Even when the author is copyright owner of the article

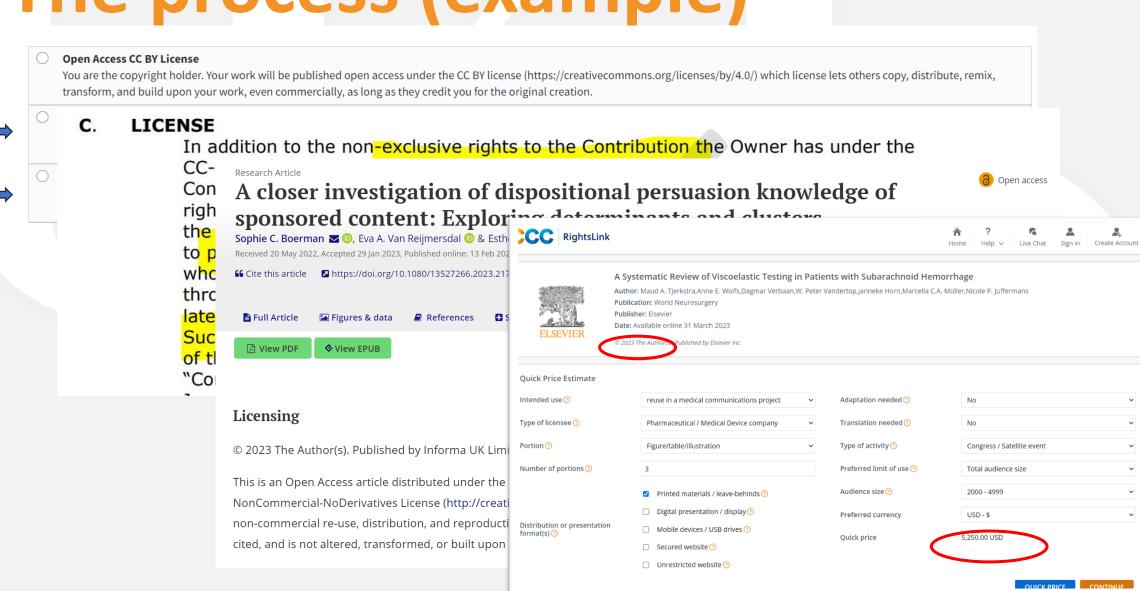
Publishers exploiting CC BY-NC and CC BY-NC-ND: (principle) issues and (pragmatic) solutions

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The process (example)



Awareness authors

Short survey under 30 Dutch authors that used a CC BY-NC / NC-ND license in a Wiley or Elsevier journal in 2023

1. Majority is not aware that the publisher takes over control of the license

2. Only one author was aware of the implications (exploitation, limiting own right to re-use)

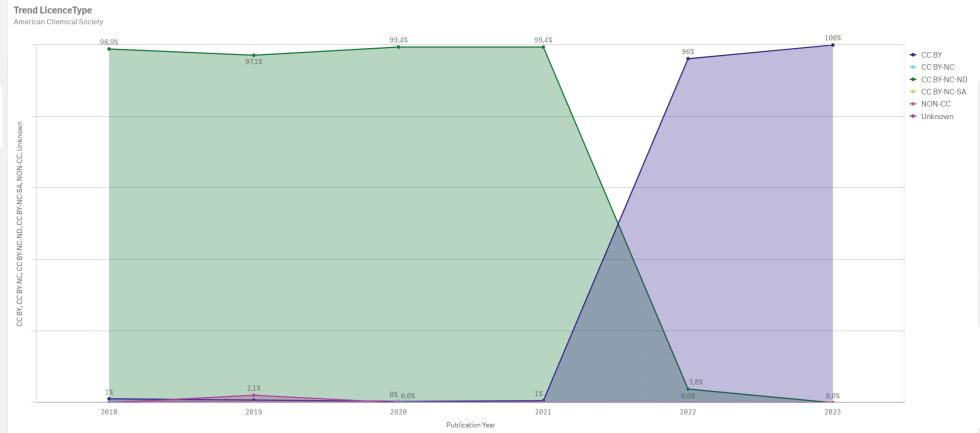
3. All authors responded negatively to this publisher practice

NC / NC-ND: How publishers operate

	Author obligated to sign over exclusive license	Publisher exploits license	Author consulted	Author can re-use own work	Workflow configuration Dutch R&P deal	% CC BY NC / NC-ND in 2023
Elsevier	Yes	Yes	No	On request	CC BY default, NC / NC-ND optional	11%
S/N	Yes	Yes	No	On request	CC BY-NC 2% journals rest CC BY	4%
Wiley	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	CC BY, NC, NC-ND all optional	58% Improve CC BY % is part of current negotiations
T&F	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	All optional, end 2023: change to CC BY default	69%. Goal 2024: 10%
CUP	No (new policy: non-exclusive)	Impact new policy unclear	Non- exclusive	Yes	CC BY default, other optional	8%

