

Presentation at CONCERT Annual conference

Building robust connections in the global research ecosystem to drive Open Access strategies

Yvonne Campfens, Executive Director Stichting OA Switchboard

6 December 2022



Topics for today:

1. Global research ecosystem
2. Global transition to open access
3. Different workflow solutions

PART 1: Global research ecosystem

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

Munday, March 6. 1664.

The Contents.

An Introduction to this Tract. An Account of the Improvement of Optick Glasses at Rome. Of the Observation made in England, of a Spot in one of the Belts of the Planet Jupiter. Of the motion of the late Comet predicted. The Heads of many New Observations and Experiments, in order to an Experimental History of Cold; together with some Thermometrical Discourses and Experiments. A Relation of a very odd Monstrous Calf. Of a peculiar Lead-Ore in Germany, very useful for Essays. Of an Hungarian Bolus, of the same effect with the Bolus Armenus. Of the New American Whale-fishing about the Bermudas. A Narrative concerning the success of the Pendulum-watches at Sea for the Longitudes; and the Grant of a Patent thereupon. A Catalogue of the Philosophical Books published by Monsieur de Fermat, Counsellour at Tholouse, lately dead.

The Introduction.

Hereas there is nothing more necessary for promoting the improvement of Philosophical Matters, than the communicating to such, as apply their Studies and Endeavours that way, such things as are discovered or put in practise by others; it is therefore thought fit to employ the *Press*, as the most proper way to gratifie those, whose engagement in such Studies, and delight in the advancement of Learning and profitable Discoveries, doth entitle them to the knowledge of what this Kingdom, or other parts of the World, do, from time to time, afford, as well

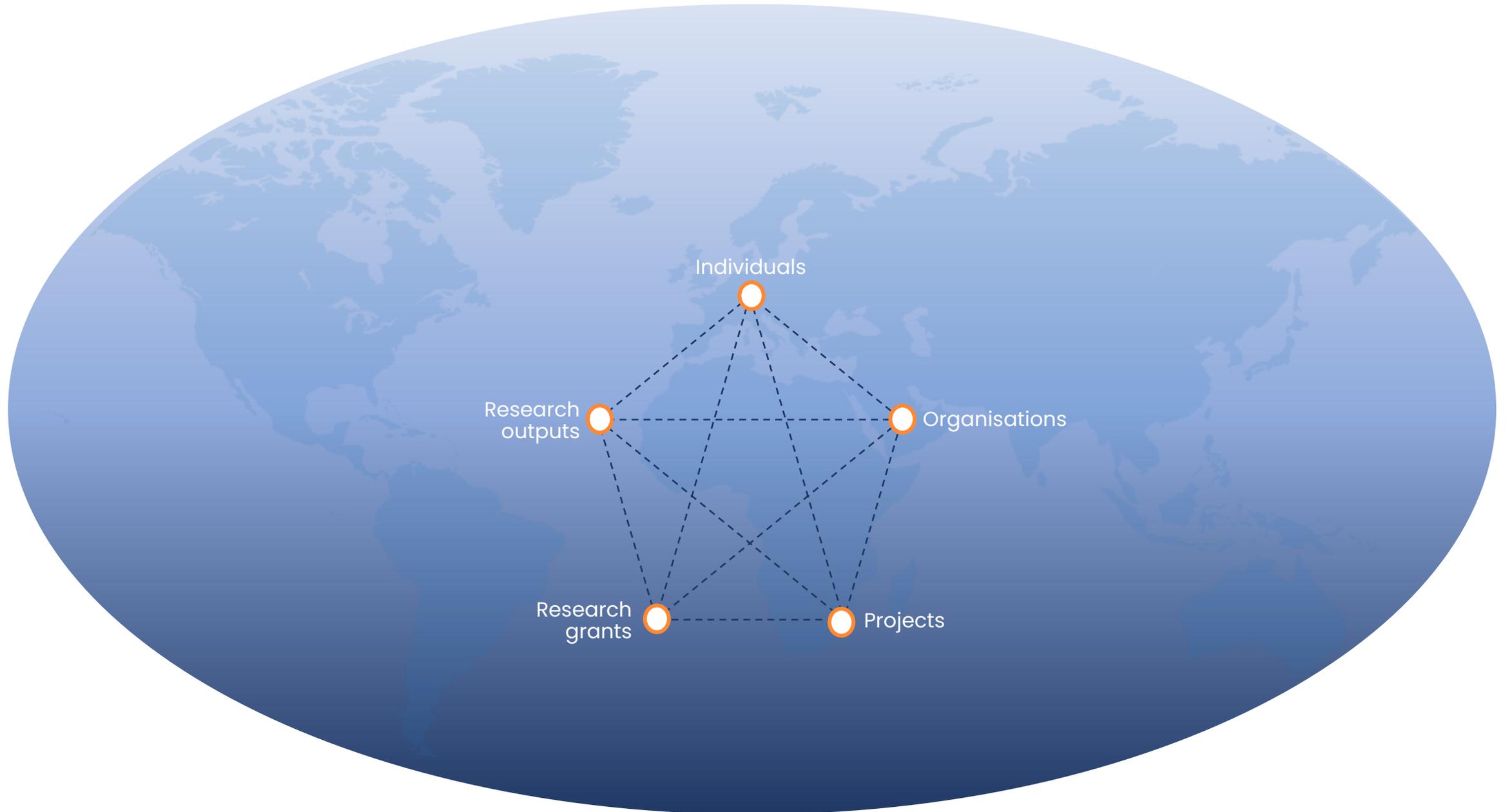
A

of

To the end, that such Productions being clearly and truly communicated, desires after solid and usefull knowledge may be further entertained, ingenious Endeavours and Undertakings cherished, and those, addicted to and conversant in such matters, may be **invited and encouraged to search, try, and find out new things, impart their knowledge to one another, and contribute what they can to the Grand design of improving Natural knowledge, and perfecting all Philosophical Arts, and Sciences, All for the Glory of God, the Honour and Advantage of these Kingdoms, and the Universal Good of Mankind.**

