



ELSEVIER

Sharing of Scholarly Content

Workshop

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30 Nov. – 1 Dec. 2016

Some important jargon!

Gold open access – a new business model

- Publishing costs are recovered upfront through Article Publication Charges (APCs) or Subsidies
- APCs are typically paid from research grants or from sponsoring funders or societies

Green open access – works in harmony with the subscription business model

- Publishing costs are recovered after publication through Subscriptions
- A version of the article, typically the Accepted Manuscript, is made available after a time delay, known as an embargo period.

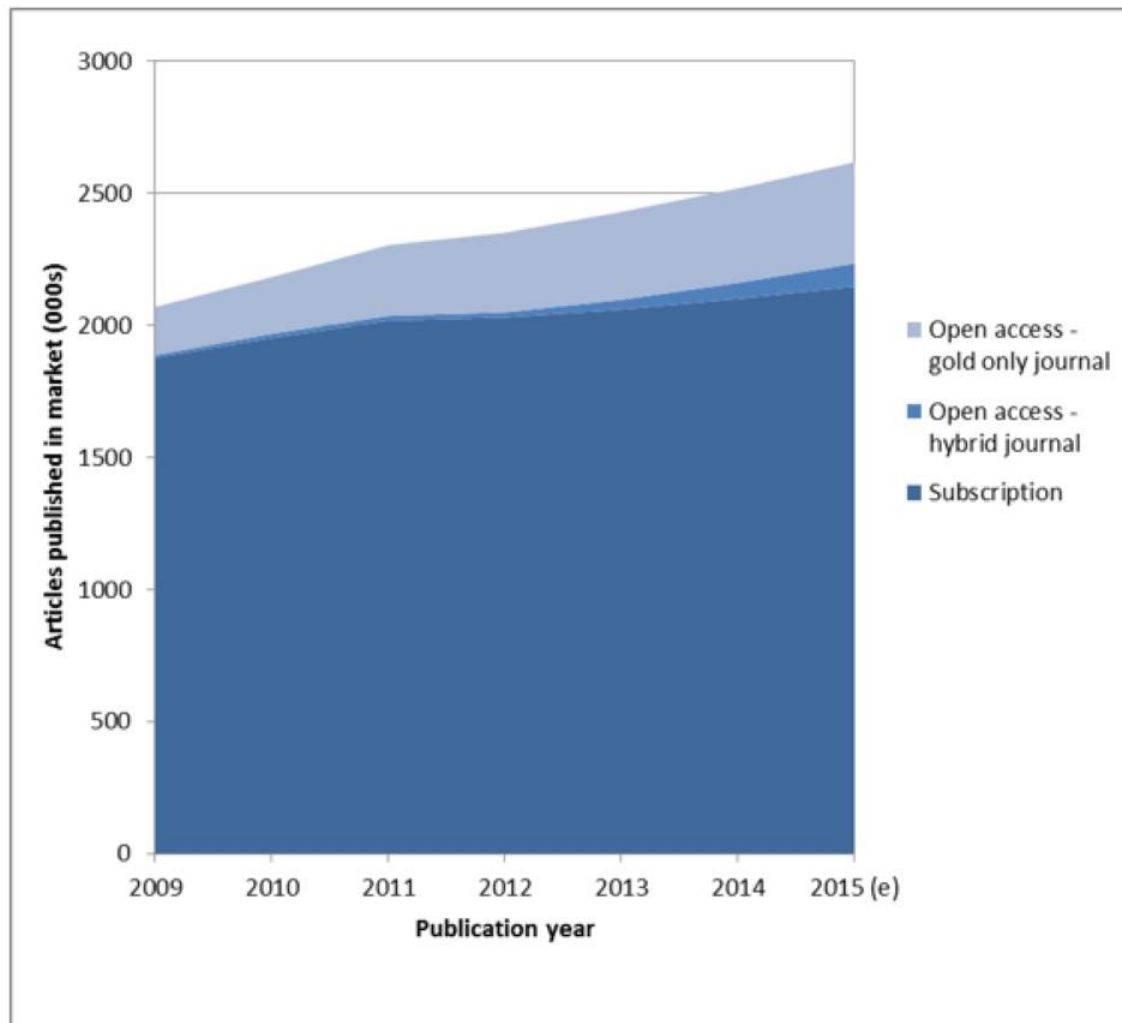
Recap...

