrum of issues involved; these range from the clear opportunity offered to widen access to the results of research, to the implications of open access publishing for peer review and quality assurance in academic research and the rapidly rising costs of scientific publications for university libraries (through high subscription prices for both electronic and printed journals, including "bundling" marketing strategies by publishers).

II. European and Global Context of the Recommendations

The Working Group recommendations seek to build upon the findings of the "Study on the Economic and Technical Evolution of Scientific Publications Markets in Europe" (European Commission, DG Research, project report, January 2006), and public statements issued by the European Research Council (ERC) and the European Research Advisory Board (EURAB) on Open Access as well as the current practices of some funding agencies such as UK Research Councils and the newly adopted policy of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in the United States concerning open access mandates for peer reviewed publications arising from grants.

Effective advocacy

**All publishers must fully respect researchers' rights by providing
clarity and transparency on Open Access**

Joint statement dated 25 May 2021

Our associations - [CESAER](#), European University Association ([EUA](#)) and [Science Europe](#) - are strong supporters of Open Science and Open Access. It is fundamental that researchers, universities, and other research-performing organisations disseminate and reuse their research findings without restrictions or embargoes.

We note that while many scholarly publishers are showing leadership in this area by fully embracing Open Access publishing models and Open Science practices, some do not support them sufficiently. These publishers still require researchers to sign over their rights and/or make them face re-use restrictions and embargoes on how they can use their own peer-reviewed research findings.

We are especially concerned by the unclear and opaque communication and practices of some publishers as [reported by cOAlition S](#). Such an approach complicates and confuses matters for researchers, impeding progress towards a scholarly communication system based on Open Access to research outputs.

We urge those publishers to reconsider their position and modernise, ensuring they play their part in providing fair and transparent conditions for authors. These should fully respect researchers' rights, including the right to share their peer-reviewed research findings without restrictions or embargoes. If a publisher or platform chooses to take the stance of requiring authors to sign away their rights, they should clearly and publicly state this to ensure that researchers make informed choices.

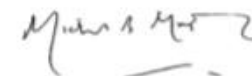
More broadly, the standard position of platforms and publishers should be to empower researchers to publish their findings (including data and digital assets) while retaining their rights. **Researchers who wish to deposit their author-accepted manuscript in a repository with an open license (e.g. CC BY), and without any embargo, must be able to do so.**

To sum up, models that continue to rely on barriers and that restrict what researchers can do with their research findings are outdated and must be replaced. As such, we fully support cOAlition S and others who explore a diversity of models for supporting the open dissemination of research.

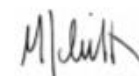
The three signatory organisations support the open dissemination of research findings for the greater benefit of research and society and call on all publishers to stop requiring researchers to sign over their rights and to end the use of restrictions and embargoes.



Rik Van de Walle
President of CESAER
Rector of Ghent University



Michael Murphy
President of EUA
President Emeritus of University
College Cork



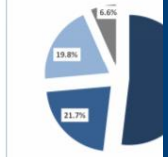
Marc Schiltz
President of Science Europe
CEO of FNR Luxembourg

EUA's survey on Open Access was completed in 2014, showing the development and degree of implementation of OA policies in 30 European countries. The survey also included six universities from 30 European countries. EUA's membership, both in terms of geographical spread and survey show there has been progress of OA policies in the state of play of Open Access in Europe.

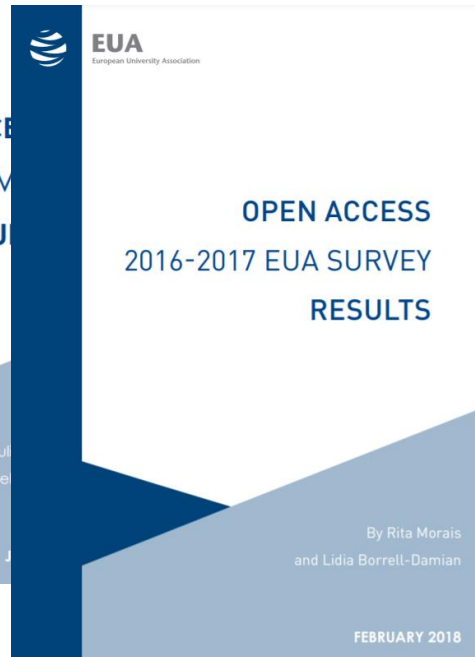
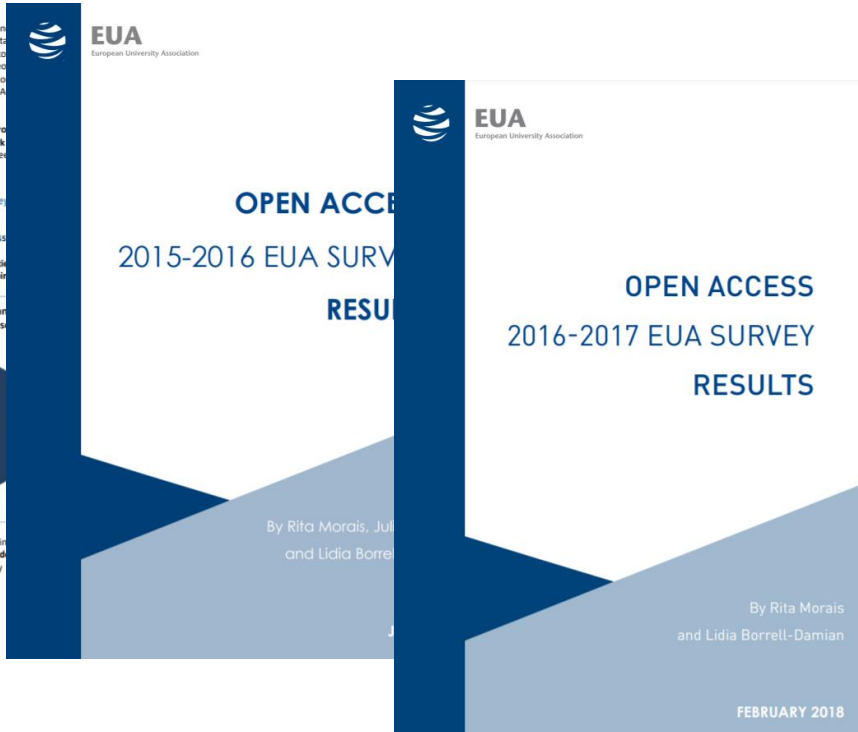
In order to continue monitoring the progress of OA policies in Europe, the survey will be repeated annually (next wave forecasted for 2015).

