

Transformation from subscription model toward OA publishing model ~JUSTICE OA2020 Roadmap~

1. Background

JUSTICE has the mission of enhancing the nation's academic information infrastructure by contracting, managing, providing, and preserving e-resources. Under this mission, JUSTICE has undertaken negotiations with publishers, mainly focusing on big deal subscription models. As a result, our member libraries succeeded in restraining their expenses, increasing the number of available e-resources, and closing the gap in academic information environment between members. However, subscription costs have been increasing because of continuous price increase and the quantitative growth of academic journals. Therefore, it has become ever more difficult to keep subscription contracts not only in Japanese universities or research institutions but also in other countries around the world.

One of the fundamental solutions against this challenging situation is to transform the subscription model into the OA publishing model⁽¹⁾. OA2020⁽²⁾ is one of the leading global initiatives to accelerate such transformation. Several European countries, which support the initiative, aim to transform subscription journals of big publishers to OA with the OA publishing model, and they started a pilot transformative agreement with political or financial support⁽³⁾ by countries or funders.

2. Purpose of our roadmap

JUSTICE has seen that there is no other way to overcome the situation except to consider new models, and has been gathering information about worldwide trends. As part of information gathering, we endorsed the OA2020 Expression of Interest in August 2016, and we have analyzed Japanese financial and publication data to confirm the feasibility of transformation. Creating the JUSTICE OA2020 Roadmap is following this work. Our goal is to clarify the way to go through the transition period until a fully OA publishing model can be realized. Academic institutions, including Japanese ones, have already paid APCs⁽⁴⁾ in addition to subscription fees as the cost of scholarly communication, and total amount of these costs have been increasing. If we leave the cost increases unchecked, we will not be able to keep the subscription model (cannot read) or pay for APCs (cannot publish). We need to shift our axis from read to publish to avoid this future, and at the same time, we have to find a model which is able to manage the total cost of publication (subscription fees plus APCs).

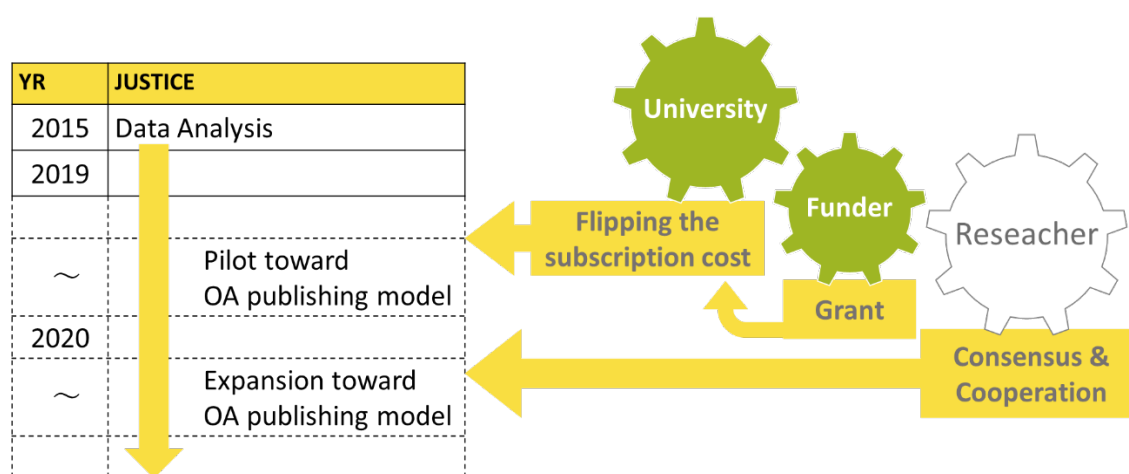
3. Creating roadmap and the future

There are some concerns⁽⁵⁾ about the OA publishing model, for example, concentration of APC revenue or APC price increase could decrease competition and make the market more monopolistic. The amount of spending on publishers may not decrease easily, and institutions may need to change their budget allocation and workflow. However, OA published research output can be used by everybody for free. Regarding this point, scholarly communication would be improved compared with the current subscription model. In addition, the OA publishing model will bring transparency and inject healthy competition by allowing comparison and choice. As a result, this flow of transformation should decrease publication costs and release the

money which is tied into subscription fees to enhance the new scholarly information infrastructure.

