

A Brief Introduction to Green Open Access and Rights Retention



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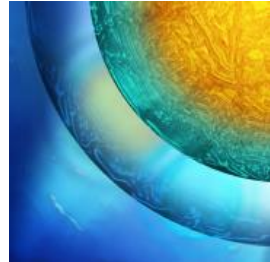


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Durham University Repository
Officer

Outline

- Introduction
- Definitions: Green Open Access & Institutional Repositories
- A brief history of Green Open Access
- Green Open Access & Rights Retention
- Key Challenges & Opportunities



Green OA at Durham University

The screenshot shows the Durham Research Online (DRO) homepage. At the top is a dark navigation bar with the Worktribe logo and links for Home, Research Outputs, People, Faculties and Departments, and Research Areas. Below this is a purple header section containing the Durham University logo, the text 'Durham Research Online', a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'All' and the placeholder text 'What are you looking for today?', and a link to 'Advanced Search'. The main content area is white and features three statistics: 'OUTPUTS 78776', 'PEOPLE 7984', and 'FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS 73'. At the bottom of this section is a welcome message: 'Welcome to Durham Research Online (DRO)'.

OUTPUTS	PEOPLE	FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS
78776	7984	73

Welcome to Durham Research Online (DRO)

- [Durham Research Online \(DRO\)](#)
- Pilot Open Access Repository 2006-7 - formally launched in 2008
- 2023, migrated to Worktribe
- 34,000 publications provide access to full text held in the repository
- 2023 implemented a RRS policy
- Separate Data and theses repositories

Defining Green Open Access

- Location: repository or publisher platform
- Version: AAM or VoR
- Costs: financial and otherwise

Gold via a Repository: when is Gold not Gold?

Why is there still a need to share such work in an institutional repository?

- Digital preservation
- Research visibility
- Reporting purposes

Defining an Institutional Repository

An online archive of research
associated with a given institution

Access not impeded by any
institutional access or location

Differing from subject-specific
repositories and preprint servers

Working with harvesters, aggregators,
and reporting tools
([Google Scholar](#), [CORE](#), [IRUS](#))

Platform	Country —	Reporting_Period_Total ▲	Jun-2024	Jul-2024
Durham Research Online	United States	186	0	186
Durham Research Online	United Kingdom	98	3	95
Durham Research Online	Turkey	61	0	61
Durham Research Online	Canada	41	0	41
Durham Research Online	Germany	41	0	41
Durham Research Online	Spain	36	0	36
Durham Research Online	Australia	21	1	20
Durham Research Online	Brazil	16	0	16
Durham Research Online	India	16	0	16
Durham Research Online	Italy	14	1	13
Durham Research Online	France	12	0	12
Durham Research Online	Netherlands	8	0	8
Durham Research Online	Chile	7	1	6
Durham Research Online	Colombia	7	0	7
Durham Research Online	Greece	7	0	7
Durham Research Online	Poland	7	0	7
Durham Research Online	Vietnam	7	0	7
Durham Research Online	Belgium	6	0	6
Durham Research Online	Finland	6	0	6
Durham Research Online	Norway	6	0	6
Durham Research Online	Switzerland	6	0	6
Durham Research Online	Indonesia	5	0	5
Durham Research Online	Bolivia	4	0	4
Durham Research Online	Philippines	4	0	4



