

Open Access at Queen's

Meaghan Shannon and Mark Swartz

Journal Article Publishing Workshop, December 5th, 2023





Setting the Stage

- Introductions
- The rise of Open Access publishing
- Article Processing Charges and the Pay-to-Publish model
- Transformative Agreements
- Other ways that we support Open Access at Queen's

Who are we and what do we do?



- What is a Scholarly Publishing Librarian?
- I support scholarly communications
 - Advice and teaching
 - Services like QSpace, Open Journals and Monographs, Orcid)
 - Granting programs for OERs and Monographs, agreements that allow researchers to publish Open Access for free
 - All in support of Open Access Publishing

Mark Swartz, Scholarly Publishing Librarian: swartzm@queensu.ca

Who are we and what do we do?



- What is a Copyright Librarian?
- I provide copyright-related support and services to the Queen's University community through the Copyright Advisory Office.
 - Consultations regarding content created and used by faculty, researchers, students, and staff;
 - Services include Course Reserves, permission requests and licensing, resource development, workshops, and classes;
 - All in support of the responsible and acceptable use of copyright-protected works.

Meaghan Shannon, Copyright Librarian: meaghan.shannon@queensu.ca

Scholarly communications in 2 minutes (or less)

- **ALL ABOUT SHARING YOUR WORK:** A way for scholars to share their research beyond immediate acquaintances
 - The system of scholarly communications has been built around sharing and the evaluation of research
 - For journals: submission, rejection, peer review, rejection, and then impact after publication
- All sorts of ways that impact is calculated after publication, but most of it revolves around what is known as the “citation economy”



Image: [CC-BY-NC @ xkcd: Peer Review](#)
Context: [2025: Peer Review - explain xkcd](#)

How do you (as an author) decide **where and how** to publish?