(a) More than nine in 10 universities in Europe are in the process of developing an institutional policy on Open Access.

Figure 1. Existence of an institutional policy on Open Access to research outputs



(b) For these universities, the main reason for encouraging researchers to deposit research outputs in an institutional repository is the frequency of research outputs (61.6%). Mandatory deposit is frequent.



Horizon scanning

- Since 2014, monitoring of:
 - the implementation of OA policies in European universities
 - policy and legal developments in OA relevant to the university sector
- Since 2017, gathering of comprehensive data on Big Deals
- 2020, Read and Publish study

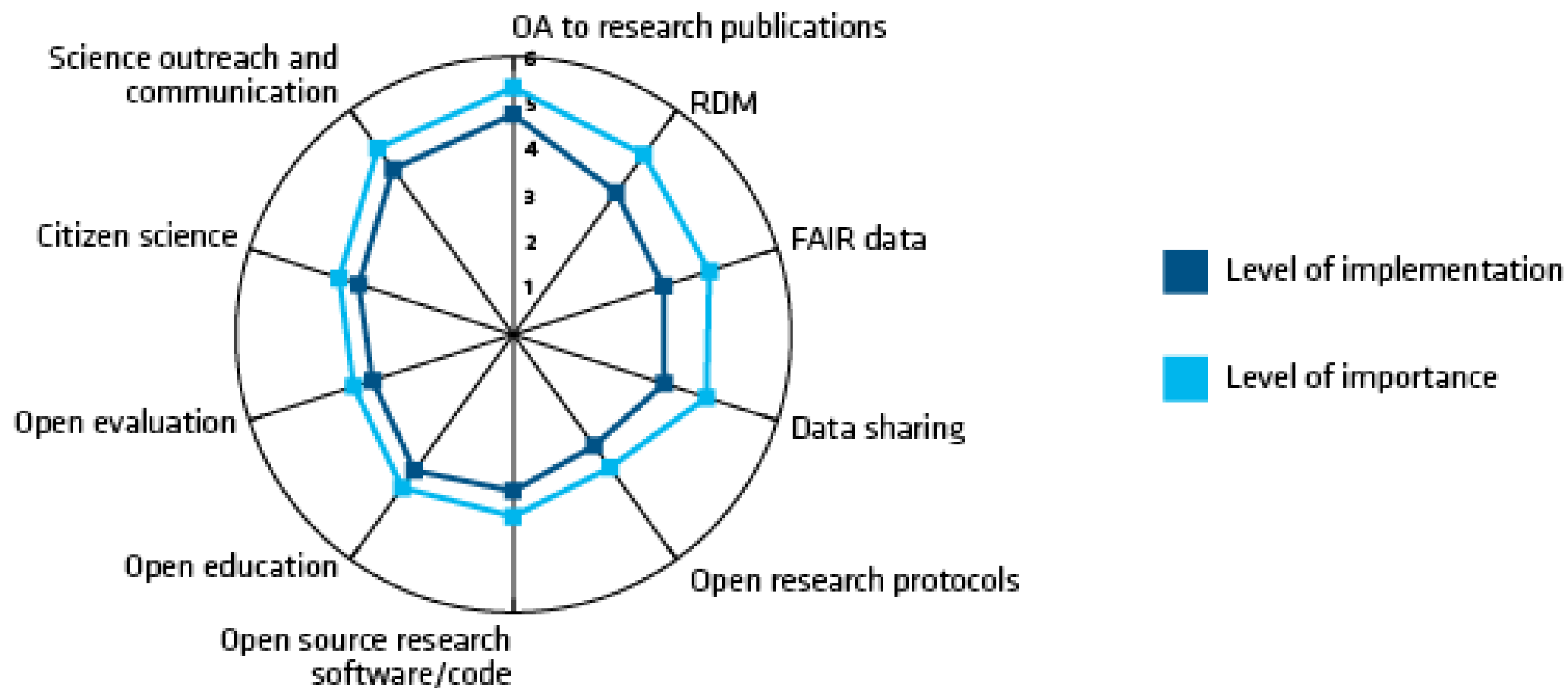
- Need for systemic, cultural and technical reforms : no one left behind!
- Support to European universities in:
 - improving researchers' engagement in Open Access,
 - highlighting the importance of implementing monitoring mechanisms of Open Access.
- Capacity building:
 - platform for negotiating consortia
 - EUA Big Deals survey reports and Read & Publish study