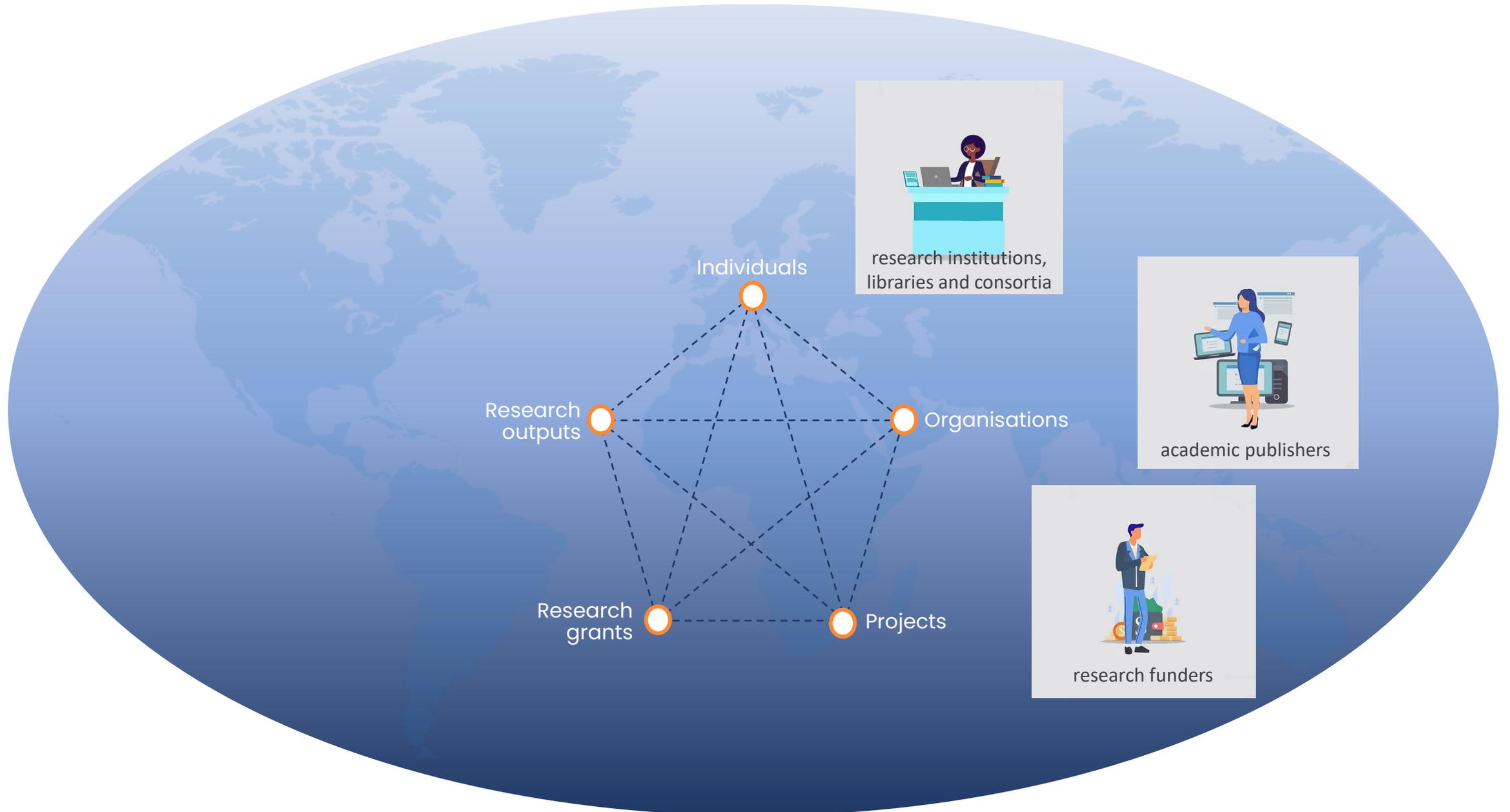
Global research ecosystem

robust connections



Global research ecosystem

robust connections

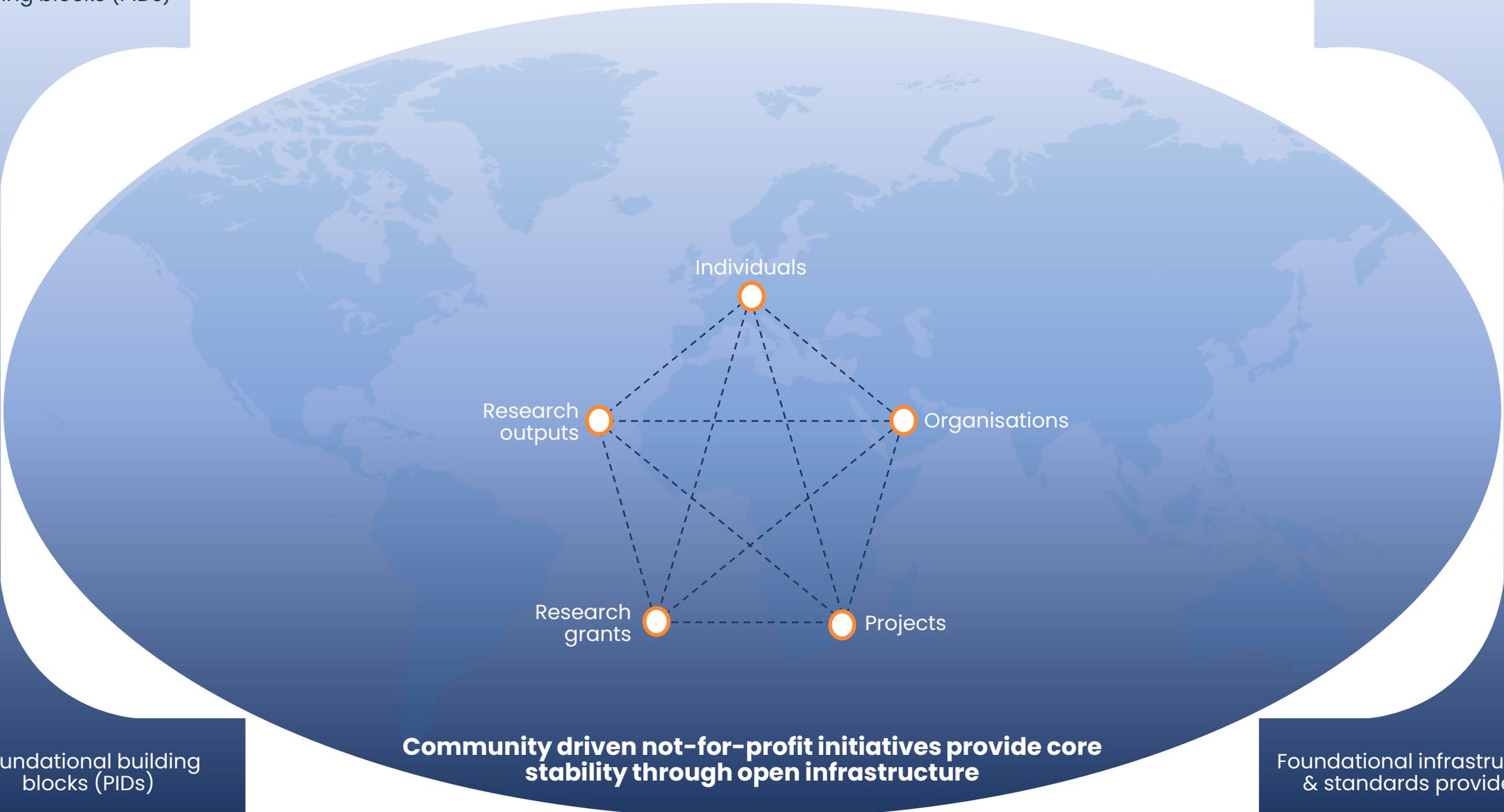


Global research ecosystem

robust connections

Building blocks (PIDs)

Providers



Foundational building blocks (PIDs)

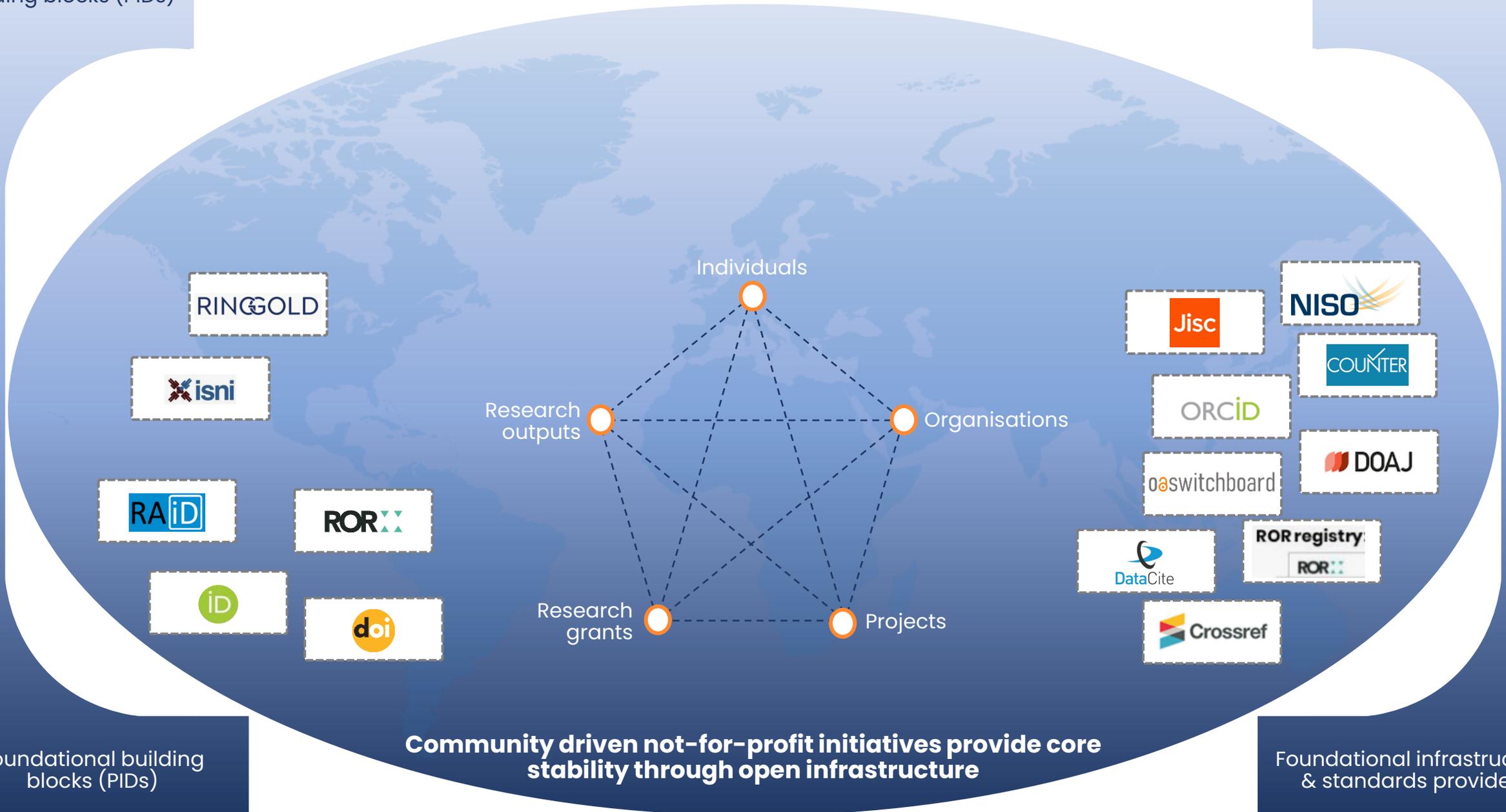
Foundational infrastructure & standards providers

Global research ecosystem

Collaboration, open APIs and interoperability for a common purpose: *enable robust connections*

Building blocks (PIDs)

Providers



Foundational building blocks (PIDs)

Community driven not-for-profit initiatives provide core stability through open infrastructure

Foundational infrastructure & standards providers

Global research ecosystem

Collaboration, open APIs and interoperability for a common purpose: *enable robust connections*

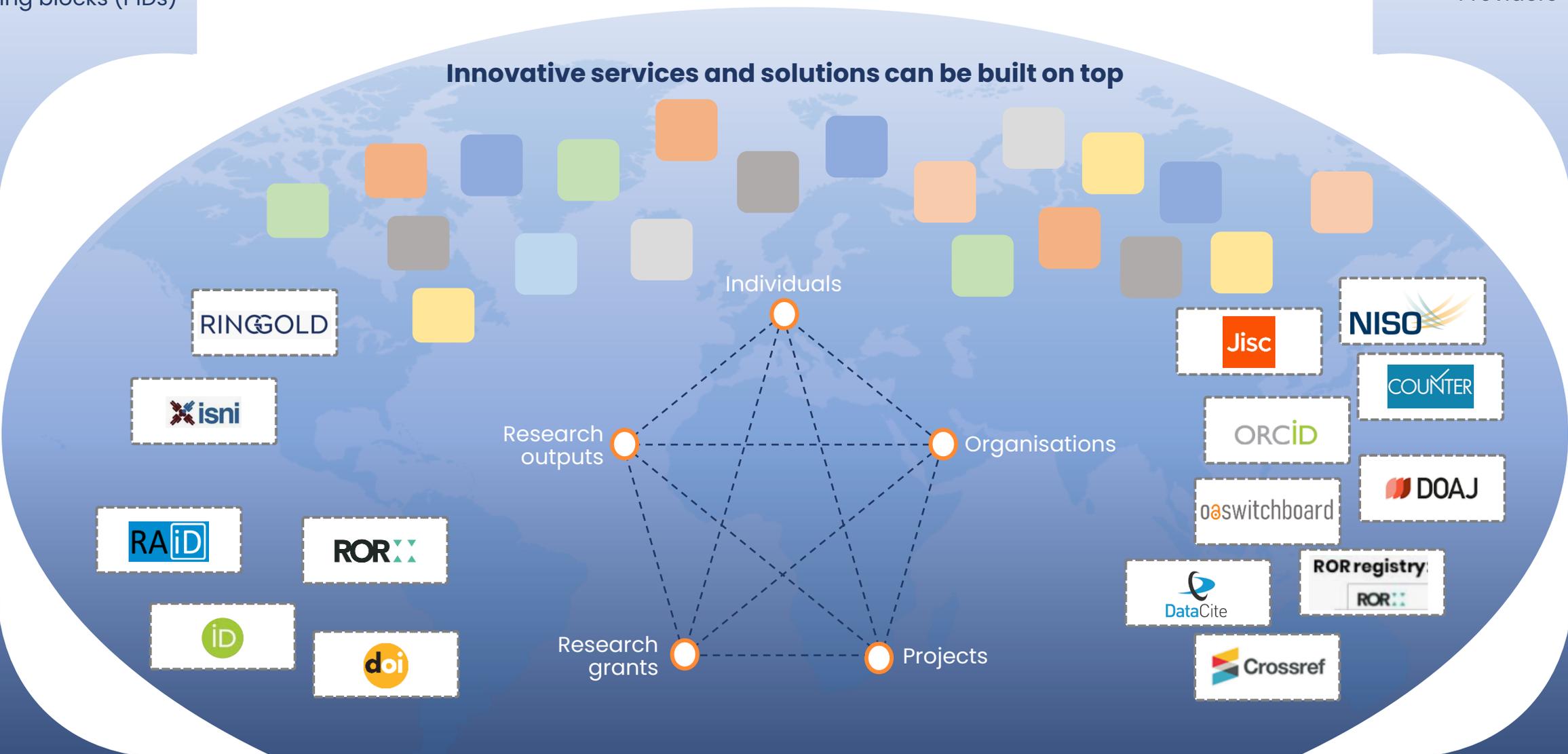
Building blocks (PIDs)

Providers

Innovative services and solutions can be built on top

More or less support for the FAIR principles
(Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)

More or less providing a core function or service to all, and
more or less support for POSI



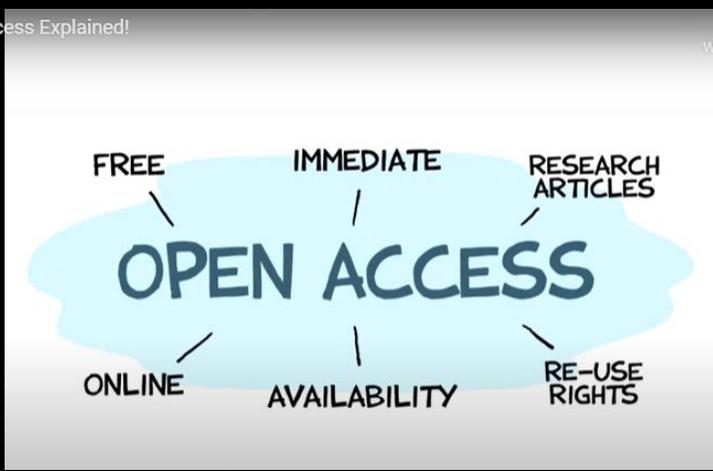
Community driven not-for-profit initiatives provide core stability through open infrastructure

