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PEER D9.13 Final Report

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PEER

Final Report

1 September 2008– 31 May 2012

www.peerproject.eu

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eContentplus

This project is funded under the *eContentplus* programme¹, a multiannual Community programme to make digital content in Europe more accessible, usable and exploitable.

¹ OJ L 79, 24.3.2005, p. 1.

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2 Project Objectives

PEER (Publishing and the Ecology of European Research), supported by the EC eContent*plus* programme², has been investigating the potential effects of the large-scale, systematic depositing of authors' final peer-reviewed manuscripts (so called Green Open Access or stage-two research output) on reader access, author visibility, and journal viability, as well as on the broader ecology of European research. The project ran from 1 September 2008 – 31 May 2012.

Peer-reviewed journals play a key role in scholarly communication and are essential for scientific progress and European competitiveness. The publishing and research communities share the view that increased access to the results of EU-funded research is necessary to maximise their use and impact. However, different views are held on whether mandated deposit in open access repositories will achieve greater use and impact. There have also been differences of opinion as to the most appropriate embargo periods.

The lack of consensus on these key issues has stemmed largely from a lack of clear evidence of what impact the broad and systematic archiving of research outputs in open access repositories might be. The intention of PEER was to change this through building a substantial body of evidence, via the development of an “observatory” operating in real time.

Through the building of a robust infrastructure, which has handled over 53,000 manuscripts, and the delivery of commissioned research reports in the areas of article level usage, author and reader behaviours and economics, PEER has generated robust evidence as well as experiences, insights, and guidance in support of future policy development in the area of Green Open Access.

Collectively, the project has provided insights and evidence indicating:

- How large-scale archiving may affect journals
- Whether it increases access
- How it will affect the broader ecology of European research
- Which factors influence the readiness to deposit in institutional and disciplinary repositories
- What the cost drivers are for publishers and repositories

PEER research findings and project participant experiences will inform the further discussions on scenarios in which traditional publishing systems can coexist with self-archiving.

The aim of the eContent*plus* programme is to make digital content in Europe more accessible, usable and exploitable. This can only happen when the publishing, library, and scientific research communities work together towards this end in a spirit of openness and mutual respect. PEER has brought together a consortium of partners representing the key stakeholder communities involved in academic research and scholarly publishing and has established a framework for these communities to collaborate on the specific issue of archiving in open access repositories.

Throughout the project, the multi-stakeholder collaboration required to overcome technical and organisation challenges has necessitated the putting aside of individual viewpoints to focus on the joint goal of gathering valuable evidence and experiences. Constructive collaboration at the consortium level was also mirrored in the voluntary participation of non-consortium member publishers and repositories. Overall this approach has helped to foster trust and mutual understanding between publishers and the research community. Such trust and understanding is essential in finding sustainable solutions to ensure increased access to the results of EU-funded research.

² http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/econtentplus/closedcalls/econtentplus/programme/index_en.htm

3 Consortium

The PEER Consortium consists of seven partner organisations representing the key stakeholder communities involved in academic research and scholarly publishing: the library & repository communities, scholarly publishers and research communities including research funding bodies and researchers both as authors and readers.

3.1 International Association of Science, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)

STM represents a membership of over 110 scientific, technical, medical and scholarly publishers, collectively responsible for more than 60% of the global annual output of research articles. The mission of STM is to create a platform for exchanging ideas and information and to represent the interest of the STM publishing community in the fields of copyright, technology developments, and end user/library relations.

Role in PEER: STM as coordinator has taken a leadership role for the success of the project and the collaboration between the partners representing the publishing, library and research communities. STM has interfaced with the publishers providing the journal content for the project, keeping them engaged and informed, and ensuring that they participate with other stakeholders in debates about issues and future scenarios raised by the project.

3.2 European Science Foundation (ESF)

ESF is an association of 72 research organisations in 30 European countries. Its members are major research funding agencies, research performing organisations and learned societies who created ESF in 1975 to foster collaboration between researchers and between research organizations Europe. ESF produces authoritative strategies and visions in all research fields, develops and manages funding schemes on behalf of its member organisations and facilitates consultative processes to allow its member organizations to develop common or compatible policies and operational procedures when dealing with issues of common concerns.

Role in PEER: ESF has participated in the project on behalf of research organisations (research funding organisations and research performing organisations) and the research community. It facilitated a dialogue between those groups with a view to finding a common position on key issues relevant to the project. ESF has consulted with and acted as an interface for those organisations and the project.

3.3 Göttingen State and University Library (SUB) UGOE

SUB is one of the largest libraries in Germany and a leader in the development of digital libraries. It played a key role in the EC-funded DRIVER and DRIVER II projects and plays a key coordinating role in the OpenAIRE and OpenAIRE Plus projects, establishing the Open access repository network infrastructure and facilitating access to the entire Open Access scientific production of the European Research Area. SUB is one of the leading open access institutions and is very engaged in open access discussions. Its expertise includes usage statistics, reference linking, citation analysis etc. SUB also hosts the secretary of DINI (German Initiative for Networked Information). It has collaborated with the other group members to develop the DINI guidelines, "Certificate Document and Publication Repositories" and "Electronic Publishing in Higher Education".

Role in PEER: Göttingen has been the strategic coordinator for the library/repository community and acts as communicator vice-versa to and from other institutions into the project. Its key role has been to coordinate the work of the PEER and DRIVER projects and plan a framework for interfacing the publishers and repositories within PEER. It has also actively participated in PEER through the establishment of the Göttingen State and University Library PEER repository.

3.4 Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL)

MPDL is a central service unit established by Max Planck Society (MPS) early in 2007. The MPDL coordinates the web-based management and supply of scientific information for the research of the Max Planck Society as a whole. This includes not only the operation of the electronic infrastructure, but also the development of new components necessary to tie individual Max Planck institutes into the global scientific communications network.

Role in PEER:

MPDL functions as an immediate entry point to the publication archives of the 78 institutes of the MPS, where specific disciplinary or generic observations could be realised. MPDL will see how the concept of observatory within the project can be made sustainable by involving forces within the MPDL and the MPS Information Retrieval Services. It provides both editorial support and technical development to facilitate the easy upload of publications on the eDoc and PubMan archives (the two central repositories of the MPS) and created the eSciDoc.PubMan.PEER repository to host content in support of PEER. MPDL led the definition of the PEER research studies, providing expertise on methods and indicators to be used in the behavioural, usage and economics research.

3.5 Institut national de recherche en informatique et automatique (Inria)

Inria is a world-class research institute in computer science and control operating under the dual authority of the Ministry of Research and the Ministry of Industry. It is dedicated to fundamental and applied research in information and communication science and technology (ICST). The Institute also plays a major role in technology transfer by fostering training through research, diffusion of scientific and technical information, development, as well as providing expert advice and participating in international programs. Inria now has more than five years of experience in open access repositories through a strong partnership with CCSD-CNRS (Centre pour la Communication Scientifique Directe).

Role in PEER: Inria has developed and hosts the PEER Depot, a dark archive which forms the central hub and processing centre for the PEER Project. The other role of Inria has been to facilitate a connection between the PEER project and the French national archive HAL, which, following a national agreement signed in September 2006, is now the central repository infrastructure for the universities and the main research institutions in France (CNRS, Inria, INSERM, CEA, etc). This has resulted in the creation of a PEER repository hosted by HAL- **CCSD, CNRS**.

3.6 Stichting SURF (SURF)

SURF is the collaborative organisation for higher education institutions and research institutes aimed at breakthrough innovations in ICT. SURF provides the foundation for the excellence of higher education and research in the Netherlands. SURF collaborates with a number of partners abroad to share knowledge and to profit from advantages of scale. The results that SURF achieves are also guiding examples in an international setting. SURF foundation is the initiator for innovation in higher education and research. SURF initiates, guides and stimulates ICT innovation through sharing knowledge and partnerships.

Role in PEER: SURF has played a key role in development of Guidelines for set up of open access repositories and deposit content in the institutional repositories. The Guidelines form the basis of harvesting mechanisms in synergy between PEER and DRIVER projects. This has benefits for both projects, with PEER populating repositories and DRIVER facilitating access for the user community. SURF has also supported the helpdesk function within PEER to establish a workflow for repository ingest.

3.7 Bielefeld University Library:

Bielefeld University has contributed significantly to shape the German landscape of digital research libraries and electronic information and is heavily involved in international initiatives for research infrastructures for processing digital information.

Role in PEER: Bielefeld University provided the technical interfaces to DRIVER and to repository networks and aggregations. UniBi is a full technical partner in DRIVER and DRIVER-II and specializes in the aggregation aspect of distributed document repositories. Through this expertise and 5 years of experience operating the scientific search engine BASE which predominantly builds on repository contents, UniBi facilitated the implementation of the required repository interfaces for the PEER project.

4 Project Results/Achievements

4.1 *Observatory infrastructure*

Core to the PEER Project is the observatory infrastructure which was created in order for the research to be undertaken. There are four key elements to the observatory infrastructure:

Publishers – providing content and inviting authors to deposit
Author deposit interface – facilitating a simple deposit mechanism for authors
PEER Depot – a centralised clearing house, processing unit & dark archive
Repositories – making embargo expired content visible to readers

4.1.1 **Technical infrastructure challenges**

In the early stages of PEER, project partners realised that there were many challenges involved with the transferring of content from publishers or authors directly to repositories in a systematic and scalable way, including:

- Non uniformity of publisher outputs at acceptance stage (file formats / metadata schemas/ metadata elements)
- Varying requirements by repositories (file formats / metadata schemas / metadata elements)
- EU & article type filtering of content
- Lack of accurate embargo management mechanisms at repositories
- Author authentication for deposit (ensuring authors from outside an institution could deposit)
- Non uniformity of log files
- Format problems with back-content files

Following extensive consultation with PEER publishers and repositories, solutions were found for all of the above challenges. Central to many of the technical solutions required by the project were the functionalities developed within the PEER Depot, a centralised processing and clearing house and 'dark archive' created for PEER. (See section 4.1.3.)

