“Re-use, re-mix and TDM – advocacy and promotion - globally”
ARL Membership Meeting Meeting Spring 2015
Berkeley, April 27–30

Lars Bjørnshauge
SPARC Europe & DOAJ
Europe—Important Developments

• Focus: Text and data mining:
  – UK – TDM exception
  – EU-commission & parliament
  – Upcoming declaration on TDM

• Other developments
  – Science Europe: Principles on Open Access Publisher Services
TDM—The Problem

• Truly Open Access articles come with a license that permits TDM: no problem here
• Articles in subscription-based journals are copyrighted by the publishers (authors hand over copyright)
• There is no right to mine this copyrighted content, even if the researcher’s library has a subscription to the journal
• That means getting permission from publishers is necessary

Credit to Alma Swan
Permission to use TDM

• There could be hundreds – or thousands – of publishers involved
• The picture is very fragmented
• Wellcome Trust estimates that a malaria researcher it funds would spend 62% of their time just obtaining permission to do TDM from the publishers involved

Credit to Alma Swan
Benefits of TDM outside academia

- Innovation sector is becoming increasingly reliant on such technologies:
  - ‘Business intelligence’
  - ‘Data science’
  - ‘Competitive intelligence’

- As well as public-private research partnerships with the academic sector

Credit to Alma Swan
The UK TDM Exception

• “29A Copies for text and data analysis for non-commercial research”
• (1) The making of a copy of a work by a person who has lawful access to the work does not infringe copyright in the work provided that—
• (a) the copy is made in order that a person who has lawful access to the work may carry out a computational analysis of anything recorded in the work for the sole purpose of research for a non-commercial purpose, and
• (b) the copy is accompanied by a sufficient acknowledgement (unless this would be impossible for reasons of practicality or otherwise).
Copyright Legislation in Europe

• The Horizon 2020 OA-mandate and what is coming after..

• Need for harmonization! 40+ countries with different legislation!

• Push for re-use, re-mix and TDM to foster innovation.

• European Parliament working group:
  – Lots of interest in copying the UK TDM - exception
Global TDM Declaration Underway

• Purpose:
  – to enable access to facts, data and ideas for knowledge discovery in the Digital Age
  – to remove barriers to accessing and analysing the wealth of data already produced by society, in order to
  – find answers to great challenges such as climate change, depleting natural resources and globalization

• To be signed in Bruxelles next week by the initiators
• More very soon!
Science Europe

• New Principles on Open Access Publisher Services

• 1. Indexing
  – Journals have to be listed in standard databases like Directory of Open Access Journals/DOAJ, Web of Science, Scopus or PubMed

• 2. Copyright and Re-use
  – Authors hold copyright of their publication with no restrictions.
  – All publications shall be published under an open license, preferably the Commons Attribution CC BY

The Promises of Open Access

- OA can:
  - remove access barriers
  - reduce participation barriers
  - create a truly global scholarly communication system
  - reduce the total costs of schol. comm.
  - increase the impact of research on research, societies and the people!
Open Access Journals

- Exponential growth
- Huge demand for
  - transparency in terms of what services the publishers provide
  - much more granulated information about
    - Copyright/Licensing/“Openness”
    - Peer-review
    - APCs etc.
So What are we Doing with the DOAJ?

• Evaluating journals for listing
• Act as a hub for open access article metadata
• Promoting standards and transparency
• Helping publishers to do a better job!
• Collaborating with other organizations like OASPA, COPE, WAME on promoting transparency and best practice in Scholarly Publishing
Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Introduction
The Committee on Publication Ethics, the Directory of Open Access Journals, the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association, and the World Association of Medical Editors are scholarly organizations that have seen an increase in the number of membership applications from both legitimate and non-legitimate publishers and journals. Our organizations have collaborated in an effort to identify principles of transparency and best practice that set apart legitimate journals and publishers from non-legitimate ones and to clarify that these principles form part of the criteria on which membership applications will be evaluated.

These criteria are largely derived from those developed by the Directory of Open Access Journals. Note that additional membership criteria may also be used by each of the scholarly organizations. The organizations intend to share information in order to develop lists of legitimate journals and publishers. We do not intend to develop or publish a list of publishers or journals that failed to demonstrate they met the criteria for transparency and best practice.

This is a work in progress and we welcome feedback on the general principles and the specific criteria. Background on the organizations is below.
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New criteria

- The new application form:
- [http://doaj.org/application/new](http://doaj.org/application/new)
New Criteria

• The purpose is
  – to motivate and encourage publishers to be much more transparent
  – Not to stigmatize but rather push them in the right direction.

• An issue here is the global nature of the DOAJ – covering all subjects, more than 50 languages and journals published in more than 130 countries.
New Criteria

• New tighter criteria deal with:
  • “Quality”
  • “Openness”
  • “The delivery” or “Technical quality”
• They are much more detailed
• Publishers will have to do more to be included
Journals must have:

- An Open Access statement
- Comply with the BOAI definition
- A peer-review process, and tell us what kind of process
- An editor/editorial board with clearly identifiable members
- **Licensing and copyright information**
- Aims and scope
- Published a least 5 articles to qualify
They Must Tell Us!

• Journals must tell us:
  – Charges, what kind, how much, waiver policy etc.
  – About archiving, if yes, with which organization
  – Persistent identifiers, if yes, which
  – Usage statistics
  – In what formats content is provided
  – Screening for plagiarism
  – Average number of weeks btw. submission and publishing
Permissions

• Journals must also tell us whether they have:
  – Machine readable CC-license info displayed
  – Which CC-license is used
  – If no CC-license is used, then specify the permissions
  – A deposit policy, if yes where this is registered
  – A policy that allows authors to hold the copyright without restrictions
  – A policy that allows the authors to retain the publishing rights
• Promoting best practice – qualifiers for the DOAJ SEAL:
  • **Archiving** arrangement with an archiving organisation
  • Provision of permanent **identifiers**
  • Provision of article level metadata to DOAj
  • CC-BY (embedded machine readable in article metadata)
  • CC-BY or CC-BY-NC
  • **Deposit policy** registered in a deposit policy directory
  • **NEW:** Allows the author to keep copyright without restrictions
Three-Tier Evaluation Process

**Associate Editors**: reviewing applications, communicate with publishers, recommend inclusion/rejection

**Editors**: allocating applications to Associate Editors, recommend inclusion/rejection

**Managing Editors**: allocate applications to Editors & decide on inclusion/rejection
Thank you for your attention!

Thanks to all the Library Consortia, Universities and Publishers and our Sponsors for the support to DOAJ!