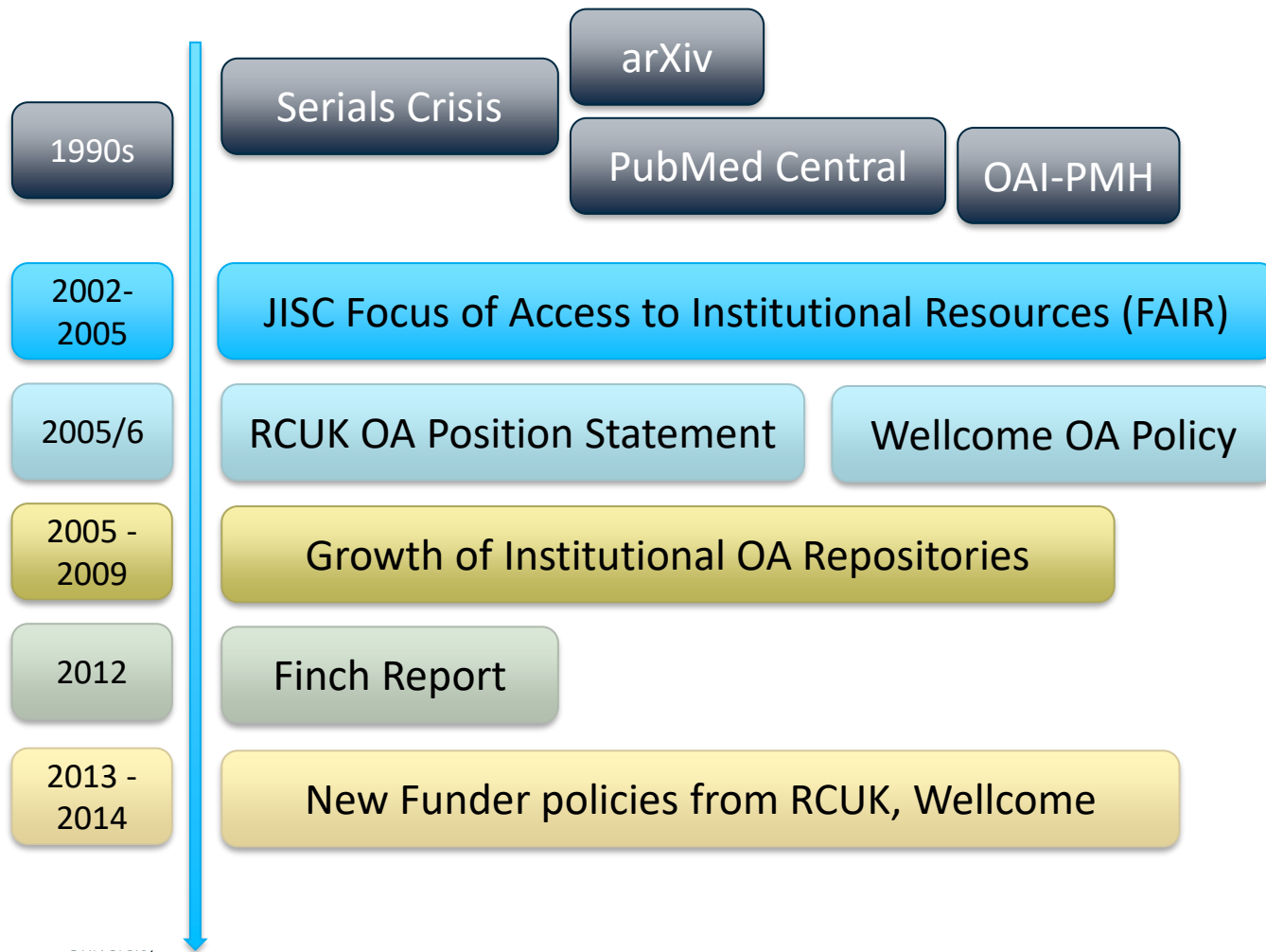
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A brief history of Green Open Access

Why was green open access
seen as important?

How has provision of green
open access developed?

What role do institutional open
access repositories provide?

