

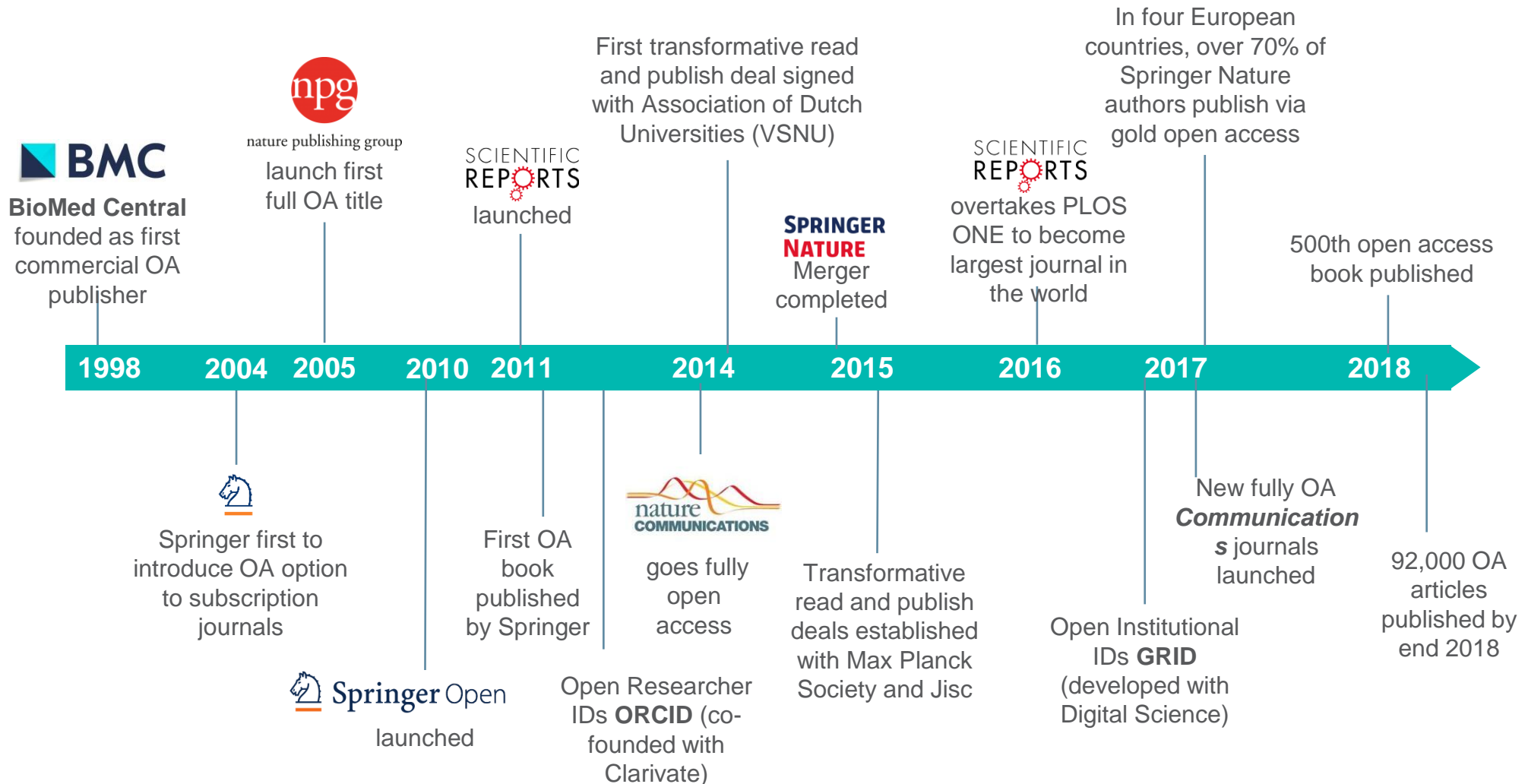
Transformative Agreements: what have we learnt?

Natalia Timiraos

Director, Partner Engagement OA
Brasilia, 12th November 2019



Springer Nature: a history of open research



The world's most significant open access portfolio

With the world's most significant open access portfolio, we offer researchers, institutions and their funders open access options for journals, books and sharing research data.

