



From *Lingua* to *Glossa*: Linguistics in Fair Open Access



***Lingua to Glossa* | Roadmap**

1. Comparing publishing models
2. LingOA
3. The *Open Library of Humanities*
4. General features of the flipping model
5. Extending the model to other disciplines
6. Conclusions



Comparing publishing models



Classical Journal Publishing Model (CJPM)

Publisher-centric

The ***publisher*** calls the shots

- Publishers own the journal titles and the copyright of the articles
- Publishers set pricing and conditions, determine the marketing
- Publishers control editorial assistance, workflow, copy-editing, storage, and indexing

Dualistic

Publishers vs. Researchers & Libraries

User pays

Researchers pay for access to journal articles

Subscription based

University libraries pay increasingly unaffordable yearly subscriptions to the publisher

Fair Open Access Publishing Model (FOAPM)

Researcher-centric

Researchers call the shots

- Researchers author, review, and edit articles
- Editors own the journal titles, and use Publication Services Providers (PSPs) to make articles available online at low cost
- Researchers own copyright
- University libraries provide editorial assistance, storage, publication fees

Pluralistic

Researchers, university libraries and Publication Services Providers (PSPs) collaborate

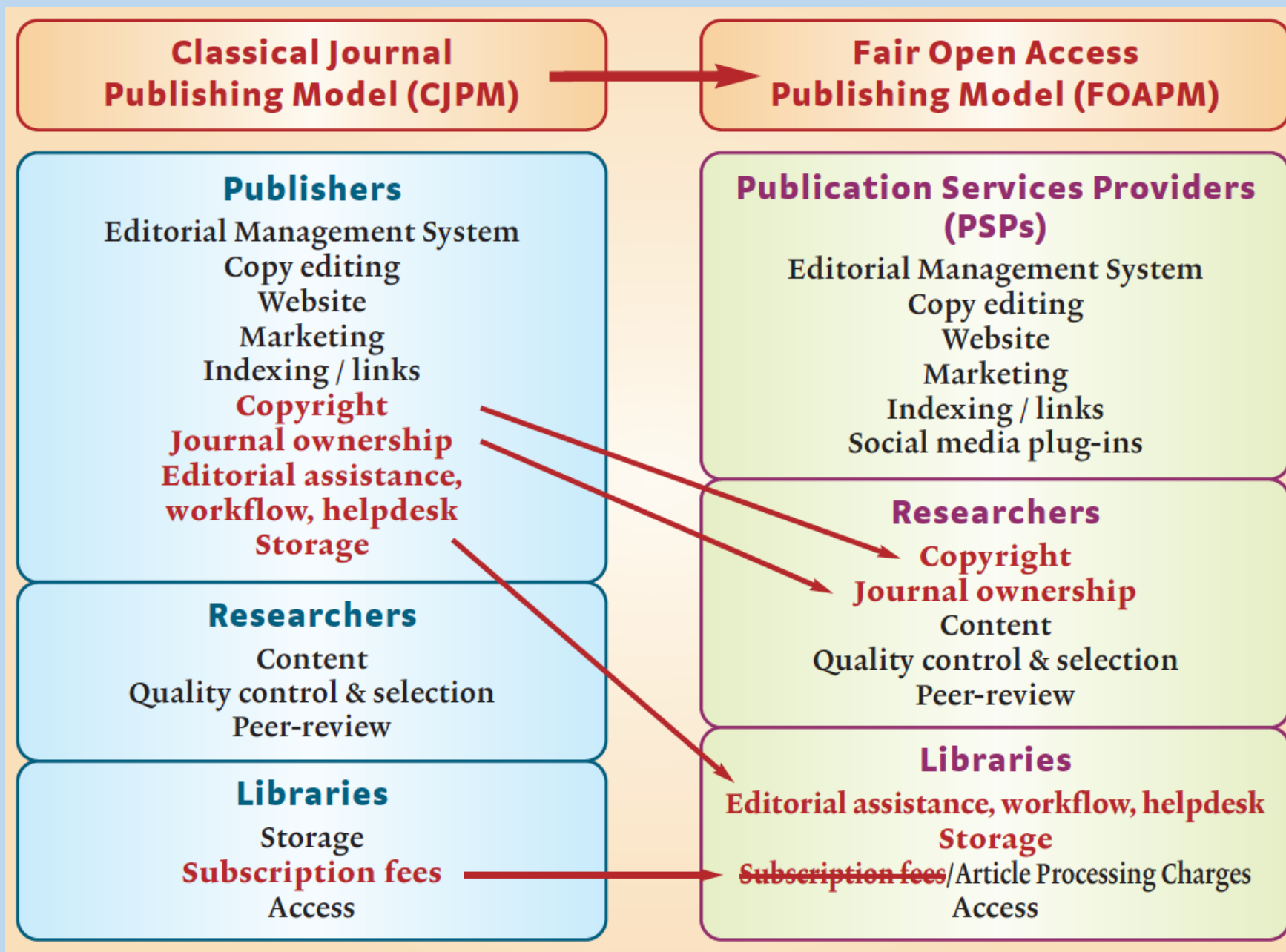
Producer pays

Editors/university libraries pay for Article Processing Charges (APCs) with public money

Production cost based

University libraries pay for the real production costs of online publishing

Comparing publishing models



Proof of concept for a transition to Fair Open Access

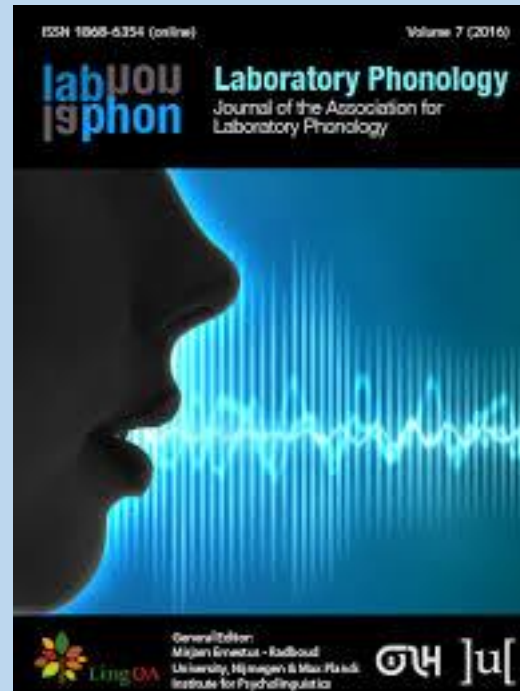
Publishers are asked to comply with our

Conditions of Fair Open Access:

1. The **title** of the journal is owned by the editorial board or by a learned society.
2. **Authors retain copyright** and a CC-BY license applies.
3. **Authors do not pay for APCs.** APCs are paid by funding agencies and library consortia such as the Open Library of Humanities (OLH)
4. All articles are published in **Full Open Access** (no subscriptions, no 'double dipping')
5. Article processing charges (APCs) are **low** (< 1000 euros), **transparent**, and **in proportion** to the work of the publisher.

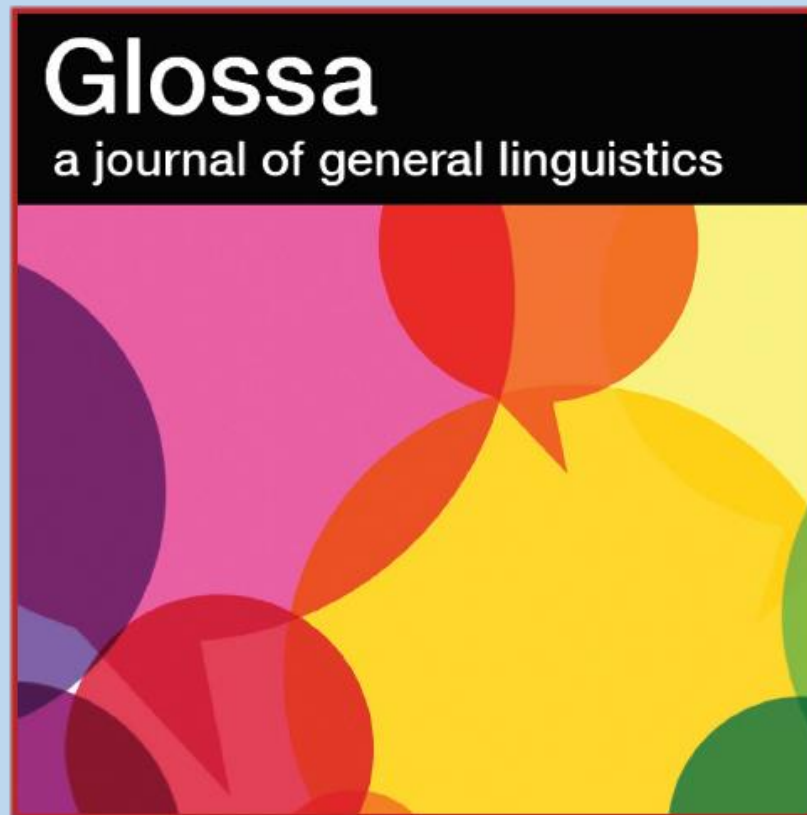
LingOA

Flipping reputed journals in linguistics to Open Access:



LingOA

Flipping reputed journals in linguistics
to Open Access:



Glossa 2016: 319 articles submitted, 51 published, 54 in production...

