From *Lingua* to *Glossa*: Linguistics in Fair Open Access
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## Comparing Publishing Models

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<th>Classical Journal Publishing Model (CJPM)</th>
<th>Fair Open Access Publishing Model (FOAPM)</th>
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<td><strong>Publisher-centric</strong></td>
<td><strong>Researcher-centric</strong></td>
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<td><em>The publisher calls the shots</em></td>
<td><em>Researchers call the shots</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Publishers own the journal titles and the copyright of the articles</td>
<td>• Researchers author, review, and edit articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Publishers set pricing and conditions, determine the marketing</td>
<td>• Editors own the journal titles, and use Publication Services Providers (PSPs) to make articles available online at low cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Publishers control editorial assistance, workflow, copy-editing, storage, and indexing</td>
<td>• Researchers own copyright</td>
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<td>• University libraries provide editorial assistance, storage, publication fees</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Dualistic</strong></td>
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<td><strong>User pays</strong></td>
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Comparing publishing models

**Classical Journal Publishing Model (CJPM):**
- **Publishers:**
  - Editorial Management System
  - Copy editing
  - Website
  - Marketing
  - Indexing / links
  - Copyright
  - Journal ownership
  - Editorial assistance, workflow, helpdesk
  - Storage
- **Researchers:**
  - Content
  - Quality control & selection
  - Peer-review
- **Libraries:**
  - Storage
  - Subscription fees
  - Access

**Fair Open Access Publishing Model (FOAPM):**
- **Publication Services Providers (PSPs):**
  - Editorial Management System
  - Copy editing
  - Website
  - Marketing
  - Indexing / links
  - Social media plug-ins
- **Researchers:**
  - Copyright
  - Journal ownership
  - Content
  - Quality control & selection
  - Peer-review
- **Libraries:**
  - Editorial assistance, workflow, helpdesk
  - Storage
  - Subscription fees
  - Article Processing Charges
  - Access
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:
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
LingOA

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

MathOA
Mathematics in Open Access

PsyoOA
Psychology in Open Access

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. DisciplineOAs 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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