Publishers provided accepted manuscripts on a daily basis, with content volumes ranging from a few manuscripts to thousands in a given day. After processing, a centralised embargo management system within the PEER Depot released content to repositories on a daily basis in accordance with publication dates and embargo periods set for each participating journal.

PEER successfully developed a robust project infrastructure, which has processed over 53,000 manuscripts and has successfully linked feeds from 12 heterogeneous publishers, and 170 authors (but in principle an infinite number of authors) to 6 heterogeneous repositories.

4.1.2 **PEER Publisher and author deposits**

PEER has benefitted from the active support of twelve participating publishers: BMJ Publishing Group; Cambridge University Press; EDP Sciences; Elsevier; IOP Publishing; Nature Publishing Group; Oxford University Press; Portland Press; Sage Publications; Springer; Taylor & Francis Group; Wiley-Blackwell

Collectively the participating publishers nominated 241 journals for active participation in the project. These journals cover the following four broad subject areas: life sciences, medicine, physical sciences and social sciences & humanities. A listing of the participating journals can be found in section 9 of this report.

Publishers also provided a group of over 200 control titles, which were made available as a background measure of usage at publisher platforms, although this was superseded by the inclusion of a Randomised Controlled Trial for the usage research as described in section 4.2.

The actively participating journals were allocated to two pathways for the project:

Publisher submission – whereby publishers deposited both accepted manuscripts and associated metadata into the project

Author submission – whereby publishers invited authors to self-deposit their accepted manuscripts into the project where they were matched with publisher provided metadata. A special author submission interface was created at the PEER Helpdesk at MPDL to guide authors through the submission process during the project (Figure 1). This also facilitated the author authentication process, enabling authors from outside of the PEER institutions to deposit into the PEER Depot and on to the PEER repositories.

PEER Author deposit

The journal to which you have submitted your article has been chosen by your publisher to participate in the [PEER project](#).

Please find the lists of journals which are to be submitted within the framework of the project at <http://www.peerproject.eu/about/participating-journals/>.

Eligible (EU) authors who have received an invitation to deposit their accepted manuscript within PEER may deposit the manuscript directly using the form provided below. Here you have the opportunity to enter your metadata and upload your manuscript (as a single PDF file only).

The PEER project would like to inform you that all data self-archived by authors participating in the project will be made available, after the expiration of the **embargo period**, in all the repositories participating in PEER. For a list of repositories see our [information on PEER repositories](#).

If you provide your e-mail address, we will endeavour to inform you of the distribution of your article within the PEER project as soon as your article is released publicly online.

Article Title*:

Journal title*:

Corresponding author

First name*:

Middle name:

Last name*:

Email:

Article [PDF]*:

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- Welcome to the HELPDESK of the PEER project!
- About the PEER project
- PEER Author deposit
- Author deposit to a repository of choice
- Creating a ticket & Posing a question on author deposit within PEER
- FAQ
- Embargo periods
- PEER affiliated Publishers
- PEER affiliated Repositories

Figure 1: Author submission interface at PEER helpdesk

4.1.3 PEER Depot

The PEER Depot which was developed and is hosted by Inria serves multiple functions within PEER. It receives all publisher and author submitted content which it processes (including the transformation of metadata), filters for EU research content, and holds valid, completed content for a specified embargo period prior to distributing to participating repositories. Additionally, it acts as a dark archive for PEER.

All submissions deposited in the **PEER Depot** have been processed, undergoing file integrity checks and filtering including:

- Valid journal title / ISSN – is it participating in PEER and is it submitted for the correct pathway?
- Is the corresponding author based in the EU?
- Is the article type valid? (book reviews etc. are removed at this stage since the focus is on research manuscripts)
- Is metadata available and complete with DOI and publication date? (required for embargo management)

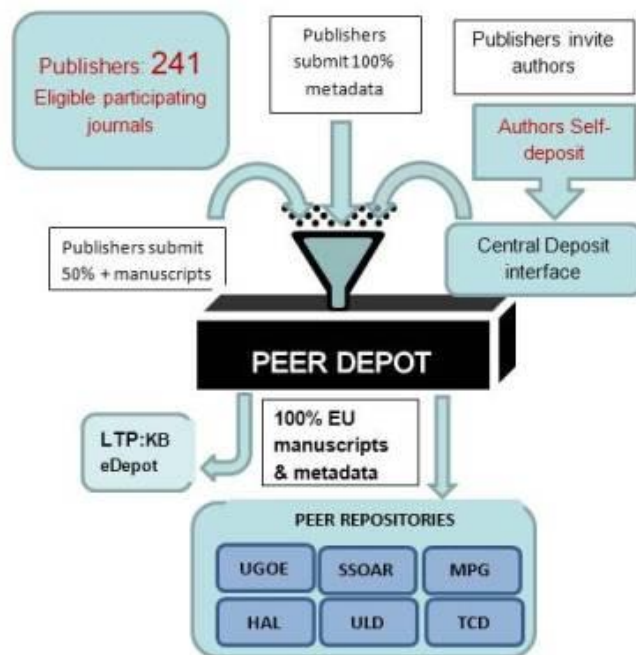


Figure 2: PEER Observatory – Content Flow

Figure 2 shows the content flow into the PEER Depot for processing before being transferred to participating repositories. The PEER Depot has also developed tools in support of the PEER Observatory infrastructure including:

- Establishment of a unique exchange format of metadata (publishers / repositories) by means of a TEI customisation plus the mapping of different metadata schemas (e.g. NLM and proprietary schemas)
- Linking between the PEER Depot and the author deposit interface at the PEER Helpdesk of MPDL
- An embargo management facility to manage the different embargo periods assigned to each journal
- Implementation of the SWORD protocol to allow application-level deposit of material into repositories
- Additional filtering of social sciences content only for ingest by SSOAR, a participating subject repository
- The ability to extract metadata from manuscript PDFs
- The development of a bug tracking & reporting workflow

After successful processing, the PEER Depot retains valid manuscripts throughout their assigned embargo period, after which they are distributed to the participating repositories.

The main workflow steps undertaken within the PEER Depot are shown in Figure 3 below. While the main PEER Depot activities were automated and robust, capable of processing thousands of manuscripts in a day, manual intervention was still required when occasional problems arose.

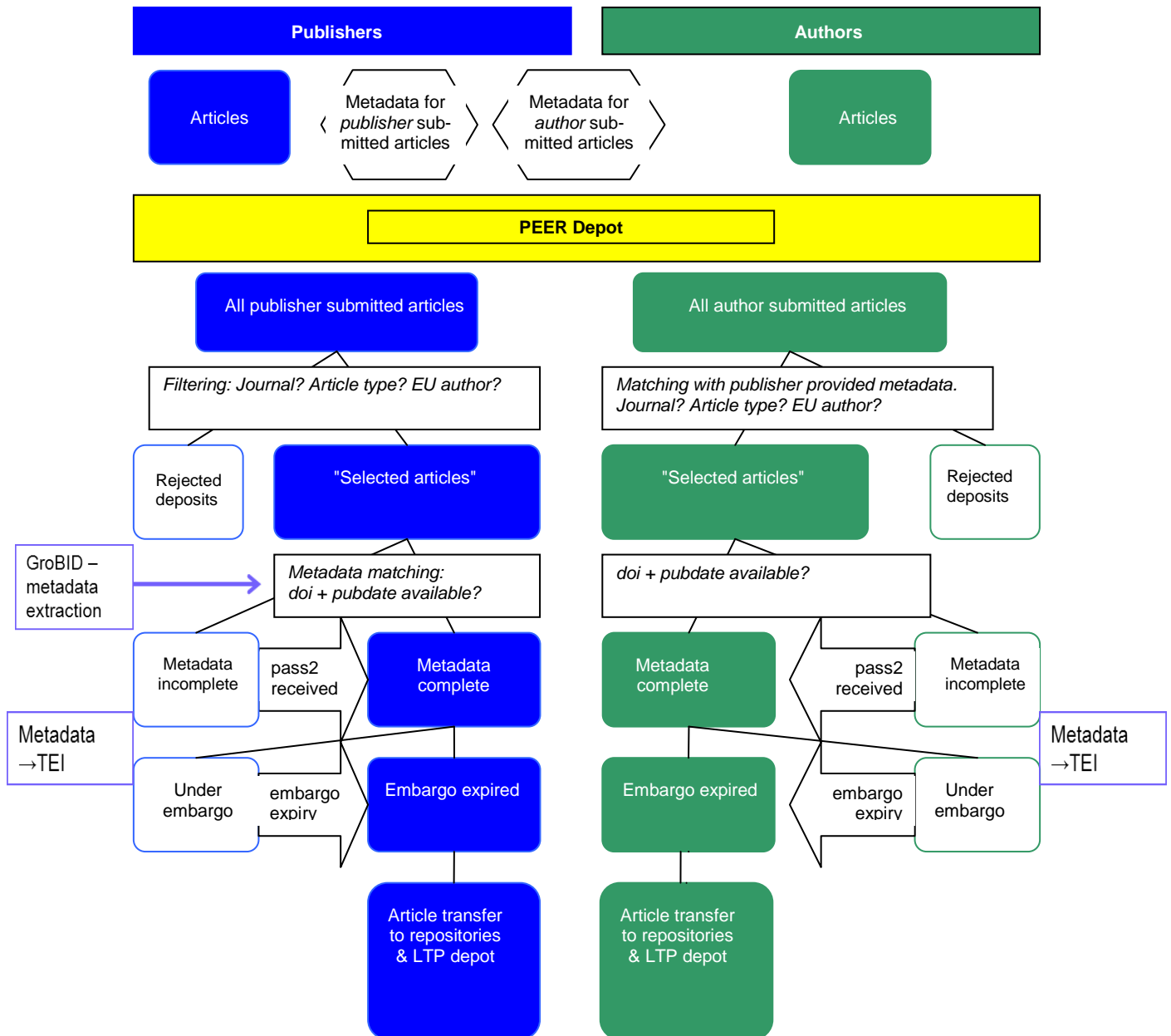


Figure 3: Schematic of PEER Depot Workflow

4.1.4 PEER Repositories

Six repositories from across the EU participated in PEER, having completed the necessary technical developments to support ingestion of PEER content and for the provision of usage logfiles:

Participating repositories:

eSciDoc.PubMan.PEER, Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL), Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e. V. (MPG); HAL, CNRS & Institut national de recherche en informatique et en automatique (Inria); Göttingen University/ Göttingen State and University Library (UGOE); SSOAR – Social Sciences Open Access repository (GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences); TARA – Trinity College Dublin (TCD); University Library of Debrecen (ULD)

Archival services for the repositories are being provided by Koninklijke Bibliotheek (National library of the Netherlands), who will ingest the final set of PEER content following completing of the project. In the meantime, Inria, via the PEER Depot will hold the archive of PEER content.