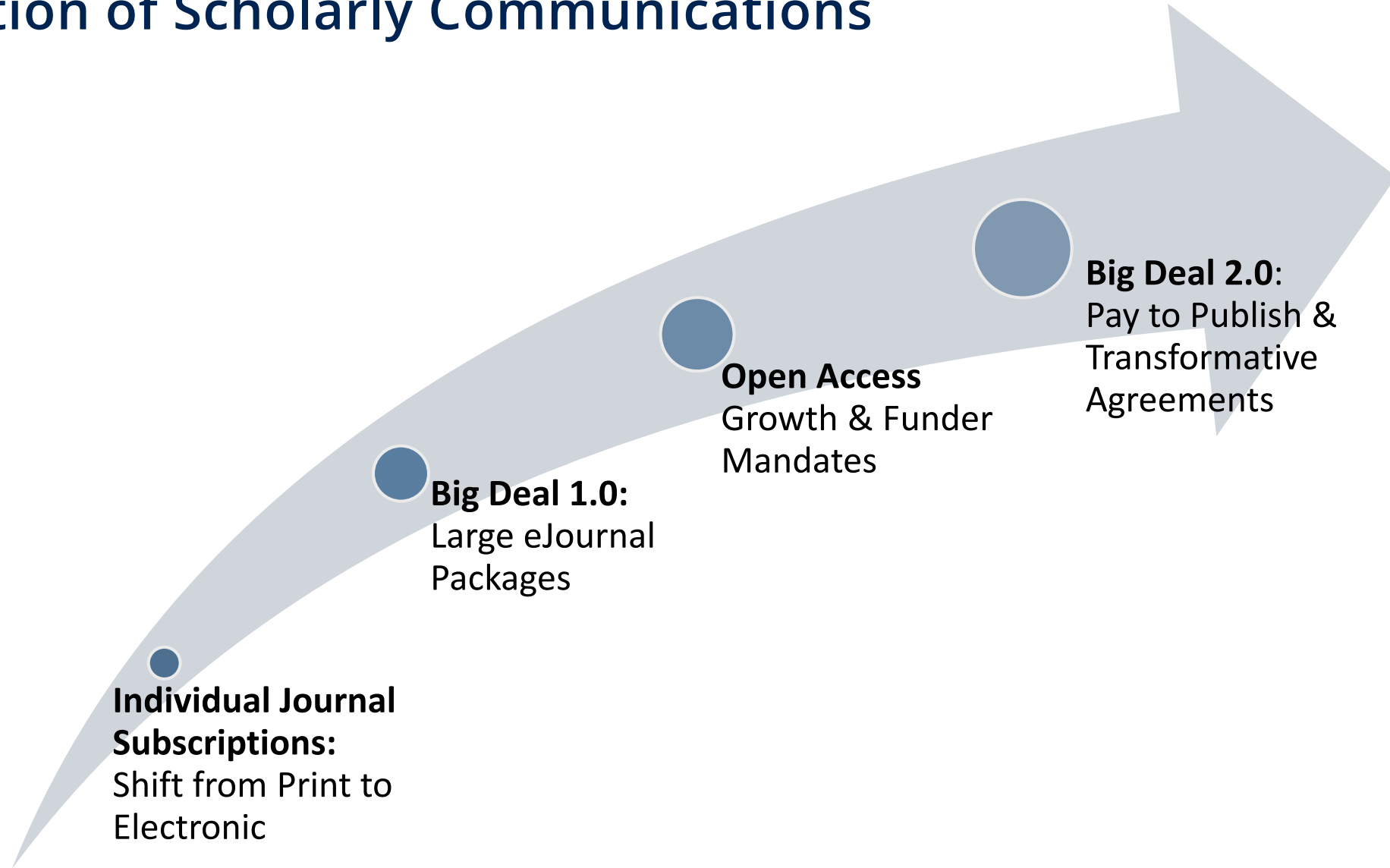
The Rise of Open Access Publishing

- Access to knowledge is a public good!
- Funding agencies around the world, including the Tri-Agency in Canada, require that funded publications are made Open Access
- Exposure (Higher Citation Impact)
- Retain control over your work





Evolution of Scholarly Communications





The Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications

- Designed to ensure that publicly-funded research is available to the public.
- Current policy:
 - 1. Grant recipients are required to ensure that any peer-reviewed journal publications arising from Agency-supported research are freely accessible within 12 months of publication.
 - Can be freely accessible on the journal website,
 - A final peer-reviewed manuscript (Post-Print) can be deposited into an institutional repository.

Some Publishers will allow you to **publish fully Open Access**. This can be in a fully OA Journal (Gold) that may require a payment from the author.

Others offer **delayed Open Access**. Look up publisher policies on Sherpa-Romeo.

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>



Assessment in Education in Sherpa Romeo

↑ Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.

Published Version [pathway a]	None CC BY PMC	Any Website, Journal Website, +2	+
Published Version [pathway b]	None CC BY	Any Website, Journal Website	+
Accepted Version [pathway a]	18m CC BY-NC PMC	Institutional Repository, Subject Repository, PMC, +4	+
Accepted Version [pathway b]	None	Author's Homepage	+
Submitted Version	None	arXiv, bioRxiv, SocArXiv, +2	+

There is now consensus that Open Access is the **future of scholarly publishing**, in that “those who are most closely involved in scholarly publishing—**be they researchers, librarians, funders, academic institutions generally, or large corporate publishers and small scholarly societies**—have reached a rare point of agreement on the internet’s significant contribution to the circulation of research. They concur that OA to research promotes the progress of science” (Willinsky, 2022, p. 29).

On June 4th, 2023, Canada's federal research granting agencies announced a review of the Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications, with the goal of requiring **immediate open and free access to all academic publications** generated through Tri-Agency supported research by the end of 2025.

[Read our library news item announcing this review.](#)



The Commercial “Pay-to-Publish” Open Access Model

- Authors pay an APC (Article Processing Charge) to make an article open access in either a Gold (100% OA) or Hybrid (mix of paywalled/OA) journal
- Publishers receive income from subscriptions **and** APCs.
- How much is being spent on APCs (2015-2018)?
 - Canadian Tri-agency funded \$27.6 million for gold and hybrid APCs
 - Worldwide = global APCs payments was \$1.06 billion, with \$612.5 million for gold OA journals and \$448.2 million for Hybrid journals

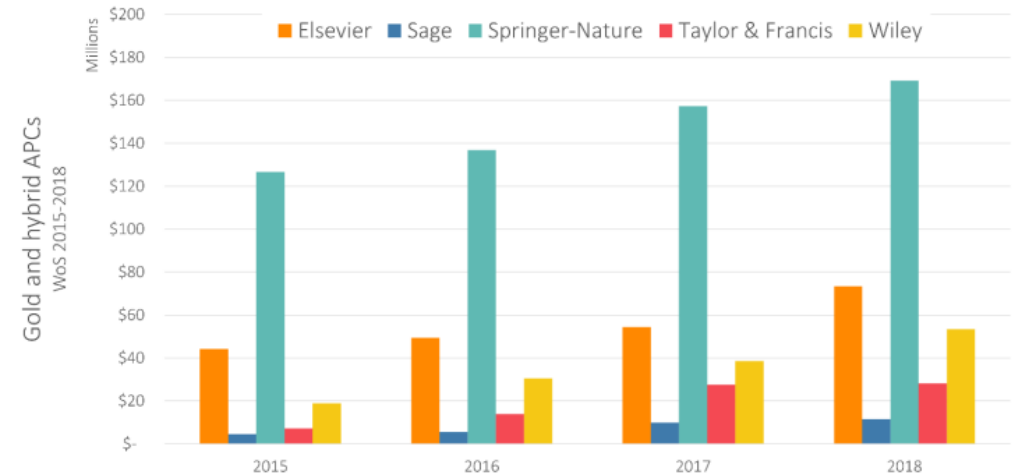


Figure 1. Total amount of gold and hybrid APCs per publisher per year.

