

WILEY

ENABLING DISCOVERY | POWERING EDUCATION | SHAPING WORKFORCES



Open science – Asia-Pacific vs. the global landscape

Wiley's Pillars of Open Science



Open Access – By removing the barriers to published research, open access makes research findings available to everyone – driving forward the pace and strength of global innovation and invention.



Open Data – Sharing research data means researchers can analyse each other's findings, reuse it to inform new developments and build on it to expand the rate of discovery.



Open Practices – As research becomes more open, it follows that the practices surrounding the conducting and sharing of research should too. Supporting researchers with tools to facilitate collaboration, and recognizing and rewarding them for their work, allowing authors to focus on enhancing the quality, facilitating trust and accountability.

Comparison – Gold OA vs Green OA



Definition	The article is immediately, freely available online for all to read, download, reuse and share	The author self-archives a version of the subscription article in an online repository or website
Access	Free public access to the final published article Access is immediate and permanent	Free public access to a version of the article Embargo period (delay) may apply
Fee	An Article Publication Charge (APC) is often applied. This may be covered by an institution or funder	No fee is payable by the author
Licensing and rights	Published under a Creative Commons (CC) license Author retains copyright	Authors retain the right to use their articles for certain purposes
Options	Publish in an Open Access journal Publish in a hybrid journal that supports open access Automatic export to PubMedCentral when appropriate	Link to the published version Self-archive the article

Open Access: an overnight revolution 20+ years in the making!

Emerging policy landscape and publisher experimentation...

2000-02

PMC and BMC launch
First major OA initiatives and letters signed
First funders commit to paying APCs

2003-4

Berlin declaration signed
UK House of Commons launches inquiry into journals and recommends green OA during review of gold

2005-6

Springer creates first position of Director of OA
Wellcome and some UK research councils introduce OA mandates
Publishers launch hybrid programs

2007-8

More funders introduce OA mandates, green and gold
Springer acquires BMC and becomes world's largest OA publisher
ResearchGate launches

...OA goes mainstream; governments turn their focus to publishing...

2009-10

NIH's public access mandate made permanent by US Congress
PLOS One becomes the world's largest journal

2011-12

Wiley launches full gold open access program
SciHub launches
UK Finch report recommends Gold OA for publicly funded research

2013-14

Wiley signs JISC offset program
Major funders in China and India announce Green OA policies

2015-16

Gates Foundation launches Gold OA mandate
REF 2021 Open Access Policy comes into effect.
Wiley signs and implements first **Read and Publish deal** (VSNU)

...The pace accelerates...

2017

OA2020 targets amount of money in system.
Wiley signs transitional deal with KEMÖ (Austria)
German universities announce plan to cancel Elsevier contract

2018

Wellcome Trust and REF review of OA policies
French Consortia announce cancellation of Springer's journals
RSC announces Read & Publish deal with MIT July

2019

Wiley becomes first to agree a deal with **Projekt DEAL** and subsequently with Norway, Hungary and Sweden
University of California and Norway declare intention not to renew licence with Elsevier
More publishers sign deals: e.g. RSC with Spain and CUP with JISC (UK)

2019

Swedish funder and member of cOAlition S publish letter expressing concern about Plan S
Group project to explore potential strategies to help learned societies transition to OA and align with Plan S.
cOAlition S announced revised guidelines, delaying start to 2021

2020

Springer announce 'world's largest' transformative agreement with Projekt DEAL
Wiley signs agreements in Sweden, Finland, and with **Jisc in the UK**
UKRI launches policy review
cOAlition S announce Rights Retention Strategy
IET and **Wiley** announce partnership to flip 42 journals

2021-2022

cOAlition S Plan S comes into effect on Jan 1st 2021
Wiley announces new agreements, including **Italy, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland, Australia**, and many in the US
UKRI Announces new OA Policy from April 22

The Global Open Access Movement

The global publishing landscape is evolving and we are undeniably accelerating towards an open access world



Grounded in shared Declarations

Statements of intent voiced through the Budapest and Berlin declarations in early 2000's



Supported by policy changes

Policy makers, funders and institutions introducing open access policies and mandates. Now 1000+ policies globally listed on [RoarMap](#)



Increased Visibility

Open access is making headlines in both scientific and mainstream press. COVID-19 pandemic highlighted importance



