



ATTAINING OPEN ACCESS IN HSS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

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PLAN

About the (Canadian) Problem...

... A Canadian Solution?

About Érudit

About the Partnership Model to transition to OA

What's the problem?

Canadian SSH scholarly journals have been, or are at risk of being, taken over by multinational commercial publishers.

Multinationals pay their shareholders by increasing the costs of subscriptions or OA fees to libraries.

Library collection budgets cannot continue to absorb increases that exceed inflation.

The production of uniquely Canadian scholarly content is at risk.

Wait, there's more...

Independent Canadian journals face challenges of having sufficient funding to support high-quality publishing.

APC's are rare and problematic

Going open access increases access but eliminates a core revenue source. Publishing technologies can be expensive to implement and maintain.

Increasing discoverability is critical, but is difficult to achieve.

Commercial publishers like Elsevier are acquiring key infrastructure components -- Mendeley, SSRN, and most recently bepress.

Policies, Studies and Proposals...

Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications :

“Grant recipients can publish in a journal that offers immediate open access or that offers open access on its website within 12 months.”

http://www.science.gc.ca/eic/site/063.nsf/eng/h_F6765465.html?OpenDocument

CRKN Integrated Digital Scholarship Ecosystem (IDSE) report

<https://www.crkn-rcdr.ca/en/integrated-digital-scholarship-ecosystem-idse-project>

CARL : Canadian Universities and Sustainable Publishing – A white paper

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Can_Univ_Sustainable_Publishing_2016.pdf

CARL Canadian Scholarly Publishing Working Group

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/CSPWG_final_report_EN.pdf

CARL Scholarly Communications Roadmap

http://www.carl-abrc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/CARL_ScholComm_Roadmap_EN.pdf

Policies, Studies and Proposals...

U15 statement on Sustainable Publishing

<http://u15.ca/what-we-are-saying/u15-statement-sustainable-publishing>

SSHRC funded Report on socio-economic situation of journals

http://www.erudit.org/public/documents/Canadian_Journals_Socio-Economic_Study.pdf

What's the solution?

Use community built and based infrastructure and partnerships:

2.5% proposal by David W. Lewis

“In 2016, PKP’s income was \$1.18 M, the total revenue for HathiTrust was \$3.2 M, and the 2016 DuraSpace revenue was about \$1.78M....the Financial Times reported that Elsevier paid \$115 M to acquire bepress.”

SPARC statement by Heather Joseph and Kathleen Shearer:

“Recent acquisition of BePress by Elsevier stresses the importance of independent infrastructures in the process of implementing OA policies in SSH.”

...for Canadian scholarly publishing

PKP's Open Journal Systems provides free, open source software and services for professional journal publishing.

Erudit provides journals with a robust aggregation platform for Canadian content, extensive publishing services, international visibility and discoverability, and OA funding at a modest price per library partner.

Academic libraries provide OJS and related publishing services at no charge.

ÉRUDIT

Founded in 1998, Érudit is a university consortium (Université de Montréal, Université Laval and Université du Québec à Montréal)

www.erudit.org

Mission : Promote and disseminate research and culture

Network of strategic partners :



érudit

Canada Research Chair on the Transformations of Scholarly Communication
Prof. Vincent Larivière