600+ fully OA journals and
2000+ hybrid OA journals

In 2018 we published
over **92,000** OA articles

Leading **open policies** and
**transformative
business models**
(Compact)

650+ OA books published

TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS

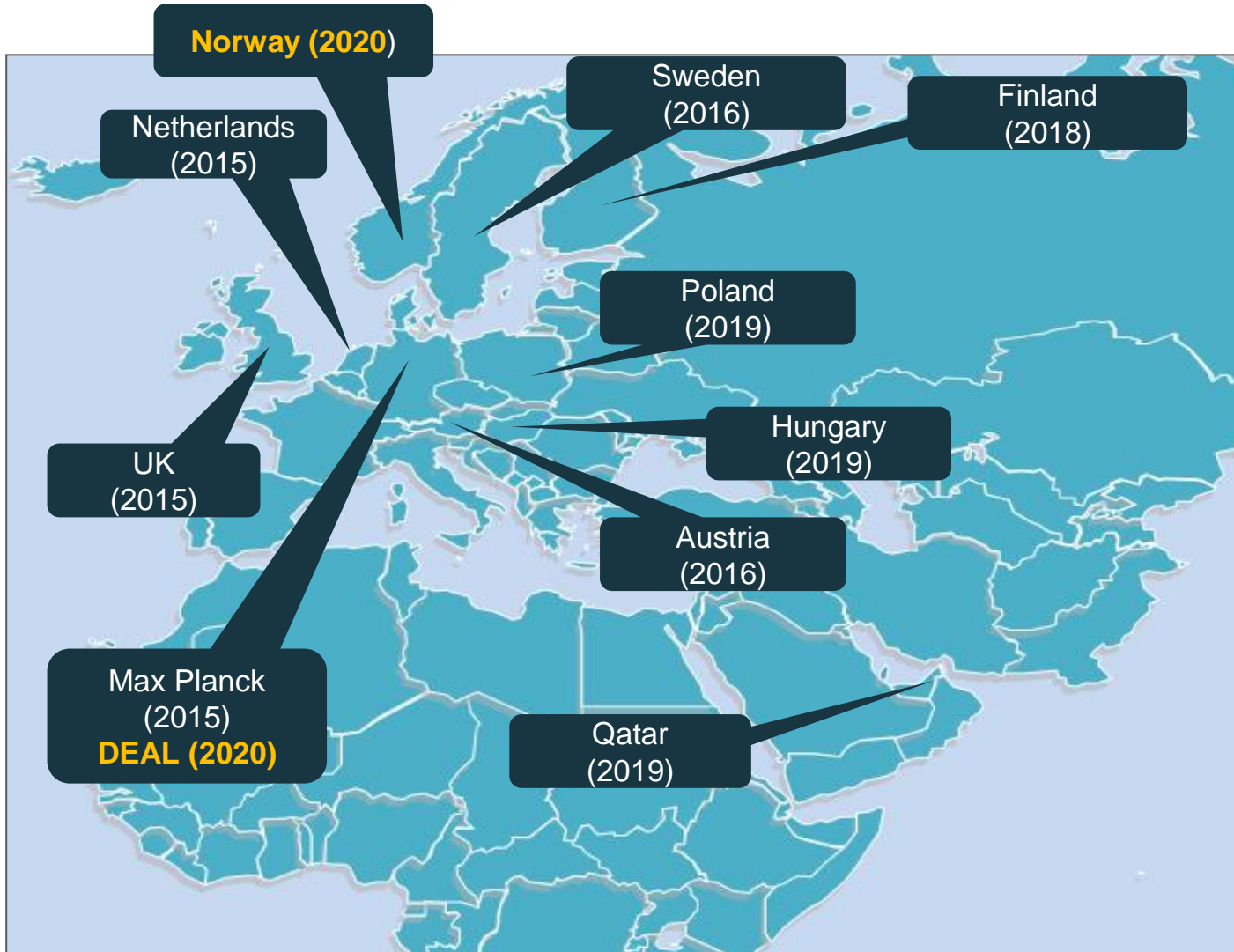
Funders in Europe are leading a push towards Open access



Libraries leading the way:
chart your OA2020
roadmap to Open Access



Springer Nature is a leader in transformative agreements



We pioneered the transformative agreement:

1st one in partnership with VSNU (Netherlands) in 2015

Transformative agreements make the transition to OA a reality: in the four most mature deals, OA take up from these countries has risen to over 70%

Transformative deals have achieved real progress



<https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.6230813.v1>



Hybrids are
key to the
transition

Between 2013 and 2017...