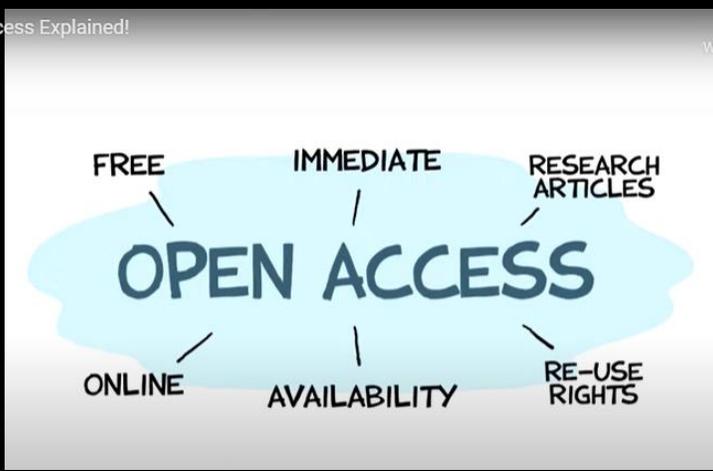
Foundational building blocks (PIDs)

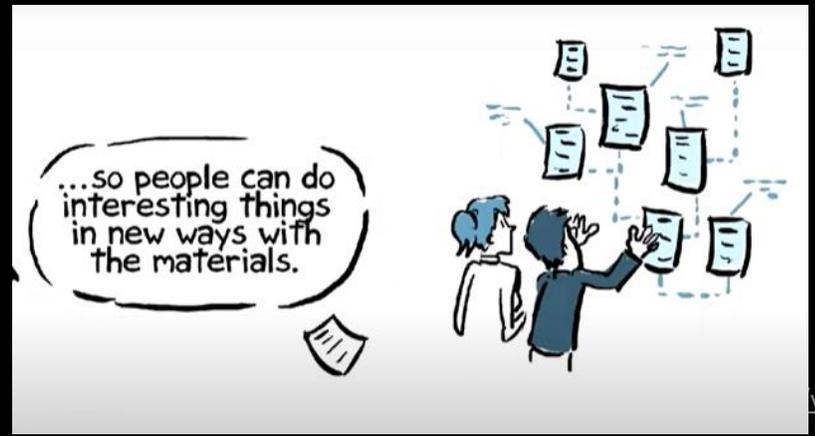
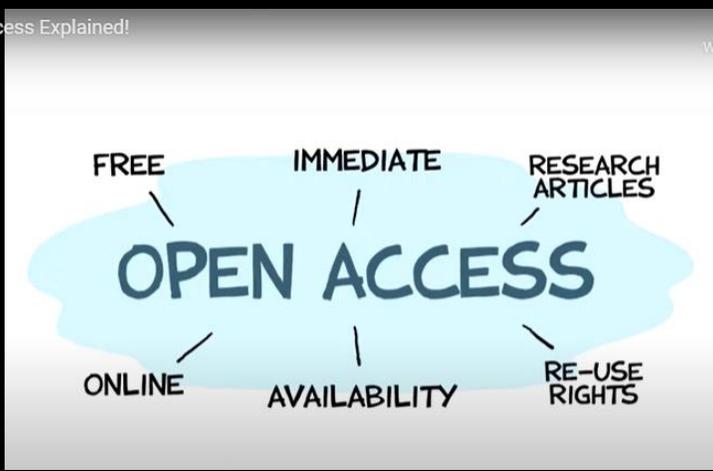
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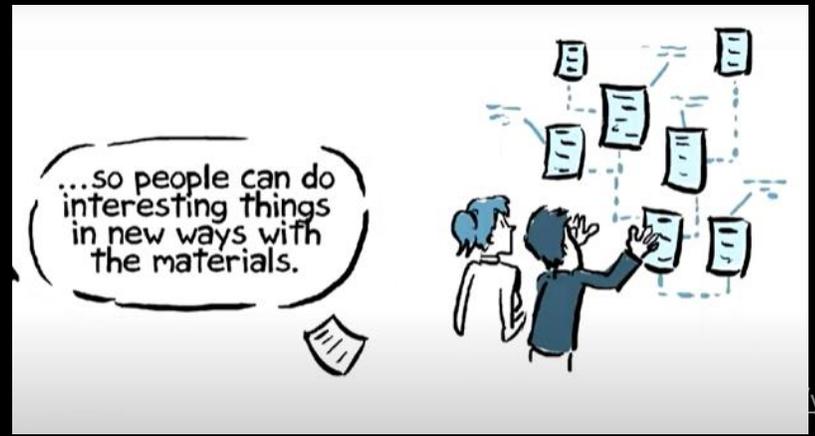
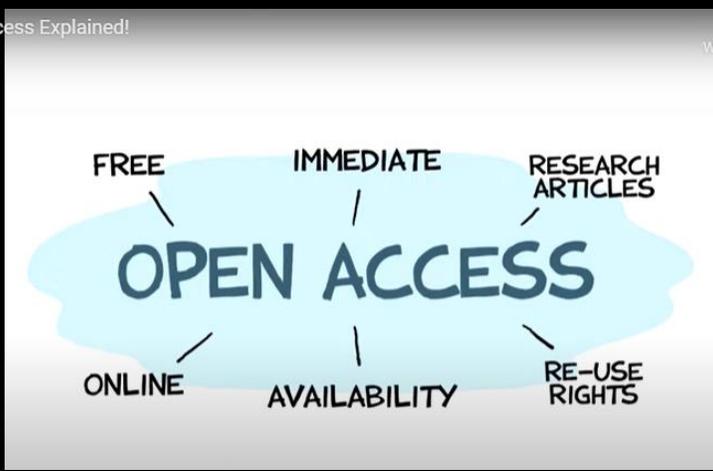
PART 2: Global transition to open access











Green, gold, diamond – different models for open access books¹

Open access can be achieved in a number of ways, with varying results. A publisher might make the book available open access, or an author might archive a pre-publication manuscript version in a repository for anyone to read. Other models are also explored in this article.

There are several models for open access, and a number of terms that are used to describe them. Some models enable greater access than others. It is important to be aware of what your publisher offers and whether you must obey any funder requirements regarding which model you use to publish your work (See *Business models for open access book publishing*).

The two major models for open access are:

-
- | | |
|-------|--|
| Gold | Immediate open access publication in an edition created by the publisher (sometimes called the 'Version of Record'). The book is published under a licence that permits re-use, e.g., a Creative Commons (CC) licence. In some cases, a fee (sometimes called a 'book processing charge (BPC)') is levied. |
| Green | A version of the publication, often the 'author accepted manuscript (AAM)', is archived online, e.g., in a repository. It does not include any of the work typically carried out by the publisher, such as copyediting, proofreading, typesetting, indexing, metadata tagging, marketing or distribution. It may not be listed on the publisher's website. It can be freely accessed but sometimes only following an embargo period and there can be barriers to reuse. Green open access is also referred to as 'self-archiving'. |

Green, gold, diamond – different models for open access

Also used for journal articles!

The two major models for open access are:

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|-------|--|
| Gold | Immediate open access publication in an edition created by the publisher (sometimes called the 'Version of Record'). The book is published under a licence that permits re-use, e.g., a Creative Commons (CC) licence. In some cases, a fee (sometimes called a 'book processing charge (BPC)') is levied. |
| Green | A version of the publication, often the 'author accepted manuscript (AAM)', is archived online, e.g., in a repository. It does not include any of the work typically carried out by the publisher, such as copyediting, proofreading, typesetting, indexing, metadata tagging, marketing or distribution. It may not be listed on the publisher's website. It can be freely accessed but sometimes only following an embargo period and there can be barriers to reuse. Green open access is also referred to as 'self-archiving'. |

Green, Gold, Diamond, Black – what does it all mean?

Academic Publishing · Oct 22, 2018

<https://doi.org/10.11647/OBP.0173.0089>

Lucy Barnes <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1425-6985>

There's a lot of jargon surrounding Open Access publication, and as with all jargon it can confuse and obfuscate. Here is a simple glossary:

Diamond / Platinum	Immediate Open Access publication by the journal or book publisher without payment of a fee. Copyright may be retained by the author and permission barriers to share or reuse are generally removed. OBP fits this description: our authors retain their copyright, and we recommend this as best practice. We recommend a CC BY licence for all our books, unless an author chooses a more restrictive licence.
Gold	Immediate Open Access publication by the journal or book publisher. In some cases, a fee is charged. Copyright may be retained by the author and permission barriers to share or reuse are generally removed.
Bronze	The content is free to read and/or download on the publisher's website, but it is not published under an open licence that permits sharing or reuse. The publisher is able to withdraw access at any time. This form of so-called 'Open' Access is often used to make content free to read for only a brief period, perhaps immediately after publication or in response to a catastrophic event such as the COVID-19 pandemic. However, since there is no open license it is not, in fact, Open Access at all.
Green	<u>A version of the publication</u> is archived online, e.g. in a repository. It does not include any of the work typically carried out by the publisher, such as e.g. copyediting, proofreading, typesetting, indexing, metadata tagging, marketing or distribution. It is usually not listed on the publisher's website. It can be freely accessed but sometimes only after an embargo period, and there can be barriers to reuse. The author usually does not retain the copyright.
Black	A publication that is not openly licensed, or for which reuse rights have not been granted, which is shared online illegally (e.g. via Sci-Hub).
Hybrid	'Hybrid' is usually applied to journals. A hybrid journal is a subscription journal in which some articles are made Open Access on payment of a fee. This model has attracted particular <u>criticism</u> for its <u>expense</u> and its vulnerability to abuses such as ' <u>double dipping</u> '. Some book publishers offer chapter-level Open Access, particularly for collected and edited volumes. These are sometimes referred to as 'hybrid books'.
Gratis	Open Access that is free to read, but there are barriers to reuse.
Libre	Open Access is free to read and permission barriers are generally removed.