European
solidarity

Enabling
enhanced
performance

Selected results from the EUA 2020-2021 Survey on Open Science

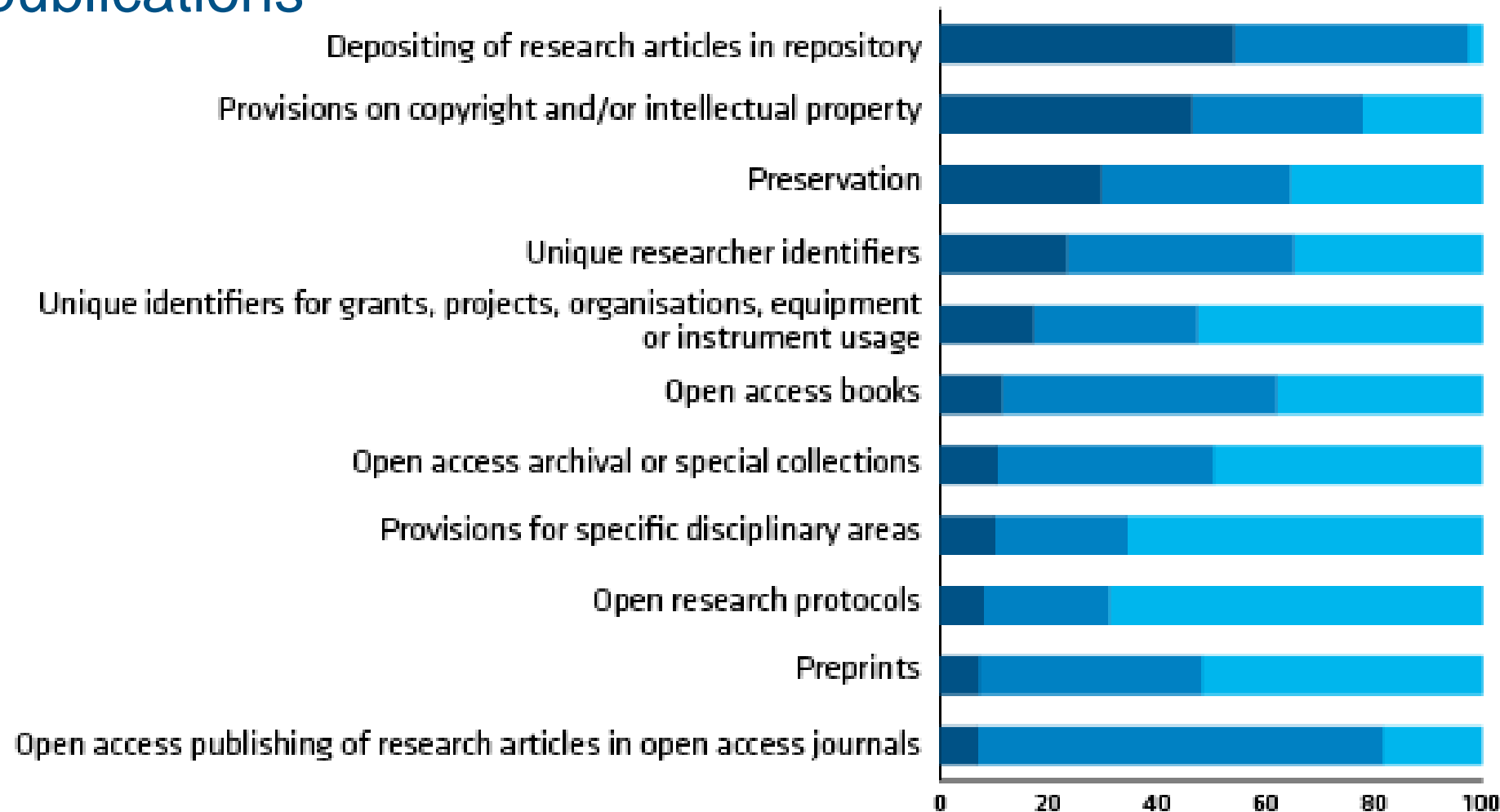
Level of importance and implementation of OS areas



Number of respondents: 265-270/272.

Note: scores represent mean values. Higher values indicate a higher level of importance or implementation

Open Science policy elements related to OA to research publications



Number of respondents: 138-142/146

Note: This question was only applicable to institutions that indicated having an Open Science policy.