Participating PEER repositories have been receiving all qualifying PEER content following embargo expiry (currently ~19,000 unique manuscripts), with the exception of SSOAR, a subject based repository which is receiving only social sciences content.

4.1.5 Guidelines

Procedures for the provision of usage data (logfiles) and manuscript deposit for repository managers and publishers were addressed in great detail during the first year of PEER, resulting in the preparation of the following reports which are available via the PEER website <http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>.

D2.1 Draft report on the provision of usage data and manuscript procedures for publishers and repository managers

D3.1 Guidelines for publishers and repository managers on deposit, assisted deposit and self-archiving

4.2 PEER Research

Throughout the research activities of PEER, the project benefited from the active support of Research Oversight Group³, a panel of independent research experts:

- Professor Carol Tenopir, University of Tennessee (USA)
- Dr Chérifa Boukacem-Zeghmouri, Lyon University (France)
- Professor Tomàs Baiget, *El profesional de la Información*, Barcelona (Spain)

With additional expertise provided by Industry Research Advisor, Mayur Amin of Elsevier.

A report on the research management process *D1.4 Final Report on research process* is available from the PEER website (<http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>). The report outlines the steps taken by PEER to ensure the independence of the research teams and the quality assurance mechanisms adopted to ensure the validity of the research results.

An open tendering process was undertaken for all three areas of commissioned research attracting a significant variety of a number of high quality tenders. The Research Oversight Group, provided input and advice for the Requests for Proposals, evaluated the tenders received and provided recommendations to the PEER Executive. This resulted in the appointment of the following teams:

Behavioural Research: Investigation of authors' attitudes towards Green OA and user behaviour Undertaken by Loughborough University, Department of Information Science and LISU, led by Jenny Fry and Claire Creaser

- *The behavioural research addressed the role of stage-two manuscript repositories in the scholarly communication system by exploring perceptions, motivations and behaviours of authors and users.*

Economics Research: Case studies of cost drivers and costs structures at publishers and repositories Undertaken by Bocconi University, Centre for Arts, Science and Culture, led by Paola Dubini

- *The economics research investigated what the costs associated with archiving stage-two articles under different business models are for the various stakeholders involved in article deposit.*

³ Dr Henk Moed and Professor Justus Haucap were original members of the ROG, but accepted new positions during PEER which meant they were unable to continue as ROG members. They were replaced by Dr Boukacem and Professor Baiget.

Usage Research: Examination of logfiles at publishers and repositories for usage trends, based on a critical mass of Green OA content

Undertaken by CIBER Research Ltd., led by David Nicholas, Ian Rowlands and David Clark

- *The usage research aimed to determine usage trends at publisher and repository platforms on the basis of article level usage data, whether stage-two deposits increase access and use and which effects large-scale deposits may have on journals.*

The PEER Project has resulted in comprehensive and valid research results in all three areas. The full research reports are available from the PEER website at: <http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>. The presentations made during the PEER End of Project Conference in Brussels on 29 May are also available at: <http://www.peerproject.eu/peer-end-of-project-conference-29th-may-2012/>

Some key findings from the commissioned research:

Behavioural research:

- Researchers who associated Open Access with 'self-archiving' were in the minority.
- Open Access is more likely to be associated with 'self-archiving' (Green Road) by researchers in the Physical sciences & mathematics and the Social sciences, humanities & arts, than those in the Life sciences and the Medical sciences who are more likely to associate Open Access with Open Access Journals (Gold Road).
- There is anecdotal evidence that some researchers consider making journal articles accessible via Open Access to be beyond their remit.
- Authors tend to be favourable to Open Access and receptive to the benefits of self-archiving in terms of greater readership and wider dissemination of their research, with the caveat that self-archiving does not compromise the pivotal role of the published journal article.
- Readers have concerns about the authority of article content and the extent to which it can be cited when the version they have accessed is not the published final version. These concerns are more prevalent where the purpose of reading is to produce a published journal article, and are perceived as less of an issue for other types of reading purpose.
- Academic researchers have a conservative set of attitudes, perceptions and behaviours towards the scholarly communication system do not desire fundamental changes in the way research is currently disseminated and published.
- Open Access Repositories are perceived by researchers as complementary to, rather than replacing, current forums for disseminating and publishing research.

The following Behavioural Research reports are available from the PEER website (<http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>)

D4.1 PEER Behavioural Research - Baseline report

D4.2 PEER Behavioural Research - Final Report

Economics research:

- Peer review has real costs and there are no economies of scale. (Average cost \$250 per manuscript for salary and fees only, excludes overheads - infrastructure, systems etc. and is heavily affected by rejection rates)
- Excluding peer review, average production cost ranges from \$170 to over \$400 per article (again excluding all overheads)
- Annual publisher platform maintenance costs ranges from \$170k to \$400k (excludes set up & development costs typically costing hundreds of thousands of dollars)
- Repositories may have large sunk costs that are not accounted for
- Publishers (subscription and Open Access) and repositories affected by 'sustainability and competition for resources and reputation'.

The following Economics Research report is available from the PEER website (<http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>)

D6.1 PEER Economics Research - Final Report

Usage research

- Usage at PEER repositories seems around 7.8% as a ratio of publisher use (with considerable variation between publishers in the range 4.3% to 11.5%).
- During the period measured (March 2010- Feb 2012) Publisher full text downloads are growing faster than PEER repository full text downloads
- A Randomised Controlled Trial indicates that making preprints visible in PEER repositories is associated with more traffic to the publisher sites at the aggregate level, but this varies by publisher and subject. Overall, PEER is associated with a significant, if relatively modest, increase in publisher downloads, in the confidence range 7.5% to 15.5%.
- The likely mechanism is that PEER offers high quality metadata, allows a wider range of search engine robots to index its content than the typical publisher, and thus helps to raise the digital visibility of scholarly content. There are variations as we zoom in on the detail and the jury is still out in medicine, the social sciences and humanities, and for smaller publishers, for reasons we do not understand yet.
- Repository use came largely from developing countries.
- Publisher downloads are growing at a faster rate than PEER repository downloads and unless there is a step change, PEER's share of the market is likely to decline gradually over time.

Note from the Usage research team: PEER is fully operational but it has yet to settle into a natural rhythm of ingest so is probably atypical of many longer established green repositories. Usage researchers urge any commentators not to extrapolate usage conclusions as a model of Green Open access scenario but simply what happened in PEER.

The following Usage Research reports are available from the PEER website (<http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>)

D5.2 PEER USAGE STUDY - Descriptive statistics for the period March to August 2011

D5.3 PEER USAGE STUDY - Randomised controlled trial results

5 Target Users & their Needs

PEER has a number of target user groups. The table below identifies the various target user groups and describes their needs which have been identified in relation to Green Open access and which have been addressed within PEER.

Representatives of these groups have participated at various levels within PEER, from Consortium partners and Advisory Board members, to those taking part in the research studies, either through direct participation in market research, or via usage counts as they access information at repository sites or publisher platforms.

The following target user groups and needs were identified at the outset of PEER.

Target User Groups and Needs

Target user description	Needs
Researchers as authors	The opportunity for authors to deposit their research outputs more widely in open access repositories Methods that facilitate deposit on behalf of the author, e.g. publisher-assisted deposit
Researchers as users	Access to research outputs where their institutional library does not subscribe
Other users of research content	Access to research outputs where their institutional library does not subscribe Access to research outputs where the user does not have a library

PEER activities supported all the needs identified above:

- Publishers invited authors to self-archive EU authored manuscripts into PEER repositories via a central submission interface, with support available from a specially created PEER helpdesk
- Publishers submitted manuscripts and metadata, which were sent to participating repositories on embargo expiry following processing by the PEER Depot using the SWORD Protocol
- Almost 19,000 embargo expired manuscripts have been made available in participating PEER repositories, providing access to researchers and other users of research content who may not otherwise have access to this content. This content will remain available to readers after the end of PEER.

PEER also explored attitudes, actual behaviours and costs relating to these needs through the three commissioned research areas of Behavioural research, Usage research and Economics research.

6 Underlying Content

The project centres on 'stage-two' articles: the author's final manuscript that has been accepted for publication by a journal and incorporates all the changes required by the peer review process (NISO: Accepted Manuscript).

The publishers participating in PEER nominated 241 journals to participate in the active deposit part the project covering four broad subject areas: life sciences, medicine, physical sciences and social sciences & humanities.

The specific selection process for the journals is described in Appendix 1 within Section 9 of this report, the outcome of which is as follows. Overall, the largest group of participating journals are the top 'tertile 1' level as measured by 2 year Impact Factors, followed by tertile 2, then 3, then journals without an Impact Factor at the time of selection. The selection process used gained approval from both of the independent research teams appointed for the behavioural and usage research for PEER. See: <http://www.peerproject.eu/about/participating-journals/#statements>

On average, the participating journals were expected to have >40% EU content and while there was a significant variation across journals, overall approximately 39% of participating manuscripts were identified as having an EU based corresponding author (after subtracting the non-EU authored control set included for the purposes of the usage research) .

