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Panel Discussion 1 | Investing in open infrastructure and service: The benefits and challenges

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Investing in Open Infrastructure and Services - The Benefits and Challenges

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October 2021



Other than third party images





A diverse membership

28 universities across Australia & New Zealand

Creative Commons Australia, Tohatoha Aotearoa Commons, ALIA, Australian Digital Alliance, Wikimedia Australia

Principles

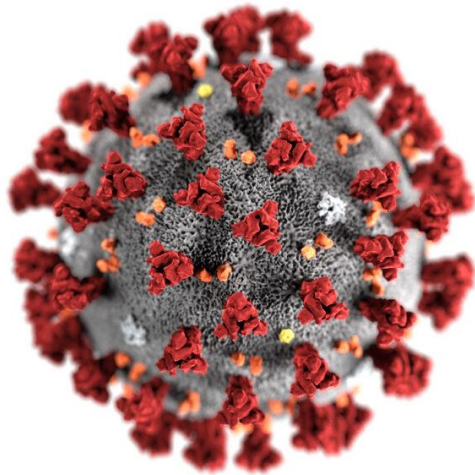
- equity in scholarly communications, to access & publish research
- diverse ecosystem of open access approaches
- integrity and quality in research
- maximisation of the impact of research
- appropriate and respectful use of Indigenous knowledges
- retention of rights by authors or their institutions



2020 emphasised the importance of openness



20 years of often incremental initiatives
since Budapest, Bethesda and Berlin
Declarations



COVID-19 was a massive accelerator



The past 12 months have shown there is high level will for change

[Plan S](#) requirements: active from Jan 2021

- Open Access to articles through a variety of routes

[APEC](#) Policy statement on Open Science: agreed Aug 2020

- *“Open Science ...can only be realized by increasing the commitment of the public and private sector to a robust Open Science ecosystem”*

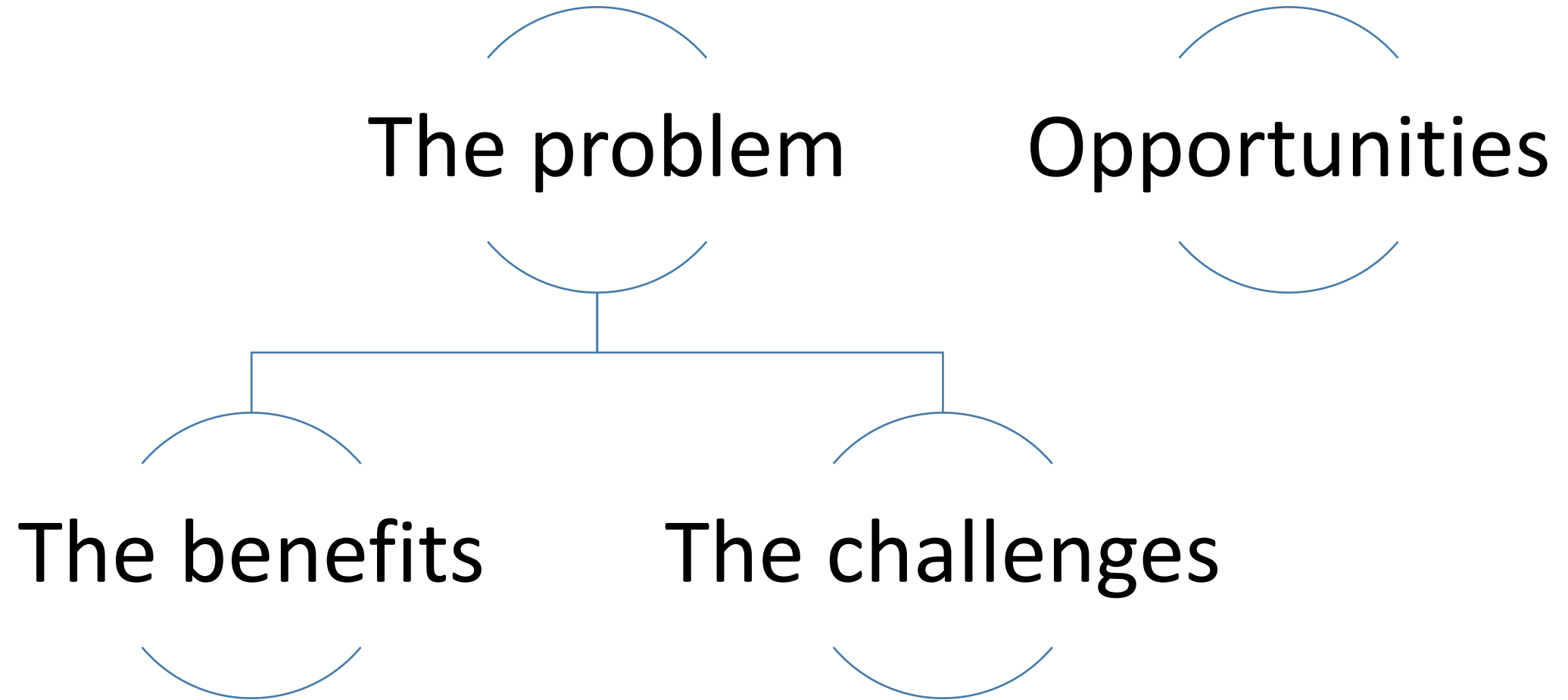
[UNESCO Open Science Recommendation](#): provisional text agreed May 2021