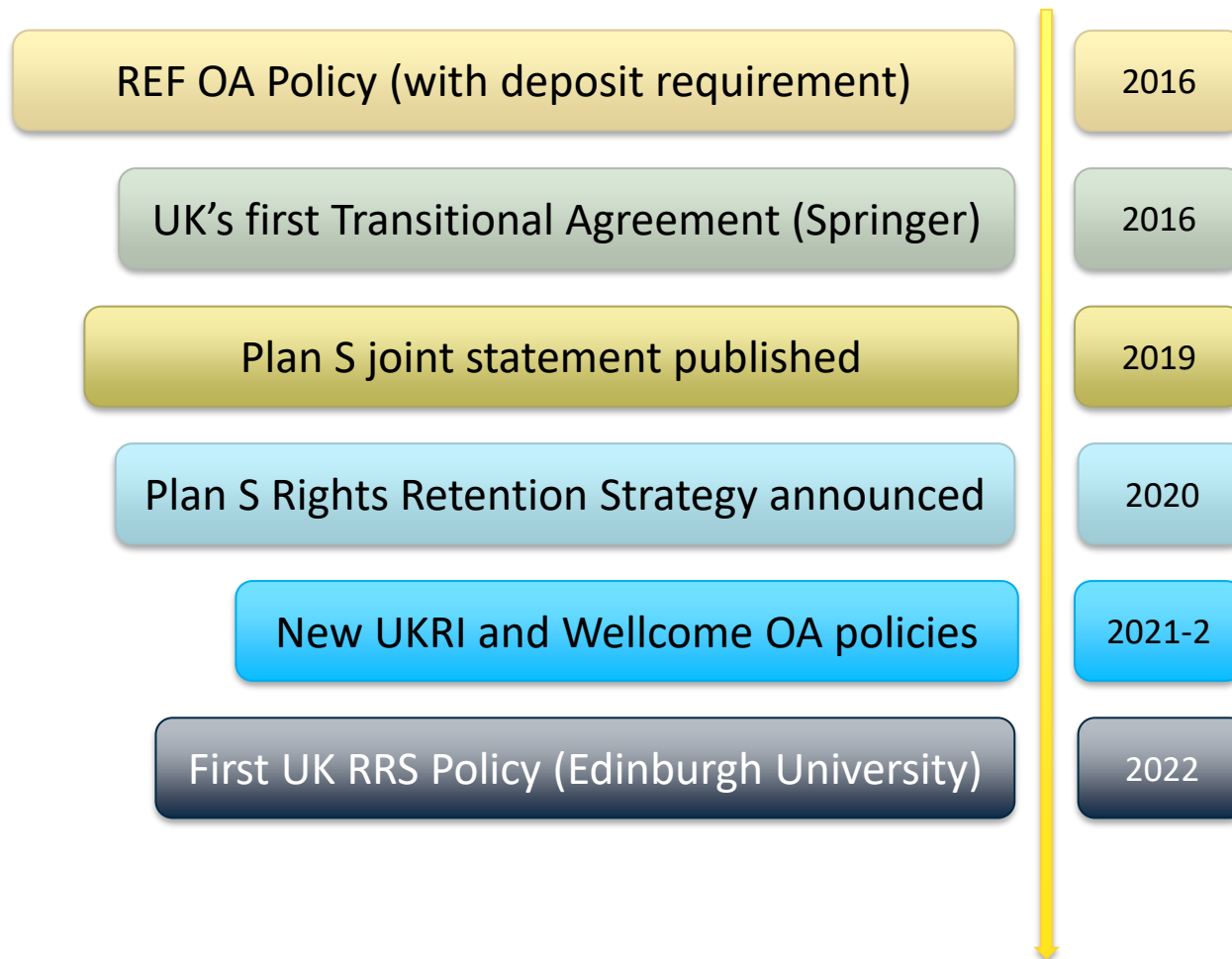


Timeline (UK Focus)



LINKS

[JISC FAIR](#) Report



Timeline (UK Focus)



LINKS

Plan S: Rights Retention
Strategy

Summary

Why was green open access seen as important?

