Documentation[1]

First Conference Workshop of the Association of European University Presses (AEUP): Going digital in Europe – joining forces in scholarly publishing

Stockholm/Sweden, May 16-17, 2017

– with 40 participants from 10 European countries –

Welcoming address

Vice Chancellor of Stockholm University, Astrid Söderbergh Widding

Open Access and Open Science issues are of high importance for Stockholm University and need to be promoted. Stockholm University aims to support further collaborations and initiatives between European presses to enforce dialog across boundaries.

We live in dynamic times for libraries and publishing activities where university presses play an important role. Astrid Söderbergh Widding sees necessities for change and developments in many different ways and on different levels regarding open access and open science.

AEUP President / Board: AEUP: past – present – future

AEUP has currently 33 members from 16 countries: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, The Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The purpose of this Association is to develop and support relations between university presses in E – Europe. It will do this through cooperation and mutuality.

AEUP's objective and mission is to improve members' abilities in communication, to improve their visibility, to improve their market presence and to protect and promote the distribution of knowledge and the benefits of university presses in the current economic conditions.

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[1] This is the revised version of a live documentation produced by conference participants (tool: etherpad).

Despite a great variety in set up, background and size of the presses there is a large number of common issues and concerns that we share.

It is clear that the AEUP can play an important role for university press publishing by providing a platform where we can share information and together look for opportunities to strengthen the position for the European UPs.

The idea of AEUP is not to be a commercial partner but to facilitate the cooperation for members.

Therefore AEUP itself has no commercial interest. Our tasks are to collect information of potential business partners and to communicate their offers to members.

AEUP has a joint catalogue as a core offer to all members. It's an open searchable database with metadata of titles of both print and e-books. It's not a sales platform.

The focus for this conference workshop is to meet, and get to know each other. Let us discuss important topics and start networking. What comes next? It is up to us!

Presentation of conference host

Stockholm University Press and Stockholm University Library on publication services

The library has several initiatives:

- elaborate library investment in different publication lines, such as an open access press (Stockholm University Press - high quality assurance of peer review process from press managers, editorial boards and publishing committee),

- dissertation publishing support,

- repository,

- support open data and

- open access licences.

The Library also has a lawyer specialized in copyright who can help with copyright issues.

Stockholm University Press was founded in 2013, on a decision from the Vice-Chancellor of Stockholm University. The library was assigned the task to start a new press, based on the principles of openness to an affordable price, and to provide as structure for quality assessment with international standards. Stockholm University Press has published 11 books and 6 journals within various disciplines.

The library is helping the doctoral students with publishing their doctoral thesis. On average Stockholm University publishes about 120 doctoral thesis per semester.

The library also wants to provide Publishing support for all kinds of publishing at the university, including the grey area type of literature, like reports, conference proceedings and festschrifts.

Lessons learned: Have patience - it takes time to create good examples and measure impact and to switch the focus from impact factors to impactful reading and using. Build confidence in good services related to the real life of researchers.

Keynote 1

Jonas Holm (Stockholm University)
On European Commission Copyright

Who owns the research data? Open Access to research data is in direct conflict with Data protection regulation.

Copyright and other intellectual property law is protecting works that reaches a certain originality, i.e. thesis, dissertations, research reports, articles. Copyright does not protect ideas per se, only ideas in fixated form. Patentable research is protected by Patent law and Open Code and Open Source is protected by data copyright law

Open learning resources has copyright protection and in Sweden there is a copyright exception for teaching. Copyright main rule: Copyright in a work is acquired by the person that creates the work, but if a work is created within the employment, the employer acquires copyright. There is a special case law in higher education: The researcher acquires the copyright.

The EU General Data Protection Regulation Direct will have effect in all member states from May 25 2018. Organisations will have to do a personal data due diligence inventory and identify high risk projects. New individual consents for data processing might have to be acquired.