Table 4. Average gold and hybrid APCs per publisher per year.

	Publisher	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015-2018
Gold (APCs>\$0)	Elsevier	\$2,461	\$2,259	\$1,756	\$2,463	\$2,256
	Sage	\$1,977	\$1,534	\$1,588	\$1,428	\$1,571
	Springer-Nature	\$2,181	\$1,813	\$1,866	\$2,013	\$1,957
	Taylor & Francis	\$2,644	\$2,019	\$1,948	\$1,964	\$2,025
	Wiley	\$2,241	\$2,237	\$2,274	\$2,368	\$2,297
	<i>All publishers gold APCs</i>		\$2,217	\$1,864	\$1,884	\$2,040
Hybrid	Elsevier	\$2,458	\$2,737	\$2,742	\$2,848	\$2,715
	Sage	\$2,900	\$2,860	\$2,712	\$2,857	\$2,815
	Springer-Nature	\$2,897	\$2,877	\$2,901	\$2,963	\$2,914
	Taylor & Francis	\$2,914	\$2,926	\$2,942	\$2,948	\$2,938
	Wiley	\$3,156	\$3,367	\$3,424	\$3,341	\$3,343
	<i>All publishers hybrid APCs</i>		\$2,713	\$2,906	\$2,924	\$2,989

How Much Does Queen's Spend on APCs?Da

- 2023: QUL asked Internal Audit to review how the university pays for APCs.
- 2018-2022:
 - Queen's spent between \$685K and \$1.3M on APCs.
 - Average APC cost between \$1,467 and \$2,879.

Year	\$	Count	Average Cost
2018	\$ 104,543.00	71	\$1,472.44
2019	\$ 152,292.09	107	\$1,423.29
2020	\$ 275,187.50	178	\$1,546.00
2021	\$ 310,642.25	227	\$1,368.47
2022	\$ 479,727.35	318	\$1,508.58
Total	\$ 1,322,392.20	901	\$1,467.69

University of Toronto Method

Year	\$	Count	Average Cost
2018	\$74,938.56	25	\$2,997.54
2019	\$62,366.09	31	\$2,011.81
2020	\$67,456.19	28	\$2,409.15
2021	\$112,446.94	36	\$3,123.53
2022	\$192,868.94	65	\$2,967.21
2023	\$175,328.38	53	\$3,308.08
Total	\$685,405.09	238	\$2,879.85

Queen's Accounting Method



Are transformative agreements part of the solution for high APC costs?

A transformative agreement includes partial or total open publishing costs [for a set list of journals, not all] as part of traditional subscription licensing agreements (“big deals”)

Pros and Cons of Transformative Agreements:

- **Pro:** researchers can publish OA without paying APCs [for a set list of journals, not all] while allowing them to retain copyright in their works
- **Con:** further lock institutions into big deal packages, push publishing costs to libraries, reinforce the control that the big publishers have over the publishing process
- **Con:** not equitable, only available to researchers at institutions that can pay

Queen's is currently trialing five transformative agreements: Sage, Wiley, Cambridge University Press, Canadian Science Publishing, and the Institute of Physics.

[Making Your Publications Open Access | Queen's University Library \(queensu.ca\)](#)

What else we are doing?

Current investments in Open infrastructure include support for:

- Diamond (No APC fee) OA journals published on Open Journal Systems (OJS) software administered through the library.
- Open Monograph series (the Theory and History of Education Monograph Series)
- QSpace (institutional repository) includes open access to scholarship by Queen's faculty and students
- National & international initiatives like Coalition Publica, Partnership for Open Access, and ORCID.

The logo for SPARC, featuring the word "SPARC" in bold black letters followed by a red asterisk-like symbol.The logo for PKP, featuring the letters "PKP" in a large, bold, serif font, with "PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE" in a smaller, sans-serif font below it.The logo for SCOAP, featuring a stylized graphic of colorful lines forming a star or flower shape to the left of the text "SCOAP" in purple, with a superscript "3" to the right.The logo for SCOSS, featuring the letters "SCOSS" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a blue circular graphic element around the "O".The logo for DOAJ, featuring a stylized graphic of three overlapping curved shapes in shades of orange and red to the left of the text "DOAJ" in bold black letters.The logo for arXiv, featuring the letters "arXiv" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a red "X" and a grey "i" overlaid on the "r".The logo for the Open Library of Humanities, featuring a stylized "OLH" logo in blue and black, with the text "Open Library of Humanities" below it, all set against a background of colorful dots.The logo for Coalition Publica, featuring the word "COALITION" in red, bold, sans-serif letters, with "PUBLICA" in smaller red, bold, sans-serif letters below it, all enclosed in red square brackets.