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOLD AND GREEN?

	GOLD OPEN ACCESS	GREEN OPEN ACCESS
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free public access to the final published article.• Access is immediate and permanent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free public access to a version of your article.• Time delay may apply (embargo period).
Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open access fee is paid by the author, or on their behalf (for example by a funding body).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No fee is payable by the author, as costs are covered by library subscriptions.
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determined by your user license.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authors retain the right to use their articles for a wide range of purposes. All open versions of your article should have a user license attached.
Options	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Publish in an open access journal.2. Publish in a journal that supports open access (also known as a hybrid journal).	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Link to your article.2. For selected journals Elsevier makes the articles freely available after an embargo period in the open archives.3. Self-archive your manuscript.

Total article growth by journal business model

In 2015 there were an estimated 2.1 million subscription and almost 0.5 million open access articles published worldwide.



Subscription content

- 82% share of total articles in 2015

Open access content

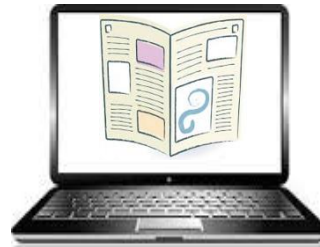
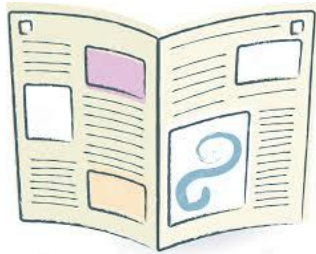
- Gold open access articles is 13% share of total content in 2015
- All open access, including subsidized articles, is 18% share of total content.

Elsevier perspective

- In 2015, Elsevier published almost 400,000 articles
- Includes over 20,000 open access articles

Sharing: the central principle of Research Collaboration

- Digital change has tremendously changed the way scientists are sharing their work and building relationships.



- Scholars have shared various versions of their scholarly articles with their colleagues in **specific journals**.

Online versions and **online distribution** makes it much easier to share scholarly articles.

Publishers are committed to expanding the ways that researchers can engage in **responsible sharing and collaboration**

The emergence of **online platforms** that allow researchers to **develop and maintain professional relationships**



Enabling:

- **Discussion** or exchange of research and information
- **Sharing** of research results, articles and data

Mendeley, a social network for researchers



Feed Library Suggest Stats Groups

Federica Rosetta

Features How we help Our users Compare Videos

The best free way to manage your research

Organize, share, discover

- 1 Download Mendeley for free
- 2 Add all your PDFs
- 3 Organize, cite and collaborate...

DOWNLOAD MENDELEY

Available for Mac, Windows and Linux

Reference Manager
Generate citations and bibliographies in Microsoft Word, LibreOffice, and LaTeX.

Read and Annotate
Open PDFs and capture your thoughts through sticky notes and highlights.

Context-based recommendations: The system recommends items similar to the ones you prefer in the past.

Collaborative recommendations: The system recommends items that people with similar interests have found useful.

ScienceDirect Journals Books Wouter Haak

Download PDF Export Search ScienceDirect Advanced search

You have selected 1 citation for export.

Direct export

Save to Mendeley

Save to RefWorks

Export file

- RS (for EndNote, Reference Manager, ProCite)
- Bibtex
- Text

Content

- Citation Only
- Citation and Abstract

Export

Polypurine reverse Hoogsteen hairpins against survivin and in vivo

Laura Rodriguez Hervas, Jose

doi:10.1016/j.bcp.2013.03.002

Abstract

As a new approach for gene therapy, we recently developed a novel class of polypurine reverse Hoogsteen hairpins (PPRHs). We determined the *in vitro* and *in vivo* effect of PPRHs in cancer cells. Survivin is involved in apoptosis, mitosis and angiogenesis, and overexpression of survivin is associated with poor prognosis. We designed four PPRHs against the survivin gene, one of them targeting the template strand and three against different regions of the coding strand. The PPRHs were tested in PC3 prostate cancer cells in an *in vitro* screening.