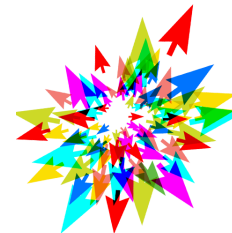
Open Access Partnership

*Fonds de recherche
Société et culture*

Québec

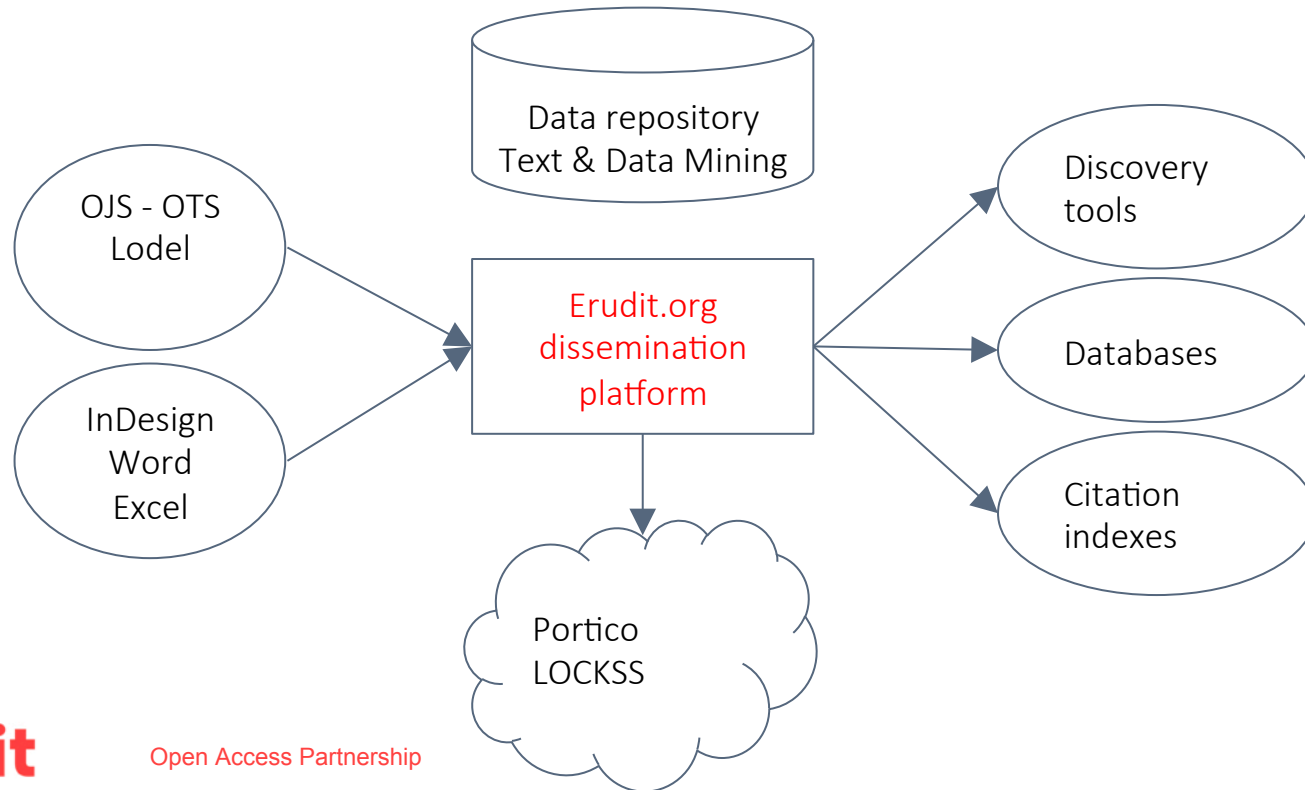


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Substance Consortium

INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE



COLLECTION

160 journals, publishing mainly in French but also in English

117 peer reviewed scholarly journals – 33 in complete Open Access

200K articles

23Mviews annually

70% of traffic from outside Canada

IMPACT

DOWNLOADS BY
PUBLISHER/
AGGREGATOR,
UdeM (2010-2013)

Larivière, V. (2015).
On the importance
of national journals.
University Affairs.
Vol 02/15

Éditeur	Nombre moyen de téléchargements par revue	Somme des téléchargements	Nombre de revues
Nature Publishing Group	1928,5	196 708	102
Érudit	1853,0	187 152	101
American Chem. Soc.	1773,6	92 227	52
Annual Reviews	351,2	15 453	44
Elsevier	322,0	1 003 753	3 117
Wiley Online Library	143,9	335 033	2 328
JSTOR	95,2	193 975	2 038
SpringerLink	57,5	163 801	2 849
Taylor & Francis	44,2	93 105	2 106

Tableau 2. Nombre moyen de téléchargements par revue à l'Université de Montréal, pour différents éditeurs savants, 2013.

EXPANSION OF COLLECTION

Érudit is collaborating with the Public Knowledge Project and the Canadian academic libraries to aggregate more English language journals.

Objective: 100-120 new journals within the next 5 years (max. 30/year)

Currently hosted on individual OJS instances.

FROM THE TRADITIONAL MODEL....