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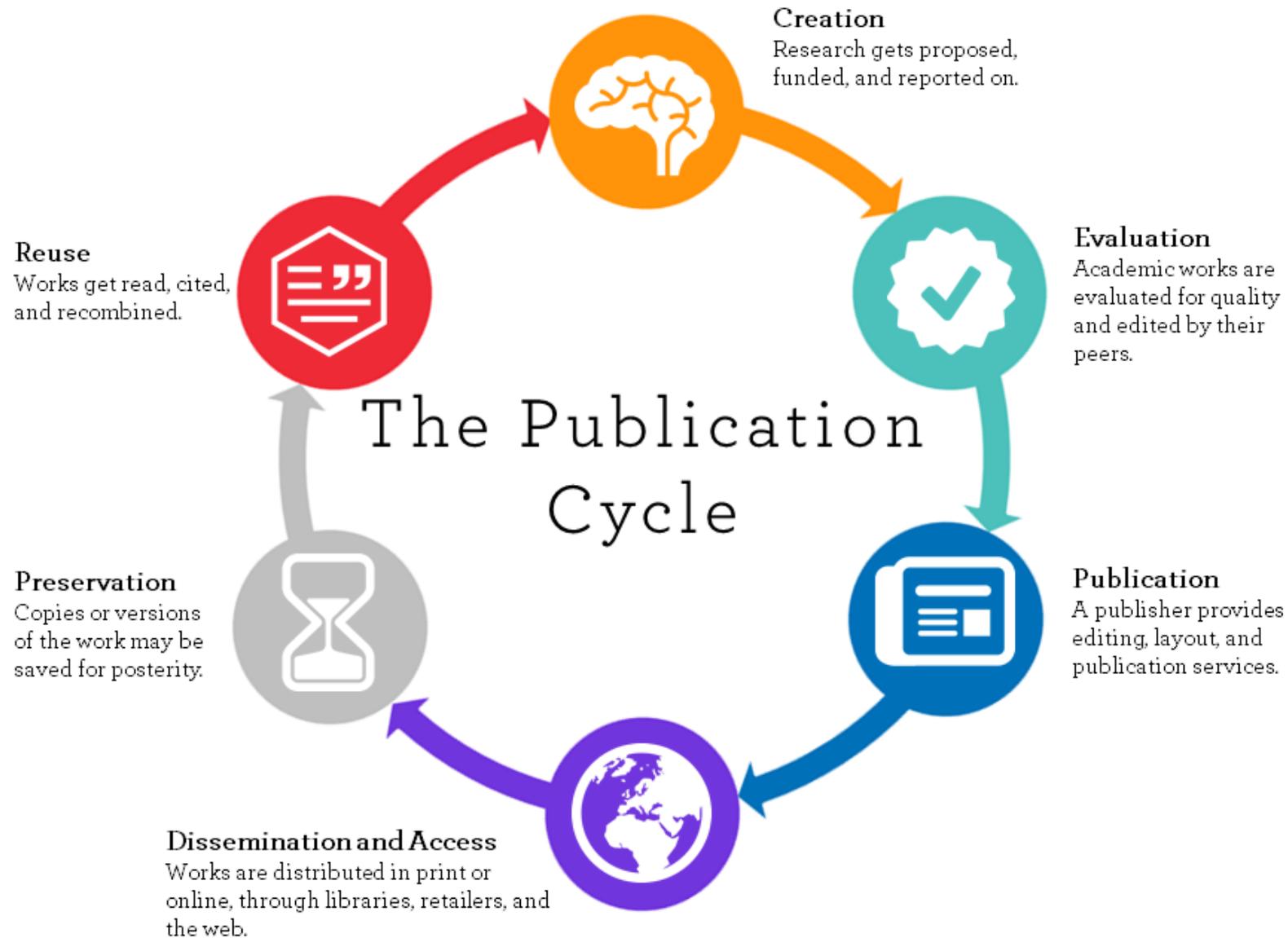
Diamond / Platinum	Immediate Open Access publication by the journal or book publisher without payment of a fee. Copyright may be retained by the author and permission barriers to share or reuse are generally removed. OBP fits this description: our authors retain their copyright, and we recommend this as best practice. We recommend a CC BY licence for all our books, unless an author chooses a more restrictive licence.
Gold	Immediate Open Access publication by the journal or book publisher. In some cases, a fee is charged. Copyright may be retained by the author and permission barriers to share or reuse are generally removed.
Bronze	The content is free to read and/or download under an open licence that permits reuse after a certain period, perhaps 12 months. This form of so-called 'Delayed Open Access' is not listed on the publisher's website. The content is not freely accessed but sometimes only after an embargo period, and there can be barriers to reuse. The author usually does not retain the copyright.
Black	A publication that is not openly licensed, or for which reuse rights have not been granted, which is shared online illegally (e.g. via Sci-Hub).
Hybrid	'Hybrid' is usually applied to journals. A hybrid journal is a subscription journal in which some articles are made Open Access on payment of a fee. This model has attracted particular <u>criticism</u> for its <u>expense</u> and its vulnerability to abuses such as ' <u>double dipping</u> '. Some book publishers offer chapter-level Open Access, particularly for collected and edited volumes. These are sometimes referred to as 'hybrid books'.
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Not everybody agrees these are all 'open access' ...

A Creative Commons (CC) license is one of several public copyright licenses that enable the free distribution of an otherwise copyrighted "work".

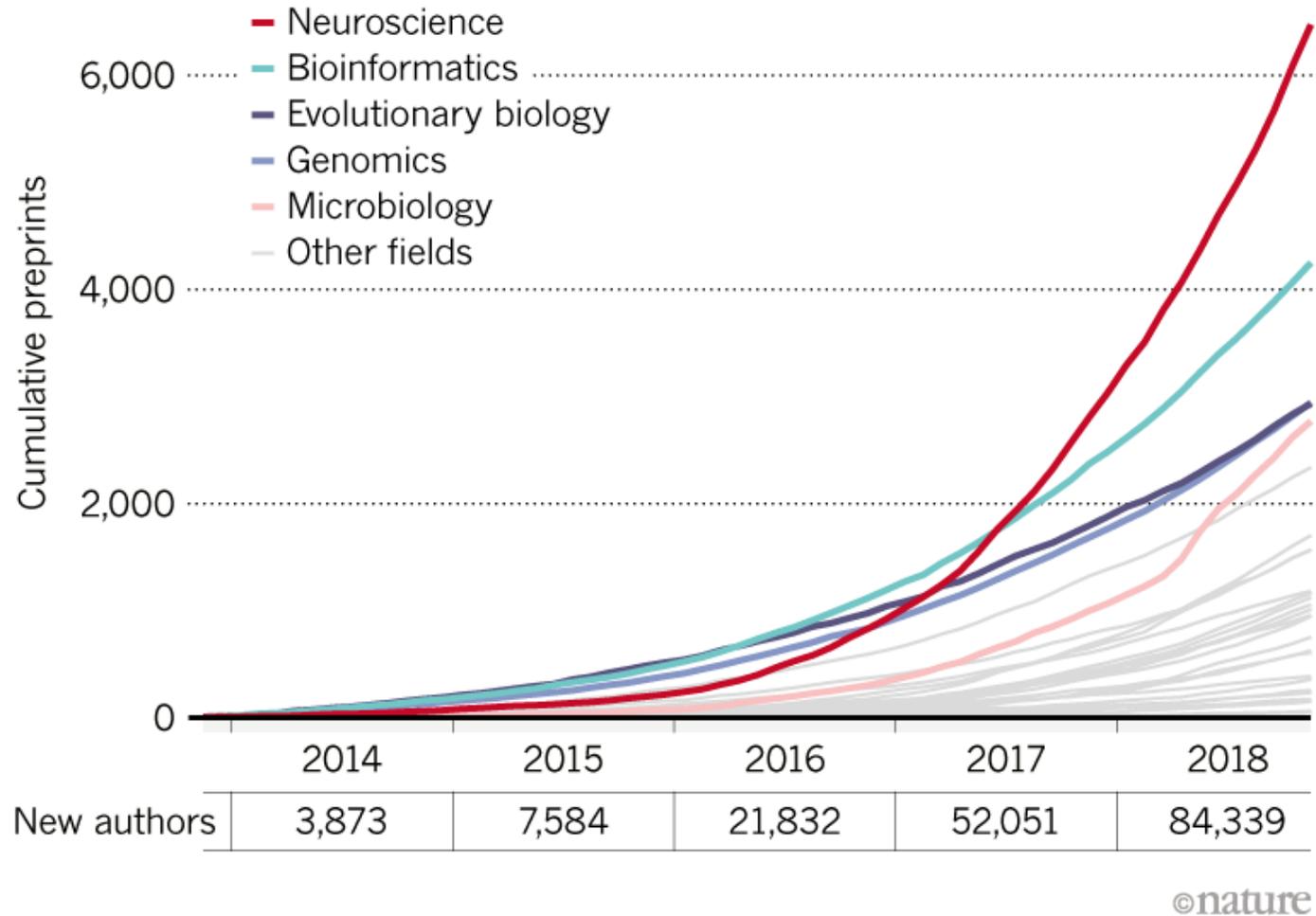
Icon	Right
	Attribution (BY)
	Share-alike (SA)
	Non-commercial (NC)
	No derivative works (ND)

A CC license is used when an author wants to give other people the right to share, use, and build upon a work that the author has created.



MARCH OF THE PREPRINT

The number of preprints posted to bioRxiv is rising fast, as is the number of new authors who are using this mode of publication.





Journal Selection



Peer Review



Publication



Preprint



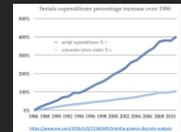
Accepted Manuscript
Post-Print



Publisher Version
Version of Record



The Global Transition to Open Access: How did we get here?



Serials crisis

CASPA

2008



Co@CERT

4th century BC



17th century

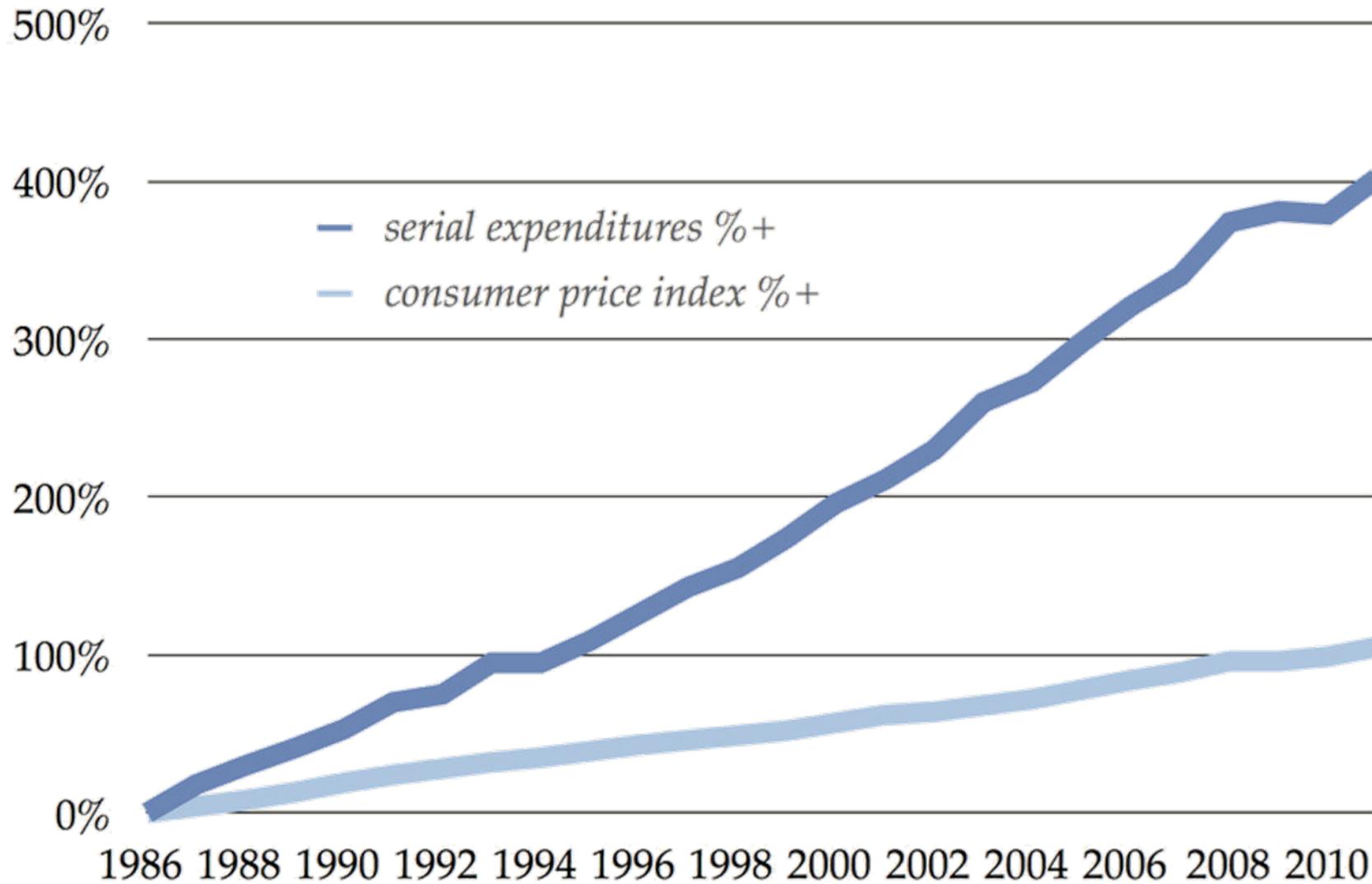


WW II

1991

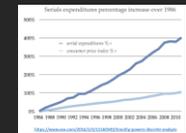
2022

Serials expenditures percentage increase over 1986



The Global Transition to Open Access: How did we get here?

