



Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Rights Retention Strategy

EIFL | 1 June 2022

Johan Rooryck | cOAlition S

Sally Rumsey | Jisc





Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Part 1

cOAlition S and Plan S





cOAlition S

27 organizations worldwide

National funders

- Austria: FWF
- Luxembourg: FNR
- Quebec: QRF
- Finland: AKA
- Netherlands: NWO
- Slovenia: ARRS
- France: ANR
- Norway: RCN
- Sweden: FORMAS, FORTE, VINNOVA
- Ireland: SFI
- Poland: NCN
- **Switzerland: SNSF**
- Italy: INFN
- Portugal: FCT
- UK: UKRI

European Commission (Horizon Europe)

Charitable foundations

- The Wellcome Trust
- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI)
- Aligning Science Across Parkinson's (ASAP)
- Templeton World Charity Foundation (TWCF)

Global dimension

- World Health Organisation + TDR
- Jordan: HCST
- Zambia : NSTC
- South Africa : SAMRC

€35bn/year in research funds, 150k articles/year

Plan S

- Plan S itself is not a policy
- Plan S is a set of 10 principles + guidance on implementation
- cOAlition S Funders have agreed to implement the 10 principles of Plan S in a coordinated way and align their policies with the principles
- <https://www.coalition-s.org/addendum-to-the-coalition-s-guidance-on-the-implementation-of-plan-s/principles-and-implementation/>



The screenshot shows the Plan S website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Plan S logo and links for 'Principles & Implementation', 'cOAlition S', 'News', 'Resources', 'FAQ', 'Blog', and 'Contact'. Below the navigation bar, the main heading is 'Principles and Implementation'. Underneath, there is a sub-heading 'Part I: The Plan S Principles'. The main content area contains 10 numbered principles, each with a brief description. The principles are arranged in two columns. The first column contains principles 01 through 05, and the second column contains principles 06 through 10. Each principle is numbered and followed by a short paragraph of text. At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled 'Part II: Guidance on the Implementation of Plan S' with a sub-heading '1. Aim and Scope'.

Plan S
Principles & Implementation

Principles and Implementation

Part I: The Plan S Principles

"With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in **Open Access Journals**, on **Open Access Platforms**, or made immediately available through **Open Access Repositories** without embargo."

01 Authors or their institutions retain copyright to their publications. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY), in order to fulfil the requirements defined by the [FAIR Declaration](#).

02 The Funders will develop robust criteria and requirements for the services that high-quality Open Access journals, Open Access platforms, and Open Access repositories must provide.

03 In cases where high-quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them where appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary.

04 Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or research institutions; not by individual researchers. It is acknowledged that all researchers should be able to publish their work Open Access.

05 The Funders support the diversity of business models for Open Access journals and platforms; when Open Access publication fees are applied, they must be commensurate with the publication services delivered, and the structure of such [fees must be transparent](#) to inform the market and funders' potential redistribution and capping of payments of fees.

06 The Funders encourage governments, universities, research organizations, libraries, academics, and learned societies to align their strategies, policies, and practices, notably to ensure transparency.

07 The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for [preprints](#) and book chapters will be longer and require a separate and due process.

08 The Funders do not support the hybrid model of publishing, reserve, as a transitional pathway towards full Open Access within a clearly defined timeframe, and only as part of [preprint services](#); Funders may contribute to financially supporting such arrangements.

09 The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliant beneficiaries/grantees.

10 The Funders commit that when assessing research outputs during funding decisions they will value the research merit of the work and not consider the publication channel, its impact factor or other journal metrics or the publisher.