Fully OA journals:

89%

increase in SN articles
published (2,355 to 4,445)

VS

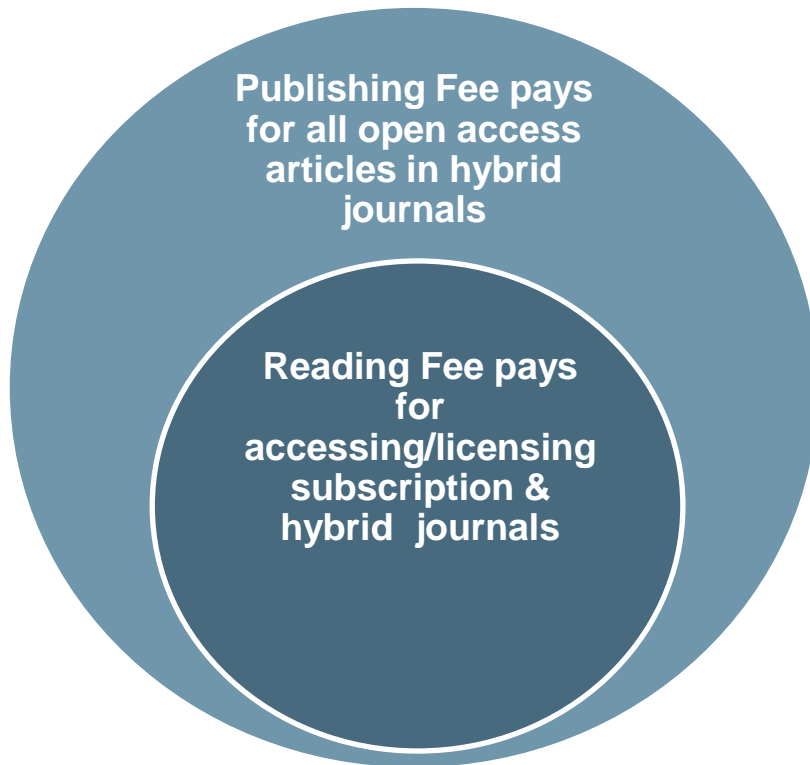
Hybrid journals:

463%

increase in SN articles
published (594 to 3,908)

What is a Read and Publish (RAP) deal at Springer Nature?

Combines OA publishing in hybrid journals with licensing subscription content in ONE agreement and ONE fee



- APCs paid centrally at no cost to authors
- Combination of open access publishing in Springer's c. 1,800 hybrid journals while continuing full access to licensed subscription journals on SpringerLink
- One single annual fee covering the costs of publishing OA and the costs of accessing subscription content
- Consists of the Publishing Fee, which pays for OA publishing and the Reading Fee that pays for access to the subscription journals