On AEUP presses' topics I

Presses' presentation

Short slide-presentations about:

– basic information on your press (size, program, affiliation)

– unique feature(s)

– main challenges of the press

– interest in and benefits from AEUP

Following presses made a presentation, which can be seen and downloaded at **Zenodo**[2]:

1. Margo Bargheer, Universitätsverlag Göttingen
2. Regine Tobias, KIT Scientific Publishing
3. Martina Tlachova, Masaryk University Press
4. Karen Grigoryan, Yerevan State University Publishing House
5. Kati Maki, Tampere University Press
6. Ivo Volt, University of Tartu Press
7. Veerle De Laet, Leuven University Press
8. Dagmar Schobert, Technische Universität Berlin, University Press
9. Isabella Meinecke, Hamburg University Press
10. Jonathan Robson, Södertörn University

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[2] Check https://www.zenodo.org/communities/aeup/.

11. Jan-Peter Wissink, Amsterdam University Press

Working groups

– Participants were devided into three working groups discussing the following themes:

– *Let's talk about quality*: quality assurance, reviewing processes, branding and reputation.

– *From print to digitality*: positioning a scholarly press in the wake of the Internet and Open Access.

– *On business and sustainability*: positioning the press in the research cycle.

Keynote 2

Charles Watkinson (University of Michigan Library / University of Michigan Press)
Institutional publishing as a phenomenon

Threefold model of the University of Michigan, including a traditional press (University of Michigan Press), Publishing Services as well as repository for publications and data.

Why do libraries become publishers? Libraries can provide alternatives to commercial publishing, meet previously unmet publishing needs, e.g., for disseminating gray literature and library staff can educate the next generation of scholars / authors in scholarly communication and information literacy.

Monograph Publishing in the Digital Age: https://mellon.org/resources/shared-experiences-blog/monograph-publishing-digital-age/

Fully interactive and searchable online with primary sources and other works.

Digital changes everything, but it is slow to happen in publishing. Impacts on platforms, workflows, contracts (modelpublishingcontract.org). The Michigan Publishing Commitments state that we are partners with the authors, and the agreement is of most importance as it states an intellectual properly relationship.

Mapping the free ebook supply chain. Here we have the Platform fulcrum: publishes books with supplementary media. Good example for integrating media in the published media: fulcrum.org. Traditional supply chain vendors should see the coming opportunity of digital books that don´t have the book format. There are new ways of discovery of content. Good discovery: integration ebooks in JSTOR: high usage of open access books (more than OAPEN, DOAB etc.).

In US and EU existe very often parallel actions in institutional publishing. We should share our experiences and find common solutions. The cost of publishing is the same for UPs as for commercial publishers. University Presses are not about money, it's about impact.

Keynote 3

Beate Eellend (National Open Access coordinator Sweden National Library of Sweden)
On open access publishing in Sweden

In Sweden there is a high political support for Open Access, which is also driven by the EU. The National Library of Sweden shall coordinate the implementation of principles for open access in consultation with the Swedish Research Council.

OpenAccess.se is promoting and supporting open access in Sweden since 2006. Identifying opportunities for and obstacles to a transition to open access in regards to scientific publications, artistic works & research data.

University based Open Access books and monographs in Sweden are Lund University Press, Stockholm University Press and Kriterium portal. A number of other university presses mainly publishing scholarly theses.

In the near future many open access policies will be extended to monographs and university and library leaders need to begin thinking about their budgetary configurations.

Openness will be default and fully transition realised within 10 years.

Keynote 4

Pierre Mounier (OpenEdition)
Open Science infrastructure efforts for the Social Sciences and Humanities in Europe: OPERAS and HIRMEOS

Pierre informs about OpenEdition (www.openedition.org): platforms for books, blogs, journals, and events. Platforms open to all European countries, but also North and South America.

Operas: Initiative to build progressively an open research infrastructure for HSS, based on a federated net of infrastructures. 21 partners, 10+ European partners 2 Horizon 2020 project, 90+, Small each but huge together. At the moment: the project is in the design phase called OPERAS-D. Making a landscape study.

Principle of subsidiarity in the federated system. Some services remain at the local level (best practices, business models), but other tasks are shared on another level (standards, R&D, editorial innovation) Goal to integrate into the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC).

HIRMEOS OPEN SCIENCE: The project addresses the particularities of academic monographs as a

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specific support for scientific communication in the Social Sciences and the Humanities and tackles the main obstacles of the full integration of monographs into the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC).

Basic services include identification services such as authors' identification, documents' identification, named entities identification. Certification service will guarantee that monographs

selected inside the platforms are compliant with common open science criteria: description of peer-reviewing process and licence information.