Part II: Guidance on the Implementation of Plan S

1. Aim and Scope

Plan S aims for full and immediate Open Access to [open access](#) scholarly publications from research funded by public and private grants. cOAlition S, the coalition of research funders that have committed to implementing Plan S, aims to accelerate the transition to a scholarly publishing system that is characterized by immediate, free online access to, and largely unrestricted use and reuse. Full Open Access of scholarly publications.

cOAlition S is committed to fulfil the specific target set out in [Plan S](#): publications resulting from research funded by [cOAlition S members](#) or under calls published as of 1 January 2021 or earlier at individual member's choice, must be published in Open Access venues: journals or

Plan S: strong principle

- Plan S: ““With effect from 2021*, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo.”
- All peer-reviewed papers must be immediate Open Access with a CC-BY license



Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Part 2

Copyright and licensing



Plan S: three routes to compliance

Route 1

Full Open Access venues

- Authors publish in Open Access journal or platform indexed by *Directory of Open Access Journals* (DOAJ)
- cOAlition S funders financially support publication fees for author

Route 2

Subscription journals

- Authors publishing in a subscription journal **must** make the Version of Record or Author Accepted Manuscript instantly available in a repository
- ***NOT*** financially supported by cOAlition S funders

Route 3

Journals under a transformative arrangement

- Authors publish in a journal with a Transformative Arrangement.
- cOAlition S funders ***CAN*** financially support Transformative Arrangements

Plan S Principle 1

Authors or their institutions **retain copyright**

Publish under an **open license**, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY)



“The best way to guarantee we can achieve open access to our research, in all circumstances, is to stop giving away our control over it.”

Simon Bains, University Librarian, University of Aberdeen

BERLIN DECLARATION ON OPEN ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE IN THE SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access. We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an emerging functional medium for distributing knowledge. Obviously, these developments will be able to revolutionize the nature of scientific institutions as...

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities of 22 October 2003 was written in English. It is one of the milestones of the Open Access movement. The wording of the English version shall prevail.

Preface

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the Internet now offers the chance to constitute a global and interactive representation of human knowledge, including cultural heritage and the guarantee of worldwide access.

We, the undersigned, feel obliged to address the challenges of the Internet as an

Copyright ownership

Qu 1. Who owns the original copyright in the content of the researcher's research article?

Qu 2. If the author signs a licence to publish their research article, can the author control the use of the content of their article?

The author does

- “Copyright protects your work and stops others from using it without your permission.
- Authors get copyright protection **automatically**: They don't have to apply or pay a fee.”

It's up to the author. UK IPO states:

- “As a copyright owner, **it is for you to decide** whether and how to license use of your work.
- You can license the use of your work if you own the copyright. **You can also decide how your work is used.**”

What happens in practice?

Contributor = author(s)
Owner = Wiley

- The publisher presents the author with a Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA) or Exclusive Licence to Publish (LTP) for signature
- Includes permission for the publisher to publish the work - legally required for publication
- BUT...Also includes restrictions on how the author is 'allowed' to use the work
- The author signs the agreement (many do not read)
- Result: the publisher has taken control of the rights to the work

CTA

“The Contributor assigns to the Owner, during the full term of copyright and any extensions or renewals, all copyright in and to the Contribution, and all rights therein...”

LTP

“The Contributor grants to the Owner an exclusive license of all rights of copyright in the Contribution during the full term of copyright and any extensions or renewals...”



Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Part 3

Plan S Rights Retention Strategy



Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

The principle

- **The RRS is based on a simple principle:**
The peer-reviewed Author Accepted manuscript (AAM) is the intellectual creation of the authors and belongs to them.
- To assert ownership, the author – as the original copyright holder – applies a CC BY licence to the AAM arising from their submission.
- Delivering publication services does not entitle publishers to ownership of the AAM, which remains the intellectual property of the author. Publication services should be paid for, but not with ownership of the AAM.
- Funders and universities should ensure that their researchers are not deprived of essential intellectual property rights, a valuable asset.

Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

Objectives

- **Main objective:**
All research funded by cOAlition S organisations is OA with zero embargo + CC BY licence
- **Author ownership and control:**
Empower researchers working with a cOAlition S funder to retain sufficient intellectual property rights to their Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM).
- **Global access:**
Authors who own the rights to their AAM share it in a repository.
- **Simplicity:**
Cut through the complexity of journal ‘permissions’: **no embargoes.** The CC BY licence on the AAM allows authors to share the AAM in a repository, and to freely reuse their own material as they see fit.



