



SCIENCE
EUROPE
Shaping the future of research



Discussion of Research Gaps OAP

A view from Research Funding and Performing Organisations

Dr Eva Hoogland
Science Europe

Nottingham, 3 February 2014

Science Europe - Introduction

- ▶ 52 member organisations from 27 countries
- ▶ Research funding and research performing organisations
- ▶ Together represent approx. €30 billion per annum

▶ Austria	FWF	Latvia	LZP
▶ Belgium	FWO, F.R.S.-FNRS	Lithuania	LMT
▶ Bulgaria	BAS	Luxembourg	FNR
▶ Czech Republic	HRZZ	Netherlands	NWO
▶ Denmark	DSF, DFF, DG	Norway	RCN
▶ Estonia	ETF	Poland	NCN
▶ Finland	AKA	Portugal	FCT
▶ Spain	CSIC	Slovakia	APVV, SAV
▶ France	ANR, CNRS, CEA, IFREMER, INRA, INSERM, IRD	Slovenia	ARSS
▶ Germany	DFG, HGF, MPG, WGL	Sweden	FAS, FORMAS, VR
▶ Hungary	MTA, OTKA	Switzerland	SNSF
▶ Iceland	Rannís	United Kingdom	AHRC, BBSRC, ESRC, MRC, NERC, STFC
▶ Ireland	HRB, IRC, SFI		
▶ Italy	CNR, INFN		

Science Europe - Introduction

- ▶ Founded: October 2011
- ▶ Location: Brussels
- ▶ Currently in start-up phase (number of staff: 16).
- ▶ Builds on
 - ▶ European Heads of Research Councils (EuroHORCS)
 - ▶ Policy and foresight functions of the European Science Foundation (ESF)
- ▶ Policy organisation – no funding schemes



Role of Science Europe

- ▶ To promote the collective interests of members
- ▶ To support collaboration amongst member organisations
- ▶ To foster European research and strengthen the European Research Area (ERA)
- ▶ To engage strategically with the European Commission (as collaborator and constructive critic)
- ▶ To be informed by direct representation of all scientific communities in reflections on policies, priorities and strategies
- ▶ To provide a strong voice for science in Europe



Science Europe – Organisational structure

Science Europe

Policy Affairs

Member organisations collaborate, on e.g.:

- Cross-border collaboration
- Research Careers
- Research Infrastructures
- **OA to Publications**
- OA to Research Data
- & more

Research Affairs

6 Scientific Committees (independent scientists):

- **Humanities;**
- Social Sciences
- Life, Environmental & Geo Sciences
- Medical Sciences
- Physical, Chemical & Mathematical Sciences
- Engineering Sciences

Science Europe Position Statement on Open Access

- ▶ Science Europe members have agreed on a common set of 'Principles' that should guide the transition to Open Access to research publications, including:
 - Move from reader-pays to other business models
 - Support both Gold and Green OA
 - Quality of publications needs to be ensured
 - Recognise repositories as key research infrastructures
 - Publication costs need to be transparent

www.scienceeurope/downloads



Research Gaps – a Science Europe perspective

- ▶ **Immediate needs: the Economics of OAP and Business models (Gap III)**
 - ▶ Review of the value of the APC business model. (III.3.3.1)
 - ▶ Alternative models? (III.3.3.1)
 - ▶ Regulatory mechanisms for APCs *“to avoid a recursive recurrence of rising costs from the ‘serial crisis’ to the ‘APCs crisis’”* (p. 14) (III.3.3.2)

- ▶ **Key in the long-term: OA Mandate Policies - Compliance and Enforcing Mechanisms**



Gap IV.1. Compliance and Enforcing Mechanisms

- ▶ SE members have little experiences in going beyond encouragement.
- ▶ *“The advantages of OA mandate policies will be better understood only when a comprehensive picture of their history and current practice is provided in systematic studies; hence those systematic studies would be a welcome addition to the literature.” (p. 15)*
- ▶ *“Literature should carefully examine procedures which assure compliance with OA mandates and produce a set of proposals for defining which enforcing mechanisms – if at all and to which extent – should be put in place to force incompliant academic researchers to meet the OA mandates.” (p. 15)*
- ▶ *“This discussion should be inserted into the broader re-engineering of academic procedures and norms to evaluate academic performances and manage academic careers.” (p. 15)*



Humanities Opinion Paper on Open Access

- ▶ Open Access is not as well embedded in the Humanities as it is in other disciplines. This is partly due to distinct scientific practices, like:
 - the crucial role of the book
 - publications in languages other than English
 - copyright costs for reproductions of visual images

- ▶ The paper '**OA Opportunities for the Humanities**', encourages colleagues in the Humanities to engage with OA whilst urging Science Europe members to tackle the final, remaining obstacles.



Research Gaps – perspective SC Humanities

- ▶ **OA book publishing as next challenge and frontier to OAP.**
 - ▶ Need to review business models for academic books. (III.3.4.)
 - ▶ Review differences between academic output - for some types of publications, the economic incentive may be important for academic authors. (II.1)
 - ▶ Rationale for OA book publishing and Mandate policies (IV.3)
'Dispossessing an unwilling author, although academic, from the highest fruits of their 'genius' – such as those embedded in a book, which tends to become a comprehensive representation of the whole authorial persona, which can hardly be confined to the results of work carried out in fulfilment of a research grant – may potentially turn upside down 300 years of Lockean theory of copyright. Any such policy decision must be supported by a very careful investigation and should have strong theoretical justifications.' p. 16

Further Information

Dr Eva Hoogland
Senior Scientific Officer
Science Europe

eva.hoogland@scienceeurope.org

www.scienceeurope.org