In 2006, Érudit introduces a 24 months moving-wall

Commercialisation of current content, archives in OA

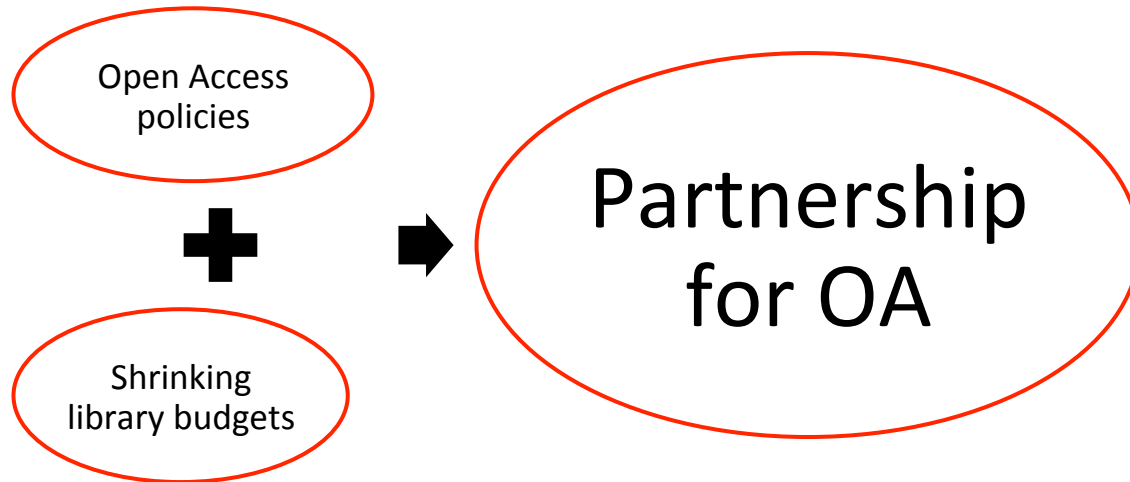
Over 1000 subscribing libraries in 30 countries.

70 % of revenues returned to journals

Journals have the choice between complete OA and Moving wall

.... TO A NEW MODEL

Canadian Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications :
“Grant recipients can publish in a journal that offers immediate open access or that offers open access on its website within 12 months.”



PARTNERSHIP MODEL

The model « combines the collective provision of open access infrastructure services with market-like mechanisms for efficient resource management » (Crow. 2013, p. 6)

It is a radical transformation of the negotiation process between libraries, vendors and journals, based on mutual confidence and comprehension of the advantages of the model for the whole ecosystem.

PARTNERSHIP MODEL

Fund open access dissemination

Ask for low financial contribution from a large number of library partners.



Create incentives and alternative revenue streams to transition the journals to OA.

3 YEARS OF CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP

Confirmation of interest of journals and libraries for the model
(success of community participation in the project).

2014-2016	Development & Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70% of CRKN members joined the partnership• Lowering of the moving wall : 12 month• CRKN member on Érudit's board
2017	Renewal + Engagement for new English-language content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding for English-language OJS journals (PKP)• Determine criteria for Partnership costs

CHALLENGES

To convince journals to change their business model, a firm and consistent commitment of the libraries is needed (business decision).

Without continuous participation of all parties, the model is at risk. Risk of progressive disengagement of partners.

Free-riding : will libraries fail to make the necessary investments?

Limited Growth capacity

Difficult to go back

CHALLENGES

Dilemma of collective action

John Wenzler, “Scholarly Communication and the Dilemma of Collective Action: Why Academic Journals Cost Too Much,” *College & Research Libraries* 78(2):192 February 2017,
<https://doi.org/10.5860/crl.78.2.16581>

To truly reduce their costs, librarians would have to build a shared online collection of scholarly resources jointly managed by the academic community as a whole, but individual academic institutions lack the private incentives necessary to invest in a shared collection.

SUCCESS FACTORS

Owned and managed by the community	www.erudit.org and PKP are not-for-profit, university-based organizations providing open scholarly infrastructure and including different community members in their governance structure
Cost control	Transparent negotiation process; Amount of new journals determined in advance by partners Cost per article for new content
Preservation and access to Canadian scientific heritage	Create and provide access to a homogeneous and standardized corpus in French and English for research purposes (text & data mining)



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Merci !

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