Each participating journal had an embargo period set by the publisher taking into consideration factors such as subject discipline and individual journal economics. Following consultation with participating publishers, a number of embargoes were reduced during the project in order to achieve a greater critical mass of content in the participating repositories. This was one of a number of actions taken as explained in section 6.1 below.

6.1 *Quantity of content*

As reported in section 4, participating publishers submitted over **53,000 manuscripts** for processing and filtering by the PEER Depot, which resulted in over **22,500 EU manuscripts**. Of these, almost **19,000** were embargo expired and available in participating PEER repositories by the project end date. Over 1700 additional manuscripts with complete metadata are currently under embargo and will continue to be sent to the repositories of the PEER Consortium Partners as their embargoes expire.

During the project, participating publishers **invited >11,800 authors to deposit** into the project and have been submitting metadata for matching with author deposits received. In total **170 authors actually deposited**, giving a **response rate of <2%**.

Figure 4 below shows these content levels mapped onto the content flow diagram for PEER.

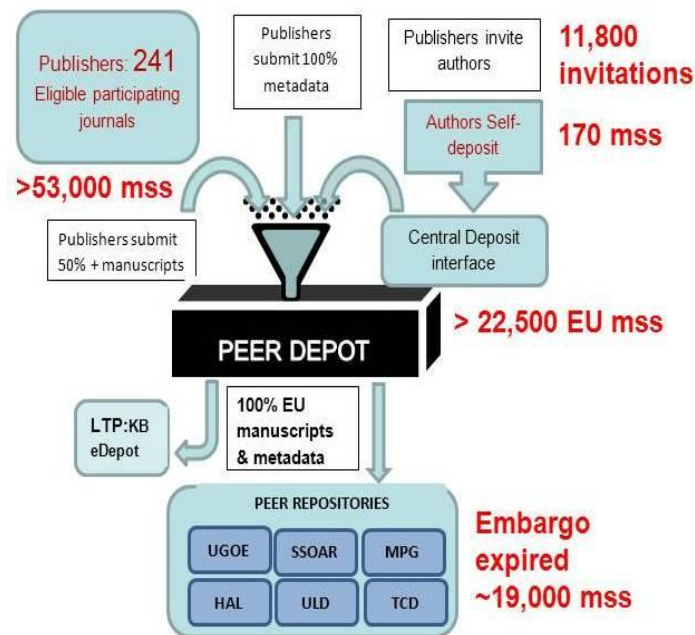


Figure 4: Content levels within PEER

Due to the low number of author deposits received within PEER and the technical challenges which needed to be resolved in building the infrastructure, thereby causing delays to the start of the content feeds, additional efforts were required to ensure a critical mass of content for the project.

In support of building the volume of content available to PEER, with a focus on meeting the needs of the usage research team, a number of actions were taken during the project. Following consultation with participating publishers, the following steps were implemented:

- 2 new publisher submission journals were added to the project, including back-content
- embargo periods for 25 participating publisher submission journals were reduced (in some cases by up to 12 months).
- additional back-content (manuscripts and metadata) was sourced from participating publishers
- 48 'author deposit' journals were transferred to the 'publisher deposit' route
- back-content for 20 'author deposit' journals from one publisher were successfully processed by the PEER Depot as if they were following the 'publisher deposit' route', while retaining the live feeds within the 'author deposit' pathway

These actions resulted in the project exceeding the critical mass of 9,500 embargo expired manuscripts required by the usage research team for 95% confidence levels, with over 11,000 manuscripts available as of the start of the principal measuring period and ~19,000 available by the end of the project

6.2 Quality of content

As outlined in section 4, PEER has paid particular attention to defining the formats and attributes of the content (full text articles and metadata) which are being used for the project. These are documented in the following reports which are available from the PEER website (<http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>):

D2.1 Draft report on the provision of usage data and manuscript procedures for publishers and repository managers

D3.1 Guidelines for publishers and repository managers on deposit, assisted deposit and self-archiving

Based on these guidelines, full text articles were provided in PDF format. The metadata requirements were derived from the DRIVER Guidelines (<http://www.driver-repository.eu/DRIVER-Guidelines.html>). Although additional metadata elements were recommended, the mandatory metadata elements identified for PEER were:

- Title
- Creator
- Date
- Identifier
- Type

As well as the filtering undertaken as described in section 4, the technical integrity of each file was checked at the PEER Depot as part of the standard processing along with checks to ensure all necessary metadata elements are present.

Although automated checks on the integrity of the PDF files and associated metadata could be automated, there was no automated check of the content within PDFs. During the project, it was necessary to remove and where possible, replace some articles at the PEER Depot & at repository level due to articles being defective, e.g. articles consisting of a cover sheet only or containing reviewer comments. This was encountered mainly with back content files, although occasional incidents arose where the inclusion of reviewer comments within manuscripts at acceptance stage was standard practice for journals before processes needed to be changed to accommodate PEER. Although small in number overall, these incidents indicate the potential problems with the extraction of manuscripts from publisher processes at a non-traditional point in the overall publishing process.

6.2.1 GeneRation of Bibliographic Data (Grobid)

An automatic metadata extraction from PDF process

Most participating publishers provided a broad metadata set exceeding the mandatory elements listed above. In the case of IOP Publishing, however, the metadata set, while adhering to the mandatory requirements, was not as extensive regarding provision of 'recommended' elements. Using this as a test case, Inria worked with IOP Publishing to enrich the mandatory metadata provided via extraction of additional metadata from IOP provided PDFs. This task is complementary to the publisher's data transformation task and was only been performed when additional metadata were missing.

This was a prospective action to extract information automatically from a PDF file. To this end GROBID environment was used and trained to match various title page styles in scholarly papers. Particularly good results were obtained allowing the automation of the integration of PDFs within the PEER Depot for all documents provided by some publishers.

Within the project period, the process was used to extract metadata for over 1100 publisher submitted manuscripts and over 1200 metadata files were extracted for possible matching with author deposited manuscripts.

Further information regarding Grobid and its potential applications beyond PEER are provided in Appendix 2.

7 Summary of Activities

PEER ran for a total of 45 months, from September 2008 - May 2012. The key activities of building the project infrastructure and research are reported on extensively elsewhere within this report, so are only touched on briefly here.

7.1 *Project Infrastructure:*

PEER achieved the successful establishment of a large scale, complex infrastructure in support of investigating the effects of large scale systematic depositing of (stage two) author accepted manuscripts. The technical infrastructure with the PEER Depot at its core proved to be robust and scalable.

7.2 *Commissioned research*

Three independent commissioned research teams in the areas of usage, behaviour and economics successfully delivered valid research results. Collectively the research results have added to the body of knowledge related to Green Open Access, specifically delivering:

- The first large-scale and comparative collection of article level usage
- A unique collaboration with publishers and scientists to reach authors and users
- The first detailed empirical study of cost drivers for publishers and repositories

7.3 *Dissemination & awareness raising*

7.3.1 PEER website www.peerproject.eu

The PEER website was established as the key information hub for the project, hosting reports and news announcements as they became available. It also provided a link to the helpdesk, available to all, but aimed in particular at the key stakeholder groups, especially authors who have been invited to submit their accepted manuscripts to a PEER via the PEER author submission interface which has been established for the project.

7.3.2 PEER End of Project Results Conference

The PEER End of Project Results Conference was held in Brussels on 29 May 2012. This was one of the final key activities within the official project timeframe and brought together representatives from across the various stakeholder groups to discuss the project outcomes and their possible implications.

Presentations are available from the PEER website at: <http://www.peerproject.eu/peer-end-of-project-conference-29th-may-2012/>

The speech of Vice-President Neelie Kroes is available from: <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/12/392&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en> with a video available <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X3jSjNltyTk&feature=plcp>

Short videos from the Roundtable participants are also available at: <http://www.youtube.com/user/esfconferences>

An audio recording has also been to accompany presentation slides from the conference. Once available, this will also be accessible via the PEER website.

The conference achieved 120 registrations, but also reached an additional 117,000 individuals through online media activity.

7.3.3 Presentations and Publications

Throughout PEER, project partners have made presentations to various stakeholder communities to raise awareness and to disseminate results as they became available. Additionally, project partners have also published a number of articles about PEER.

A list of publications and presentations by Project partners is provided in Appendix XX. Further information is also available from the PEER website at: <http://www.peerproject.eu/publications-presentations/>

In the summer of 2010, PEER held its first face to face meeting with representatives of its Advisory Board. This provided the opportunity to update the board on all aspects of project activities, with a particular emphasis on research developments. The event was very positive for PEER with broad support from the board for the project's objectives, activities to date and future plans and provided valuable input to the next phase of the three key areas of research.

The Advisory Board was also well represented at the End of Project Conference, with a number of board members taking part in the Roundtable discussions.

Advisory Board	
Mr Mayur Amin, Elsevier, UK	Professor Michel Mareschal, L'Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
Professor Peder Andersen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark	Mr Bob Campbell as replacement for Cliff Morgan, Wiley-Blackwell, UK
Dr Paul Ayris, University College London, UK	Dr Elisabeth Niggemann, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, Germany
Ms Stella Dutton, BMJ Group, UK	Dr Sijbolt Noorda, VSNU, The Netherlands
Dr Johannes Fournier, DFG, Germany	Mr John Ochs, American Chemical Society, USA
Dr Elea Gimenez-Toledo, CSIC, Madrid, Spain	Drs. Bas Savenije, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Netherlands
Professor Jane Grimson, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland	Mr Wim van der Stelt, Springer SBM, The Netherlands
Mr Robert Kiley, Wellcome Trust, UK	Dr Donald J Waters, The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, USA
Professor Norbert Kroo, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary	Dr Xiaolin Zhang, National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

7.3.4 Marketing leaflet

To help inform audiences about PEER, a marketing leaflet was prepared and printed. This was distributed at various conferences, seminars and workshops.