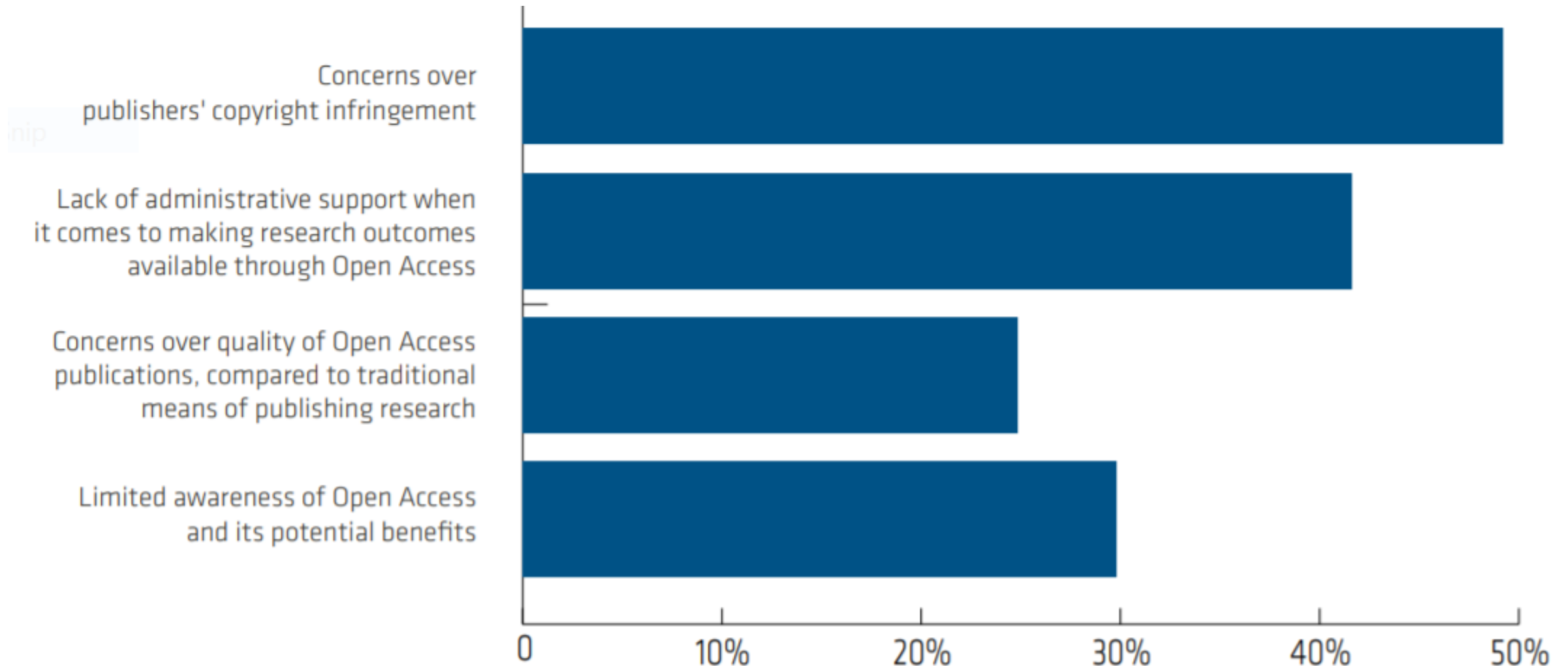


Institutional support provided to researchers on OA



Number of respondents: 268/272. Multiple-choice question.

Researchers' concerns about self-archiving publications in a repository (green route/green OA)



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EUA and Plan S

EUA POSITION

Open Access by 2020: EUA supports Plan S for an open scholarly system

September 2018

On 4 September 2018, eleven national research funding organisations in Europe jointly published the so-called "Plan S" to accelerate the transition towards Open Access (OA) to research publications. Plan S stipulates that "after 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms."

The [European University Association](#) (EUA) would like to express its support for Plan S and welcome its ambition. Implementing the plan's bold vision, in combination with Horizon Europe reinforced OA policies, has the potential to create a critical mass of research funders able to ensure a wider uptake of OA across Europe. Plan S is in line with the EUA recommendations in its [Statement to EU Institutions](#) and National Governments and "Towards Full Open Access in 2020". For EUA, the transition to OA requires the coherent and concerted efforts of major stakeholders including researchers, research funders, universities, research performing organisations and governments.

EUA is pleased to see that Plan S urges researchers to retain the copyright of their research outcomes and to publish them using open licenses and platforms. This has the potential to change the business models underlying the research publishing market, and to make them more open and competitive while also enabling a more efficient use of public funds. The engagement of the wider community of researchers is necessary, which it is not the case today, as only around 30% of university researchers have a good knowledge of publishers' OA policies ([EUA OA Institutional Survey results](#)).

EUA would like to underline that both "gold" and "green" OA routes are important in the transition to full Open Access. Green

OA repositories enrich and link publications and data and provide added-value services with openly available content. Regarding gold OA, beyond Capping Article Processing Charges (APCs), which can be an appropriate temporary measure, the OA publishing system must evolve in a way in which costs are affordable for universities, and limit inflation costs. The principle goal of Plan S, to end the phenomenon in academic publishing known as "double dipping" (paying first to publish and second to access the publication through subscriptions), is laudable.