Payment for services ≠ claim ownership

I pay decorators to decorate my house:

- ❖ Strip wallpaper
- ❖ Sand woodwork
- ❖ Undercoat and paint window frames



<https://pixabay.com/photos/painter-painting-lackierer-3009887/>

I pay for services:

- ❖ I do not expect the decorators to own the house after they have painted it
- ❖ I do not hand over the keys
- ❖ I do not expect the decorator to grant me permission to live only in the spare room



<https://pixabay.com/photos/house-keys-key-security-door-key-4521073//>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/money-coins-euro-coins-currency-515058/>

The bottom line: the authors' hands are tied

Publishers:

- have no input into the intellectual content of your work
- demand copyright transfer or exclusive licences
- are free to make many uses of the work without asking your permission

The author:

- Is the creator and original copyright holder of your work
- Is severely limited in what they can do with their own work
 - Including use for the university e.g. repository
- Often has to beg the publisher for permission to reuse parts of their own work



Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

What authors need to do

1. To inform the publisher that they are using the RRS, cOAlition S funded researchers should include the following templated language in their submissions:

“This research was funded, in whole or in part, by [Organisation Name, Grant #]. A CC BY licence is applied to the AAM arising from this submission, in accordance with the grant’s open access conditions.”

2. On publication: make AAM open access in a repository
3. Contact their funder (or library) in case of disagreement with or obfuscation by the publisher



Publishers' smoke & mirrors

What authors may be told

- *You cannot use the RRS statement when submitting to this journal.*
You can and you should. The only option for the journal is to refuse your paper upon submission.
- *Before proceeding with your submission, you must agree to pay an APC for publication (even if your funder does not)*
Beware! This publisher is suggesting that you enter into a contractual agreement. Check if there is an option to discuss the APC before submission.
- *The publisher asks you to sign a **separate contract** to respect their embargo (despite their knowledge of your preexisting grant agreement with the funder to publish without an embargo)*
Beware! If you sign a contract agreeing to an embargo period, then you will be in breach of your grant conditions.



Publishers' smoke & mirrors

- Some publishers
 - are knowingly putting authors wishing to use the RRS in a difficult situation
 - Contracts can contradict the Grant Agreement the University signed with the Funder
 - delete the RRS language from the article (censorship or copyediting?)
 - sometimes wait until acceptance to present contract terms
- Publishers have the right to desk-reject articles with the RRS language, but not to confuse, mislead or trick authors into violating their grant agreement.
 - cOAlition S has recently written a letter to 150 publishers asking them to be clear about conditions at submission



Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Part 4

The direction of travel



EUA, CESAER, and SE letter to publishers

“We are especially concerned by the unclear and opaque communication and practices of some publishers as reported by cOAlition S.”

“Researchers who wish to deposit their author-accepted manuscript in a repository with an open license (e.g. CC BY), and without any embargo, must be able to do so.”



All publishers must fully respect researchers' rights by providing clarity and transparency on Open Access

Joint statement dated 25 May 2021

Our associations - CESAER, European University Association (EUA) and Science Europe - are strong supporters of Open Science and Open Access. It is fundamental that researchers, universities, and other research-performing organisations disseminate and reuse their research findings without restrictions or embargoes.

We note that while many scholarly publishers are showing leadership in this area by fully embracing Open Access publishing models and Open Science practices, some do not support them sufficiently. These publishers still require researchers to sign over their rights and/or make them face re-use restrictions and embargoes on how they can use their own peer-reviewed research findings.

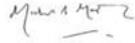
We are especially concerned by the unclear and opaque communication and practices of some publishers as reported by cOAlition S. Such an approach complicates and confuses matters for researchers, impeding progress towards a scholarly communication system based on Open Access to research outputs.

We urge those publishers to reconsider their position and modernise, ensuring they play their part in providing fair and transparent conditions for authors. These should fully respect researchers' rights, including the right to share their peer-reviewed research findings without restrictions or embargoes. If a publisher or platform chooses to take the stance of requiring authors to sign away their rights, they should clearly and publicly state this to ensure that researchers make informed choices.