The leaflet is available as Appendix

7.3.5 News releases

Throughout the project, News Releases and announcements have been disseminated via STM's extensive publishing and media network, the DRIVER network and the research networking programmes of ESF plus additional direct contacts which have been made with the research community. Announcements have also been circulated to other Open Access related projects in which partners all over Europe are involved (i.e. IP-OA II, OA-Netzwerk, OAPEN, Open Access Statistics, PARSE.insight, CARPET, SHAMAN, OpenAIRE and OpenAIRE Plus).

All news releases are available via the website at <http://www.peerproject.eu/press-releases/>

8 Impact & Sustainability

8.1 PEER Executive - Points of Agreement

A document entitled 'PEER End of Project Statements by the PEER Executive Partners' is available for download from the project website at <http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>. As well as providing individual statements, the PEER Executive Project Partners have indicated that they agree on the following points.

Since these points reflect areas of agreement of the various stakeholder groups represented within PEER, The PEER Executive recommends that they be taken into account in the creation of future Open Access policies.

1. **Building a large-scale infrastructure is organizationally and technically challenging**
When the PEER Project started, there was no European infrastructure available that was robust or scalable or efficient. Hence, with considerable effort this infrastructure was built, linking publishers and repositories to the PEER Depot as central clearing house.
2. **Building a clearing-house with automated workflows is helpful**
What made the PEER infrastructure a success is the ability to construct a largely automated workflow for the ingestion and distribution of articles.
3. **Author self-archiving is unlikely to generate a critical mass of Green OA content.**
The author deposit rate in the PEER Project was exceptionally low. This unwillingness to deposit, even when the author explicitly is invited by the publisher, suggests that author self-archiving will not generate a critical mass of Green OA content.
4. **Stage II archiving requires manual oversight and intervention**
The author's final peer reviewed manuscript (the so-called Stage II manuscript) remains difficult to handle for publishers, repositories, authors and readers, requiring manual oversight and intervention.
5. **Scholars prefer the Version of Record**
The behavioural research as well as usage log analysis indicates that scholars prefer accessing the version of record.
6. **Usage scenarios for Green Open Access are more complex than generally acknowledged**
While usage at repositories may be described as a percentage of usage at publishers' platforms, and, conversely, repositories have a function for users in developing countries, usage patterns on the Internet are more complex, with the PEER repositories driving usage to publisher platforms.
7. **The acceptance and utility of open access publishing has increased rapidly**
Open access publishing is increasingly important for publishers, repositories and the research community. Any discussion of future Green OA scenarios must take account of this development.
8. **A successful collaboration for experimental results**
In the Green OA debate, the PEER Project partners started from conflicting positions, and were dependent on the support of publishers and repositories, but were nevertheless able to deliver the experimental infrastructure and observatory research to a mutually satisfying conclusion.
9. **Mutual understanding and trust**
Working together to deliver the project - Building the infrastructure together, getting the deposit process to work and commissioning the research encouraged - particularly also in challenging or difficult moments, engendered professional respect on all sides.

8.2 Impact:

PEER has brought together a collaboration of stakeholder groups (publishers, libraries/ repositories and the research /funder community) who collectively have successfully developed an Observatory to monitor the effects of the systematic archiving of stage-two research outputs (accepted manuscripts) in open access repositories.

Interest in PEER has grown throughout the project. Partners have collectively presented at 26 events outside of the internal PEER Advisory Board event and the Public End of Project Conference and have authored 10 articles, with additional invitations pending. These initially focussed on awareness raising, but subsequently evolved into a strategy of informing, engaging and ultimately encouraging take up of the evidence gained from the research results, culminating in the presentations made during the PEER End of Project Conference.

In terms of reach, the PEER End of Project Results Conference attracted around 120 registrations, but also reached an additional 117,000 individuals through online media activity.

PEER has also received growing interest from the media, with mentions in a number of published items so far (a non-comprehensive list is available from the PEER website) and a significant number of media enquiries in relation to the End of Project Conference and the final project reports.

As well as the active support for PEER shown by the European Commission, policy makers in the USA have also been made aware of the project as evidenced by the extensive referencing of PEER in submissions to the US White House Office of Science & Technology Policy in the US as an evidence based approach to resolving issues in scholarly publishing. This included a specific mention of PEER in the Report and Recommendations of the 'Scholarly Publishing Roundtable', an expert panel of librarians, library scientists, publishers, and university academic leaders convened by the U.S. House Committee on Science and Technology, in collaboration with the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). (The Report and Recommendations are available at <http://www.aau.edu/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=10044>; the reference to PEER is on page 2).

The views of participating publishers and participating repositories following their experiences with PEER are available as *D7.1 Report on Additional Outcomes* available from the PEER website at <http://www.peerproject.eu/reports/>

Within the same document, a brief analysis of authors invited to deposit into PEER and a survey of repository users (PEER and non-PEER) are included.

8.3 Sustainability

With all key stakeholder groups represented within PEER, the aim is for the data gathered by the observatory to be used to provide an evidence-based foundation for discussions on future policy by stakeholder groups within the EU. Sustainability for PEER therefore focuses on disseminating and exploiting the evidence based project results with the aim of informing future open access policy decisions. PEER's role has not been to recommend what these future policies should be, but to deliver credible data (observables), insights into the impact of self-archiving and scenarios that publishers, libraries and funding agencies can use to develop consistent and workable policies that benefit researchers.

8.3.1 PEER Content

All PEER content will remain available to the partner repositories after the end of the project, including the content still currently under embargo. This totals over 20,000 manuscripts.

UGOE: UGOE plans to retain the PEER content permanently in the existing Goettingen collections. Manuscripts from authors located at the University of Goettingen (likely to be small in number) are included in the main repository GoeScholar <http://goedoc.uni-goettingen.de/goescholar> . The new portal GEO-LEO edocs <http://e-docs.geo-leo.de/> is a subject-based repository for the geo sciences and will also integrate specific content. The remaining content will be integrated in Goe-doc

<http://webdoc.sub.gwdg.de/> which is a collective repository. All these repositories and collections guarantee storage for the long-term.

Inria: Inria's PEER repository is already a subset of the national HAL repository: it will only migrate from a 'hidden' state to an open collection in the coming weeks, following scheduling arrangements with the CNRS.

MPDL: MPDL will maintain their PEER repository at least for the next two years after which continuation will be reviewed on an annual basis. In the event of closure, content would be archived with the possibility of being used as a behind the scenes test-bed for repository developments.

Additionally, the three non-partner repositories have permission to retain all valid content received from PEER.

The full set of EU Content from PEER for Long Term Preservation will be ingested by the e-Depot at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek after the end of the project and the change of the eDepot platform. In addition long-term archiving of PEER articles is guaranteed associated with the HAL instance <http://peer.ccsd.cnrs.fr/>

8.3.2 Availability of Research Data after PEER

Behavioural surveys:

The results from the phase 1 and phase 2 behavioural research questionnaires is being retained by Inria and can be made available to interested research groups.

Usage data:

The core usage data for PEER will be held by Inria, with Inria and STM as custodians. Qualified research teams will be able to apply to undertake research on this data. (Certain conditions will apply).

Due to issues of confidentiality, no economics research related data will be available to external parties.

For further information, please contact Laurent Romary (laurent.romary@inria.fr)

8.3.3 Tools & technologies

PEER has developed, adapted and implemented a range of tools and technologies, many of which have potential applications outside of the finite duration of the PEER project including:

- Implementation of the SWORD protocol to allow application-level deposit of material into repositories
- Automated metadata extraction from manuscript PDFs (GROBID)
- Metadata mapping of different metadata schemas (NLM2.0, NLM 3 and proprietary formats)
- Establishment of a unique exchange format of metadata (publishers / repositories) by means of a TEI customisation plus the mapping of different metadata schemas (e.g. NLM and proprietary schemas)
- The creation of viable workflow models for content submission, filtering, processing and repository ingest
- An central embargo management facility to correctly manage the different embargo periods assigned to each journal
- Additional filtering of subject based content only for ingest by a subject repository (in the context of PEER this has been applied to social sciences content for SSOAR)
- Author deposit interface
- Online helpdesk with ticketing system where queries can be submitted and will be directed to the appropriate PEER project participant for a prompt response
- The ability to match author manuscripts with publisher provided metadata
- The development of a bug tracking & reporting workflow

These technological developments provide valuable practical outcomes from PEER, which could be applied in a wide variety of contexts. As an example, UGOE plans to further utilise the infrastructure

created for the PEER project including the SWORD interface, by adopting it as a framework for the Goe-doc repository.

8.3.4 The PEER Depot

The PEER Depot itself proved crucial to the successful completion of the PEER Project. In the context of PEER, the Depot will be technically maintained until the end of key embargo periods (by mid-2013), in order to deliver articles to participating partner repositories throughout that period.

In its partner statement (Appendix 1), Inria makes it clear that the capabilities developed for the PEER Depot could be applied as a data integration platform adapted to various Open Access scenarios. In case of an agreement with publishers, it would be possible to deposit stage-3-articles and use the PEER Depot as a clearinghouse for the distribution of OA content towards repositories.

9 Further Information - Appendices

- Appendix 1: Participating journals selection process
- Appendix 2: GeneRation of Bibliographic Data (Grobid)
- Appendix 3: PEER Author submission journals by publisher
- Appendix 4: PEER Publisher submission journals by publisher
- Appendix 5: List of PEER Partner publications and presentations
- Appendix 6: PEER marketing leaflet

Appendix 1: Participating journals selection process

The publishers participating in PEER have nominated 241 journals to participate in the active deposit part the project. This core group of the journals participating in PEER were selected from a starting list of journals with a Thomson Reuters *JCR* Impact Factor and >20% EU content ('EU content' is defined as having at least one author from an EU country). In each of the four broad subject disciplines (*life sciences*, *medicine*, *physical sciences* and *social sciences & humanities*), the listing was divided into tertiles^{4*} based on 2 year Impact Factors. Publishers then selected a spread of tier 1, 2 & 3 journals, where tier 1 journals have the highest Impact Factors. For one publisher, this selection process was random, while others had to make more pragmatic selections.