Principles underlying a Read and Publish agreement

Publishing fee

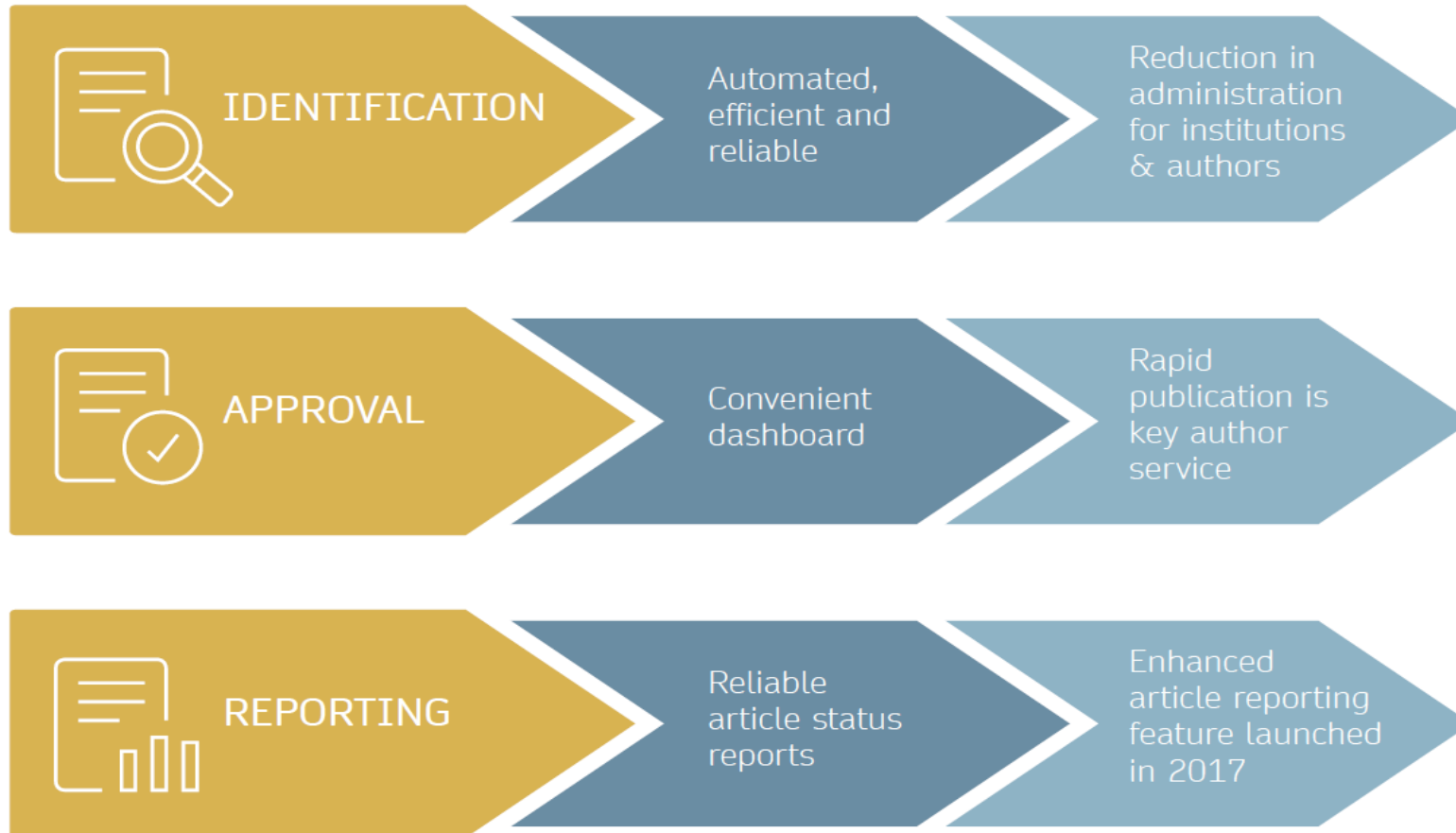
- Calculated using the eligible articles published by corresponding author identified as part of Institutions within the Agreement
- Projected average APC is established based on the trend and history