More broadly, the standard position of platforms and publishers should be to empower researchers to publish their findings (including data and digital assets) while retaining their rights. **Researchers who wish to deposit their author-accepted manuscript in a repository with an open license (e.g. CC BY), and without any embargo, must be able to do so.**

To sum up, models that continue to rely on barriers and that restrict what researchers can do with their research findings are outdated and must be replaced. As such, we fully support cOAlition S and others who explore a diversity of models for supporting the open dissemination of research.

The three signatory organisations support the open dissemination of research findings for the greater benefit of research and society and call on all publishers to stop requiring researchers to sign over their rights and to end the use of restrictions and embargoes.

 Rik Van de Walle President of CESAER Rector of Ghent University	 Michael Murphy President of EUA President Emeritus of University College Cork	 Marc Schiltz President of Science Europe CEO of FNR Luxembourg
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Please reference this document using <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4775945>



Section II: Definition of Open Science

“Any transfer or licensing of copyrights to third parties should not restrict the public’s right to immediate open access to a scientific publication.”

[Para 7a, Page 9]

Plan S Rights Retention Strategy predates, but fulfils this clause precisely

Adopted Nov 2021

<https://en.unesco.org/science-sustainable-future/open-science/recommendation>

G6 statement on Open Science

Reaching 100% of Open Access is a main goal for all of our institutions but researchers cannot freely share and build on the results they publish if publishers hold copyrights of their articles and monographs. Therefore, we are committed to support our researchers to retain sufficient rights to publish their scholarly articles and monographs openly and we encourage them to publish their results (i.e. final version and/or manuscript) under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution License CC BY.

Brussels, December 2021



RRS
ENDORSED

[« Back](#)

cOAlition S presents a new “Rights Retention Strategy” to safeguard researchers’ intellectual ownership rights

16 July 2020

cOAlition S has released a [Rights Retention Strategy](#) that details under which conditions authors supported by Plan S funders are expected to share articles via self archiving in repositories, one of the three routes of Plan S.

The strategy specifies the exact conditions for this route. As announced, cOAlition S Organisations will facilitate this by changing their grant conditions to require that a Creative Commons Attribution licence (CC BY) is applied to all Author Accepted Manuscripts (AAMs) or Versions of Record (VoR) reporting original research, supported in whole or in part by their funding.

EUA welcomes the release of the Rights Retention Strategy by cOAlition S. Copyright retention of authors as well as self-archiving in repositories are important mechanisms to achieve full open access [supported by EUA](#).

“Reclaiming academic ownership of the scholarly publishing system

Universities, research performing organisations, researchers, research funders and national libraries all have **a crucial role to play in re-gaining academic sovereignty** over the publishing process. Institutions and researchers have relinquished their rights to commercial publishers, and these publishers have made copyright their mainstay.

Authors and institutions need to retain their intellectual property rights (e.g. Plan S Rights Retention Strategy) and critically consider which stakeholders should own and run publishing infrastructure in order to create systemic change.”



Council of Europe

“Draft Council text in line with Plan S open-access initiative on intellectual property”

- French presidency of the Council of the EU
- Draft ministerial position for research ministers to adopt as EU member state governments’ position
- Authors of research papers should retain intellectual property over their work
- 29 April version of the draft Council conclusions states
 - **“the authors of publications or their institutions should retain sufficient intellectual property rights to ensure open access [to those publications], leading to broader dissemination, valorisation and reuse of [research] results”.**
- In line with cOAlition S funders Rights Retention Strategy.



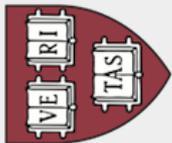
Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Part 5

Academe takes back control





Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

Academe starts to take back control



HARVARD LIBRARY

Office for Scholarly Communication

For Authors
For Assistants
For Publishers

Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences Open Access Policy

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 12, 2008

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University is committed to disseminating the fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible. In keeping with that commitment, the Faculty adopts the following policy: Each Faculty member grants to the President and Fellows of Harvard College permission to make available his or her scholarly articles and to exercise the copyright in those articles. In legal terms, the permission granted by each Faculty member is a nonexclusive, irrevocable, paid-up, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright relating to each of his or her scholarly articles, in any medium, and to authorize others to do the same, provided that the articles are not sold for a profit. The policy will apply to all scholarly articles written while the person is a member of the Faculty except for any articles completed before the adoption of this policy and any articles for which the Faculty member entered into an incompatible licensing or assignment agreement before the adoption of this policy. The Dean or the Dean's designate will waive application of the policy for a particular article upon written request by a Faculty member explaining the need.