Researcher Needs

Increasing demand for publishing that's faster, easier, and more open



- Launched in 2003
- An independent index of over 18,000 peer-reviewed, open access journals
- Covers all areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities
- OA journals from all countries and in all languages are accepted for indexing
- 3,500 based in APAC; 2,000 in Indonesia alone

Asia Pacific

Australia

- NHMRC new policy announced September 2022, aligned with Plan S Principles
- An 'Open Access Strategy for Australia' is to be developed over the next 12 months, in conjunction with Australia's Chief Scientist Dr Cathy Foley

China

- Currently green (12-month embargo) however authors will pay to publish in high impact journals.
- Ministry of Science and Technology ([MOST](#)) introduced new policy in 2020 encouraging publication in domestic journals or the highest quality international ones.
- There is a continued focus on APC levels, with NSL and CAS developing tools to illustrate 'reasonable APCs'
- China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) have established the Open Science Promotion Consortium (OSPC) to research and develop OA policy. They plan to invite related domestic and international institutions to be the members. Wiley is currently exploring ways to be involved in and have signed an MOU with CAST to explore a series of virtual meetings and surveys aimed at improving our shared understanding of the pain points for researchers in China.

India

- Two main funders have Green OA with 6 (STM) and 12 (HSS) month embargoes. Broader concerns on predatory Gold OA.

Japan

- Japan Science and Technology Agency updated its OA policy during 2022, the policy requires research to be made public within twelve months of publication, but self-archiving is currently still the preferred route.
- Bibliometrics show OA publishing in Japan is beginning to increase.



Wiley has Transformational Agreements in:

- Australia & New Zealand (CAUL & CSIRO)
- Republic of Korea (NST)
- Japan (OASIS)

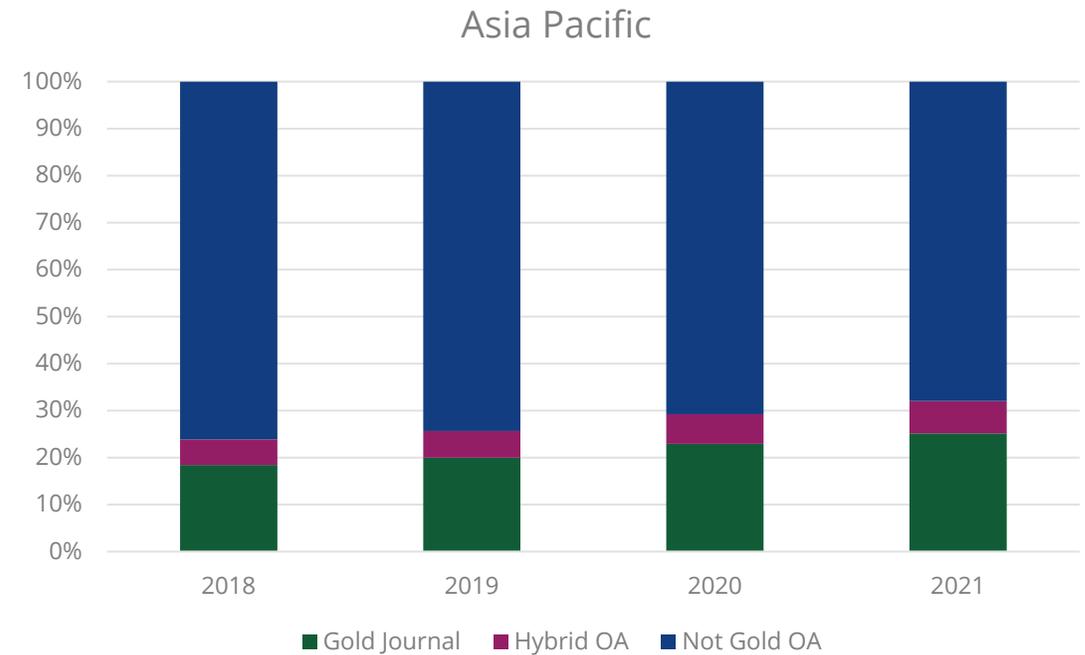
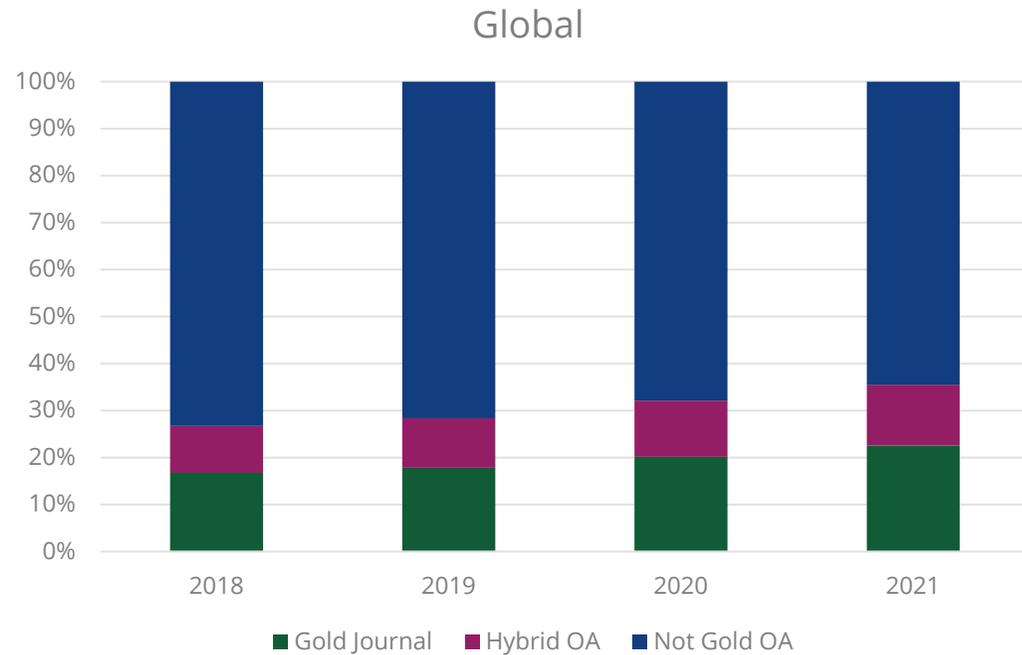
COAR Asia Report (2017)