Additional or substituted titles arose from a number of factors including:

- Technical issues (production systems not compatible with PEER submission requirements)
- Decision to include or exclude certain society titles
- Non-Impact Factor journal but anticipated high % EU content
- Non-Impact Factor journal, but adding an interesting subject field
- Non-Impact Factor journal, but providing non-English content
- Matching with non-participating 'compare and contrast' titles for the project

The outcome:

Overall, the largest group of participating journals are the top 'tertile 1' level as measured by 2 year Impact Factors, followed by tertile 2, then 3, then journals currently without an Impact Factor. On average, the participating journals are expected to have >40% EU content.

Each participating journal has an embargo period set by the publisher taking into consideration factors such as subject discipline and individual journal economics.

The selection process used has gained approval from both of the independent research teams appointed for the behavioural and usage research for PEER.

⁴ tertile = one third of the overall group

Appendix 2: GeneRation of Bibliographic Data (Grobid)

Automatic metadata extraction from PDF process

Grobid is a text-mining tool for extracting bibliographical metadata at large. This pdf2xml processor based on machine-learning algorithms combined with the adequate choice of surface features extracted from the PDF is able to parse all title, author, abstract information as well as (but it was not relevant for the current task) full text structure. The output is a TEI-compliant file, which is also PEER-compliant and allows a fine representation of information related to author, affiliations, and bibliography.

The extraction of bibliographical information is performed from article header. Fields such as title, author, affiliation, date, abstract, location, journal title, keywords, etc. can be automatically extracted.

Features such as position information (begin/end of line, in the document, etc.), lexical information (vocabulary, large gazetteers) and layout information (font size, font style, etc.) are exploited to extract the information.

Then, based on extraction results, the information is enriched, collected and/or completed using external bibliographical databases. For example, the use of Crossref permits the full bibliographical record to be obtained by entering just DOI, or journal title + volume + first page, or title + author first name. xISSN, xISBN and Amazon Web Service are some of the databases which can also be used for this matter.

The first experiments with automatic extraction of structured information from texts with GROBID have made us very optimistic about the prospect of generalizing this process and providing assistance to scholars depositing scholarly papers in repositories. More broadly, the process could be applied to enhance the metadata record for any PDF collection.

For additional information on Grobid:

Bretel F., Lopez P. , Medves M, Monteil A., Romary L., INRIA & HUB IDSL
Back to meaning – information structuring in the PEER project Author manuscript, published in "TEI Conference (2010)"
http://www.peerproject.eu/fileadmin/media/ppt_about_peer/PEERBreakingNews.pdf

Lopez. P. GROBID: Combining Automatic Bibliographic Data Recognition and Term Extraction for Scholarship Publications. In *Proceedings of ECDL 2009*, 13th European Conference on Digital Library, Corfu, Greece.

Appendix 3: PEER Author submission journals by publisher (January 2011)

Publisher/ Journal	ISSN	Broad Classification	Embargo* (months)	Language (if not Eng)
Cambridge University Press				
The Journal of Agricultural Science	0021-8596	Life Sciences	12	
Bilingualism: Language and Cognition	1366-7289	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
Journal of Biosocial Science	0021-9320	Life Sciences	12	
Journal of Helminthology	0022-149X	Life Sciences	12	
Science in Context	0269-8897	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
Urban History	0963-9268	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
Elsevier				
Annales d'Endocrinologie	0003-4266	Life Sciences	18	French
Annales de Dermatologie et de Venereologie	0151-9638	Medicine	18	French
Annals of Pure and Applied Logic	0168-0072	Physical Sciences	18	
Applied Acoustics	0003-682X	Physical Sciences	24	
Biomass and Bioenergy	0961-9534	Physical Sciences	24	
Blood Cells Molecules and Diseases	1079-9796	Medicine	18	
Brain and Language	0093-934X	Life Sciences	18	
Cell Calcium	0143-4160	Life Sciences	12	
Computers and Geotechnics	0266-352X	Physical Sciences	24	
Energy	0360-5442	Physical Sciences	18	
Enfermedades infecciosas y Microbiologia Clinica	0213-005X	Medicine	18	Spanish
European Journal of Radiology	0720-048X	Medicine	18	
European Journal of Soil Biology	1164-5563	Life Sciences	18	
Fire Safety Journal	0379-7112	Physical Sciences	24	
Immunology Letters	0165-2478	Life Sciences	12	
Journal of Pragmatics	0378-2166	Social Sciences & Humanities	24	
Materials Science in Semiconductor Processing	1369-8001	Physical Sciences	24	
Nuclear Engineering and Design	0029-5493	Physical Sciences	24	
Radiotherapy and Oncology	0167-8140	Medicine	18	
Solar Energy	0038-092X	Physical Sciences	24	
Telecommunications Policy	0308-5961	Physical Sciences	18	
IOP Publishing				
Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical	1751-8113	Physical Sciences	24	
Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter	0953-8984	Physical Sciences	12	
Nature Publishing Group				
Bone Marrow Transplantation	0268-3369	Medicine	6	
Embo Journal, The	0261-4189	Life Sciences	6	
Gene Therapy	0969-7128	Life Sciences	6	
Genes and Immunity	1466-4879	Life Sciences	6	
Leukemia	0887-6924	Medicine	6	
Nature Genetics	1061-4036	Life Sciences	6	
Nature Structural & Molecular Biology	1545-9993	Life Sciences	6	
Oncogene	0950-9232	Life Sciences	6	
Oxford University Press				
Family Practice	0263-2136	Medicine	12	
Molecular Biology and Evolution	0737-4038	Life Sciences	12	
Systematic Biology	1063-5157	Life Sciences	12	
Annals of Occupational Hygiene	0003-4878	Medicine	12	
Sage Publications				
Active Learning in Higher Education	1469-7874	Social Sciences & Humanities	6	
Concurrent Engineering	1063-293X	Physical Sciences	12	
Cultural Geographies	1474-4740	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
Ethnicities	1468-7968	Social Sciences & Humanities	24	
European Journal of Cultural Studies	1367-5494	Social Sciences & Humanities	18	
European Journal of Industrial Relations	0959-6801	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
European Journal of Women's Studies	1350-5068	Social Sciences & Humanities	18	
European Union Politics	1465-1165	Social Sciences & Humanities	24	
Global Social Policy	1468-0181	Social Sciences & Humanities	6	
Group Processes and Intergroup Relations	1368-4302	Social Sciences & Humanities	18	
Health	1363-4593	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
History of Psychiatry	0957-154X	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
International Journal of Damage Mechanics	1056-7895	Physical Sciences	12	
Journal of Biomaterials Applications	0885-3282	Physical Sciences	12	
Journal of Plastic Film and Sheeting	8756-0879	Physical Sciences	12	
Journal of Thermoplastic Composite Materials	0892-7057	Physical Sciences	12	
Public Understanding of Science	0963-6625	Social Sciences & Humanities	18	
Second Language Research	0267-6583	Social Sciences & Humanities	24	
Time & Society	0961-463X	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
Vascular Medicine	1358-863X	Medicine	12	
Taylor & Francis Group				

Annual Report D9.13

Applied Economics Letters	1350-4851	Social Sciences & Humanities	18	
British Journal of Guidance and Counselling	0306-9885	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	
Civil Engineering and Environmental Systems	1028-6608	Physical Sciences	12	
Communications in Statistics – Theory and Methods	0361-0926	Physical Sciences	12	
Ergonomics	0014-0139	Physical Sciences	12	
International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry	0306-7319	Physical Sciences	12	
International Journal of Psychology	0020-7594	Life Sciences	12	
International Journal of Remote Sensing	0143-1161	Physical Sciences	12	
International Journal of Systems Science	0020-7721	Physical Sciences	12	
Journal of Engineering Design	0954-4828	Physical Sciences	12	
Journal of Modern Optics	0950-0340	Physical Sciences	12	
Journal of Natural History	0022-2933	Life Sciences	12	
Journal of Sports Sciences	0264-0414	Social Sciences & Humanities	18	
Optimization Methods and Software	1055-6788	Physical Sciences	12	
Phase Transitions	0141-1594	Physical Sciences	12	
Philosophical Magazine Letters	0950-0839	Physical Sciences	12	
Psychotherapy Research	1050-3307	Social Sciences & Humanities	12	

Appendix 4: PEER Publisher submission journals by publisher (January 2011)