To assist the University in distributing the articles, each Faculty member will provide an electronic copy of the final version of the article at no charge to the appropriate representative of the Provost's Office in an appropriate format (such as PDF) specified by the Provost's Office.

The Provost's Office may make the article available to the public in an open-access repository. The Office of the Dean will be responsible for interpreting this policy, resolving disputes concerning its interpretation and application, and recommending changes to the Faculty from time to time. The policy will be reviewed after three years and a report presented to the Faculty.



[Read the Author FAQ](#)
[Submit to DASH](#)
[Get A Waiver](#)

"Each Faculty member grants to the President and Fellows of Harvard College permission to make available his or her scholarly articles and to exercise the copyright in those articles."

"Each Faculty member will provide an electronic copy of the final version of the article."

<https://osc.hul.harvard.edu/policies/>


Page: Discussion

Additional resources

- This is a section within Good practices for university open-access policies.

Policies of the kind recommended in the guide

Chronological by date of adoption. Links point to policies, not institutional home pages.

For those considering adopting their own policies, we recommend starting with the current [Harvard model policy](#), which recommended practices described in this guide. HOAP project staff are available for consultation on drafting as well.

1. Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences@, February 12, 2008
2. Harvard Law School@, May 1, 2008
3. Stanford University School of Education@, June 26, 2008
4. Harvard Kennedy School of Government@, March 10, 2009
5. Massachusetts Institute of Technology@ (MIT), March 18, 2009
6. University of Kansas@, April 30, 2009
7. University of Oregon, Library Faculty@, May 7, 2009
8. University of Oregon, Department of Romance Languages@, May 14, 2009
9. Harvard Graduate School of Education@, June 1, 2009
10. Trinity University@, October 27, 2009
11. Oberlin College@, November 18, 2009
12. Wake Forest University, Library Faculty@, February 1, 2010
13. Harvard Business School@, February 12, 2010
14. Rollins College@, February 25, 2010
15. Duke University@, March 18, 2010
16. University of Puerto Rico Law School@, March 24, 2010
17. Harvard Divinity School@, November 15, 2010
18. The University of Hawaii-Manoa@, Faculty Senate December 2010, Final adoption March 2012
19. Columbia University, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory@, December 22, 2010
20. Shattore University@, c. February 2011
21. Emory University@, March 15, 2011
22. Harvard Graduate School of Design@, March 20, 2011
23. Columbia University Libraries@, June 1, 2011
24. Princeton University@, September 19, 2011
25. Hope College@, October 15, 2011
26. University of Illinois Chicago, Library Faculty@, November 21, 2011
27. Bfost University@ (in English), or in Icelandic@, first vote May 2011, confirmed January 2012
28. Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology@, c. March 2012
29. Ohio State University Libraries@, March 15, 2012
30. Utah State University@, April 2012
31. Miami University of Ohio, Library faculty@, May 14, 2012
32. University of California - San Francisco@, May 21, 2012
33. University of Massachusetts Medical School@, July 27, 2012
34. McGill University Librarians@, c. October 2012
35. Rutgers University@, October 19, 2012

https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Additional_resources#Policies_of_the_kind_recommended_in_the_guide

Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

Academe starts to take back control



UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Approved by:	The Rector by authority from the University Board	Date:	16 December 2021
Unit responsible:	Research, Education and Communication Division	Archive ref.:	2021/5912
Replaces	Principles for open access to academic publications	Archive ref.:	2018/5399

PRINCIPLES FOR
UNIVERSITY OF

Open Access (OA) benefits research generally more citations, have a CV with open access promotion and research. Open Access has been Council of Norway all research articles openly available by

For many years, UiT requirements for publishers of academic create uncertainty ever for the institution legal responsibility is placed on the institution, not the individual researcher.

UiT's Rights Retention Strategy

UiT is introducing a Rights Retention Strategy to facilitate that all academic literature from UiT, not just that with external funding, is made available with Green OA.