Plan S should effectively support the implementation of Open Science practice, as part of the pre- and post-evaluation of research projects, and, progressively, in national research assessment exercises. Research assessment, career assessment and the recruitment of researchers must be adapted to accommodate Open Science practices and move away from purely quantitative measures such as journal impact factors. EUA provides a framework for such an evolution through its recently adopted [Roadmap on Research Assessment](#). Plan S should also incentivise researchers to adopt Open Science as the default model of conduct for publicly-funded research.

To summarise, EUA supports Plan S, and its vision to accelerate the transition to full OA, while also encouraging more national research funders across Europe to adopt Plan S. In the coming weeks, EUA will further reflect on the implications of Plan S, and how universities can further align their policies to contribute to its implementation. Ultimately, the success of Plan S hinges on turning principles into practice. More details of Plan S need to be fleshed out, and EUA is pleased to offer a platform for dialogue for its implementation.

POSITION

Turning principles into practice EUA's response to the Plan S Implementation Guidance

February 2019

In September 2018, Coalition S, a group of research funding organisations coordinated by Science Europe, announced the intention to mandate that "after 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms."

The announcement, known as "Plan S", is a response to the May 2016 call of the European Council to "promote the mainstreaming of open access to scientific publications by continuing to support a transition to immediate open access as the default by 2020." The European University Association (EUA) endorsed the Amsterdam Call for Action in Open Science, a foundation of the European Council's decision, and works intensely towards the transition to Open Access.¹

Consequently, EUA already expressed its support for the objectives of Plan S while emphasising that its realisation will depend on turning principles into practice. Universities in the EU28 host close to 750 000 researchers (2017) and spend over one billion euros annually for access to scholarly literature.² Plan S will inevitably have an impact on universities and university researchers.

EUA therefore welcomes the publication and feedback process on the [Implementation Guidance](#). It offers an opportunity for further dialogue before the implementation in the funding programmes of Coalition S. EUA also acknowledges concerns expressed by researchers and research institutions, for instance on the impact on research assessment or potentially increasing publication costs, for which Plan S needs to provide answers.

EUA continues to offer a platform for dialogue for the implementation of Plan S and highly appreciates the regular interactions between the EUA Council, Science Europe, and Coalition S.

In general, EUA supports the principles of Plan S while recommending flexibility in approaches to their implementation. This is to ensure compatibility with national or institutional policies and diversity of needs in different disciplinary practices.

EUA recommends that specific provision of the principles, explanations in the Implementation Guidance and default requirements should be further explained and, where necessary, be modified, as explained below in more detail.

Copyright

Regarding retention of copyright by the authors, the recommendation to use a license that allows free re-use, sharing and adaptation of research outcomes (such as the CC BY Attribution 4.0 model license) is welcome, as the main objective is to free the copyright for authors/research institutions from publishers' copyright. However, some publications may require exceptions, for instance where third-party rights are concerned. EUA asks Coalition S to clarify the [Implementation Guidance](#) for such cases.

Research assessment

Current research assessment approaches do not yet incentivise or reward publishing in Open Access journals. Instead, the so-called "prestige" of journals and the venue of publication is often a more decisive factor in evaluations. Consequently, prevailing assessment practices need to be reformed.³ Plan S suggests alignment with the [San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment](#) (DORA), which recommends moving away from journal-level metrics. While this is welcome, Plan S should specify that DORA is only one of several available pathways to reform research assessment at universities. University freedom to explore new and innovative evaluation approaches tailored to their diverse needs must not only be ensured, but actively promoted.

EUA notes positively the intention of Coalition S to apply the DORA criteria as its preferred pathway for evaluations in funding programmes. While still needing to safeguard universities' freedom to make their own choices, the decision of Coalition S to move away from journal-level metrics and to evaluate research on its own merits is welcome.⁴ EUA offers to collaborate with Coalition S on ways forward to reform research assessment, in line with the [EUA Roadmap on Research Assessment in the Transition to Open Science](#) (2018).

Routes to compliance

EUA welcomes the Implementation Guidance's clarification on the routes to compliance via Open Access journals or Open Access platforms, deposition of scholarly articles in Open Access repositories, and transformative agreements. As it has been demonstrated by others, this offers a set of different routes to publish in compliance with Plan S requirements.⁵

EUA urges Coalition S to develop further guidance on books and monographs in a timely fashion and to engage in a dialogue with

POLICY INPUT

Plan S: EUA welcomes greater clarity on implementation guidelines

June 2019

On 31 May 2019, the authors of "Plan S", a group of international funders that form "cOAlition S", published their revised implementation guidelines. The "Plan S" initiative aims to boost Open Access in scholarly publishing by 2021. The [European University Association](#) (EUA) welcomes the reviewed guidelines, which address the main points raised by the Association during a broad consultation process.