Publisher/ Journal	ISSN	Broad Classification	Language (if not Eng)
BMJ Publishing Group			
British Journal of Ophthalmology	0007-1161	Medicine	
Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health	0143-005X	Medicine	
Tobacco Control	0964-4563	Medicine	
Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry	0022-3050	Medicine	
Journal of Medical Genetics	0022-2593	Medicine	
Sexually Transmitted Infections	1368-4973	Medicine	
EDP Sciences			
ESAIM: Probability and Statistics	1292-8100	Physical Sciences	French/ Eng
The European Physical Journal - Applied Physics	1286-0042	Physical Sciences	
Elsevier			
Annales Medico-Psychologiques	0003-4487	Medicine	French
Applied Thermal Engineering	1359-4311	Physical Sciences	
Astroparticle Physics	0927-6505	Physical Sciences	
Biochemical Pharmacology	0006-2952	Life Sciences	
Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) – Molecular Basis of Disease	0925-4439	Life Sciences	
Biophysical Chemistry	0301-4622	Physical Sciences	
Composites Science and Technology	0266-3538	Physical Sciences	
Computer Speech & Language	0885-2308	Physical Sciences	
European Journal of Mechanics - A/Solids	0997-7538	Physical Sciences	
European Journal of Surgical Oncology (EJSO)	0748-7983	Medicine	
Experimental and Toxicologic Pathology	0940-2993	Life Sciences	
Experimental Gerontology	0531-5565	Medicine	
Human Movement Science	0167-9457	Life Sciences	
Icarus	0019-1035	Physical Sciences	
International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents	0924-8579	Medicine	
International Journal of Impact Engineering	0734-743X	Physical Sciences	
International Journal of Non-Linear Mechanics	0020-7462	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Econometrics	0304-4076	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization	0167-2681	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Journal of Economic Dynamics & Control	0165-1889	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Journal of Experimental Social Psychology	0022-1031	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Journal of Geodynamics	0264-3707	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids	0022-3697	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Theoretical Biology	0022-5193	Life Sciences	
Marine Environmental Research	0141-1136	Life Sciences	
Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology	0303-7207	Life Sciences	
Physics of the Earth and Planetary Interiors	0031-9201	Physical Sciences	
Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics	1094-5539	Medicine	
Speech Communication	0167-6393	Physical Sciences	
Statistics & Probability Letters	0167-7152	Physical Sciences	
Veterinary Microbiology	0378-1135	Medicine	
IOP Publishing			
Classical and Quantum Gravity	0264-9381	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Physics B: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics	0953-4075	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics	0022-3727	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics	0954-3899	Physical Sciences	
Nature Publishing Group			
Cell Death and Differentiation	1350-9047	Life Sciences	
European Journal of Clinical Nutrition	0954-3007	Medicine	
European Journal of Human Genetics	1018-4813	Life Sciences	
Molecular Psychiatry	1359-4184	Medicine	
Nature Immunology	1529-2908	Life Sciences	
Nature Neuroscience	1097-6256	Life Sciences	
Neuropsychopharmacology	0893-133X	Life Sciences	
Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases	1365-7852	Medicine	
Oxford University Press			
International Journal of Epidemiology	0300-5771	Medicine	
Journal of Plankton Research	0142-7873	Life Sciences	
Portland Press			
Clinical Science	0143-5221	Medicine	
Biochemical Journal	0264-6021	Life Sciences	
Bioscience Reports	0144-8463	Life Sciences	
Springer			
Agriculture and Human Values	0889-048X	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Annals of Hematology	0939-5555	Medicine	
Biotechnology Letters	0141-5492	Life Sciences	
Breast Cancer Research and Treatment	0167-6806	Medicine	

Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology	0344-5704	Medicine	
Celestial Mechanics and Dynamical Astronomy	0923-2958	Physical Sciences	
Crime Law and Social Change	0925-4994	Social Sciences & Humanities	
European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry	1018-8827	Social Sciences & Humanities	
European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases	0934-9723	Life Sciences	
European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology	0031-6970	Life Sciences	
European Journal of Epidemiology	0393-2990	Medicine	
European Journal of Population	0168-6577	Social Sciences & Humanities	
European Journal of Wildlife Research	1612-4642	Life Sciences	
European Journal of Wood and Wood Products (Holz Als Roh und Werkstoff)	0018-3768	Physical Sciences	German/Eng
Formal Aspects of Computing	0934-5043	Physical Sciences	
Helgoland Marine Research	1438-387X	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Molecular Modeling	1610-2940	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Ornithology	0021-8375	Life Sciences	
Journal of Public Health	0943-1853	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Journal of Seismology	1383-4649	Physical Sciences	
Linguistics and Philosophy	0165-0157	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Neophilologus	0028-2677	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Nonlinear Dynamics	0924-090X	Physical Sciences	
Queueing Systems	0257-0130	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Review of World Economics	1610-2878	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Revue de Synthèse	0035-1776	Social Sciences & Humanities	French
Rheumatology International	0172-8172	Medicine	
Taylor & Francis Group			
Aids Care	0954-0121	Life Sciences	
Applied Economics	0003-6846	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Avian Pathology	0307-9457	Life Sciences	
British Poultry Science	0007-1668	Life Sciences	
Communications in Statistics – Simulation and Computation	0361-0918	Physical Sciences	
Engineering Optimization	0305-215X	Physical Sciences	
Ethnic and Racial Studies	0141-9870	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Europe-Asia Studies	0966-8136	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Food Additives & Contaminants (Part A)	0265-203X	Life Sciences	
International Journal of Computer Integrated Manufacturing	0951-192X	Physical Sciences	
International Journal of Computer Mathematics	0020-7160	Physical Sciences	
International Journal of Production Research	0020-7543	Physical Sciences	
International Journal of Science Education	0950-0693	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Journal of Development Studies	0022-0388	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Molecular Physics	0026-8976	Physical Sciences	
Molecular Simulation	0892-7022	Physical Sciences	
Philosophical Magazine	1478-6435	Physical Sciences	
Psychology and Health	0887-0446	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Quantitative Finance	1469-7688	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Regional Studies	0034-3404	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Supramolecular Chemistry	1061-0278	Physical Sciences	
Technology Analysis & Strategic Management	0953-7325	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Wiley-Blackwell			
Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics	0269-2813	Medicine	
Allergy	0105-4538	Medicine	
American Journal of Hematology	0361-8609	Medicine	
Applied Cognitive Psychology	0888-4080	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Applied Organometallic Chemistry	0268-2605	Physical Sciences	
Bioethics	0269-9702	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Biomedical Chromatography	0269-3879	Physical Sciences	
Biopharmaceutics and Drug Disposition	0142-2782	Life Sciences	
Biotechnology Journal	1860-6768	Life Sciences	
British Journal of Haematology	0007-1048	Medicine	
Cell Biochemistry and Function	0263-6484	Life Sciences	
Clinical Endocrinology	0300-0664	Medicine	
Computer Animation and Virtual Worlds	1546-4261	Physical Sciences	
Concurrency and Computation: Practice & Experience	1532-0626	Physical Sciences	
Contrast Media and Molecular Imaging	1555-4309	Physical Sciences	
Corporate Governance	0964-8410	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Developing World Bioethics	1471-8731	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Developmental Science	1363-755X	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Electrophoresis	0173-0835	Life Sciences	
European Law Journal	1351-5993	Social Sciences & Humanities	
European Transactions on Electrical Power	1430-144X	Physical Sciences	
Forest Pathology	1437-4781	Life Sciences	
Fuel Cells	1615-6846	Physical Sciences	
Global Change Biology	1354-1013	Life Sciences	

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Haemophilia	1351-8216	Medicine	
Higher Education Quarterly	0951-5224	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Hippocampus	1050-9631	Life Sciences	
Histopathology	0309-0167	Medicine	
Human Brain Mapping	1065-9471	Life Sciences	
Human Mutation	1059-7794	Life Sciences	
Infant and Child Development	1522-7227	Social Sciences & Humanities	
International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering	0029-5981	Physical Sciences	
International Journal of Adaptive Control and Signal Processing	0890-6327	Physical Sciences	
International Journal of Applied Linguistics	0802-6106	Social Sciences & Humanities	
International Journal of Clinical Practice	1368-5031	Medicine	
International Journal of Osteoarchaeology	1047-482X	Life Sciences	
International Journal of Systematic Theology	1463-1652	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Journal of Advanced Nursing	0309-2402	Medicine	
Journal of Clinical Periodontology	0303-6979	Medicine	
Journal of Clinical Ultrasound	0091-2751	Medicine	
Journal of Medical Virology	0146-6615	Medicine	
Journal of Molecular Recognition	0952-3499	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Physical Organic Chemistry	0894-3230	Physical Sciences	
Journal of Sociolinguistics	1360-6441	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Luminescence	1522-7235	Physical Sciences	
Marine Ecology	0173-9565	Life Sciences	
Modern Theology	0266-7177	Social Sciences & Humanities	
Molecular Microbiology	0950-382X	Life Sciences	
Oral Diseases	1354-523X	Medicine	
Particle and Particle Systems Characterization	0934-0866	Physical Sciences	
Pediatric Anesthesia	1155-5645	Medicine	
Pediatric Pulmonology	8755-6863	Medicine	
Phytotherapy Research	0951-418X	Life Sciences	
Polymers for Advanced Technologies	1042-7147	Physical Sciences	
River Research and Applications	1535-1459	Life Sciences	
Social Development	0961-205X	Social Sciences & Humanities	
ZAAC - Zeitschrift für anorganische und allgemeine Chemie / Journal of Inorganic and General Chemistry	0044-2313	Physical Sciences	German / English
Zoo Biology	0733-3188	Life Sciences	

Note: Embargo periods ranging from 0 months to 36 months are being applied

Appendix 5: List of PEER Partner publications and presentations

Publications from PEER partners:

- Julia Wallace (STM) - **PEER: Green Open Access - insight and evidence**. Learned Publishing, Vol. 24, no. 4, Oct 2011, pp. 267-277.
[An electronic version of this article is available via the following [link](#); for full article view subscription may be necessary.]
- Barbara Kalumenos (STM) - PEER (Publishing and the Ecology of European Research). Ein Beispiel für ein Kooperationsprojekt auf europäischer Ebene. In: Eveline Pipp (Hrsg.): Wissenszugang und Informationskompetenz für alle? ODOK 2010. 13. Österreichisches Online-Informationstreffen, 14. Österreichischer Dokumentartag 22.-24. September 2010, Montanuniversität Leoben (Schriften der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare 9). Graz-Feldkirch: Wolfgang Neugebauer Verlag 2011, in press.
- Foudil Bretel, Patrice Lopez, Maud Medves, Alain Monteil, Laurent Romary (INRIA) - [Back to meaning – information structuring in the PEER project](#), [HAL repository], 13 Nov 2010.
- Norbert Lossau, Birgit Schmidt, Barbara Bayer-Schur (UGOE) - [“Open Access and the Collaboration with Publishers”](#), Proceedings of the Sino-German Symposium on Development of Library and Information Services, 9-10 Nov 2009, Kunming, China, Dt. Zentralbibliothek für Medizin: Cologne, Sept 2010, p. 95-103.
- Barbara Kalumenos (STM) - [Article](#) on Seminar “Licenses in the Digital World, Experiences of STM magazines”, Spanish Association of Publishers Guild, Madrid, 17 June 2010, STM Newsletter, August 2010.
- Laurent Romary (INRIA) - [Communication scientifique : Pour le meilleur et pour le PEER](#). Hermes, 2009, 14 Oct 2009.
- Michael A Mabe, Julia M Wallace (STM) - [PEER - Publishing and the Ecology of European Research](#). In: Rethinking electronic publishing: Innovation in communication paradigms and technologies. Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Electronic Publishing, Milan, Italy, 10-12 June, 2009, pp. 439-57.
- Peter T Shepherd, Julia M Wallace (STM) - [PEER: a European project to monitor the effects of widespread open access archiving of journal articles](#). Based on a presentation given at the UKSG seminar ‘Mandating and the scholarly journal article: attracting interest on deposits?’, London, 29 October 2008. Serials, Vol. 22, No. 1, March 2009, p. 19-23.
- Peter T Shepherd (STM) - [PEER: A European Project to Gather Evidence on the Effects of Widespread Open Access Publishing](#). In: [Against the Grain](#) (v.20 #5 Nov 2008)