“Member States are encouraged to promote non-commercial open science infrastructures”

[G7 Research Compact](#): released June 2021

- *“we will continue to work ... to promote open science”*



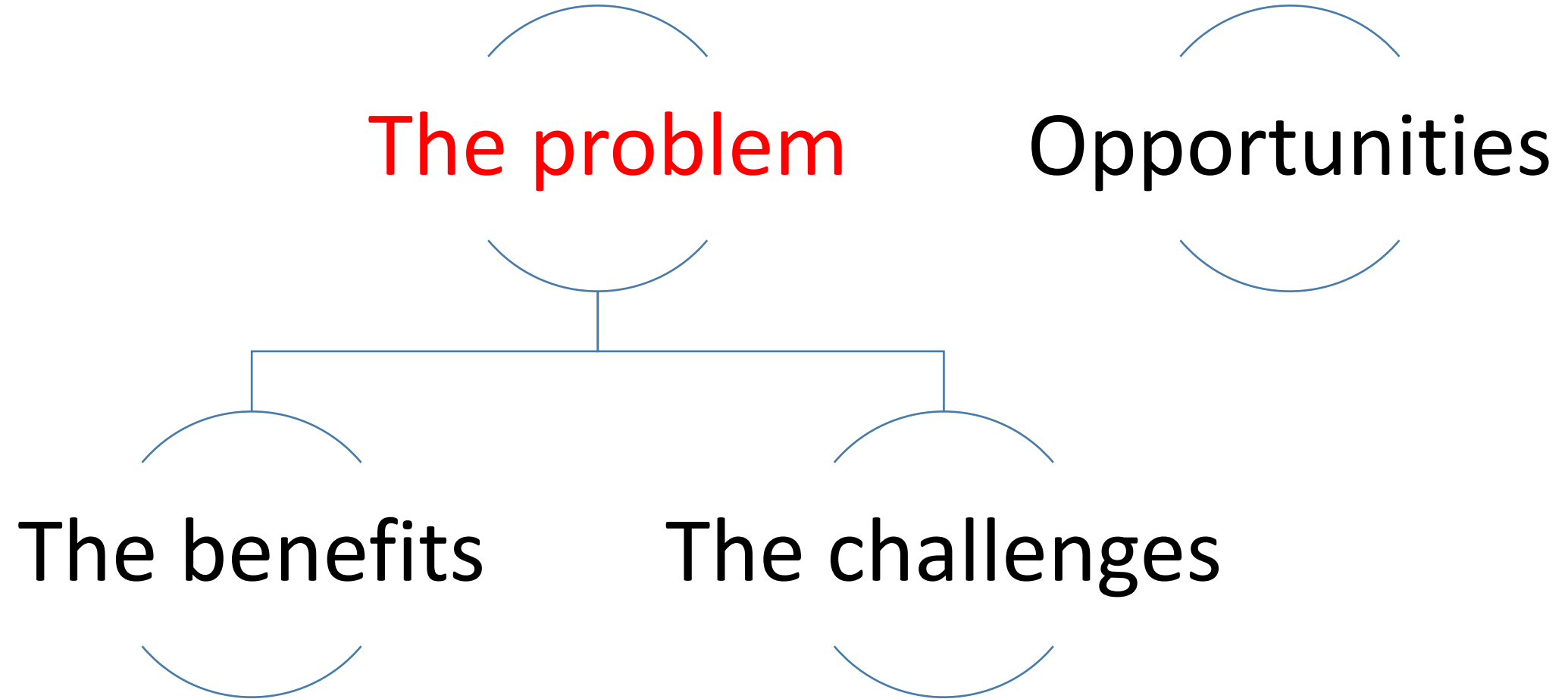


The problem

Opportunities

The benefits

The challenges



There is increased urgency for open infrastructure.