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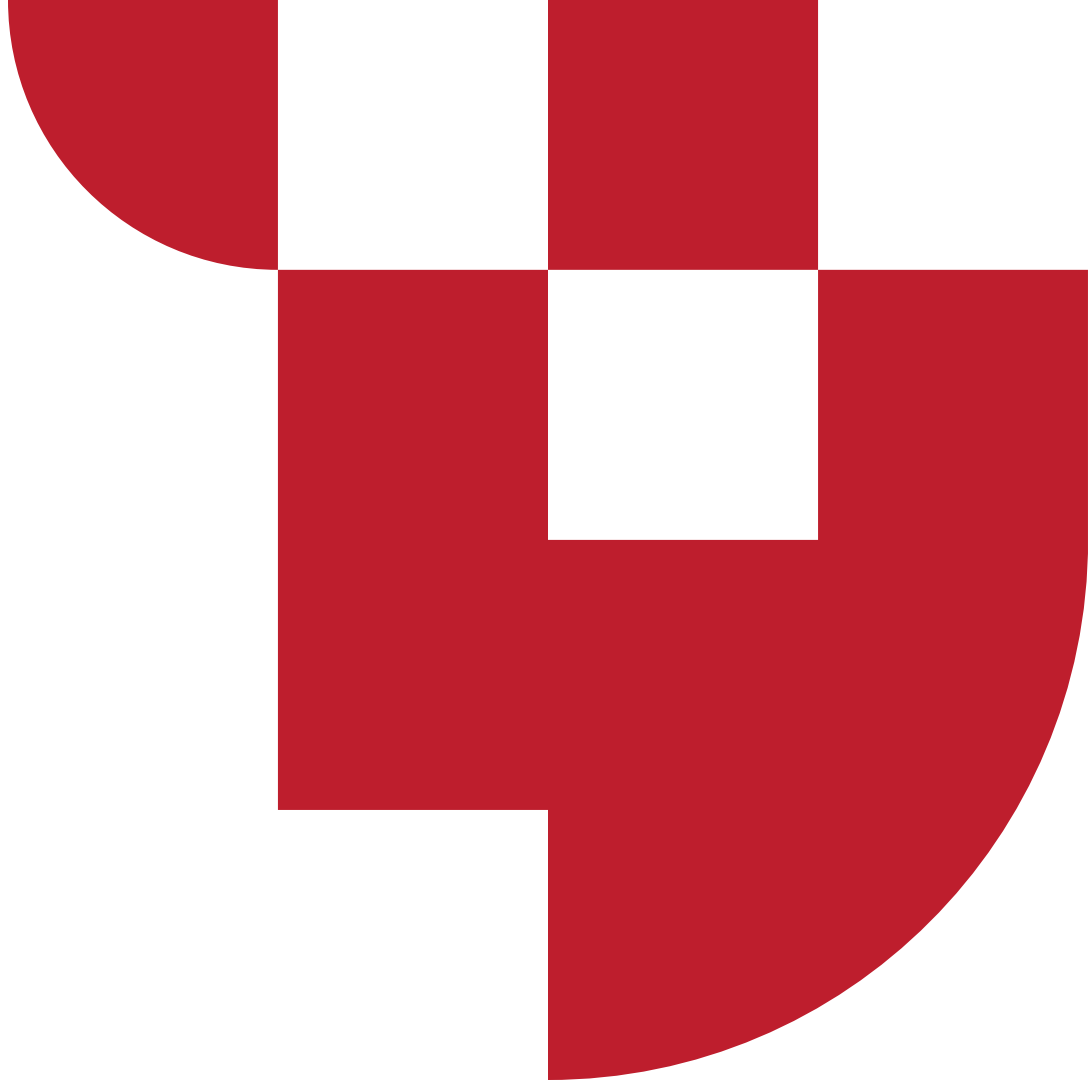
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Green Open Access and Rights Retention

What is Rights Retention?

What are Secondary Publishing
Rights?

How does an Institutional Rights
Retention policy work?