▪ Key Findings from the Report

1. All regions involved in the survey were adopting open access model. However, a gap exists in the funding to support OA infrastructure and implementation of policies. Many regions did not have an organized effort to make the OA movement impactful in their respective regions. While governments generally approve of the OA movement, only half of the regions (8 out of 16) reported that there were funding agency or university/institutional OA policies in place.
2. Only nine regions reported the presence of a centralized support for OA policies. Importantly, countries that have a centralized support of OA often also support national repositories. They additionally provide support for membership in an open access consortium, national coordination of open access centralization, and charges for open access publication
3. Moreover, the funds directed towards OA were majorly utilized for national repositories (30%) & consortia membership in OA projects etc. (20%).
4. Additionally, only two of the regions out of sixteen reported absence of any communities, groups, or committees that support OA publishing

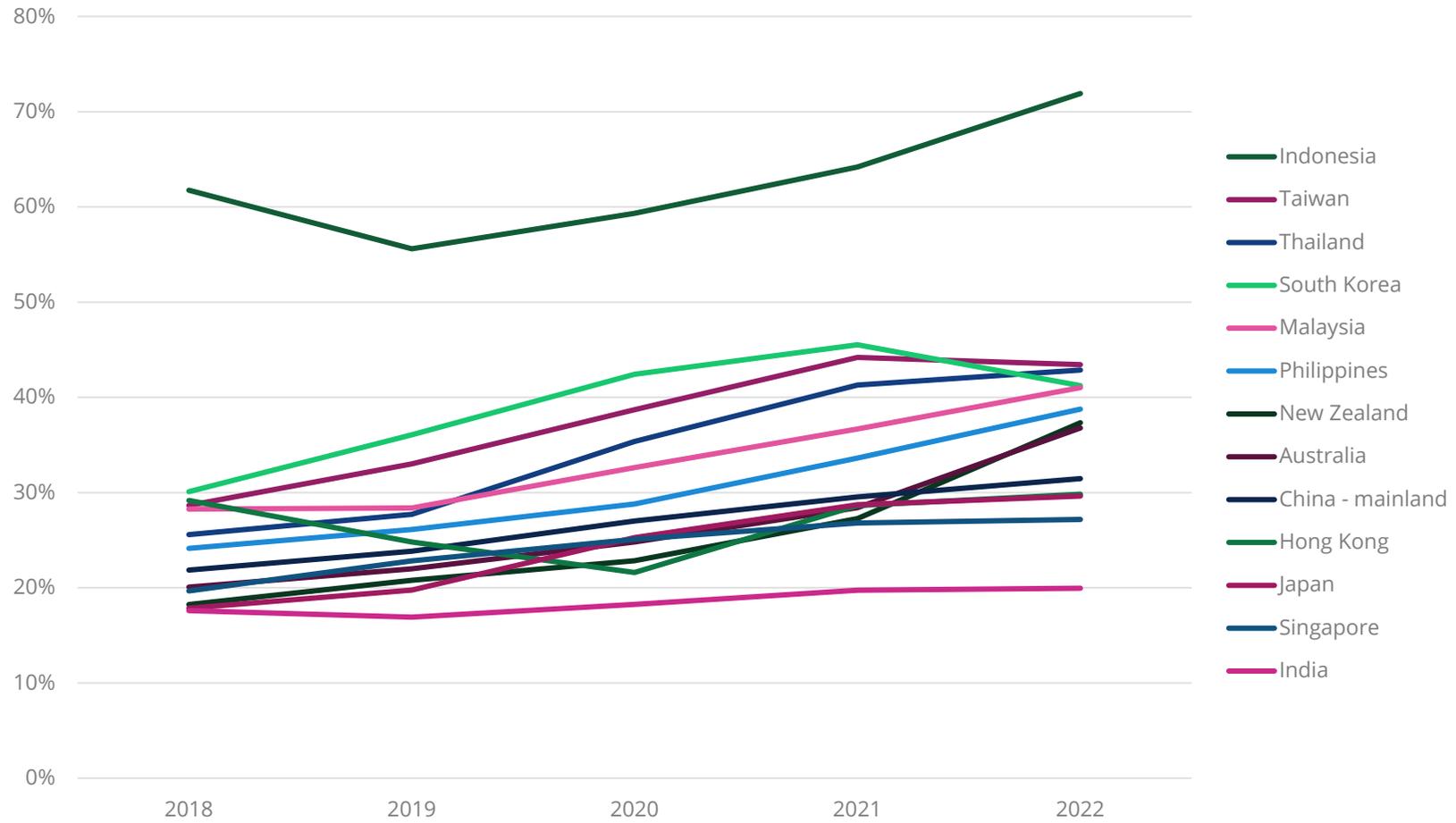
1. <https://www.enago.com/academy/asia-open-access-survey-a-report-on-publication-accessibility/>

Proportion of output published gold OA



1. Datasource: Dimensions, accessed 22 September 2022

OA in a gold or hybrid journal by country



1. Datasource: Dimensions, accessed 22 September 2022

For the Past Decade Wiley has been Leading the Transition to Open Access



Wiley launches first two gold open access titles, *Ecology and Evolution* and *Brain and Behavior*.



2011

Wiley flips first two journals to open access

2012

Wiley signs its first transformational agreement with VSNU in The Netherlands, followed quickly by KEMO in Austria

2016



Wiley becomes the first major publisher to sign an agreement with Projekt DEAL in Germany, transforming the landscape for German authors

2019



Wiley and Jisc agree a four-year deal, making 85% of UK research open access in its first year

Wiley and The Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) partner, flipping 26 IET journals to open access

2020