'Growing divergence between the different roles of academic publishing'
(Untangling academic publishing, Aileen Fyfe et al, 2017)



Serials crisis

CASPA

2008

1991

2022



4th century BC



17th century



WW II

BERLIN DECLARATION

The Internet has fundamentally changed the practical and economic realities of distributing scientific knowledge and cultural heritage. For the first time ever, the

- | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| 1991: | arXiv, the science pre-print server, is launched | 2017: | - Gates Open Research platform (powered by F1000)
- BioRxiv preprint server funding from CZI |
| 1996: | The Big Deal, first introduced by Academic Press | | |
| 1997: | SciELO established in Brazil (cooperative OA journals model) | 2018: | - CZI, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Yale and BMJ support medRxiv
- cOAlition S / Plan S |
| 2000: | BioMed Central founded & 2002: institutional memberships | 2019: | - Wiley - Project DEAL (Germany) transformative agreement
- University of California cancels its Elsevier journal subscription deal |
| 2002: | - Redalyc.org launches in Mexico (university cooperation)
- Budapest Initiative & 2003: Bethesda Statement &
2003: Berlin Declaration on Open Access | 2020: | - Frontiers - Duke University pure publish (OA) deal
- USA: White House invites public comment on OA (OSTP)
- China: Reform research and higher education evaluation systems
- UK: 'A price freeze will not be enough to avoid cancellations'
- MDPI becomes 5th largest publisher and largest OA publisher
- PLOS launches Community Action Publishing model
- cOAlition S releases the Journal Checker Tool (a search engine that checks Plan S compliance) |
| 2005: | Wellcome Trust Open Access policy | | |
| 2006: | The Royal Society launched a trial of an open access journal service ('hybrid' concept) | | |
| 2007: | SCOAP3 founded by CERN and others | | |
| 2008: | Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) launches at an Open Access Day Celebration in London | | --- COVID pandemic --- |
| 2012: | eLife established by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Max Planck Society, and Wellcome Trust | 2022 | - OSTP Issues Guidance to Make Federally Funded Research Freely Available Without Delay
- Plan S' Journal Comparison Service launches (price and service data)
- eLife ends accept/reject decisions following peer review |
| 2013: | DORA signals the limitations and dangers of journal base metrics as a means of assessing individual articles | | |
| 2015: | Deal with large OA component Springer - Dutch universities | | |

*Science can only function properly if research results are made openly available to the community**

* Preamble by Marc Schiltz, President of Science Europe, on the occasion of the launch of cOAlition S, 4 September 2018

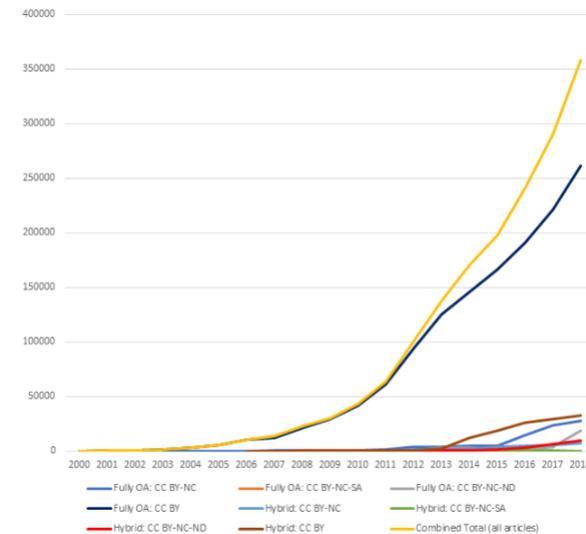
*Science can only function properly if research results are made openly available to the community**

Today:

- Open Access (OA) output is growing year-on-year
- Increasingly, funders and institutions are paying for OA centrally
- OA business models are becoming more and more diverse
- Funders and institutions are expanding the requirements
- Multiple authors, multiple institutional affiliations and funder arrangements

* Preamble by Marc Schiltz, President of Science Europe, on the occasion of the launch of cOAlition S, 4 September 2018

Chart 1: Open Access Articles Published by OASPA Members:
Different CC licenses in fully OA and hybrid journals

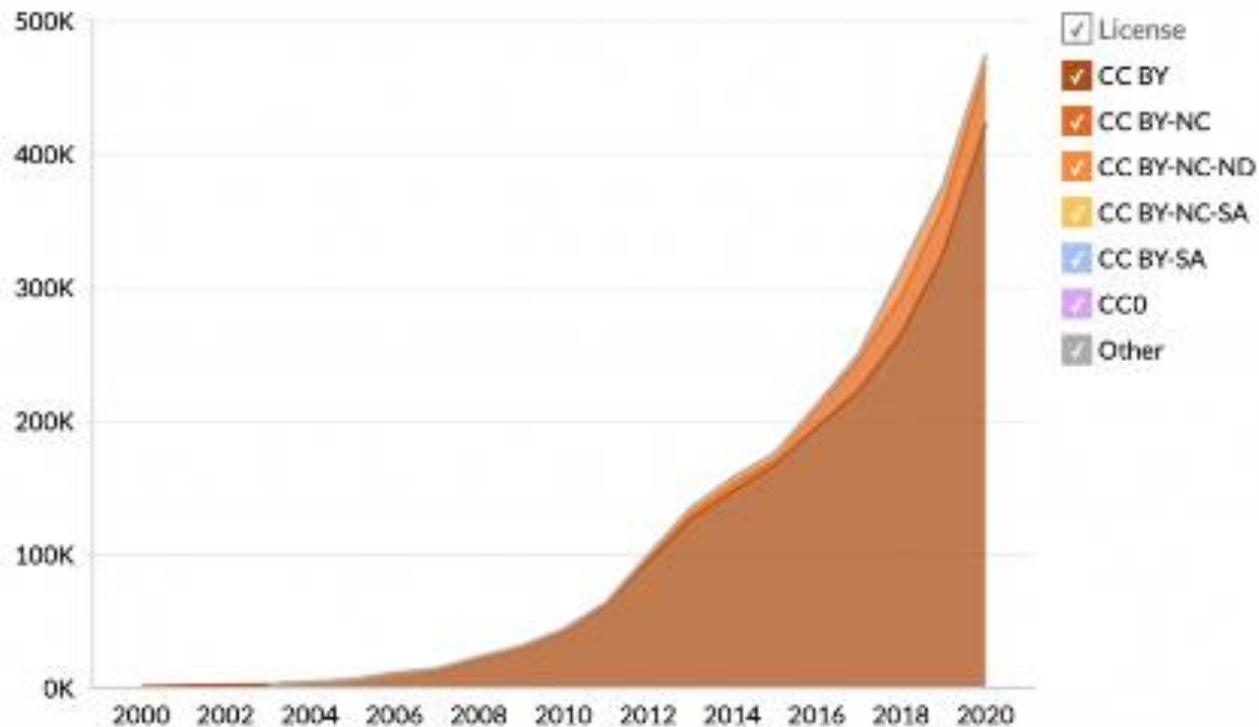


Source: <https://oaspa.org/growth-continues-for-oaspa-member-oa-content/>

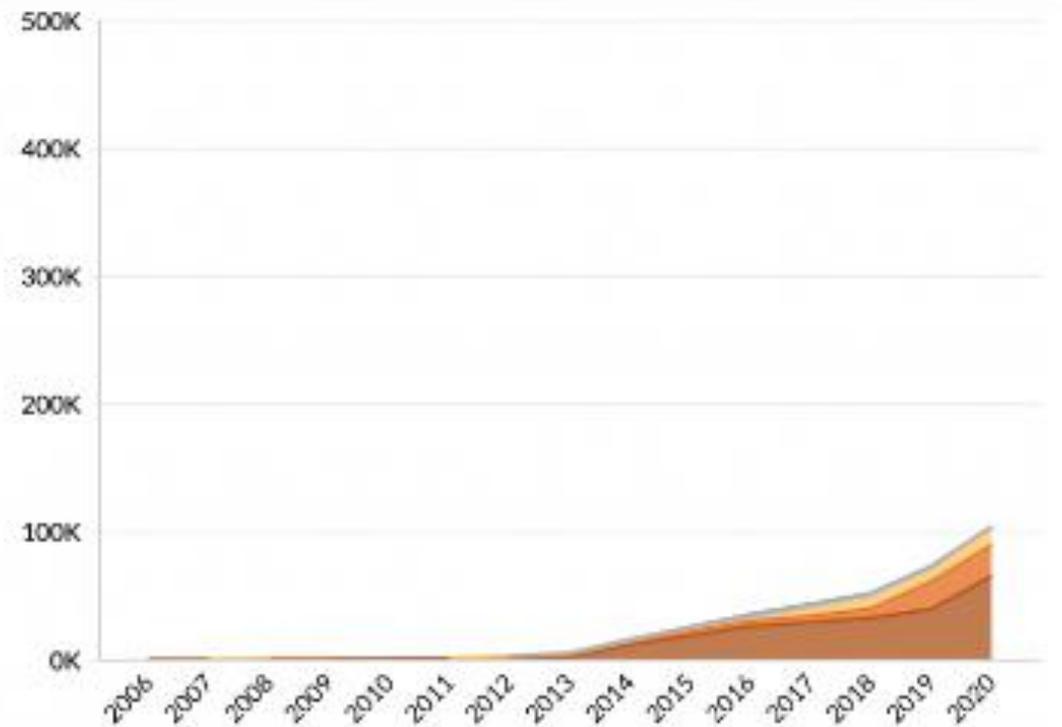
Analysis shows further growth in OASPA member journals output: CC BY dominates whilst content consolidation grows

Figure 1: Open Access Articles Published by OASPA Members

Licenses in Fully OA Journals



Licenses in Hybrid Journals



PART 3: Different workflow solutions

Global research ecosystem

Collaboration, open APIs and interoperability for a common purpose: *enable robust connections*