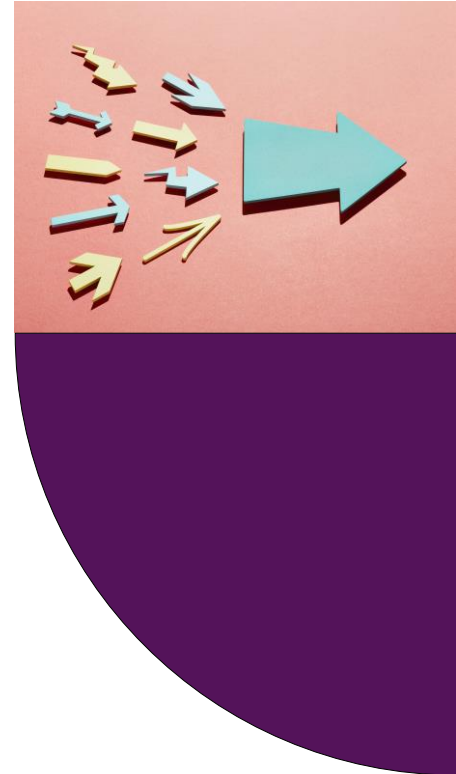


What is 'Rights Retention'?

An approach to ensuring that **authors, or institutions,** assert or **retain sufficient rights in their own work** to allow them to share their **Author Accepted Manuscript** from an open access repository, **on their terms** and immediately upon publication (or earlier).

It does not:

- remove the choice of journal from an author
- prevent an author transferring copyright (or granting a licence to publish) to a publisher following acceptance
- allow an author to freely share the final published version



Background

United States:

2008: Harvard Faculty of Arts & Sciences Licence
“faculty grant Harvard non-exclusive rights to their future scholarly articles”

United Kingdom:

2015-: work to implement a UK Scholarly Licence model

2022: Edinburgh launch first UK RRS policy

2022-24: followed by Cambridge, Sheffield Hallam, St Andrews, Glasgow, N8 Universities, Oxford, UCL and more...

Europe: Secondary Publishing Rights

Germany (2013); Italy (2013); Austria (2015); France (2016);
Netherlands (2018); Belgium (2018); Spain (2022);

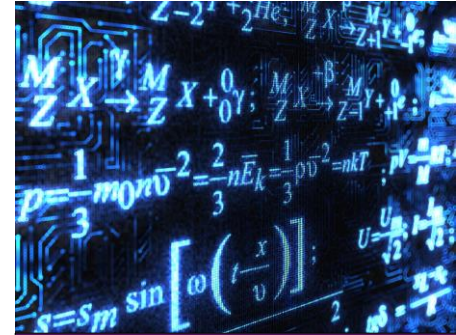


How does a Rights Retention Approach work?

(1) Author initiated:

- Author includes a statement in their submitted manuscript.
- Statement usually notifies publisher that they (as copyright holder) have assigned an open licence to any accepted manuscript (AAM) version resulting from the submission
- Author shares that licenced AAM from a repository





Example: Durham University Research Publications Policy

- **Announced alongside N8 Research Partnership January 2023**
- **Launched April 2023**
Applies to all research articles submitted after that date
100+ publishers contacted with prior notice
- **Provides a fallback option for all Durham authors to provide immediate open access.**



Example: Durham University Research Publications Policy

- Since October 2023...
- 311 publications made (or scheduled to be made) open access under our rights retention policy.
- About 7.5% of publications added to our CRIS – or 11% of those made open access.