As of 1 January 2022, the following applies: Irrespective of the publication channel, full-text versions of research articles written by employees and students at UiT must be uploaded (deposited) continuously in the national register (currently called Cristin).

- If a Gold OA channel has been used, the publisher's PDF (the published version, Version of Record) must be uploaded.
- If a closed subscription-based channel has been used that does not allow self-archiving of the publisher's PDF, the latest peer-reviewed manuscript version (the author's accepted manuscript, "postprint") must be uploaded.

Rights Retention Strategy (RRS)

Academe starts to take back control



INFORMATION SERVICES

Information Services home

About ISG

Policies and Regulations

Computing Regulations

Library Regulations

Security Policies

Operational Policies

Research Publications Policy

Research Data Management Policy

Advisory Policies

Home > Information Services > About ISG > Policies and Regulations > **Research Publications Policy**

Contact us

Research Publications & Copyright Policy (2021)

This policy supersedes and updates the first University of Edinburgh Research Publications Policy passed by University Court in 2010.

Academic staff at the University of Edinburgh have traditionally, when publishing research outputs, exercised an independent right to assign or give away their scholarly works (in addition to the University's right). This has enabled the current process of the corresponding author assigning copyright to publishers, which results in many journal articles and scholarly works now being under partial or complete ownership by the academic publishers.

In order for the University and its researchers to comply with funder requirements, and to enable the University to disseminate its research and scholarship as widely as possible, whilst enabling its staff to publish their work in a journal of their choice the University of Edinburgh will adopt the following mandatory policy which applies to all staff on research contracts :

[Research Publications & Copyright Policy \(190.03 KB PDF\)](#)

THE UNIVERSITY
of EDINBURGH



<https://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/about/policies-and-regulations/research-publications>



The screenshot shows the University of Cambridge website's navigation and content. At the top, there is a dark header with the University of Cambridge logo and navigation links: "Study at Cambridge", "About the University", and "Research at Cambridge". On the right, there are "Quick links" and a search bar. Below the header, a teal banner contains the "Open Access" logo and a breadcrumb trail: "Home / Funder Open Access Policies / Rights Retention Strategy". A secondary navigation bar includes links for "Home", "University policies & guidance", "Funder Open Access Policies", "Publishing Open Access", "REF Support", "FAQs", "Glossary", and "Contact us". The main content area is titled "Rights Retention Pilot" and features a left-hand sidebar with a menu. The menu items are: "Open Access", "Funder Open Access Policies", "Rights Retention Strategy" (with a sub-item "Rights Retention Pilot"), "UK Open Access Policies", "Other funders' Open Access policies", "Is my journal compliant?", "UKRI Open Access Policy Update", and "Plan 5". The main text area contains the following information:

Rights Retention Pilot

These webpages contain information on the rights retention pilot currently in place at the University of Cambridge.

The University needs to be able to disseminate research and scholarship as widely as possible and comply with its funder requirements, while enabling its researchers to publish in a journal of their choice.

In order to achieve this, the University has established pilot rights retention scheme on an opt-in basis. This pilot will be closely monitored and reviewed with a view to informing the next revision of the University's Open Access policy.

To sign up for the pilot, please use [this webform](#).

During this time, if you sign up for the pilot, you should include the following wording in a prominent place in the manuscript (e.g. the acknowledgements and/or funding statement) and cover letter from the initial point of submission:

'For the purpose of open access, the author has applied a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence to any Author Accepted Manuscript version arising from this submission'

Upon editorial acceptance, please upload a copy of the accepted manuscript to [Symplectic Elements](#). The Open Access team will deposit the manuscript into Apollo and will release it publicly at the appropriate time.

This pilot is based on the approach that the University of Edinburgh is taking with their new [Research Publications and Copyright Policy](#) and considers the advice of [Harvard University](#), where rights retention statements have been in use since 2008. We thank both universities for sharing their materials and welcome the reuse of the contents of our document by other institutions.