1 article found

Download PDFs if available

Polypurine reverse Hoogsteen hairpins as a gene therapy tool against survivin in human prostate cancer PC3 cells in vitro and in vivo

Rodriguez, Laura; Villalobos, Xenia; Dakheel, Shella; Padilla, Laura; Hervas, Rosa et al. (2013) *Biochemical Pharmacology* vol. 86 (11) p. 1541-1554

Add to: AGRM Mendeley demo group

Tags: Demo export to Mendeley

Notes:

Save

<https://www.mendeley.com>

Quick Question

- How many people have used one of the SCNs?
- What are your views on their function?

Publishers are supporting this new way of sharing

..... While maintaining the value of peer reviewed publications

The role of scholarly publishers

Scholarly publishers adjust and broaden their activities in the changing world of research and handle **all aspects of the publication process**:



editorial/peer
review management



composition/
tagging



online distribution



archiving



up-to-date tools



room for
collaboration



Search engine optimization



coding

Business models of scholarly publishers

These activities require income, therefore ...

- ... publishers want to **encourage use of SCNs** without endangering their own ability to provide and maintain valuable publications
- ... the present ambiguous situation with distribution and access to licensed (subscription) content on such networks needs to be **simplified for all parties**
- ... unfettered access to the publisher version of record **can cause harm** unless the article is published gold open access (CC BY)

Elsevier's approach to enabling scholarly sharing

Researchers can share at each stage of the publication process:

PRESUBMISSION

Preprints can be shared anywhere at any time.

PLEASE NOTE: Cell Press, The Lancet, and some society-owned titles have different preprint policies. Information on these is available on the journal homepage.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Author manuscripts can be shared:

- Privately with students or colleagues for their personal use
- Privately on institutional repositories
- On personal websites or blogs
- To refresh preprints on arXiv and RePEc
- Privately on commercial partner sites

AFTER PUBLICATION

Gold open access articles can be shared:

- Anytime anywhere on non-commercial platforms
- Via commercial platforms if the author has chosen a CC-BY license, or the platform has an agreement with us

Subscription articles can be shared:

- As a link anywhere at any time
- Privately with students or colleagues for their personal use
- Privately on commercial partner sites

AFTER EMBARGO

Author manuscripts can be shared:

- Publicly on non-commercial platforms
- Publicly on commercial partner sites

SHARE

In all cases:

- Preprints and accepted manuscripts shouldn't be added to or enhanced in any way to appear more like, or to substitute for, the final published journal article
- All posted articles should link to the final version via the Digital Object Identifier (DOI)
- Posted author manuscripts need to have a CC-BY-NC-ND user license