Reading fee

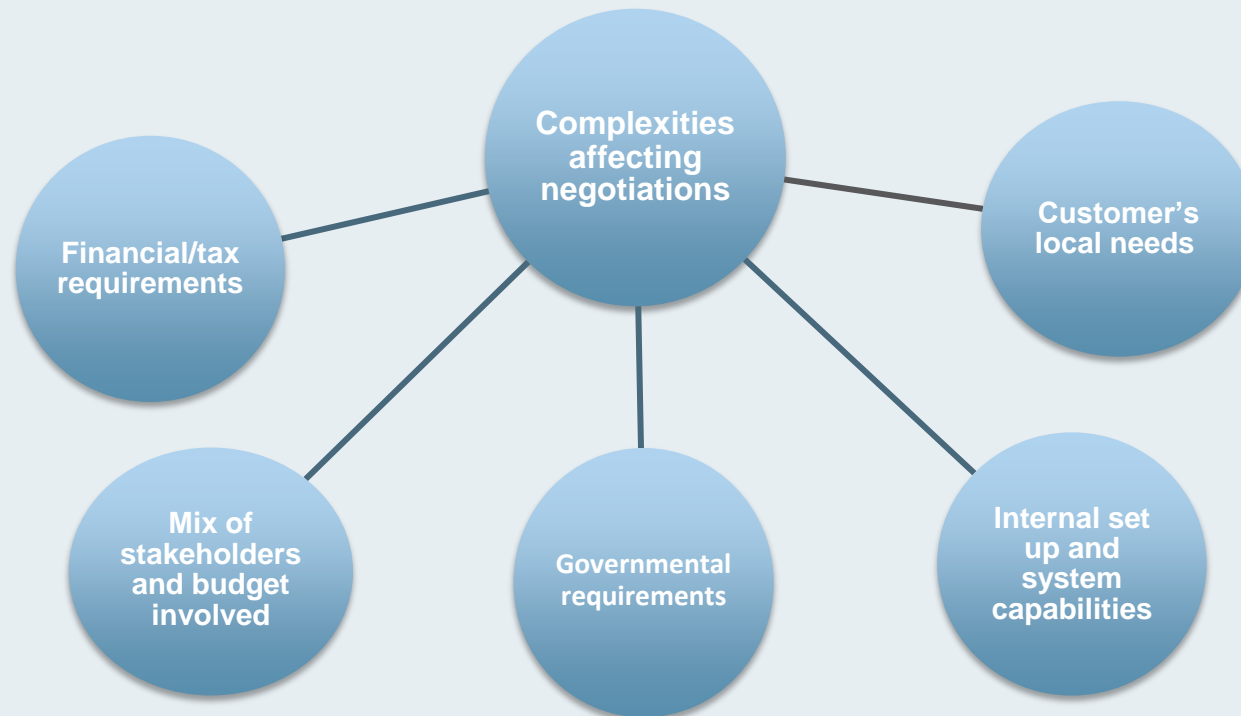
- Enables continued seamless access to the licensed content previously supported by subscription fees
- The reading fee is highly discounted (offset against the Publishing Fee)

Publishing Fee increases as the forecast number of articles increases. By taking an increased number of articles into account at an undiscounted APC, the Publishing Fee ensures sustainability of the business model in times of increasing OA article output

