Legislation can be adopted at EU and at national levels. For the sake of coherence in rules looking at cross-border projects, EU-wide rules would be most effective.

**EU institutions**  
**National legislators**

Adopt harmonized legislation that:
- Creates a safe & clear legal environment for researchers
- Has no or a very limited embargo period & benefits a vast array of researchers
- Applies to all types of scholarly publications from all disciplines
- Includes an enforcement mechanism

**7 EU COUNTRIES HAVE SPR**

Countries with SPR legislation

**CHALLENGES**

There is great heterogeneity among the seven countries. SPR articles not only serve different aims and operate in different legal frameworks, but also have different components that affect their implementation. Often, the voice of the relevant stakeholders has not been taken thoroughly into account.

**RIGHTS RETENTION & SPR**

A perfect combination to achieve open access

Rights retention happens at institution and research funder level

Secondary Publishing Rights must be put in place by legislation

SPRs are an example of broader efforts to recalibrate the entire scholarly communication system including Rights Retention policies. Their success requires expertise in both copyright and Open Access.

SPR Report, see the full report here: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8428315

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