About STM

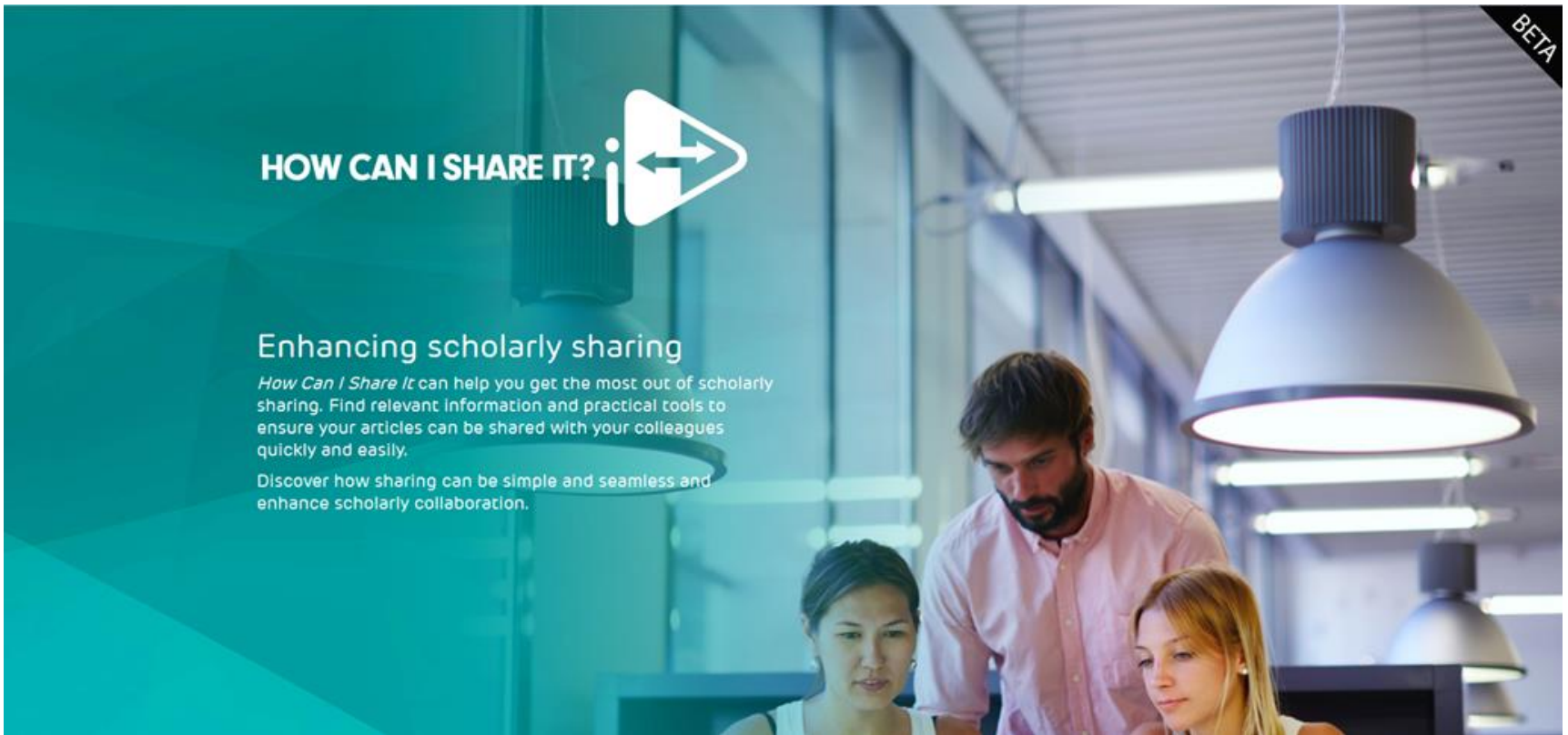
- STM is the leading global trade association for academic and professional publishers.
- It has over 120 members in 21 countries who each year collectively publish nearly 66% of all journal articles and tens of thousands of monographs and reference works.
- STM members include learned societies, university presses, private companies, new starts and established players.


The SCN project

- STM assembled a **working group** in September 2014 to examine the current landscape of article sharing via SCNs and publishers' role in this ecosystem
- **10 publishers** (profit & not-for-profit), some of whom owned or interacted with SCNs, participated in the working group
- **Voluntary principles** for article sharing on scholarly collaboration networks were drafted

www.howcanishareit.com

The new home of scholarly sharing principles



HOW CAN I SHARE IT? 

Enhancing scholarly sharing

How Can I Share It can help you get the most out of scholarly sharing. Find relevant information and practical tools to ensure your articles can be shared with your colleagues quickly and easily.

Discover how sharing can be simple and seamless and enhance scholarly collaboration.

BETA

Which tools and services are offered?

Can I Share It?



Want to find if an article can be shared whilst being consistent with its access and usage rights?

Coming Soon

How Can I Share It?



Check publisher guidelines and read the STM voluntary principles for article sharing

How can I share it?

Where Can I Share It?



Join the sharing community! Access the platforms being used to share by the research community

Where can I share it?

What is the website for?

www.howcanishareit.com can help researchers...

- ... **get the most out** of scholarly sharing
- ... **find relevant information** and practical tools to clarify how and where they can share their research articles
- ... discover how sharing can be simple and seamless and **enhance scholarly collaboration**

Activity 1

The emergence of new players, tools and platforms has also **raised questions and uncertainties** and has further **complicated the discovery journal articles**.

We would like to ask you **to think through and share with us your ideas** about how you and your users will navigate this more complex landscape!



Split into four groups and consider the following question within your particular group:

1. What are the different methods you use to find journal articles?
2. How do you share articles with colleagues?
3. What problems do you find in accessing journal articles?
4. Do you understand the different policies and license options surrounding use of scholarly material?

Regroup and discuss your findings...

Feedback Session

- Given the overview of the SCN Project, what are your views on:
 - The idea of enabling sustainable sharing
 - If this is not supported by some SCNs, should they support it?
 - If SCNs did not agree to these principles, would you still use them?
 - Are guidelines needed?