Wiley launches Research Exchange (ReX), a smart, simple, best-in-class, submission experience designed for an open future

2021

Wiley expands number of agreements globally, including firsts in Australia, Japan, Israel and Republic of Korea. Agreements in the US approach twenty, including deals with Big Ten Alliance and California Digital Library



2022



As of the start of 2023



500+ Open Access Journals



A total of nearly 300k Open Access Articles Published



80 Journals Flipped to Open Access



42 Transformational Agreements



Wiley acquires Hindawi, the second largest pure open access publisher, strengthening our growing position in the global research industry and particularly in the world's fastest growing research market China.

Hindawi bring a further 230+ journals to the overall portfolio, alongside open access publishing expertise.

Wiley's Commitment to Open Access

The world's knowledge is more powerful when it is shared, and that's why we're supporting the transition to open access in a number of ways



New journal launches

Each OA title added to the Wiley portfolio cements our commitment to the requirements of authors and researchers who want to be able to easily and freely access the latest research articles



Transitioning Journals to OA

Where there is evidence of support for Open Access within a particular field and it is sustainable to do so, we transition journals from a hybrid to an Open Access business model



Transformational Agreements

Allow researchers to publish their work open access at no direct cost, and enable institutions and consortia to transition their spend to open access publishing in a sustainable way, while still recognising the importance of subscriptions



Influencing Policy

Wiley's Government Affairs and Open Research teams are heavily involved at a national and international level lobbying on behalf of our journals and our partners

Transformational Agreements Overview

A type of agreement where fees migrate from subscription access (reading) to publishing. Sometimes this is full and immediate (such as our agreement in Germany with Projekt DEAL) and other times there is a capped budget of funds or articles for the migration to OA each year.