EUA welcomes the greater clarity on the fundamental principles of "Plan S" and the accompanying publication of the [rationale](#) supporting the revisions. EUA would like to thank the members of "cOAlition S" for its efforts in reviewing the guidelines and to express its particular support for the following elements of "Plan S" as part of the transition to Open Science:

- **Open licenses and retention of copyright** by authors or institutions, requiring a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) license as default, but clearly allowing exceptions for specific publications.
- **Valuing the intrinsic merit of research output** in research assessment approaches, rather than relying on the publication impact factor as a proxy indicator. While "cOAlition S" members will primarily follow the guidelines found in the [San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment](#) (DORA), EUA welcomes that the new implementation guidance supports universities' freedom to explore new evaluation methods by explicitly mentioning alternative guidelines, such as the Leiden Manifesto. In this regard, EUA and Science Europe are [joining efforts to improve scholarly research assessment methodologies](#) to facilitate the transition to Open Science.
- **Seeking cooperation with stakeholders**, in particular with EUA and other leading international initiatives in the field of Open Access such as the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) (DOAJ), [Directory of Open Access Repositories](#) (OpenDOAR), [SHERPA/BoMED](#) (a service showing the copyright and Open Access self-archiving policies of academic journals), [Open Access 2020](#) (OA2020) led by the Max Planck Digital Library, and [Efficiency and Standards for Article Charges](#) (ESAC).
- **A diverse range of publishing venues** ranging from journals and repositories to Open Access publishing platforms. EUA calls upon scholarly publishers to support the immediate deposit of Version of Record (VoR)/Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) documents in repositories.
- **Support to "transformative agreements"**, contracts with large publishing editors for which EUA strongly recommends developing community standards. EUA, through its seminal analyses of ["Big Deals"](#) with scholarly publishers and its upcoming report on "Publish & Read agreements", is prepared to work together with "cOAlition S", OA2020 and ESAC to support and monitor the development of transformative agreements. For greater clarity in implementation, EUA calls on funders to further clarify conditions under which publications in "hybrid" venues are compliant with "Plan S".

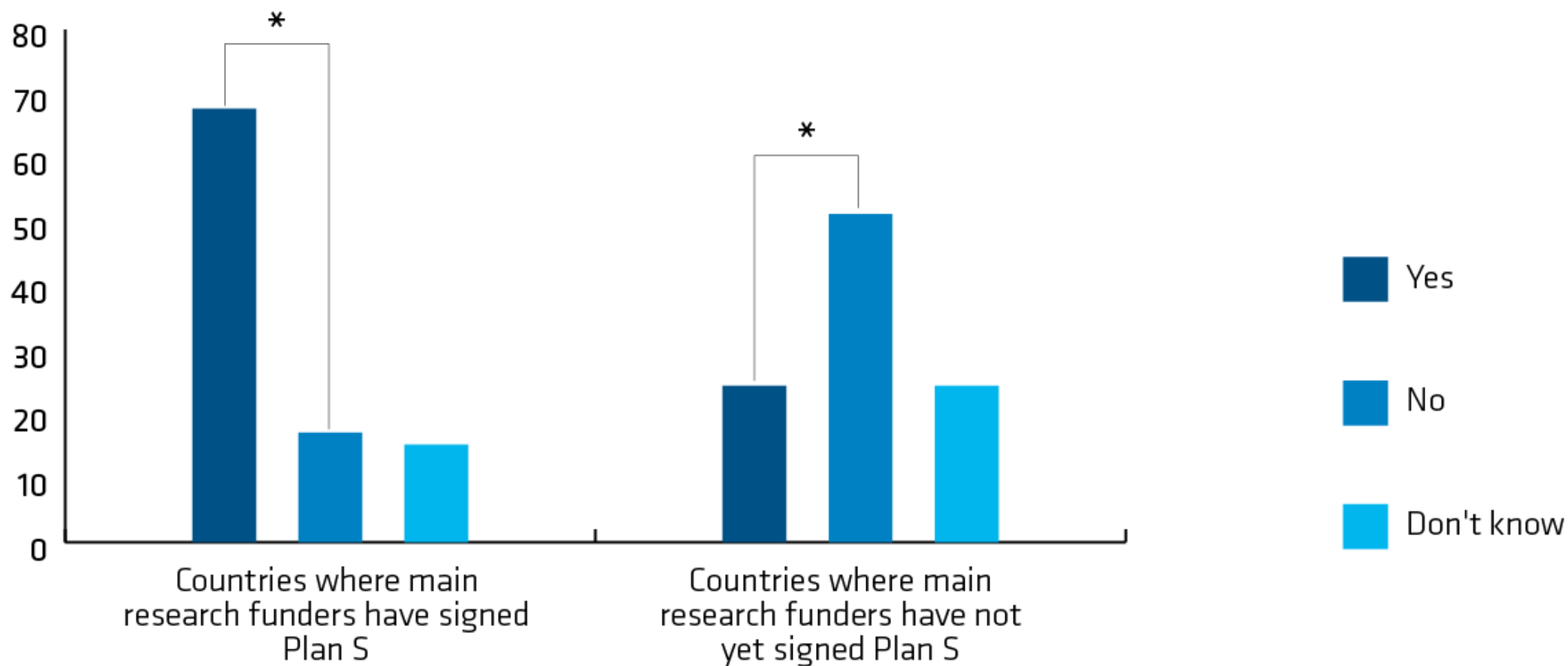
Contact

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With more than 800 members, the European University Association (EUA) is the representative organisation of universities and national rectors' conferences in 47 European countries.