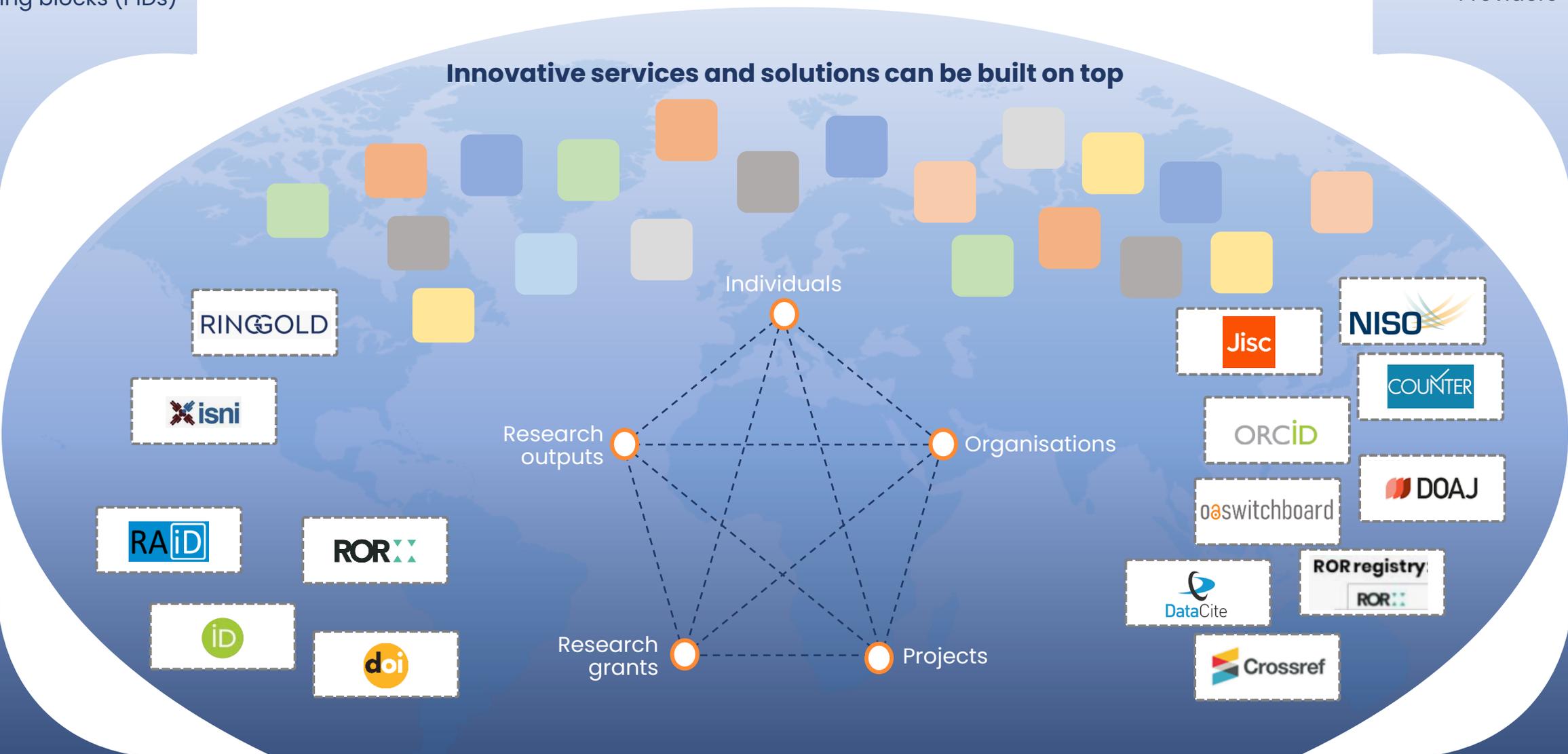
Building blocks (PIDs)

Providers

Innovative services and solutions can be built on top

More or less support for the FAIR principles
(Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)

More or less providing a core function or service to all, and
more or less support for POSI



Foundational building blocks (PIDs)

Community driven not-for-profit initiatives provide core stability through open infrastructure

Foundational infrastructure & standards providers

Innovative services and solutions for publishers (workflow support)

Press Releases

Copyright Clearance Center Launches New OA Agreement Manager to Automate and Streamline Funding of APCs

27 February 2018



SciPris News

Aptara announces the launch of SciPris - a service automating the collection of publishing charges.

To support publishers in handling Open Access (OA) business models, Aptara has combined 30+ years of STM publishing expertise with SaaS-based technology and a robust collections system to create SciPris™, an online APC tool that seamlessly connects with peer review, production, and AR systems to streamline the calculation and collection of any publishing fee (OA, color, page, submission, etc.).

The SciPris logo consists of the word 'SciPris' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The 'i' in 'Sci' has a dot, and the 'P' is significantly larger than the other letters.

Innovative services and solutions for institutions and consortia (workflow support)



(2014)

We Streamline Open Access Management

ChronosHub, a 360-degree approach to Open Access Management. Support your authors to select suitable journals for their manuscript submissions by making funding policies and institutional agreements transparent. Manage your publishing fees, compliance, repository deposits, and reporting with the leading open-access management platform.

ChronosHub

(2016)

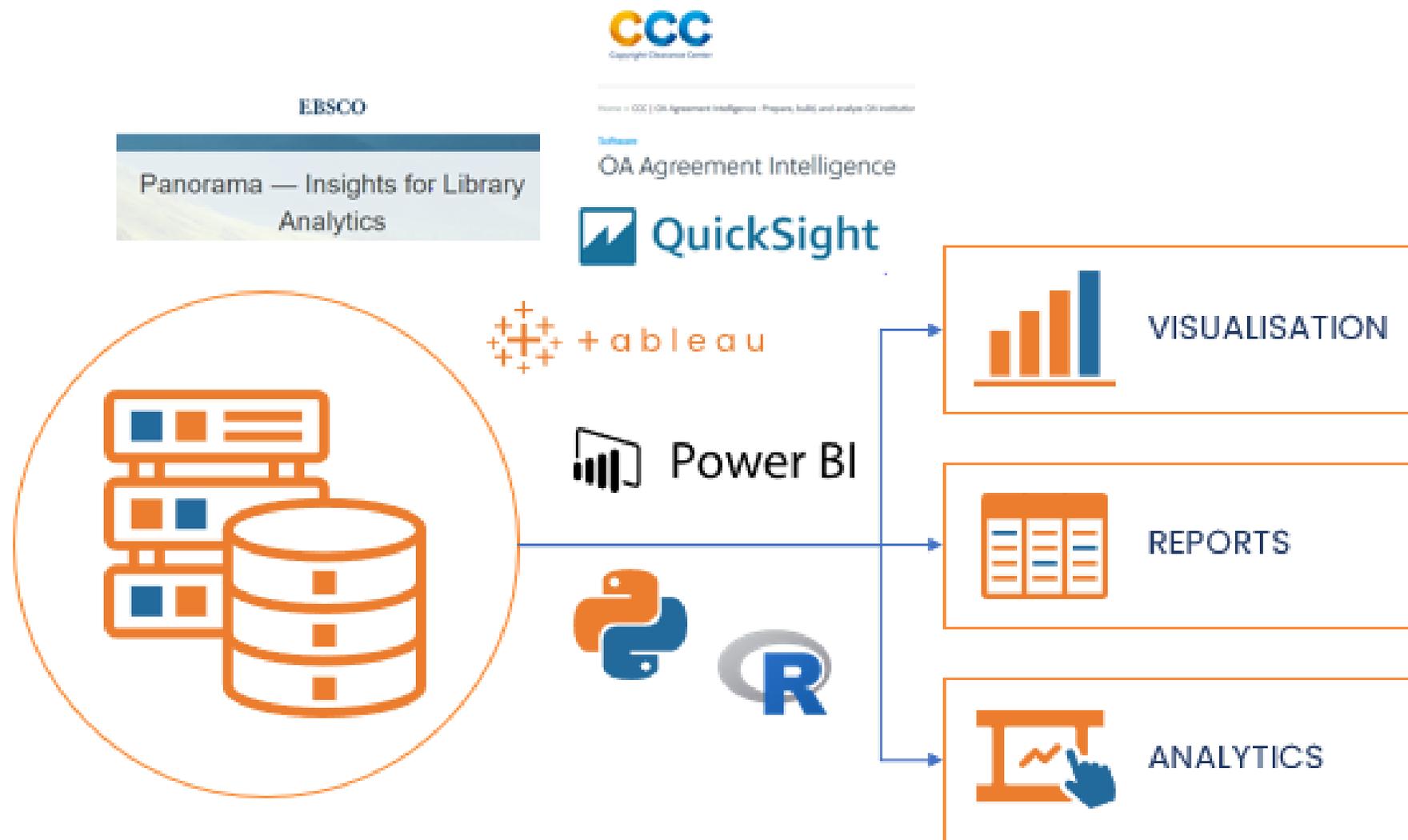


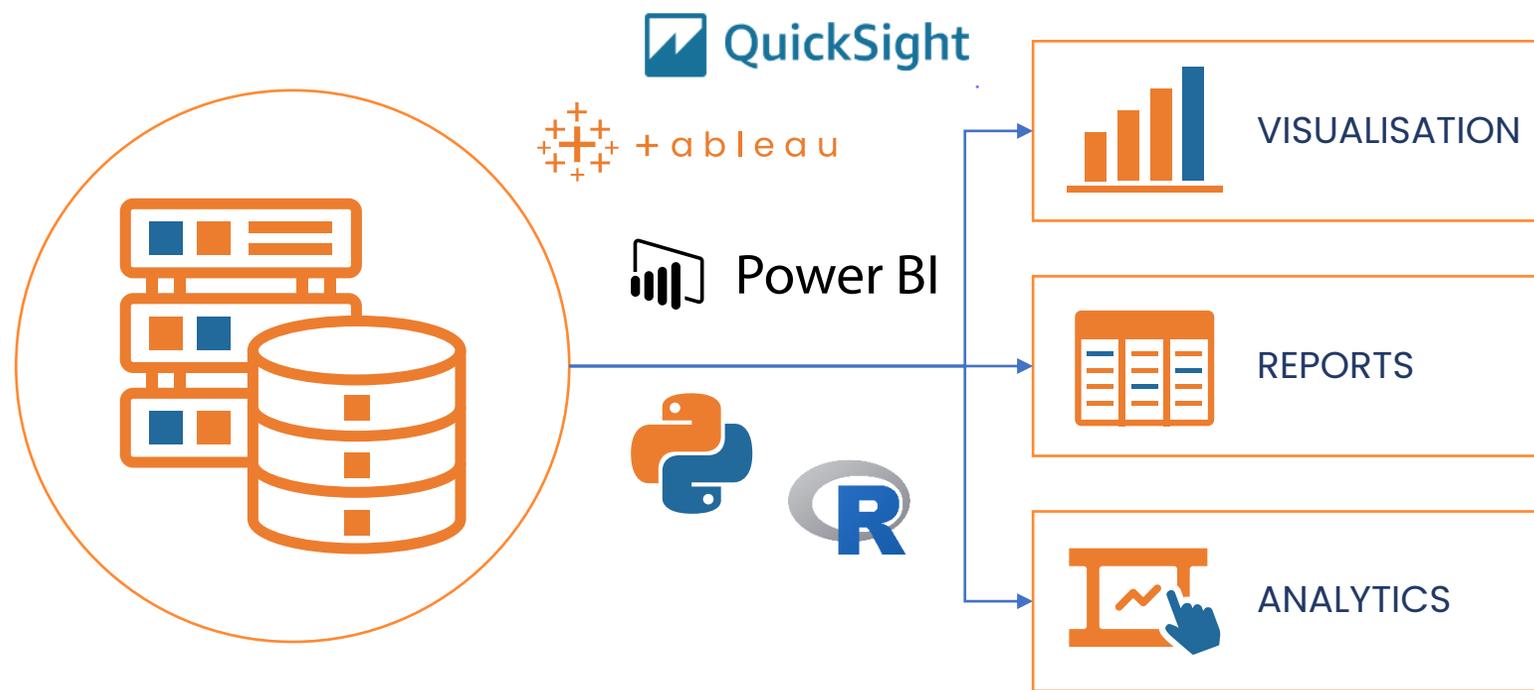
(2021)

Structuring your institutional Open Access management

A single solution to seamlessly approve, pay and manage Open Access agreements and publications

Innovative services and solutions for publishers, institutions & consortia (data analytics and visualisation – industry specific and generic)





Publisher's sending you standardised metadata via OA Switchboard ('Reporting Made Easy') enables:

- Monitoring publishing activity on a regular basis, justifying research strategies and directions, internal/external reporting.
- Negotiating and overseeing agreements with publishers, monitoring uptake, compliance and ROI, and allocating cost.
- Exploring OA strategies, policies and business models.