The Compact publishing workflow – Best in Class



Flexibility and complexities: developing a read and publish model is not one-size-fits-all



Complexities to navigate

Is there an OA mandate?
Dedicated funds?

Consortia, individual
institution or funder?

All institutions, or
individual opt-in?

Centrally managed
or institutional level?

Author identification
and verification?

Invoicing
requirements?

Titles?

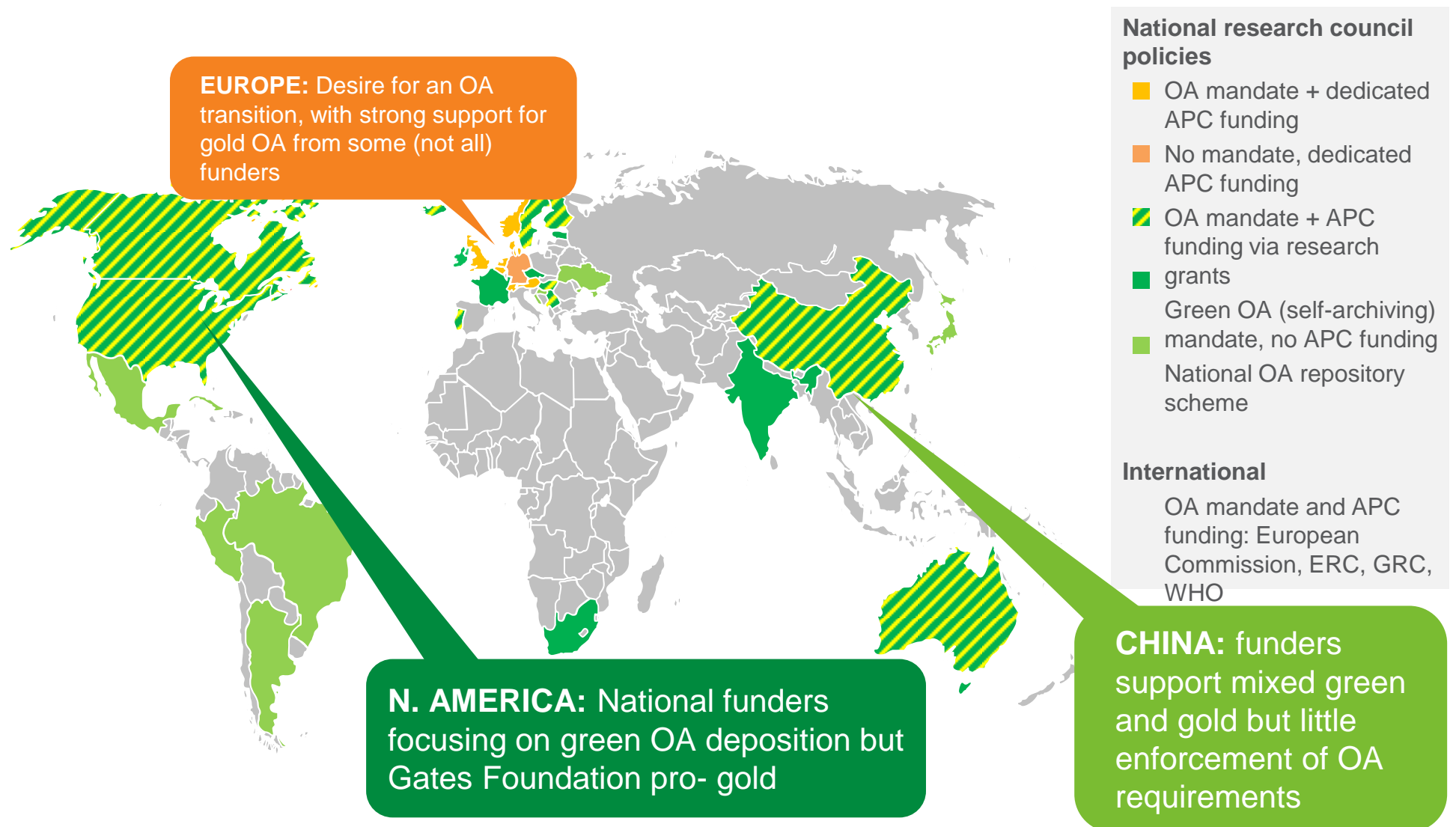
Expected article
output?

