Rights Retention Strategy

University of Zurich | 5 April 2023

Sally Rumsey | cOAlition S Ambassador
Clarification:
Publication vs dissemination

- Publication
  - Confusing meaning and interpretation
  - Made available/public; For sale; Prepared & issued
  - Compare a doctoral thesis (generally ‘unpublished’) with a journal article
  - Made available on the internet – published or not?
- Dissemination of 21st C. research findings outputs
  - ‘Made public’ by any venue or platform including ‘journal-less’ publication
  - Beyond the article (preprints; registered reports; data; micropublications; methods; etc)
  - Focus on content rather than format
  - Upstream not only produced at the end
Scholar-led Open Research dissemination

**CONSTRAINT**

- **MONEY (AVAILABLE FUNDS)**
  - Infrastructure inc metadata; People

**SYSTEM**

**PRIORITIES & DECISIONS**

1. Budget decisions
2. Timing of dissemination
3. Content ownership & licensing
4. Dissemination type & venue(s)
5. Dissemination services & platforms & VfM

**FUNDAMENTALS**

Irrespective of constraints

1. Norms & Values: Quality control; Integrity; Equity
2. Reward, assessment & recognition
3. **Author rights**
Part 1

cOAlition S and Plan S
cOAlition S

28 organizations worldwide

National funders
- Australia: NHMRC
- Austria: FWF
- Finland: AKA
- France: ANR
- Ireland: SFI
- Italy: INFN
- Luxembourg: FNR
- Netherlands: NWO
- Norway: RCN
- Poland: NCN
- Portugal: FCT
- Quebec: QRF
- Slovenia: ARRS
- Sweden: FORMAS, FORTE, VINNOVA
- Switzerland: SNSF
- 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: strong principle

- “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

Articles resulting from funded research must be:
- Open Access
- Immediately without embargo
- Under CC-BY license
Plan S

• Plan S itself is not a policy

• Plan S – 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/
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 authors

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

FUNDAMENTAL: Rights retention and publishing models should be mutually exclusive.
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

https://openaccess.mpg.de/Berlin-Declaration
Copyright ownership

1. Who owns the original copyright in the content of the researcher’s research 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.”

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

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?

- 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 their own work

- The author signs the agreement
  - *Do you read it carefully?*

- Result: the publisher has taken control of the rights to the work

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FUNDAMENTAL: Rights retention and publishing models should be mutually exclusive. It shouldn’t matter if it’s a ‘green’, ‘gold’ or ‘sky-blue-pink-with-yellow-spots’ publishing model.

https://www.coalition-s.org/?p=3121
Some publisher’s hidden charges

What do you pay with?

Read/access

**Library/IT staff time:**
Managing access licences
Managing embargoes

**Loss of potential readers:**
Where they can’t afford to pay for access

**Loss of potential impact and citations:**
Where readers can’t afford access

Publication:

**Money:** Subscription, APC or other publication charge

**Time and expertise:** Peer review and editorial work

**Your rights:** Via LTPs/CTAs giving away your content ownership and control

What do you pay for?

In addition to publication services pay for:

- Content researchers owned but gave away because they sacrificed their rights
- Tools to enable publishers to limit access
- Tools for your library to limit access to your articles
- Handling rejections
- Business priorities (Understandably):
  - Shareholder dividends
  - Lawyers and lobbying primarily to promote publisher’s interests
  - “Inspiring & impressive offices”
  - Restrictive legal terms & conditions on your own work
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

I pay for services:
❖ I do not hand over the keys
❖ I do not expect the decorators to own the house after they have painted it
❖ I do not expect the decorator to grant me permission to live only in the spare room
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 the author’s permission

The author:
- Is the creator and original copyright holder of the 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
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.”
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
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

a) Peer Reviewed Scholarly Publications: Federal agencies should update or develop new public access plans for ensuring, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, that all peer-reviewed scholarly publications authored or co-authored by individuals or institutions resulting from federally funded research are made freely available and publicly accessible by default in agency-designated repositories without any embargo or delay after publication.

August 25, 2022

https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/08/25/ostp-issues-guidance-to-make-federally-funded-research-freely-available-without-delay/
"There is no reason for scientists to make an exclusive free copyright transfer of their work to publishers"
The problem: Example

**Barrier to publish**

OA APC £2090.00 / $2990.00 / €2390.00

**Barrier to read** if no transf. arrangement or funds

PDF £ 29.95
Rent $15 (+ $49/month or $499/year subscription)
OA Button: Inaccessible (+ Embargo applies)

**Barrier to author to share**

Copyright “A statement transferring copyright from the authors…to Springer Science+Business Media, LLC is required…Such a written transfer of copyright…is necessary under the U.S. Copyright Law in order for the publisher to carry through the dissemination of research results and reviews as widely and effectively as possible.”

**Author reuse** Please check the Copyright Transfer Statement (CTS) or Licence to Publish (LTP) that you have signed with Springer Nature to find further information about the reuse of your content… If you are any doubt about whether your intended re-use is covered, please contact journalpermissions@springernature.com for confirmation. https://www.springer.com/gp/rights-permissions/obtaining-permissions/882
Part 5

Academia takes back control
“Rights retention specifically acknowledges not just the hard work, but the ownership of the expression of ideas by researchers.”

