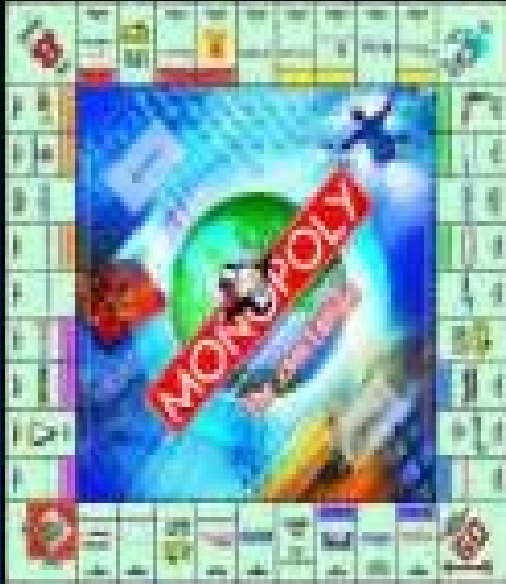


Actual setting

- Scientific publishing is a Prisoner's Dilemma:
How to maximize one's own payoff depends on the strategy adopted by one's partner

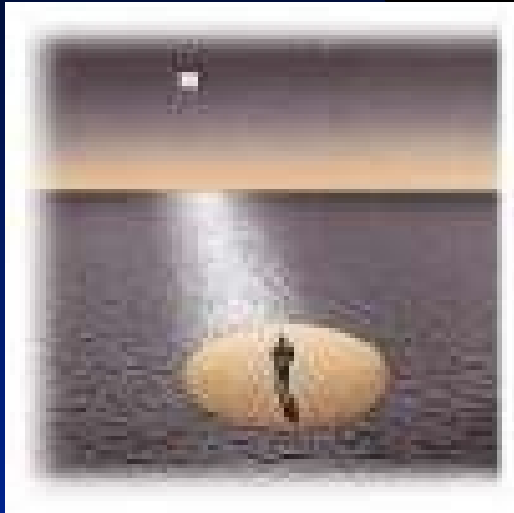


Problem 1: Market Monopoly



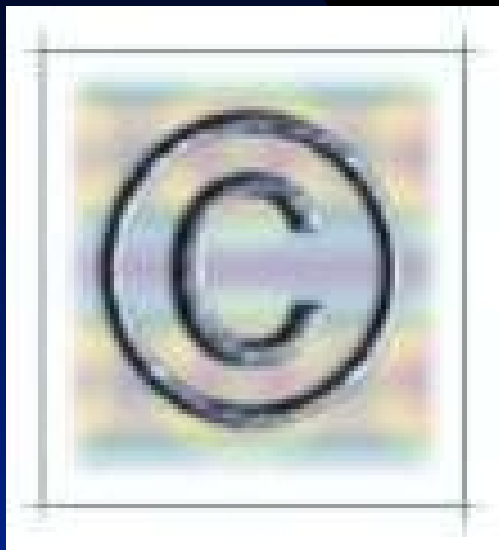
- High concentration of publishers
8 publishers control 67% of market
- Reed-Elsevier leads the market:
20-25% share
- Very high margin of profit
up to 34%

Problem 2: Intellectual Property



- Authors provide their articles for free
- Scientific information is centralized due to economic concentration
- Access control limits use
- Cancellation subscriptions and Licensing
- Fair use at stake

Influence of copyright law



- European Directive on term of Copyright Protection
- Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act (1998)
- Digital Millennium Copyright Act
 - ◆ Case Felten et. al. vs. RIAA et. al.

Preferable changes



- Copyright is no dogma
- Duration of copyright should be limited
- Revisions of copyright means not serving particular interests
- Too many restrictions on access may harm democracy

Subscriber-pays model in a crisis ?

- United Kingdom
- United States
- Berlin Declaration
- European Commission
- OECD

Electronic Open Access Paradigm



- Copyleft and GNU
- Open Source
 - ◆ is parallel
 - ◆ involves collaboration
 - ◆ independent peer review
 - ◆ feedback mechanism
 - ◆ participation
 - ◆ user involvement
 - ◆ rapid release schedules

Developments:



- Creative Commons (2001)
- Involvement of Grey Literature
 - ◆ electronic journals
 - ◆ institutional repositories
 - ◆ subject-specific repositories
 - ◆ self-posting
 - ◆ indexing with Open Archives protocol
- Costs and Open Access