Principle 1: What universities can do



Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

1. Work closely with libraries
2. Do not tolerate pushback from external 3rd parties causing compliance difficulties for researchers - involve Legal Services if necessary
3. Work with Legal Services for advice on author's rights retention (to benefit authors, not publishers)
4. Raise awareness of copyright & licensing with authors
5. Adopt an institutional copyright & rights retention policy ensuring rights remain with authors



Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Part 6

Resources & Take home messages



Publish with Power.
Protect your Rights.

Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

It is in your power to make
sure that your publications
are freely available,
accessible, and reusable.

Publish with Power.
Protect your Rights.



#RetainYourRights

Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

By exercising your rights,
you share your knowledge
as you wish and allow
everyone to benefit from
your research.

Publish with Power.
Protect your Rights.



#RetainYourRights

Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

When you make your research
openly and immediately
accessible, you help make our
lives better, healthier, safer.

Publish with Power.
Protect your Rights.



#RetainYourRights

Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

The peer-reviewed Author
Accepted Manuscript
(AAM) is your intellectual
creation, your valuable
asset. Don't give it away.

Publish with Power.
Protect your Rights.



#RetainYourRights

cOAlition S rights retention resources kit

Available for all to use & adapt

USER GUIDE

Pre-submission & covering letter templates

Templates to help authors ask for the clarity
they need before peer review proceeds

**PUBLISH WITH POWER:
PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS**

Plan S

Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

The Author's Rights Quiz

How well do you know your rights as an author?

Let's find out! [press Enter](#)

How to reuse & share your knowledge as you wish through **Rights Retention**

Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Available at: <https://www.coalition-s.org/resources/rights-retention-strategy/>

Publish with Power.

Protect your Rights.

Rights retention - the Quiz

How well do you know your rights?



Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

The Author's Rights Quiz
How well do you know your rights as an author?

Let's find out! press Enter ↵

Available at: <https://www.coalition-s.org/resources/rights-retention-strategy/>

Resources for Librarians

1. Some available to download
2. Adapt and use – CC BY
3. Further suggestions welcome



Rights Retention Strategy: Resources for Librarians

cOAlition S [Rights Retention Strategy](#) (RRS) aims to help authors retain and assert their rights as authors of Author Accepted Manuscripts. This means they can use their own intellectual creation as they choose, for example, on the funder's OA policy where this is required or an obligation. See a detailed [Primer on the Rights Retention Strategy](#).

cOAlition S recognises that copyright is a complex and daunting topic for researchers to understand. Most researchers are primarily concerned about completing the publishing process of their article. Authors are able to seek RRS advice from their local institutional librarian to find out what they have to do to comply with their funder's OA policy.

cOAlition S has produced a number of resources that are available to be used freely by institutional support staff such as support services for their researchers. Some are released under an open license and can therefore be adapted for use by your institution. Suggestions for use are offered below. cOAlition S welcomes news and examples of how librarians have used these resources, and any feedback from researchers that can be shared. Please feel free to send [cOAlition S](#) your suggestions for resources that would be useful to you and researchers at your institution.