Glossa Oct 2017: 250 articles submitted, 95 published, 51 in production 7

Flipping the journals proceeds in two stages:

1. The transition (5 years)

- * The editorial board asks the publisher to comply with the conditions of Fair Open Access.
- * If the publisher refuses to comply, the entire editorial board leaves the journals to set up a new journal with a publisher who does.
- * APCs are paid for by a 5-year fund. For LingOA, the fund is financed by the *Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research* NWO and the *Association of Dutch Universities* (VSNU). Radboud University Library provides a journal manager for the 4 journals.

2. The final stage (after 5 years)

- * Journals have re-established their Impact Factor and indices
- * APCs are paid by the **consortium of libraries** participating in the *Open Library of Humanities* (OLH) ensuring long-term sustainability

The *Open Library of Humanities*



- * A non-profit, academic-led open access publisher for the humanities and social sciences
- * Promotes flipping existing subscription journals to Open Access
- * A library consortium model:
 - Participating libraries pay an annual membership fee (€500 - €1500) that pays for all APCs of OLH-associated journals
 - Libraries vote on which journals to admit to OLH
 - Over 220 libraries participate, including Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Carnegie Mellon, UCL, Cambridge, UCL etc
- * Subscribes to Fair Open Access principles and is willing to work with any publishers who also do so.
- * Provides a long-term sustainable solution for flipping existing journals from subscription to Fair Open Access, enabling libraries to rechannel subscription funds to APCs.

General features of the flipping model



1. Discipline-based

- * Within each academic discipline, a foundation is set up that helps flipping established subscription journals to Fair Open Access
- * Existing networks within the discipline are exploited to influence editors to flip their journal to FOA.

2. No author-facing Article Processing Charges (APCs)

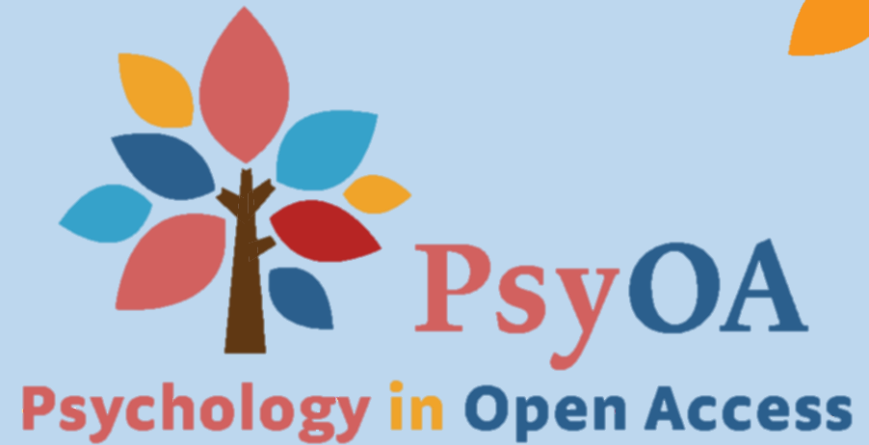
- * The foundation pays for APCs during the transition period
- * it also covers legal advice costs associated with flipping the journals

3. Long-term sustainability

- * After the transition period, journals join a worldwide library consortium such as the one provided by the Open Library of Humanities.
- * The worldwide library consortium durably pays for APCs.
- * Library funds are redirected from subscriptions to APCs.

Extending the model

1. Two additional disciplines



In each discipline, 3 reputed journals are ready to flip

2. This requires transition funds from university consortia and funding agencies

3. The OLH library consortium model must be expanded beyond the humanities

4. *Discipline*OAs must form an alliance



Conclusions

- * The LingOA flipping model provides a tested roadmap for flipping subscription journals to Fair Open Access
- * Investment in the funding for the transition period is temporary, long-term RoI is substantial. Downward price pressure on APCs.
- * Library consortia on the model of the *Open Library of Humanities* enable library funds to be redirected from subscription to Open Access
- * Change to Fair Open Access is driven by editors and authors
- * Academics face no costs for publishing or accessing research results



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