Paul Rigg, Library, Birkbeck, University of London

https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/now-is-the-time-for-universal-benefits-of-the-blessings-of-knowledge/
Copyright reform

- Plan S first principle: authors or their institutions retain copyright to their work.
- **Rights Retention Strategy**: ensure authors retain their rights and comply with funders’ mandates of immediate OA under open licenses while publishing in the venue of their choice.
- cOAlition S welcomes rights retention strategies adopted by research funders and institutions, as well as efforts to improve copyright legislation for research. Including:
  - introduction of **Secondary Publication Rights** in national copyright legislation
  - European Research Area policy work to identify barriers to access to and reuse of scientific publications in EU copyright legislation and propose legislative and non-legislative measures.
- cOAlition S is supportive of exploring an **EU Secondary Publication Right**, advancing towards sustainable universal open access on an international scale, e.g. statutory licensing, and suggestions for mandatory clauses for scientific publishing agreements via contract law, mandatory reversion rights, EU harmonisation of first ownership, and mandatory and stronger exceptions and limitations for research.

https://www.coalition-s.org/coalition-s-supports-efforts-to-improve-copyright-framework-for-research/
Academia starts to take back control

Institutional Rights Retention Policies

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.

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

https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Additional_resources#Policies_of_the_kind_recommended_in_the_guide
Academia starts to take back control
Institutional Rights Retention Policies: Norway
Academia starts to take back control
Institutional Rights Retention Policies: UK

- Aberdeen
- Birkbeck UoL
- Cambridge [now full policy]
- Durham
- Edinburgh
- Kings College London
- Lancaster
- Leeds
- Manchester
- Newcastle
- Oxford [pilot]
- St. Andrews
- Sheffield Hallam
- York
- N8 Northern Research Partnership
- More to follow……
UK Institutional Rights Retention Policies (CC-BY)
https://sje30.github.io/rrs/rrs.html

List currently (22/3/23) stands at 16 UK policies

With thanks to Prof Stephen J. Eglen
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8607-8025
Institutional Rights Retention Policies

Progress

Unlocking Research
Open Research at Cambridge

Rights retention: publisher responses to the University’s pilot

The University’s one-year rights retention pilot has been running for six months now, during which time many papers containing the rights retention declarations have been submitted by Cambridge authors. As expected, the Office of Scholarly Communication is receiving more questions about rights retention from Cambridge academics, many of which relate to how publishers are responding to submissions containing the rights retention declaration. This post covers some of these questions to offer a picture of how rights retention is being received.

It is worth reminding ourselves what the rights retention pilot entails. All researchers at Cambridge can sign up to participate in the pilot here. In doing so, the researcher agrees to a non-exclusive agreement with the university to make all their papers immediately open access under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license. When a researcher submits an article to a publisher, they include the following statement in the acknowledgement or funding section of the article file:

https://unlockingresearch-blog.lib.cam.ac.uk/

Rights retention policy: an update after 9 months

2023 has been a big year for open access at the University of Edinburgh. We started the year off with a bang by introducing a revised Research Publications & Copyright policy in January. This mandatory open access policy applies to all University staff members with a responsibility for research. Going forwards we automatically grant the University a non-exclusive, irrevocable, worldwide licence to make manuscripts of their scholarly articles publicly available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence.

We are proud that the University of Edinburgh was the first institution in the UK to adopt this type of progressive rights retention open access policy, and we are hugely encouraged to see that many other universities are adopting similar policies. In many ways the policy is just the starting point, and most of the hard work actually happens afterwards when supporting members of staff with new publishing processes. This post is intended to give an update on progress so far and to give an account of how the University of Edinburgh policy is having a positive effect on the number of open access publications being immediately available.

https://libraryblogs.is.ed.ac.uk/openscholarship/2022/10/14/rights-retention-policy-an-update-after-9-months/
## Complexity (CTA/LTP) vs Simplicity (RR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s dissemination options</th>
<th>Typical Paywalled Journal CTA/LTP restrictions</th>
<th>Using Rights Retention for AAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content owner</strong></td>
<td>Publisher owns content rights</td>
<td>Author</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Where?**                      | Not on commercial site eg Academia.edu or ResearchGate  
|                                  | Not immediately on your university repository  
|                                  | Repository restricted immediately to internally or for invited users or collaborators | Anywhere |
| **Who?**                        | AAM During embargo:  
|                                  | Your students – only for personal use  
|                                  | Commercial sites: invitation-only work group or one with special agreement with publisher  
|                                  | VoR (via Publisher sharing link)  
|                                  | • privately with known students or colleagues for their personal use  
|                                  | • some use for classroom teaching and internal training if your library is a subscriber to ScienceDirect  
|                                  | • Otherwise sharing by agreement only  
|                                  | • use Link occasionally, or reasonably, and make ‘small-scale’ use of it | Anyone |
| **When?**                       | After embargo                                  | Anytime                     |
Innovation in open scholarship dissemination

- **What** is disseminated
- **When** it’s disseminated
- Increased awareness of global inequity
- ‘Publication’ types (linked to research integrity)
  - Registered reports; Methods and protocols; Micropublications
- **Non-traditional platforms and business models**
  - Journal-less publication
  - Innovation and experimentation
  - Alternative models et S2O (Subscribe to Open)
- **Changes in peer review models**
  - Peer reviewed papers – peer reviewed not published in traditional journal
  - Open peer review
  - Overlay peer review
  - Integration with repositories
- **Free to Read AND publish**
  - Widening interest in ‘diamond’ free to publish AND read
- **Author rights underpin all this**
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 regaining 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.”
21st century open scholarship

● Globally significant organisations recognize the importance of change in the balance of power in scholarly publishing and research dissemination

● Do you?