Academic research and scholarly communication is expanding across borders and, therefore, it becomes more important to align with international trends to maintain the scholarly information infrastructure in Japan. To achieve our mission within the conversion of scholarly communication, we, JUSTICE hope that the Roadmap will enable member libraries to deepen their understanding, further negotiate with publishers, and take the opportunity to cooperate with stakeholders including other member universities.

4. JUSTICE OA2020 Roadmap



➤ Data Analysis

The data necessary for negotiation is accurate data on subscription fees, publication output, APC expenditure, etc. We will continue to collect, organize and analyze such data. At the same time, we will establish a system that can constantly monitor publication output trends, costs, OA progress, etc.

➤ Pilot toward OA publishing model

We will start negotiation to realize an OA publishing model. We will accept variable transformative agreements⁽⁶⁾ which can achieve total cost management. Transformative OA proposals in parallel with a subscription model or proposals that target specific universities are also acceptable.

➤ Expansion toward OA publishing model

We will expand the successful transformative agreements gradually to other publishers or member universities.

➤ Flipping the subscription cost & grant

Each university needs to change their way of budget allocation and flip from subscription spending to OA support expenses. Additionally, universities that have a high publication output may need additional budget, because the money they currently spend on subscriptions may not be enough for the conversion⁽⁷⁾. In overseas cases, funding agencies support these universities. In order to promote these actions, we will continue our advocacy activities targeting various stakeholders.

➤ Consensus & Cooperation

If we regard boycotting journal subscriptions, peer review, and/or editing journals as our options when publishers do not accept negotiation for an OA publishing model, not only the libraries but also researchers' support is necessary. We will work with the president and/or top management of universities, the Japan Association of National Universities, the Japan Association of Public Universities, the Japan Association of Private Universities and Colleges, as well as the Association of Private Universities of Japan⁽⁸⁾.

➤ Supplementary Actions

- Expand national license of back files to realize OA for articles published in the past.
- Take part in other types of OA model, such as library subsidy models, to promote OA of academic outputs which APC does not fit for publication⁽⁹⁾.
- Develop an alternative scholarly publishing platform⁽¹⁰⁾ that is academic community based.

⁽¹⁾ **Open Access** is a mechanism by which research outputs are distributed online, available free of charge to everybody. Providers need to cover the publishing cost in some way to give free access to users. The OA publishing model is a model in which costs are based on “publishing” research outputs rather than based on “reading”.

⁽²⁾ A global initiative coordinated by the Max Planck Digital Library on behalf of the Max Planck Society. See also their FAQ. https://oa2020.org/learn_more/#frequently

⁽³⁾ cOAlition S is a consortium providing political/financial support. cOAlition S has a target that “By 2020 scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants provided by participating national and European research councils and funding bodies must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms.” and 10 principles, called Plan S. They are calling funding agencies around the world to join.

⁽⁴⁾ **Article Processing Charge** is a fee for publishing research output. Generally, researchers pay APCs when they publish their articles in OA, which is called the “Author pays” model.

⁽⁵⁾ See OA2020 FAQ for concerns about monopolization or APC price increase. https://oa2020.org/learn_more/#frequently

⁽⁶⁾ During the transformative period from subscription to OA publishing, various hybrid models including both elements (subscription and OA) can be expected, for example, Read & Publish model, APC discount, or voucher based on subscription spending.

⁽⁷⁾ Based on study by JUSTICE, some Japanese universities may need a grant to cover APC costs because they are higher than their subscription expenses. OA2020 considers these cases as well. See more details in their FAQ. https://oa2020.org/learn_more/#frequently

⁽⁸⁾ In Germany, there is nationwide licensing project called Project DEAL, and the German Rector's Conference plays a large role within the project.

⁽⁹⁾ SCOAP³ is one of the examples of non-APC based OA publishing models. For questions about disciplines that the author pays model may not fit, see FAQ. https://oa2020.org/learn_more/#frequently

⁽¹⁰⁾ Institutional Repositories and the J-STAGE, platform for journal publishing carried by the Japan Science and Technology Agency, are examples of alternative scholarly publishing platforms.