What Authors should know about copyright

Intellectual Property Law

Patents, Trademarks, Industrial Designs, Copyright

Copyright: a legal mechanism that protects an author's moral and economic rights with regard to their works.

Can be waived but cannot be transferred to another individual or entity.

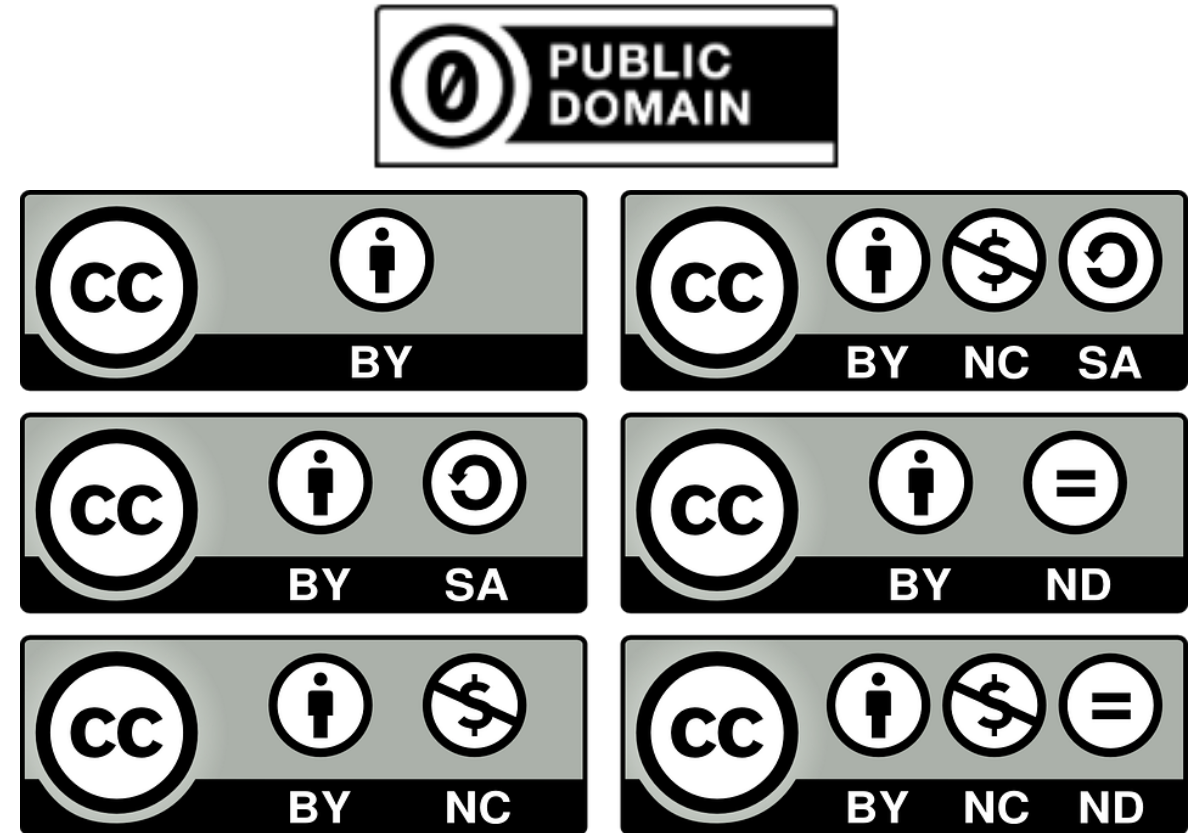
Moral Rights	Economic Rights
Integrity Association Attribution	Reproduction Distribution Exhibition Public Performance First Publication Communication Translation/Adaptation Authorization

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Library Strategic Priority Project 1.1

- ✓ Develop and execute an action plan with respect to sustainable and accessible scholarly publishing across the breadth of disciplinary practices.
- ✓ Build engagement among individuals and groups impacted by the evolving scholarly publishing environment and publish a position paper on Queen's University's approach to supporting open scholarly publishing.
- ✓ Develop a related action plan in 2024 and begin regularly reporting on progress back to the community.



What Comes Next?

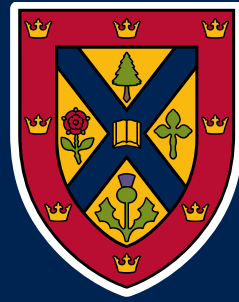
Draft Position
Paper & Slides

Faculty/Researcher
Consultations

Recruit
Faculty/Researcher
Champions

Summarize
Consultations &
Propose Next Steps





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