G6 and Open Science

The six European research organizations CNR, CNRS, CSIC, the Helmholtz Association, the Max Planck Society and the Leibniz Association draw up joint statements on current scientific and research policy issues under the name "G6".


OSTP Issues Guidance to Make Federally Funded Research Freely Available Without Delay

AUGUST 25, 2022 / PRESS RELEASE

Today, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) updated U.S. policy guidance to make the results of taxpayer-supported research immediately available to the American public at no cost. In a memorandum to federal departments and agencies, Dr. Alondra Nelson, the head of OSTP, delivered guidance for agencies to update their public access policies as soon as possible to make publications and research funded by taxpayers publicly accessible, without an embargo or cost. All agencies will fully implement updated policies, including ending the optional 12-month embargo, no later than December 31, 2025.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/news-updates/2022/08/25/ostp-issues-guidance-to-make-federally-funded-research-freely-available-without-delay/

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

Adopted Nov 2021

Scholar-led Open Research dissemination

**Constraint**
- **Money (Available Funds)**

**System**
- Infrastructure inc metadata; People

**Priorities**
1. Budget decisions
2. Timing of dissemination
3. Content ownership & licensing
4. Dissemination type & venue(s)
5. Dissemination services & platforms & VfM

**Fundamentals**
- Irrespective of constraint
1. Norms & Values: Quality control; Integrity; Equity
2. Reward, assessment & recognition
3. **Author rights**
Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

Part 6
Resources & Take home messages
What universities can do

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**
cOAlition S rights retention resources kit
Available for all to use & adapt

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

Available at: https://www.coalition-s.org/resources/rights-retention-strategy/
Resources for Research Administrators
Facilitating Plan S policy in your institution

1. Plan S 10 Principles

   - Principle 2: Authors of 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.
   - Key themes for Universities:
     - Technical requirements targeted at infrastructure
     - Affected internal services that integrate with existing OA infrastructure
     - Major improvements such as Shibboleth

2. Key themes for universities

3. What universities can do

   - Potential support for repositories
   - Local small publishers (e.g., academic or non-profit journals)
   - Mutual editors and editors in chief
   - Consider innovative publishing

Available at: https://www.coalition-s.org/resources/rights-retention-strategy/
Take home messages

1. Article content belongs to the author for them to use as they choose for the benefit of authors, institutions, society in general

2. Author rights retention is about ownership and control. It is not primarily about compliance

3. RRS helps authors retain their rights, whilst providing a tool to aid compliance with their funder agreement. An institutional RRS policy is even more powerful.

4. ACTION: Whilst some publishers continue to deny authors their rights and grab them for themselves, key stakeholders can correct this state of affairs: funders; authors, institutions.
Suggestions for reading

- Case studies of institutions adopting Rights Retention policies
  - [https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/](https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/)
- Open access research repositories provide diversity and innovation publishers can’t match. They have a critical role in archiving, preserving and sharing the diverse content produced by universities
  - [https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/open-access-research-repositories-provide-diversity-and-innovation-publishers-cant-match/](https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/open-access-research-repositories-provide-diversity-and-innovation-publishers-cant-match/)
- T&F copyright advice. Author, beware
  - [https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/tf-copyright-advice-author-beware/](https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/tf-copyright-advice-author-beware/)
- We encourage you to share your article widely – but not too much
  - [https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/we-encourage-you-to-share-your-article-widely-but-not-too-much/](https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/we-encourage-you-to-share-your-article-widely-but-not-too-much/)
- Exclusive licence to publish – now here’s a thing
  - [https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/exclusive-licence-to-publish-now-heres-a-thing/](https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/exclusive-licence-to-publish-now-heres-a-thing/)
- Elsevier Share Links: The Schrödinger’s cat of Open Access
  - [https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/elsevier-share-links-the-schrodingers-cat-of-open-access/](https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/elsevier-share-links-the-schrodingers-cat-of-open-access/)
- Reviewing the Rights Retention Strategy – A pathway to wider Open Access?
  - [https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2022/10/26/reviewing-the-rights-retention-strategy-a-pathway-to-wider-open-access/](https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2022/10/26/reviewing-the-rights-retention-strategy-a-pathway-to-wider-open-access/)
- Peer Community in (PCI): two routes to support Plan S
- And much more on the cOAlition S blog [https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/](https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/)
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
Questions & Discussion

www.coalition-s.org
info@coalition-s.org
@cOAlitions_OA

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