Global research ecosystem

Collaboration, open APIs and interoperability for a common purpose: *enable robust connections*

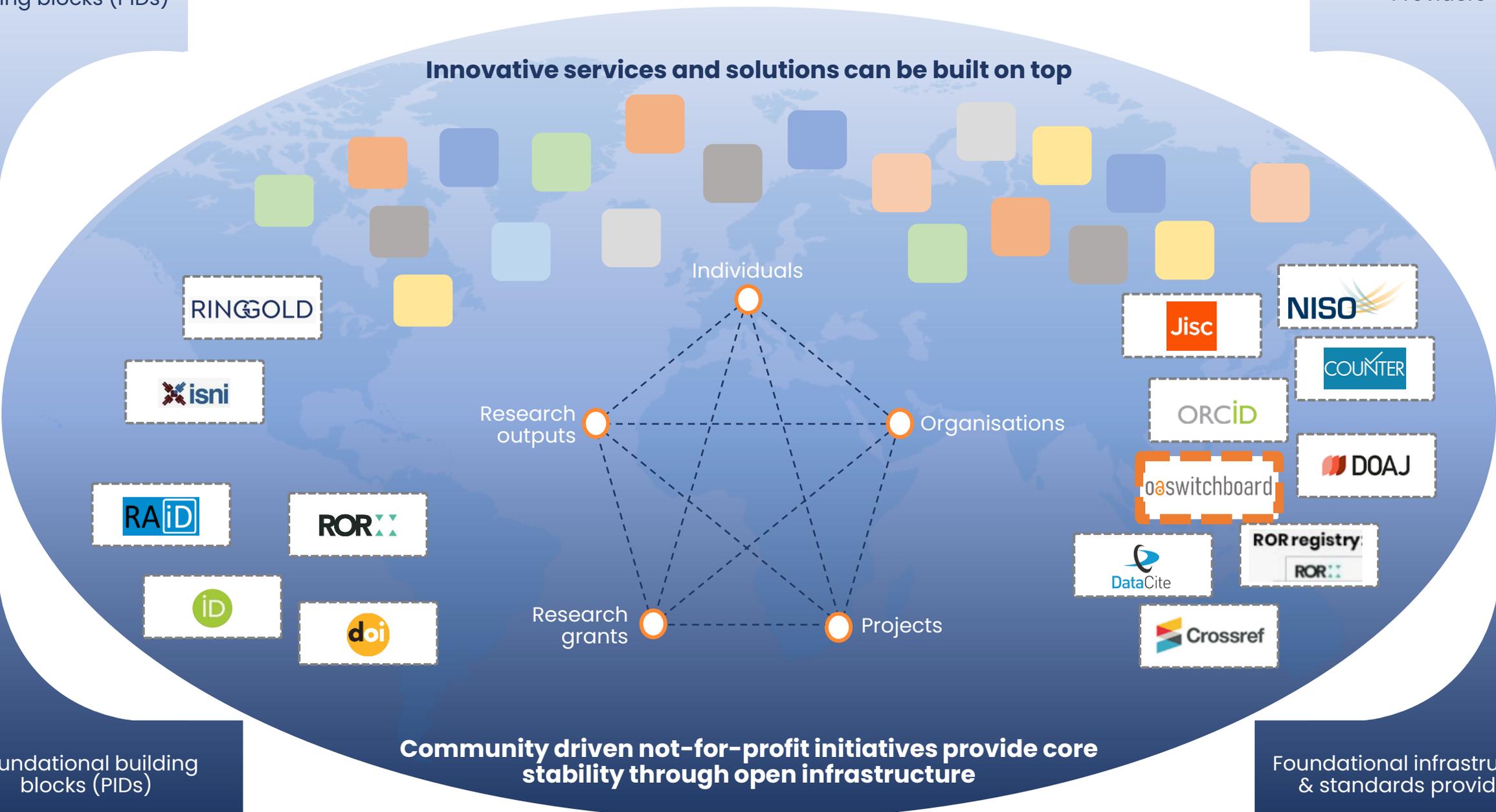
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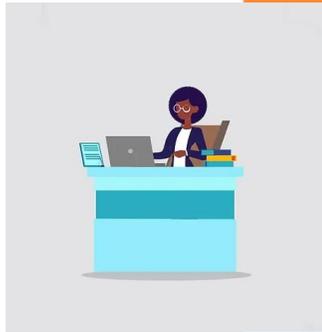
Community driven not-for-profit initiatives provide core stability through open infrastructure

Foundational building blocks (PIDs)

Foundational infrastructure & standards providers

The OA Switchboard is a mission-driven, community led initiative designed to simplify the sharing of information between stakeholders about open access publications throughout the whole publication journey

for research institutions, libraries and consortia



who want to:
connect with their research
and simplify their
workflows



[oaswitchboard/institutions](https://oaswitchboard.org/institutions)

for academic publishers



who want to:
support a smooth and
compliant author journey
and report on OA
publication output



[oaswitchboard/publishers](https://oaswitchboard.org/publishers)

for research funders



who want to:
demonstrate the extent
and impact of their
research funding and
deliver on their
commitment to OA



[oaswitchboard/funders](https://oaswitchboard.org/funders)

OA Switchboard at a glance

- Initial meeting of key stakeholders in 2018
- 2019-2020 Project delivers MVP and key principles
- Stichting ('foundation') OA Switchboard founded (Oct '20)
- Live as operational solution since 1 January 2021

→ Mission-driven community

→ Practical tool, currently supporting two use cases

1. Reporting Made Easy
2. Matching Publication Costs with Publication Funds

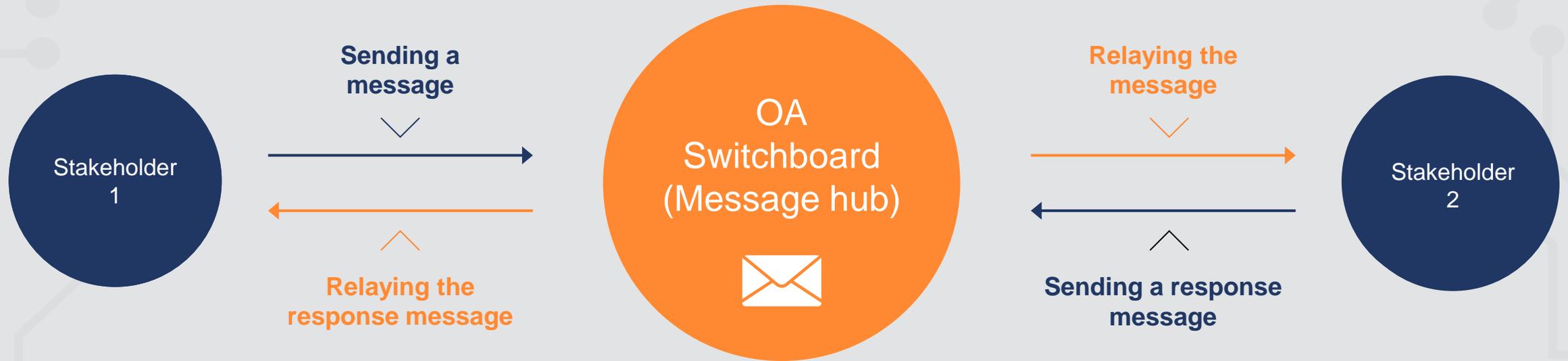


252,932 messages
(Jan 2021 – 30 Oct 2022)



OA Switchboard: central metadata exchange hub

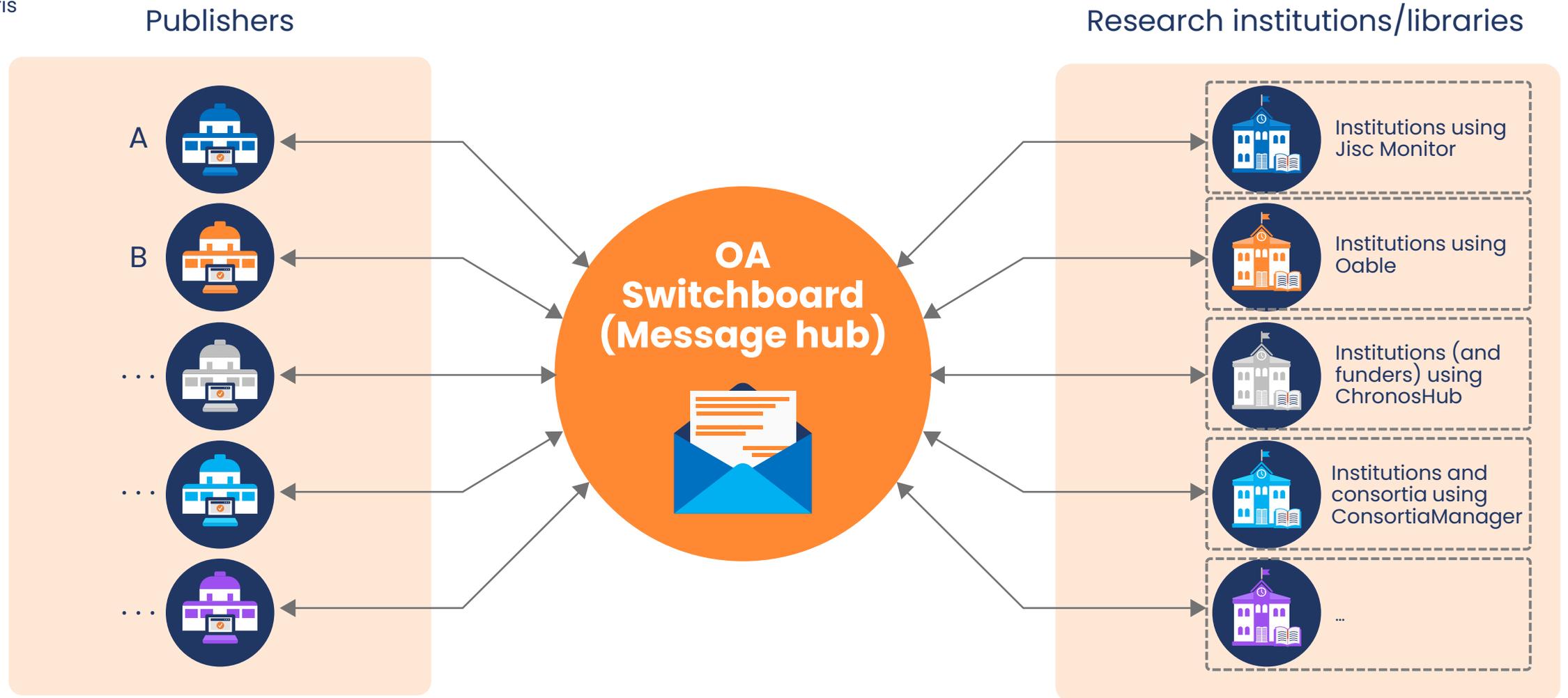
It provides a standardised messaging protocol and shared infrastructure. It is built by and for the people who use it, and is leveraged with existing PIDs.



The OA Switchboard simplifies many-to-many relationships.
The power of an intermediary: efficiency and cost savings.

It is complementary and supportive to the vendor systems offered to institutions and publishers.

Aptara/SciPris
CCC
ChronosHub
...



It is designed to operate and integrate with all stakeholder systems.

for academic publishers

who want to:

support a smooth and compliant author journey and report on OA publication output

As an intermediary, the OA Switchboard simplifies the sharing of information between publishers, institutions and funders, thereby reducing the transactional cost for stakeholders, and it provides a safe space for publication metadata.

We currently support two use cases:

1. Reporting Made Easy
2. Matching Publication Costs with Publication Funds

Discover our [Resources for publishers](#) and get inspired by participants' [Cases](#), [Testimonials](#) and [Interviews](#)



[oaswitchboard/publishers](https://oaswitchboard.com/publishers)



for research institutions, libraries and consortia

who want to:

connect with their research and simplify their workflows

As an intermediary, the OA Switchboard simplifies the sharing of information between publishers, institutions and funders, and it provides a safe space for publication metadata.

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Discover our [Resources for institutions](#) and get inspired by participants' [Cases](#), [Testimonials](#) and [Interviews](#)



[oaswitchboard/institutions](https://oaswitchboard.org/institutions)



Why join?



Consistent data format
from multiple publishers



Reduce (manual) efforts
& increase efficiency



Because it's the right
thing to do...