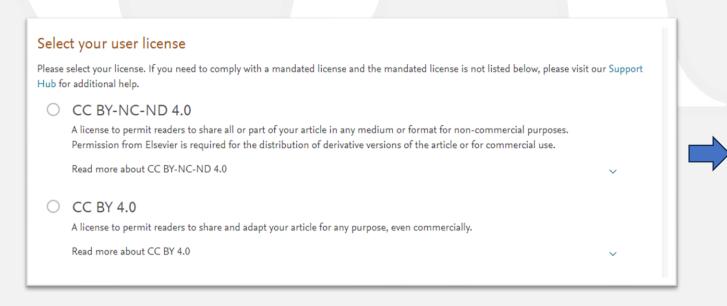
Workflow versus Author choice

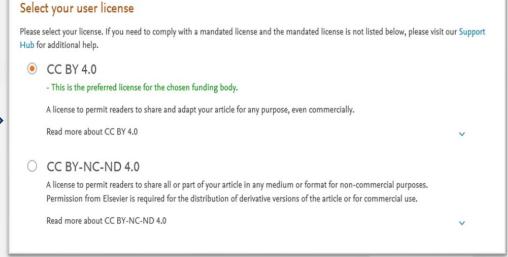
The author isn't controlling the workflow, the workflow is controlling the author. Case: ACS



Workflow versus Author choice

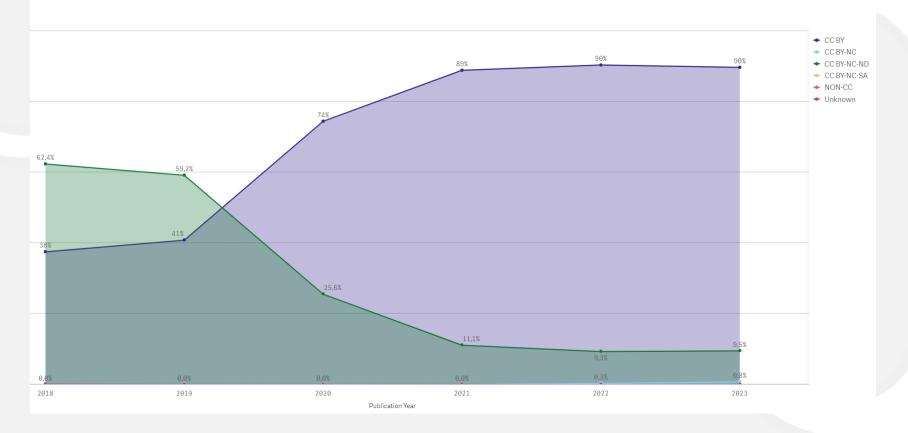
The author isn't controlling the workflow, the workflow is controlling the author. Case: Elsevier





Workflow versus Author choice

The author isn't controlling the workflow, the workflow is controlling the author. Case: Elsevier



Publishers exploiting licenses: (principle) issues

Author choice (no option: NC/ND + keeping control)

Academic autonomy (re-use is profit driven, author becomes user)

Hidden revenue model

• It's a service to 3rd parties (e.g. Pharma), not to the author

• By owning the license and defining commercial re-use (for example: MOOCs) publishers increase their influence on academia

Solutions: on system level

If there is a valid reason for an author to prefer a restrictive CC license, the publisher can offer to manage the license as an optional service, while the author remains owner of the license:

Not profit driven, authors are consulted before giving reuse permission

Can also be done by a 3rd party, consortium or the university (reversed plagiarism tool)

 Consortia and publisher / 3rd party can negotiate about the added value of such a service and the costs

If no solution on system level (1)

 Negotiate CC BY only or CC BY default (NC / ND optional including additional info in OA workflow)

 OA deals only covering articles when copyright and license is owned by authors (could result in: if author chooses NC/ND, APC not covered by deal)

 Negotiate improvement of CC BY-NC/ND license (strategy ULC with Wiley & CUP)

If no solution on system level (2)

Add topic to negotiation mandates, model licenses, contract evaluation

 Advise institutions to take (even) more effort in sharing OA articles in the repository (breaking direct link to commercial marketplaces)

 Check copyright law (is it legal to exploit an article / license without compensating the copyright owner?)

If no solution on system level (3)

 Communicate to authors about good and bad practices to influence journal and license choice

Advise authors who want to protect an object in an article (graphic, image) to publish the <u>article CC BY</u> but deposit the <u>object</u> with a <u>CC BY-NC</u> license prior to publication in a repository and <u>embed the object</u> with restrictive license in the article.

=> The article has a CC BY license, so the author remains owner of both article license & object license.

If no solution on system level: summery

Make it a strategic topic in negotiations

Rase awareness amongst authors

Take steps to decrease the volume of NC / NC-ND

Complicate the exploitation process

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Questions, discussion

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