PEER Partner Presentations:

- Julia M Wallace (STM) - [The PEER Project: Investigating the Effects of Green Open Access](#), UKSG, Glasgow, UK, 26-28 March 2012.
- Chris Armbruster (STM) - [What PEER is teaching us about Green OA](#), (video), STM Frankfurt Conference 2011, Frankfurt, Germany, 11 Oct 2011.
- Alain Monteil & Foudil Bretel (INRIA) - [PEER \(Publishing and the Ecology of European Research\), retour d’expérience de l’INRIA sur un projet européen associant éditeurs et archives ouvertes](#), FréDOC 2011, Bordeaux, France, 11 Oct 2011.
- Julia Wallace (STM) - [The PEER Project: Green Open Access - experience, evidence and insights](#), Symposium ‘Economy and Acceptance of Open Access Strategies’, Frankfurt, Germany, 14 Oct 2011.
- Barbara Bayer-Schur (UGOE) & Barbara Kalumenos (STM): [PEER - Challenges & Solutions](#), Open Access Days 2011, University of Regensburg, Germany, 4 Oct 2011.
- Alain Monteil (INRIA) - [Introduction to PEER](#), Journée COREB, Rennes, France, 28 June 2011.
- Christoph Bruch (MPDL) & Barbara Kalumenos (STM) - [The PEER Project: Observing the Impact of Green Open Access](#), OAI7 CERN Workshop, University of Geneva, Switzerland, 23 June 2011.
- Barbara Kalumenos (STM) - [Presentation on STM & PEER project](#), Workshop „Alternative business models for scientific publishers”, The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark, 24 May 2011.
- Paola Dubini (ASK Research Center, Bocconi University, Milan) - [Complementary Article Dissemination via Journals and Repositories: Economic Evidence from the PEER](#)

- [Project](#), APE 2011 - Academic Publishing in Europe, Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, Berlin, 11-12 January 2011.
- Christoph Bruch (MPDL) - [The PEER Project: Learning about the Green Road](#), Berlin8 Open Access Conference, Beijing, China, 25-27 Oct 2010.
 - Barbara Bayer-Schur (UGOE) - [PEER - Behavioural Research: Sichtweisen und Aktivitäten von Wissenschaftlern im OA-Kontext](#), Open Access Days 2010, Göttingen, Germany, 5 Oct 2010.
 - Barbara Kalumenos (STM) - [PEER. Ein Beispiel für ein Kooperationsprojekt auf europäischer Ebene](#), ODOK – Österreichisches Online-Informationstreffen und Österreichischer DOKumentartag, Leoben, Austria, 23 Sept 2010.
 - Barbara Kalumenos (STM) - [STM and Open Access. Position, developments and the PEER Project](#), Seminar "Licenses in the Digital World, Experiences of STM magazines", Spanish Association of Publishers Guild, Madrid, 17 June 2010.
 - Dale Peters - [Libraries on the high wire, The Future is Now: new roles and relationships for academic libraries](#), University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, 17-18 May 2010.
 - Laurent Romary (INRIA) - [TEI and Scholarly publishing. Experience from the PEER project](#), Symposium on TEI and Scholarly Publishing, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland, 28 April 2010.
 - Chris Armbruster (MPG/MPDL) - [Green Open Access as a global solution? Some reflections based on the PEER Project](#), Berlin7 OA Conference, Paris, France, 3 Dec 2009.
 - Julia Wallace (STM) - [Publishing and the Ecology of European Research \(PEER\): A ground-breaking collaboration](#)", British Library /LIAC Open Access Seminar, London, UK, 30 Nov 2009
 - Norbert Lossau (UGOE) - [Open Access and the Collaboration with Publishers](#), Sino-German Symposium on Development of Library and Information Services, Kunming, China, 9 Nov 2009.
 - Norbert Lossau (UGOE): [PEER Overview](#), KE Strategy Forum 2009, Fredensborg, Denmark, 29-30 October 2009.
 - Christoph Bruch (MPG/MPDL) - [Presentation on PEER](#), Open Access Days 2009, Constance, Germany, 7 Oct 2009.
 - Jacques Millet (INRIA) - [Presentation on PEER](#), "Rencontres professionnelles de l'information scientifique et technique 2009", Nancy, France, June 2009.
 - Julia Wallace (STM) - [PEER - Pioneering collaboration between publishers, repositories and researchers](#), Research in the Open: How Mandates Work in Practice, Royal Institute of British Architects, London, 29 May 2009.
 - Michael Mabe (STM) - [The PEER Project. State of Play](#), Dutch Publisher Association Meeting, Amsterdam, 18 Feb 2009.
 - Michael Mabe (STM) - [PEERing into the Future](#), The Federation of European Publishers Executive Meeting, London, 14 Nov 2008.
 - Barbara Kalumenos (STM) - [PEER \(Publishing and Ecology of European Research\) Project – Overview and Status](#), 2nd STM Forum on Research Publishing in the New EU States, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak republic, 10 Nov 2008.
 - Christoph Bruch (MPG/MPDL) - [Licht ins Dunkel bringen: Vorstellung des Projektes Publishing and Ecology of European Research \(PEER\)](#)", Bern University, Switzerland, Oct 2008.
 - Laurent Romary (MPG/MPDL) - [Changing the landscape - various ways of achieving open access](#)", Lund University, Sweden, NCSC, Fourth Nordic Conference on Scholarly Communication NCSC 2008: "Openness - trade, tools and transparency", 21-23 April 2008.

Appendix 6: PEER Marketing Leaflet

STM Publishers participating in PEER

- BMJ Publishing Group
- Cambridge University Press
- EDP Sciences
- Elsevier
- IOP Publishing
- Nature Publishing Group
- Oxford University Press
- Portland Press
- Sage Publications
- Springer
- Taylor & Francis Group
- Wiley-Blackwell

PEER Repositories

- eSciDoc.PubMan.PEER, Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL), Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V. (MPG)
- HAL, CNRS & Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique (INRIA)
- Göttingen State and University Library (UGOE)
- SSOAR – Social Sciences Open Access repository (GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)
- TARA – Trinity College Dublin (TCD)
- University Library of Debrecen (ULD)

Long term preservation archive:
e-depot, Koninklijke Bibliotheek (National library of the Netherlands)

Advisory Board

- 18 international experts representing the wider community of stakeholders

PEER Executive Partners



International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)



European Science Foundation (ESF)



Göttingen State and University Library (SUB)



Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL)



Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique (INRIA)

PEER Technical Partners



SURFfoundation



University of Bielefeld

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peer@stm-assoc.org

<http://peer.mpd.l.mpg.de/helpdesk>



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European
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of European Research

www.peerproject.eu

PEER is...

... investigating the effects of the large-scale, systematic archiving of authors' final peer-reviewed accepted manuscripts (so called Green Open Access or stage-two research output).

... a pioneering, politically and organisationally complex collaboration between publishers, repositories, funders and researchers who are creating a unique experiment of a huge scale and scope in real time.

... developing an infrastructure to implement a unified and standardised ingestion and distribution service which enables interoperable connections between publishers and repositories.

... generating qualitative and quantitative evidence of what the effect of broad and systematic archiving of research outputs in open access repositories might be, with the aim of informing the evolution of policies in this area.

... using the experiences and results obtained to develop scenarios illustrating the effects of repository archiving on traditional publishing systems. These scenarios can stimulate discussion and debate on how to maximise the benefits of both archiving and traditional publishing.

... stimulating further collaboration within and across different stakeholder groups.

... fostering respect and trust between stakeholder groups and is building on their shared views to assist in the achievement of the ambitious development goals for science in the European research area.

The PEER Observatory

- 241 journals (plus >200 control journals) from 12 internationally acclaimed STM publishers
- EU-authored stage-two manuscripts (authors' final peer-reviewed accepted manuscripts)
- 2 submission routes:
 - Publishers submit accepted manuscripts (& metadata) directly.
 - Authors invited to self-deposit submit their accepted manuscripts, with the publishers providing matching metadata.
- After embargo periods manuscripts are open access available in PEER repositories.

PEER Research

PEER has commissioned and manages three independent & unbiased research team projects which collectively are addressing such central issues as:

- How large-scale archiving may affect journals
- Whether it increases access
- How it will affect the broader ecology of European research
- Which factors influence the readiness to deposit in institutional and disciplinary repositories and what the associated costs might be

PEER research will inform the development of scenarios to illustrate how traditional publishing systems can coexist with self-archiving.

Behavioural research

The research will address the role of stage-two manuscript repositories in the scholarly communication system by exploring perceptions, motivations and behaviours of authors and users. *Undertaken by Department of Information Science and LISU at Loughborough University, UK*

Usage research

The research aims to determine usage trends at publisher and repository platforms on the basis of article level usage data, whether stage-two deposits increase access and use and which effects large-scale deposits may have on journals. *Undertaken by CIBER, University College London, UK*

Economics research

The research investigates what the costs associated with archiving stage-two articles under different business models are for the various stakeholders involved in article deposit. *Undertaken by ASK Research Center, Bocconi University, Milan, Italy*

Research Oversight Group

- Professor Carol Tenopir, Univ. of Tennessee (USA)
- Dr Cherifa Boukacem, Lille University (France)
- Professor Tomàs Baiget, El profesional de la Información, Barcelona (Spain)