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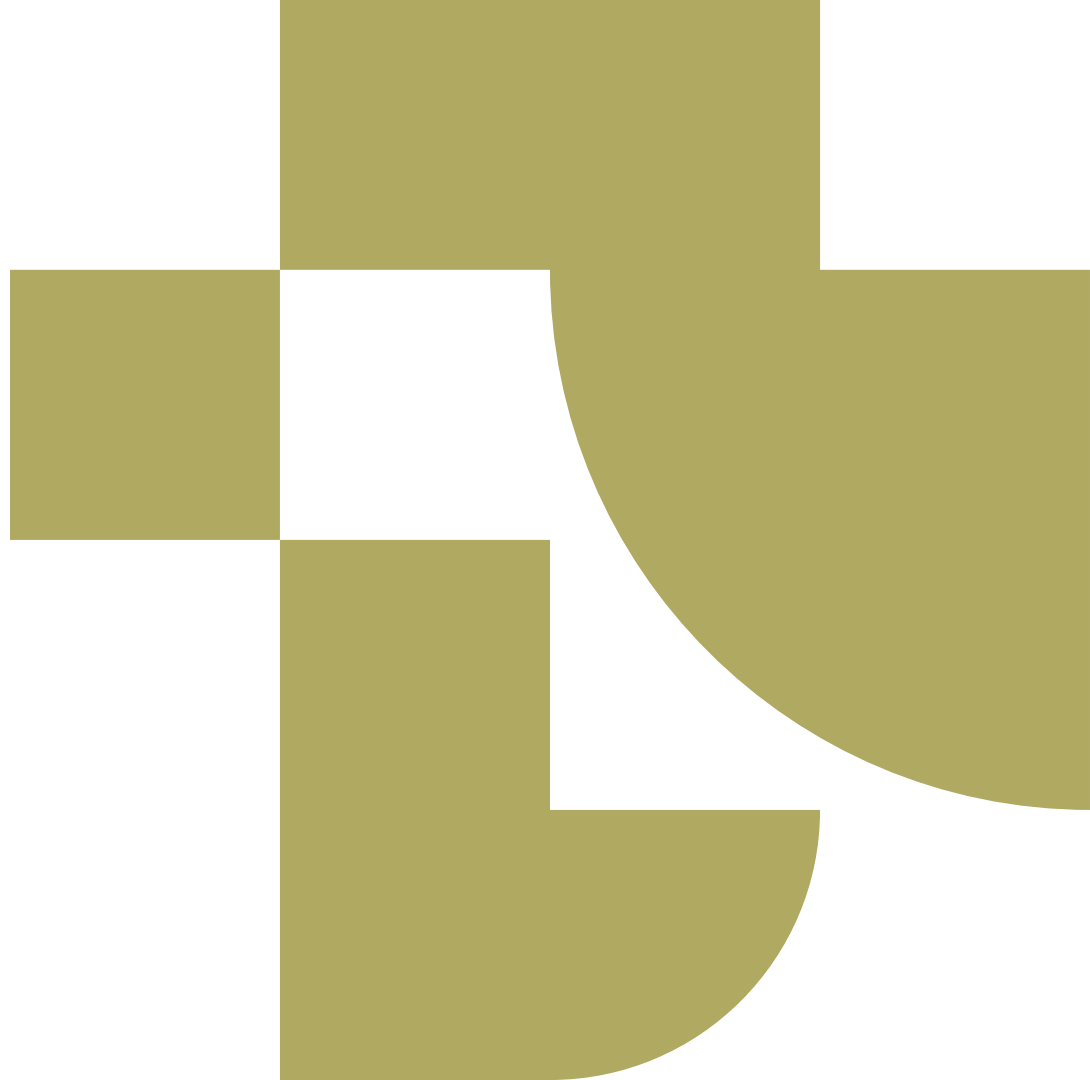
Challenges around Rights Retention

How have authors responded to the policy?

How can we most effectively do advocacy work around it?

What pushback has there been from publishers?

How will it work with different types of publication?



Opportunities around Rights Retention

Authors maintaining rights to their own work

Advocacy as an opportunity as well as a challenge

A viable alternative to Transitional Agreements?

Research discoverability and accessibility
(e.g. [Unpaywall](#))

Alignment with other library services

Recap

Green Open Access:

An author publishes as normal. The published version may sit behind a paywall. But the author provides open access (usually to an accepted manuscript version) from an open access repository. There may be a delay (publisher embargo) on access to this version where an author has not retained sufficient rights to determine access permissions themselves.

Rights Retention:

An approach whereby an author makes all choices on where to publish as they normally would, but they or their institution takes steps to ensure sufficient rights are retained to allow the author to share their accepted manuscript, under an open licence, immediately upon publication.

Links

[Durham University RRS Policy & Guide](#)

[Plan S: Rights Retention Strategy](#)

[JISC FAIR Project outcomes \(2005\)](#)

[RCUK Open Access Position Statement \(2005\)](#)

[JISC RRS Task & Finish Group](#)

[Tsakonis, G; Zoutsou, K; Perivolari, M \(2023\)
"Secondary Publishing Rights in Europe: status,
challenges & opportunities"](#)



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Questions?



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