Resource	Purpose	Suggestions for use
RRS Resource page	Subs of resources to support rights retention strategy	Resources can be used freely by librarians for information and training for researchers
User guide for open publishers & research gate publishers	Information for researchers and others about why and how to use the two mentioned resources. Includes links to the open submission letter templates and the submission covering letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edit the text to match your local situation • Amend to incorporate your institutional branding and style • Use in training and information materials • Include guidance and links to the submission message and covering letter templates
The submission message template link	Use to request clarity from a potential publisher on journal policy regarding author rights retention. May be used for an exploratory query to a number of journals or just prior to submission when planning an article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edit the text to match your local situation • Amend to incorporate your institutional branding and style
Submission covering letter template link	Use as part of a covering letter when submitting an article to request clarity from a potential publisher on the chosen journal's policy regarding author rights retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edit the text to match your local situation • Amend to incorporate your institutional branding and style
RRS Q&A	Questions intended to help authors learn about and understand the consequences of accepting or granting exclusive rights to a publisher, and to explain some of the benefits of the RRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in training and information materials • Link from library or other website
RRS evidence video	A brief video to explain how to use the RRS and the reason for doing so	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in training and information materials • Link from library or other website
Research video talk on RRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help inform researchers why and how to use the RRS • To inform authors of the need to retain and assert their rights • To stress the message that copyright is power - whoever controls those rights, controls permitted uses of the work • To support presentations to senior management on rights retention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use for training and advocacy for researchers on rights, ownership, retention and assertion • Embed your own short video for use when for example making a case for an institutional rights retention policy
Creative Commons licensing rights retention case process adopted by institutions	To enable others to learn from colleagues who have gone through the process of adapting and implementing such a policy. Available on Creative Commons blog page	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative Commons Attribution • Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial • Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike • Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike-4.0 International
Tag line: Publish with Power - Protect your Rights	Ready memorisable core message of RRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in your literature and on any training materials • Use as hashtag on social media: #PublishWithPower - #PublishingRights
Funder Provided Materials	cOAlition S funders often openly provide open access policy materials tailored to their specific grantee audience. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Research Councils • UK Research Councils Digital • European Research Council • Wellcome Trust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse these specific materials for tailored audiences • Use in conjunction with Open Access Information Toolkits that includes direct links to funder policies
Examples of RRS support resources created by librarians	Great examples of resources created by librarians. This list provides a handful of examples. For a full list of your RRS support resources listed here, or view of an excellent example that we already included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Warwick • University of South Australia • University of Bath & Bath Spa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain inspiration by seeing what library colleagues have created • Learn from peers • Please check individual permissions before making use of these examples

Publish with Power.

Protect your Rights.

Resources for Research Administrators Facilitating Plan S policy in your institution

1. Plan S 10 Principles
2. Key themes for universities
3. What universities can do



Facilitating Plan S policy in your institution

Plan S Principle	Key themes for Unis	What un
Principle 1: Authors or their institutions retain copyright to their publications. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY), in order to fulfill the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Copyright• Open licenses• Content ownership & control• Challenges for researchers• Content (article content, data, etc.) are the crown jewels of research outputs at your institution	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Work closely with librarians to ensure compliance difficulties are resolved - involve them if necessary2. Do not tolerate pushback on author's rights retention (to be shared with publishers, not publishers)3. Work with legal services on author's rights retention (to be shared with publishers, not publishers)4. Raise awareness of copyright & licensing with authors5. Adopt an institutional copyright & rights retention policy ensuring rights remain with authors
Principle 2: The Funders will develop robust criteria and requirements for the services that high-quality Open Access journals, Open Access platforms, and Open Access repositories must provide;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technical requirements targeted at infrastructure• Affects internal services that integrate with repository eg CRIS• Includes 'soft' requirements such as 'helpdesk'	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Where available use funds to ensure an excellent institutional repository service (inc support for staff)2. Register repository in OpenDOAR https://www.openaccess.org/openaccess and monitor progress towards requirements3. Insist on high quality consistent metadata across all university services eg name authority, FunderID https://www.crossref.org/services/funder-registry/, Research Organization https://ror.org/4. Implement institutional ORCID service and strongly encourage use at all possible junctures https://orcid.org/5. Work with researchers who run their own journals, especially internally
Principle 3: In cases where high-quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential support for repositories• Local small publishers (eg academics running small journals)• Journal editors and editors in chief• Consider innovative publishing	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Build & improve the local institutional repository service. Use funding if available2. Promote Diamond OA opportunities to researchers and promote the Diamond Action Plan https://www.coalition-s.org/diamond-action-plan/3. Familiarise themselves with and promote the SPA-OPS Toolkit to foster Open Access Agreements for society publishers https://www.informaticspublishers.co.uk/see-ops-toolkit/4. Engage local editors & editors in chief to find solutions for

Further information

- cOAlition S website - Rights Retention Strategy
<https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/>
- Implementation roadmap for cOAlition S organisations
<https://www.coalition-s.org/plan-s-funders-implementation/>
- Journal Checker Tool: <https://journalcheckertool.org/>
- Creative Commons licences: <https://creativecommons.org/>
- email: info@coalition-s.org



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Questions & Discussion

Access



www.coalition-s.org



info@coalition-s.org



twitter

[@cOAlitions_OA](https://twitter.com/cOAlitions_OA)