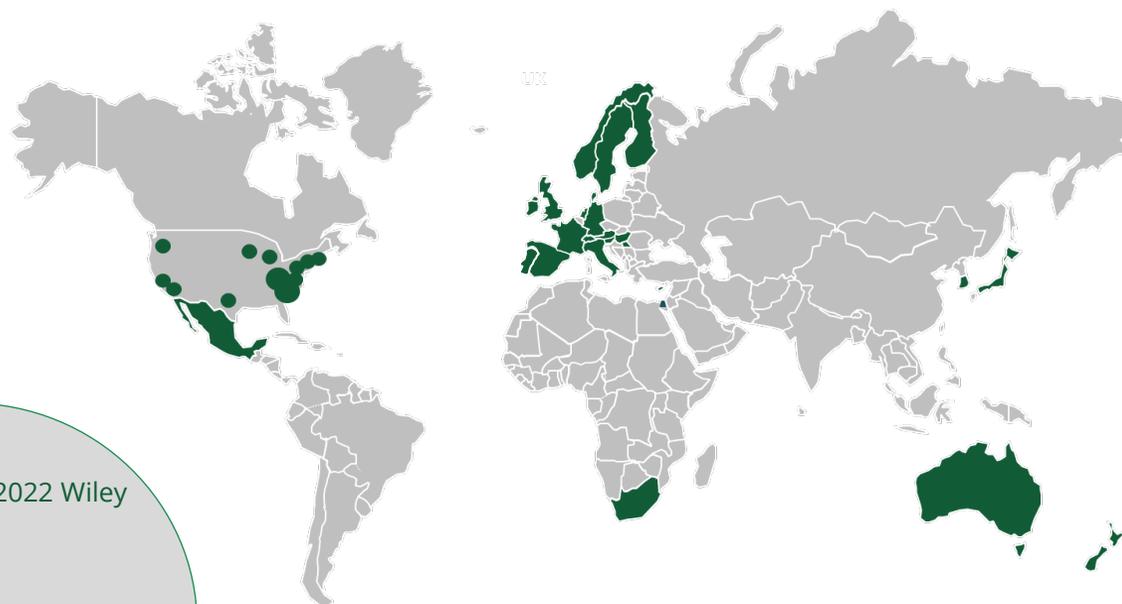
There is increasing pressure being placed on the traditional subscription model, as policy and funder mandates favour routes towards open access publication



Transformational Agreements enable the migration of funding from reading towards publishing, whilst recognising that the subscription element still remains an important part of the agreement



Wiley is fully committed to the transition to open access, and Transformational Agreements are a key component of our open access strategy



As of Summer 2022 Wiley has
43
transformational agreements covering over
58k
articles worldwide

Transformational Agreements - APAC



Country	Consortium	Approx Wiley Output	Eligible Institutions	Read Access	Hybrid OA	Gold OA	Discount on Gold APCs?
Republic of Korea	NST	150	25	✓	✓	✗	✗
Australia & NZ	CAUL	6000	52	✓	✓	✗	✗
	CSIRO	100	1	✓	✓	✓	✓
Japan	OASIS	345	4	✓	✓	✗	✗

