

# IOP

**IOP** Publishing | science first

## Open access: Making it work

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# Examples – why does it work?

- Variety and Combination
  - Publication models and business models
- Gold genuine → NJP
- Transition – hybrid → FWF - KEMÖ
- Proceedings → JPhys Conference Series
- Delayed OA → AAS
- OA consortia → Scoap3
- arXiv
- Green → PR: AM, no embargo, IR: AM, 12 months

## Gold genuine

- NJP
- OA journal = new
- Launched 1998
- CC-BY standard
- IF = 4.063 (2012)

# New Journal of Physics

The open access journal at the forefront of physics

## Transition (Hybrid)

- 40 transition (hybrid) journals
- FWF-KEMÖ pilot in Austria
- Combining licensed content with OA
- Funder engagement
- Well established consortium structure
- IOPscience extra as database
- Off-setting: scaling, combination local-global
- Definitions clarifying funding
  - Publication forecast, member institutions, authors, eligible articles, consortium conditions
  - multiple year contract



## Proceedings

### 3 Conference Proceedings

- 15% of publications
  - OA
  - 120+ volumes published p.a. (>5,000 papers)
  - 2 mio article downloads p.a. (~10% IOP's total downloads)



## Open access growth at IOP

	Growth 2011 to 2012	Growth 2012 to 2013
Fully open journals: submissions	46%	19%
Fully open journals: published articles	20%	18%
Hybrid journals: published open access articles	229%	556%

## Geographical share of OA in 2013

Ranking	Fully open journals	Hybrid journals
1	USA	UK
2	Germany	USA
3	UK	Germany
4	China	China

## Back-office support OA

- Support transition (hybrid)
  - substantial investment
    - Accommodation of OA
    - Charging system
    - Resources for administration
    - Author information
    - Mechanisms for Hybrid
    - FundRef, ORCID, etc



## Implications of OA : cost and quality

- OA about 1) increasing access and 2) re-usability or
- Is it 3) about cost or
- All together?

## Determinants of costs and pricing

- Methodology of peer review
- Acceptance/rejection rates
- Submission formats
- Production standards
- Business and payment models

## What's different about OA at IOP? - 1

- Working with OA since 1998
- Variety of Publication models
- OA 15 – 30% of published papers

## What's different about OA at IOP? - 2

- OA business models
  - No double dipping → transparency
  - Pilots → FWF-KEMÖ, RLUK
  - SCOAP3
- Long term
- Scalability, extensibility, sustainability

## Coming challenges

- Offsetting → local vs. global
- Antipathy towards hybrid
- Embargo periods
- Buy-in from researchers → mandates

## Takeaways

- All stakeholders' engagement
- Long term scalability, extensibility
- Balance between off-settings
  - local, regional, national, global
- Management of expectations

➤ THANK YOU!

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## What's different about OA in physics?

- Median half-life (physics and maths)
- 49 - 60 months =  
4 – 5 years → embargoes
- Demand for OA varies
  - Sub-disciplines of physics



## Sources - IOP

- IOP open access policy
  - <http://iopscience.iop.org/info/page/openaccess>
- Scientific publishing: adding value, delivering impact
  - <http://iopublishing.org/img/aboutUs/whatWeDo/science-publishing.pdf>
- Introduction to copyright and licensing
  - <http://cms.iopscience.org/c3f526ba-8d66-11e2-bd23-e50acbc9fd86/index.html>
- Introductory guides for authors and reviewers
  - <http://cms.iopscience.org/3205ba4f-d278-11e1-9b7a-4d5160a0f0b4/index.html>
  - <http://cms.iopscience.org/9cb9b2ae-c6a3-11e1-9609-4d5160a0f0b4/index.html>