Preparations for the implementation of Plan S



Number of respondents: 269/272; * Statistical difference: $\chi^2(2, N= 269)= 40.27, p= <.001, V= .38$

TODAY

Johan Rooryck, cOAlition S

Alea López de San Román, EC – DG Research and Innovation, Unit A4 Open Science

Hardy Schwamm, National University of Ireland Galway

Mojca Kotar, University of Ljubljana

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WORKING DOCUMENT



EUA New University Open Access checklist



**EUA'S OPEN ACCESS CHECKLIST
FOR UNIVERSITIES:
A PRACTICAL GUIDE ON IMPLEMENTATION**





EMPOWER High-level policy/strategy	
 Approach	 Rationale
Add OA requirements to career assessment policies	► Universities could require researchers to deposit articles or manuscripts in their institutional repository (in OA) to be considered for career evaluations.
Adopt a policy that includes a Rights Retention Statement	► Universities could include requirements for researchers to apply a CC BY licence to author's accepted manuscripts (AAM) in institutional Open Access (OA) policies or even employment contracts.
Assign funding for Article Processing Charges (APCs). Centralise and streamline APC reporting.	► Universities could also set aside an APC contribution fund (authors could contribute from their research funds but would not be forced to pay for these fees out of their salaries).
Advocate policy change by governments and funders	► Universities could advance OA by aligning their Open Access policies, lobby for legislation that protects IPR and anchors CC BY for academic publishing in copyright law, etc.

BUILD CAPACITY Libraries and consortia	
 Approach	 Rationale
Enter into a transformative agreement (TA) with a large publisher	► Universities could join forces with other institutions as well as research funding organisations to form transnational negotiating consortia, in order to contribute to the transition to full OA.
Enter into a TA with a smaller or society publisher	► Since smaller publishers often publish in languages other than English, universities using those languages could form consortia specifically dedicated to negotiating with these publishers.
Enter into a publishing agreement with a pure OA publisher	► Universities could explore joining consortia negotiating such agreements: the larger the consortium, the better deals can be concluded.

REINFORCE EXISTING STRUCTURES Academic community-driven Infrastructures	
 Approach	 Rationale
Support non-commercial, scholar-led publishing initiatives (Diamond OA)	► Universities could map these initiatives, which would also allow them to support and reward such efforts.
Support non-commercial infrastructure for scholarly communication	► Universities could align to collectively sustain these infrastructures and/ or provide in-kind contributions by hosting them and provide (library) staff in-kind service contributions.
Develop and use an institutional (or shared) OA repository	► Universities could actively support their repositories and help them become compliant with Plan S technical criteria so they are fully equipped to host the CC BY AAMs of their own authors.

EMPOWER

High-level policy/strategy

 Approach	 Rationale	 Strengths / Opportunities	 Things to Watch
Add OA requirements to career assessment policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Researcher publishing behaviour is closely linked with the publication venue (e.g., a journal). ▶ A more balanced emphasis on research output and other academic activities, including open research processes, teaching and service to society is part of a holistic reform of research evaluation and career assessment in academia. ▶ Universities could require researchers to deposit articles or manuscripts in their institutional repository (in OA) to be considered for career evaluations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Incentivises OA publications and FAIR data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Changes to research evaluation and career assessment practices may have unintended consequences to the career paths of (early-stage) academics. Will require impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation of changes. ▶ Changes may also lead to resistance by academics. Will require awareness raising.
Adopt a policy that includes a Rights Retention Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Authors or their institutions retain copyright to their publications. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY), in order to fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration. The <i>Rights Retention Strategy</i> gives researchers the freedom to submit manuscripts for publication to their journal of choice, including subscription journals, whilst remaining fully compliant with Plan S. ▶ Plan S funders use this in their funding agreements, so the CC BY licence will override publisher agreements. ▶ Universities could include requirements for researchers to apply a CC BY licence to author's accepted manuscripts (AAM) in institutional Open Access (OA) policies or even employment contracts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Could allow almost full, immediate OA to AAMs. ▶ Makes authors aware of their intellectual property rights (IPR). ▶ Ensures that authors and their institutions retain ownership of their AAM, and thus their intellectual assets. ▶ Allows authors to freely reuse tables, graphs, and other material from their CC BY licensed articles without asking the publisher for permission to do so. ▶ Is in line with Plan S policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ May lead to disagreements with publishers, who could make it harder for authors to exercise their rights. ▶ May require extra library staff work to explain the Rights Retention Statement to authors and advise them regarding publishers.
Assign funding for Article Processing Charges (APCs). Centralise and streamline APC reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Gold OA journals often charge authors a fee for OA publishing. This fee can vary from €500 - €10,000 per article. ▶ Universities could request Price and Service Transparency, in line with the Plan S Price and Services Transparency Framework. ▶ Universities could also set aside an APC contribution fund (authors could contribute from their research funds but would not be forced to pay for these fees out of their salaries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Supports research publication in venues not covered by institutional or consortia agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Funding may be difficult to obtain. ▶ APCs can be extremely high. ▶ Universities should avoid paying APCs to 'hybrid' journals, as they run the risk of paying twice: once via the subscription and then again via the APC (double-dipping).