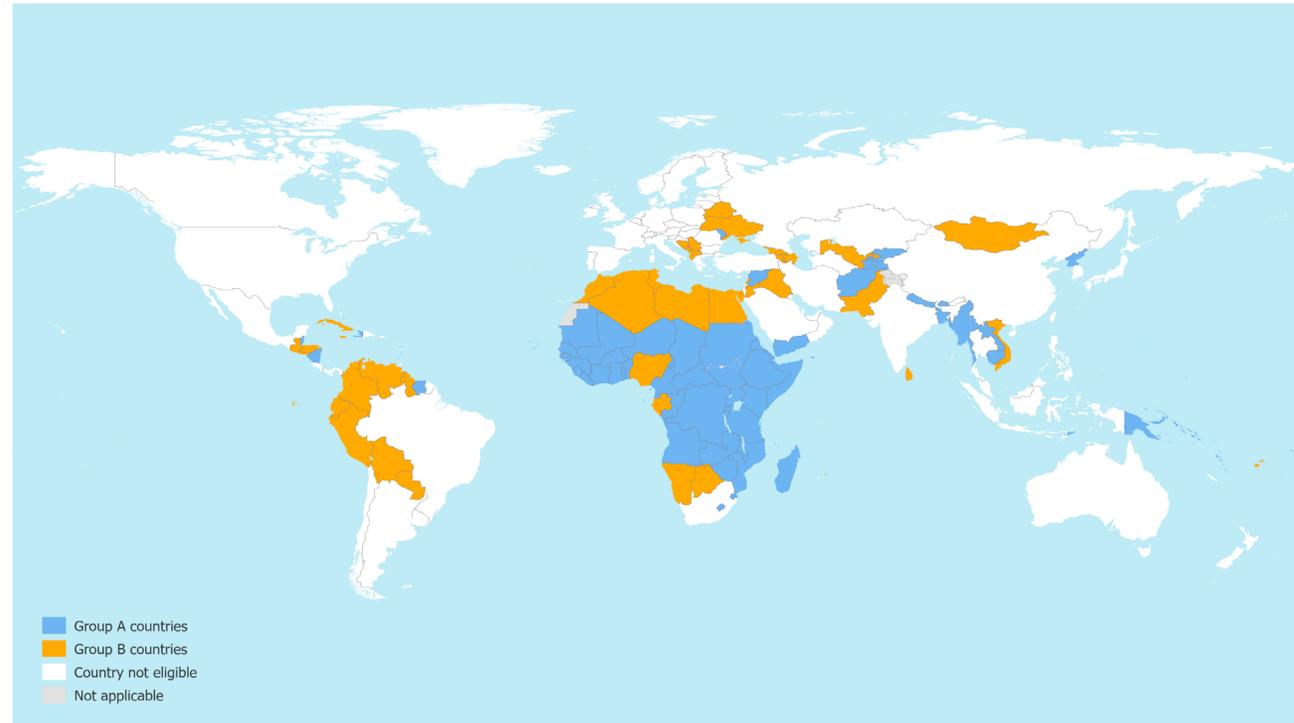
Research4Life Eligibility

Wiley offers waivers and discounts to authors from low income countries in line with Research4Life eligibility criteria

You can find out more on the Wiley Author Services site [here](#)

Further information on the Research4Life initiative can be found [here](#)

Countries, areas and territories eligible for Research4life



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Source: R4L Website

The OA Advantage

There are clear advantages when you choose to publish open access with Wiley

You can be confident that your work has the best chance to be read, cited and shared. Here's the data to prove it.



3.2x Downloads

On average, open access articles were downloaded more than three times as much as subscription articles



1.5x Citations

Open access articles were cited 50 per cent more compared to subscription articles



2.7x Altmetric Score

Open access articles received nearly three times as much Altmetric attention as subscription articles



Researchers on Open Access

What do publishing researchers think about open access
and how they share their work with the world?

We conducted an Open Research Survey which had 2,000+ respondents, and this is what we learned

2022 Open Research Survey

Open Access

Researcher motivations for publishing their work open access

Over **77%** of researchers felt that publishing open access increases the impact of their work.*



Researcher reasons for not publishing their work open access

In 2019 our survey reported that 75% of respondents did not publish open access due to lack of funding. Our 2021 survey reports that number has **decreased to 53%**.

* Our data supports this - read our [white paper](#) on the advantage of publishing open access

Article sharing

Do researchers share their research before submitting to a journal?

The top reasons for uploading to a preprint server:

- 1 Faster dissemination of research (**45%**)
- 2 To get feedback on their work (**34%**)

30% of authors have uploaded their research to a preprint server - up from **20%** in 2019.

Where are researchers sharing their article after publication?

 **84%** of authors have shared their work after publication.

Authors are most likely to share their article in a public repository after publication, with many also depositing their work in institutional repositories.

Other Open Practices

Is data sharing becoming normal practice?

65%  of respondents indicate there has NOT been an instance where they have not elected to share their data.

What requirements are funders and institutions putting on researchers about publishing open access?



Both funders and institutions most commonly require that the accepted version of an article is placed in a public repository - although many respondents were unsure about their funder and institutional requirements. Authors should also check the journal policy for their article sharing policy.

What do researchers think about peer review?

 **78%** of respondents prefer double-blind peer review.
 In the social sciences and humanities **86%** of researchers prefer double-blind peer review.

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Q&A



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