OA Switchboard makes OA publishing highly visible in a way it wasn't in the past.

Even if you can't see an immediate application for it because you do not have enough OA deals, you may be surprised at the amount of OA publishing your researchers are producing.

Curtis Brundy

Associate University Librarian for Scholarly Collections and Communications
Iowa State University Library



We at Iowa State University are seeking new data inputs to help assess our support of Subscribe to Open and Diamond OA initiatives. The publishing data provided via the OA Switchboard will shed light on where our researcher activity intersects with these investments in equitable OA publishing.

Matthew Goddard

Iowa State University
University Library



At the University of Kent we register all our researchers' publications in our Institutional Repository. The publication metadata pushed to us via OA Switchboard alert us to publications that didn't pop up via other sources, and enable us to complete existing records.

Suzanne Duffy

Research and Scholarly Communication Support Officer
University of Kent



At the University of Kent we are constantly looking for ways to improve our OA workflows and are assessing data coming from different sources. Getting publication alerts via OA Switchboard directly into our enquiry management system is an enormous step forward.

Rosalyn Bass

Research and Scholarly Communication Support Manager
University of Kent



The structured publication metadata sent to us by publishers via OA Switchboard allows us to analyse how our authors are publishing OA in real time while also letting us explore OA publishing changes over time. This helps us to understand how to support OA on an institutional level.

Katherine Brooks

Columbia University Libraries



Collaborating to Unlock the Power of PIDs: How to Connect With Your Research I

KATHERINE BROOKS & JESSICA EDWARDS,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



Watch the recording here: <https://vimeo.com/764643410>

Collaborating to Unlock the Power of PIDs: How to Connect With Your Research I

KATHERINE BROOKS & JESSICA EDWARDS,
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Columbia University Libraries (CUL) Open Access Goals



Discover Columbia's complete OA output - who is publishing where?



Analyze the value of our OA deals for both Columbia University and our authors



Inform collection development/management decisions



Lead negotiations with publishers through better understanding of Columbia's OA trends



How PIDs & the OA Switchboard Enable Data Analysis



Provide structure to collect and organize data



Accurate/trustworthy data allows for consistent analysis workflows



Less manual data review/cleanup



JSON Data + Tableau

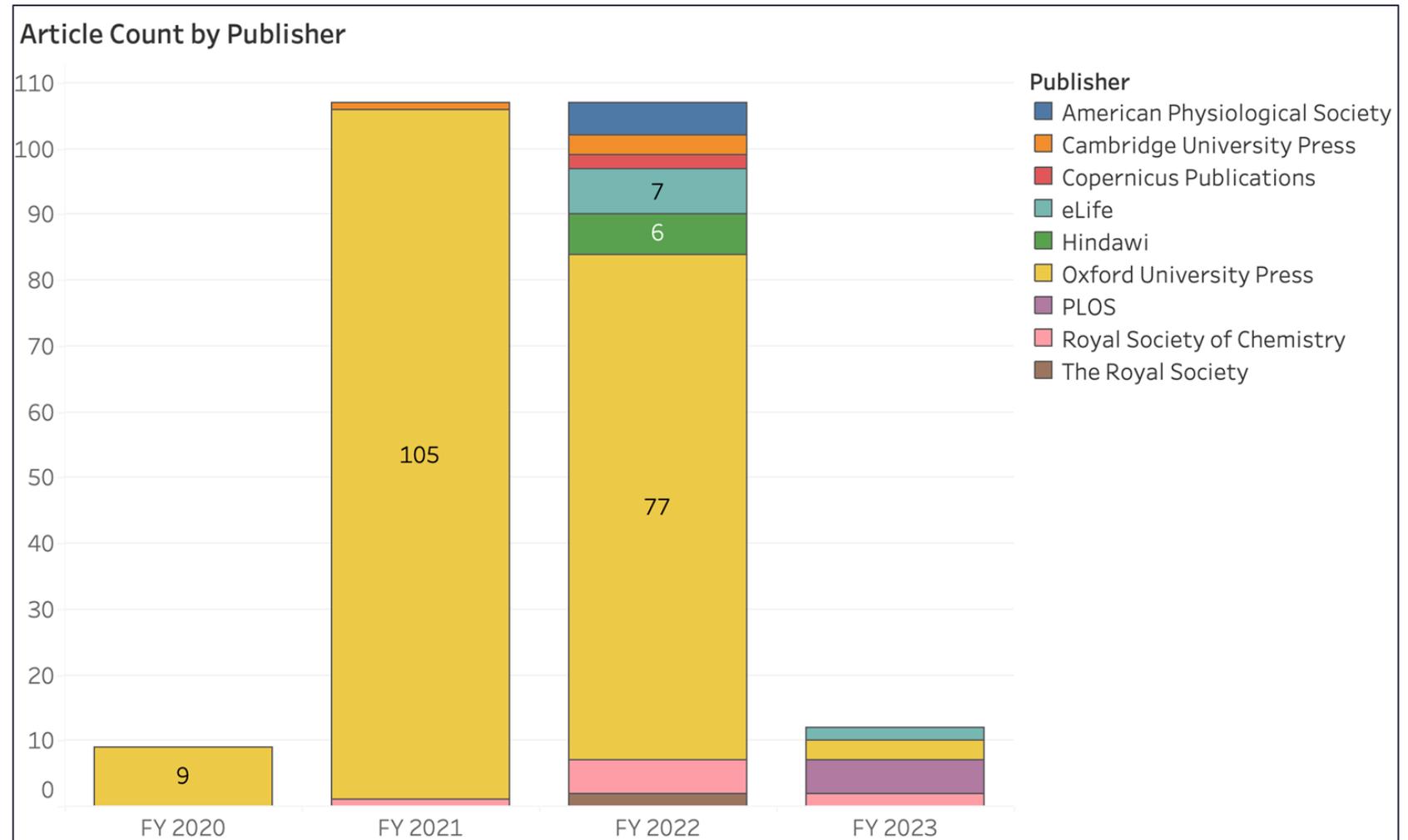
Data | Analytics

OASwitchboard_MessageReport_0...

Search

Folders

- > **Apc**
- > **Article**
- > **Authors**
 - Abc Affiliation
 - 🔗 Affiliation (group)
 - Abc Collaboration
 - # data.authors.Index (generated)
 - Abc Email (Data.Authors)
 - Abc First Name
 - Abc Initials
 - T|F Is Corresponding Author
 - Abc Last Name
 - Abc Orcid
- > **Charges**
- > **Dates**
- > **From**



Analysis Goals

FY

FY 2022

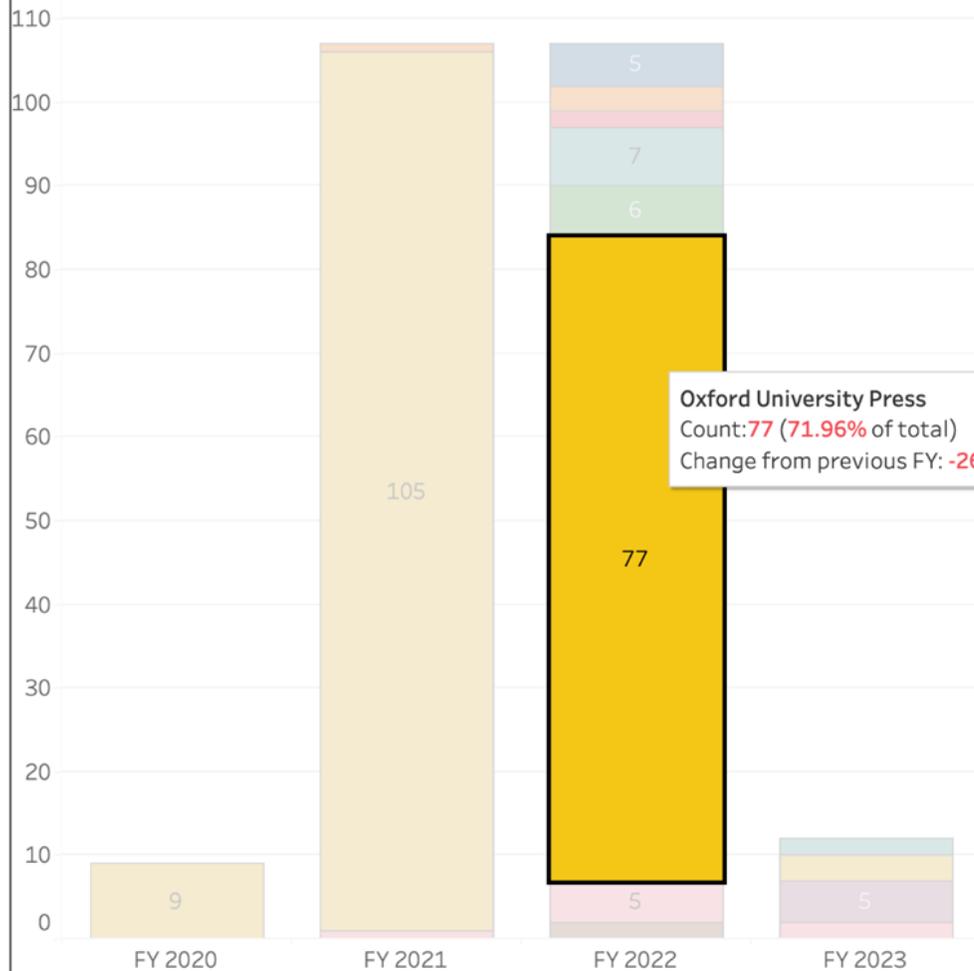


107
articles published

8
publishers

55
journals

Article Count by Publisher



Oxford University Press
Count: **77** (71.96% of total)
Change from previous FY: **-26.67%**

Journals by Publisher - Oxford University Press FY 2022

Publisher	Journal	Count
Oxford University Press	Journal of the American Medical Informatics A..	15
Oxford University Press	The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & M..	8
Oxford University Press	American Journal of Epidemiology	4
Oxford University Press	Clinical Infectious Diseases	3
Oxford University Press	International Journal of Epidemiology	3
Oxford University Press	The Journal of Infectious Diseases	3
Oxford University Press	The Review of Economic Studies	3
Oxford University Press	American Journal of Hypertension	2
Oxford University Press	Brain	2
Oxford University Press	European Heart Journal	2
Oxford University Press	European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery	2
Oxford University Press	Exposome	2
Oxford University Press	G3	2
Oxford University Press	Journal of the American Academy of Religion	2
Oxford University Press	The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology &..	2
Oxford University Press	The Journals of Gerontology: Series A	2
Oxford University Press	Cardiovascular Research	1
Oxford University Press	Endocrinology	1
Oxford University Press	European Heart Journal - Cardiovascular Imag..	1
Oxford University Press	European Journal of Public Health	1
Oxford University Press	Industrial and Corporate Change	1
Oxford University Press	International Journal of Neuropsychopharmac..	1
Oxford University Press	International Mathematics Research Notices	1
Oxford University Press	JNCI Cancer Spectrum	1
Oxford University Press	Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy	1
Oxford University Press	Journal of Forestry	1
Oxford University Press	Journal of Neuropathology & Experiment..	1
Oxford University Press	Journal of the European Economic Association	1
Oxford University Press	Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases So..	1
Oxford University Press	MELUS	1

Thank You!

Katherine Brooks, Collection Analysis Librarian, kcb2147@columbia.edu

Jessica Edwards, Collections Analysis Librarian, jre2147@columbia.edu



We are delighted to pilot our shared funding model with The Royal Society, as well as to jointly explore new open access infrastructure with the Society through the OA Switchboard.

Ivy Anderson

California Digital Library

Thank you

Yvonne Campfens

yvonne.campfens@oaswitchboard.org

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