Advocate policy change by governments and funders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Universities could advance OA by aligning their Open Access policies, lobby for legislation that protects IPR and anchors CC BY for academic publishing in copyright law, etc. 	Working Document : draft dated 15 June 2021
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BUILD CAPACITY

Libraries and consortia

 Approach	 Rationale	 Strengths / Opportunities	 Things to Watch
<p>Enter into a transformative agreement (TA) with a large publisher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flipping the publishing market from subscription to OA requires better alignment of university subscription negotiators. ▶ Universities could join forces with other institutions as well as research funding organisations to form transnational negotiating consortia, in order to contribute to the transition to full OA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enhances negotiating consortia's power to achieve advantageous contractual conditions. ▶ Allows for better monitoring of costs, since the institution no longer pays twice (once for subscription and once for open access APCs in the same set of journals). ▶ Ensures continued access to resources not available in OA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Concerns that TAs are not transformative enough to lead to full OA in long term. ▶ Concerns that TAs may not result in an overall cost reduction as they simply transfer subscription cost to read & publish cost. ▶ Risk of continued lock-in and concerns about major players' growing market power. ▶ In some countries, consortia have decided to cancel big deals with large publishers and to demand better conditions during negotiations. ▶ Differences in national law hamper transnational alignment of stakeholders.
<p>Enter into a TA with a smaller or society publisher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Large publishers already have a quasi-oligopoly. Smaller publishers often have a limited ability to change their business models and publication processes. However, smaller publishers are important for a diverse market that serves the needs of different disciplines. ▶ Since smaller publishers often publish in languages other than English, universities using those languages could form consortia specifically dedicated to negotiating with these publishers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ensures bibliodiversity, competition in the publishing market, and OA venues for smaller disciplines and languages other than English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Requires labour-intensive commitments by consortia negotiators, and efforts to increase coordination with other regional university libraries.
<p>Enter into a publishing agreement with a pure OA publisher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ OA publishers experiment with national-level or institutional-level agreements (e.g. PLOS Community action publishing, Frontiers). ▶ Universities could explore joining consortia negotiating such agreements: the larger the consortium, the better deals can be concluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Potentially reduces the cost of APCs paid by the institution. ▶ Ensures competition in the publishing market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There is an (often unfounded) concern that some pure OA journals publish lower quality articles, as their business model relies on APCs: more published articles directly generate more income.

REINFORCE EXISTING STRUCTURES

Academic community-driven Infrastructures

 Approach	 Rationale	 Strengths / Opportunities	 Things to Watch
Support non-commercial, scholar-led publishing initiatives (Diamond OA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Universities, university presses, departments, and researchers are often active as editors and publishers and serve specific communities of various sizes. Institutions are not always aware of these initiatives. ► Universities could map these initiatives, which would also allow them to support and reward such efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Directly supports small communities and journals. ► Supports diversity, bibliodiversity and academic control. ► Small cost but large impact (hugely efficient). ► Small contributions (including in-kind contributions) from many institutions can make the difference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Small journal sustainability is often an issue. (See OA Diamond Journals Study - consolidation efforts are underway.)
Support non-commercial infrastructure for scholarly communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Organisations such as the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) or the Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS) are important for supporting community-owned freely accessible infrastructure that allows the academic community to collect, store, organise, access, share, and assess research. These initiatives require sustainable funding. ► Universities could align to collectively sustain these infrastructures and/ or provide in-kind contributions by hosting them and provide (library) staff in-kind service contributions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Supports diversity, bibliodiversity and academic control. ► Small cost but large impact (hugely efficient). ► Small contributions (including in-kind contributions) from many institutions can make the difference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Requires labour-intensive commitments by consortia negotiators, and efforts to increase coordination with other regional university libraries.
Develop and use an institutional (or shared) OA repository	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Universities could actively support their repositories and help them become compliant with Plan S technical criteria so they are fully equipped to host the CC BY AAMs of their own authors. 		

Resources

List of resources

- COAR Community Framework for Good Practices in Repositories: <https://www.coar-repositories.org/coar-community-framework-for-good-practices-in-repositories/>
- EUA Study on Read & Publish Agreements: <https://eua.eu/101-projects/751-study-on-read-publish-agreements.html>
- European Statistical Advisory Committee ESAC <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/ess/about-us/ess-gov-bodies/esac>
- Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS): <https://scoss.org/>
- Jisc New University Press Toolkit: <https://www.jisc.ac.uk/guides/new-university-press-toolkit>
- OA Books Toolkit: <https://www.oabooks-toolkit.org/>
- Plan S Rights Retention Strategy: <https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/>
- Science Europe Briefing Paper: Open Access Monitoring: Guidelines and Recommendations for Research Organisations and Funders <https://www.scienceeurope.org/media/cqllmhzo/se-oamonitoring-briefing-paper-2021.pdf>
- Society Publishers Accelerating Open access and Plan S (SPA-OPS) project: <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.4561397.v3>

Thank you for your attention

UPCOMING WEBINARS AND MEETINGS

08 July

From principles to practices: Open Science in
European Universities. Results from the EUA 2020-
2021 OS Survey



13-15 Sept

EUA-CDE Annual Meeting

18-19 Nov

European Quality Assurance Forum