Advanced services include open annotation which will add open peer review and open commentary to the documents and link to them. Usage metrics services on the documents and additional data such as downloads and social media impact.

Discussion on future trends of publishing: Participants and keynote speakers

– Are commercial publishers more professional than research institutions starting publishing? It depends on their mission.

– AEUP shouldn't underestimate our existing weight.

– JSTOR is cherrypicking on the European market. It is not the strategy to rely on a supplier working account to American market aspects, but to act according to European scientific agenda.

– Concerning cooperation with OPERAS/HIRMEOS: Discussion about AEUP members as representative members in every working group or members become individually members in OPERAS. AEUP and its members have some different interests: What would be the best and most efficient way to receive a win-win-situation in the long run?

On AEUP presses' topics II

Are we doing the right thing? Discussion on customer and stakeholder relationships

– Marketing for AEUP and expanding AEUP membership: finding contact persons in EU countries that function as multiplicators for membership

– Catalog: enhancing it more (altmetrics etc.), licences for metadata

– Facilitator for professionalisation in visibility and access to systematic funding (national, EC, ERC, etc.):

  o e.g. AEUP-contribution to joint seal of approval for content comparable to KRITERIUM.se to negotiate better conditions for integration into JSTOR, Project MUSE, OAPEN, DOAB, OASPA).

- e.g. AEUP-contribution to joint seal of approval for service (f.e. being eligible for Norwegian or UK evaluation schemes)
- Knowledge transfer between members and help desk: e.g. informations about print on demand services, indexing services for electronic dissemination (f ex. JSTOR)
- Who are we? Work on profile as a base for further work on political level (recommendations):

  - Positioning of AEUP in EU and open access discussion (job of the board to make a plan for this), cooperation with OPERAS and HIRMEOS.

Summing up, feedback

Things to take home and tasks for the future for AEUP UPs

- more concrete common activities (eg AEUP series)

- In which platform should one participate as a member?

- AEUP members underestimate their weight: we have to talk about our job.

- We have a lot of different members in AEUP (high qualified UPs and more campus-orientated UPs)

- Quality: what is quality? Opening black box (scientific, editing, service)

- Check of underlying Infrastructure of UP: is it connected enough?

- We have a very good atmosphere between AEUP members: no competition, good working climate

- AEUP should produce concrete results (not stick in political slogans)

- Share best practices (how to peer review, copyright issues, visibility in digital platforms): suggestion: joint journal of AEUP, joint series of AEUP to learn the best practices.

- AEUP could get more market presence via catalog enrichment (catalog at the moment is only a container, should be more → pdf Flyer to communicate, perhaps show the most important titles).

- Lobbying for AEUP, speak with one voice: spokesman in EU (commission, parliament) or lobbying through organizations (LIBER) -->Mr. Widmark will do it. Cooperation in the liber board. LIBER-AEUP cooperation.

- Lobbying for monographs

- Anyone of us can cooperate and give input to conferences

- Exchange between UPS/visibility: Perhaps Frankfurt book fair is not enough -->maybe OPERAS better

- Write an article together

- Landscape study of UPs.

- Clearer shape, how to organize?

- Seal of approval, branding AEUP

– networking, best practices:

- o annual workshop/conference -->organizational effort: need of more help
- o lobbying, political work -->board structure, professionalization of AEUP: membership fees, personal staff for AEUP
- o Network: webinars: plan for a scheduled event (technics, Adobe Connect)
- o Working groups of different topics

Recommendations of the conference

- European UPs are there to make European diversity (languages, cultures, specific disciplines) in its scholarly communication visible.

- European UPs bring benefits and services to their host institution.

- Access to scientific communication needs to be as free as possible to let society benefit from research, Open Access and Open Science are the right means to reach these objectives.

- The publishing programme is built on discipline-specific standards, quality assurance and selectivity.

- The business models of the European UPs follow their mission.

- To face pending challenges for society, we need to unlock the full potential of scientific communication in Humanities and qualitative Social Sciences. Funding models and beneficial infrastructures (including governance structures) for open access monographs are a prerequisite.

- AEUP and its members are essential partners in shaping the framework for the aforementioned goals in Europe.

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