Existing
subscription
access?

OPEN ACCESS GLOBALLY

OA funding and policies vary regionally

There is also fragmentation within regions

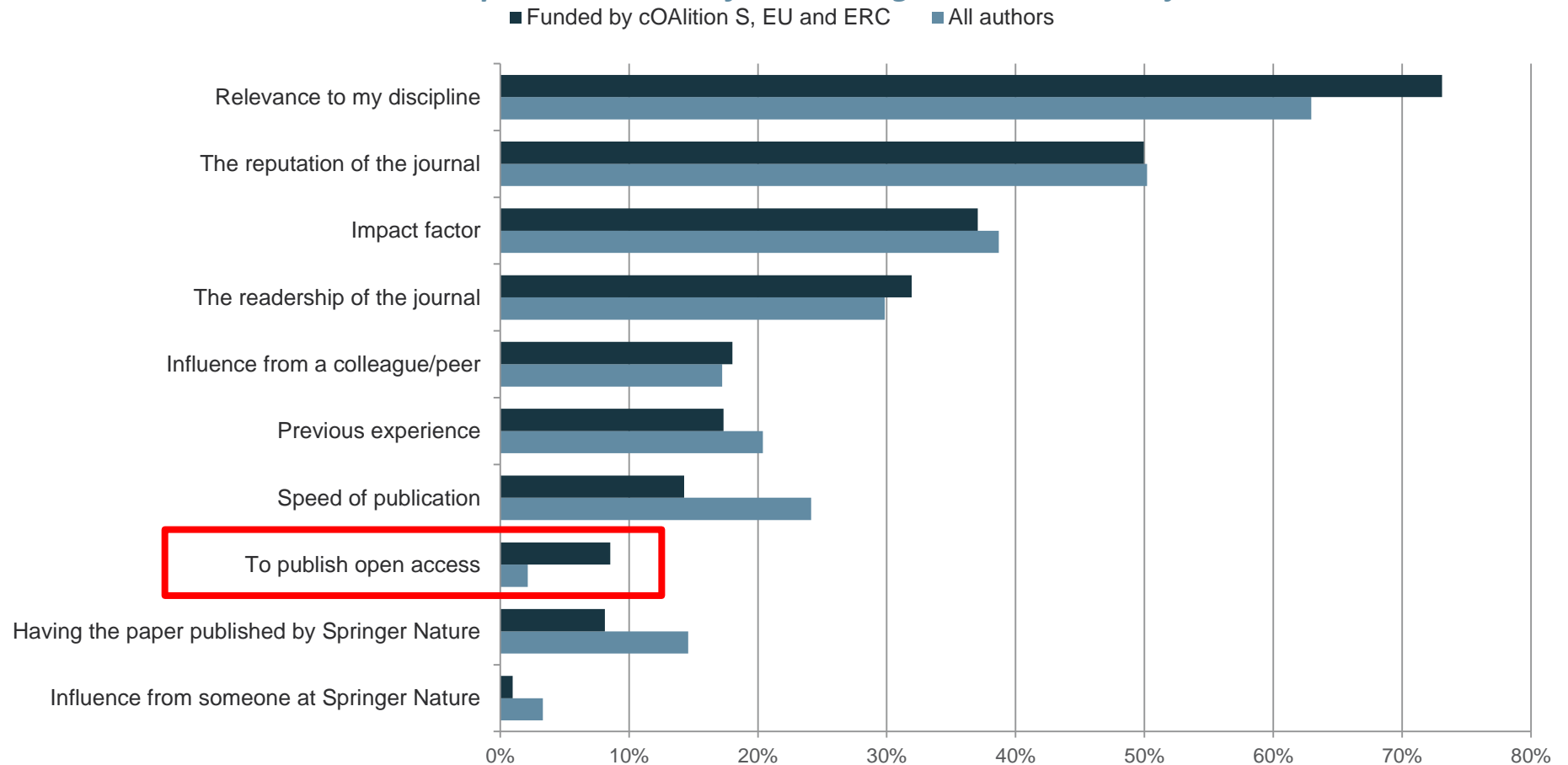


Demand remains an issue with authors...

Increasing the evidence base around the benefits of Open Access and promoting them to the researcher community

Low awareness amongst researchers about the benefits of OA
OA is not a primary driver for publication decision

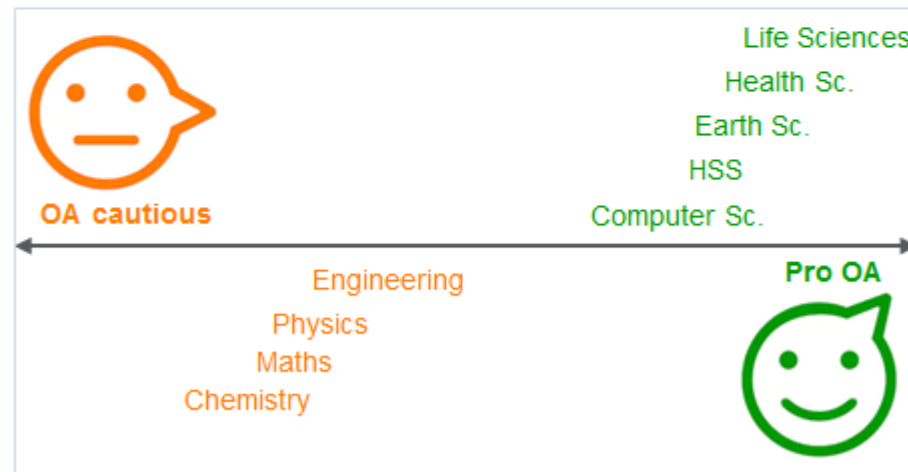
What were the three most important reasons for choosing to submit to the journal XYZ?



...and across disciplines

Disciplines

- Different preferences re. **OA vs. Subscription model**
- Funding for OA is very different, as well



Research and the communication of it is global and changes in publishing models in one part of the world need to take into account other regions.

Many academic fields do not have the funding necessary for open access; funders and governments in many parts of the world are not prioritising Gold OA

For the foreseeable future, we need to offer a variety of publishing models to ensure that all authors, no matter what or where they are studying, are able to publish their research.

Thank you!

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The story behind the image



Antarctica meltdown could double sea level rise

Researchers at Pennsylvania State University have been considering how quickly a glacial ice melt in Antarctica would raise sea levels. By updating models with new discoveries and comparing them with past sea-level rise events they predict that a melting Antarctica could raise oceans by more than 3 feet by the end of the century if greenhouse gas emissions continued unabated, roughly doubling previous total sea-level rise estimates. Rising seas could put many of the world's coastlines underwater or at risk of flooding and storm surges.