Current system has led to:

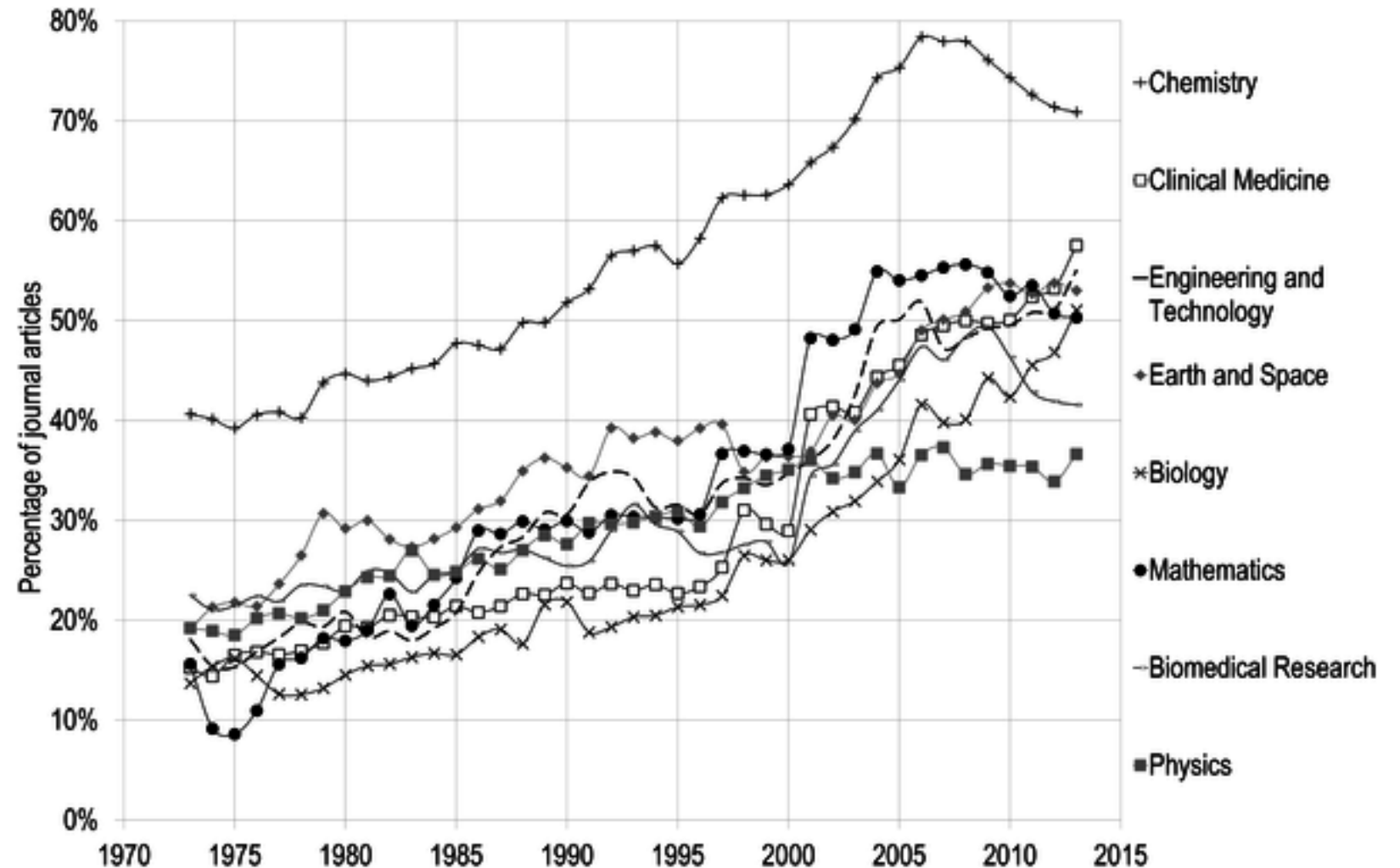
Market consolidation

Failure to support appropriate culture

Diversity in publishing is decreasing as a result of commercial consolidation...

...and allows publishers to dictate terms, even in a pandemic.

Fig 3. Percentage of papers published by the five major publishers, by discipline in the Natural and Medical Sciences, 1973–2013.



Larivière V, Haustein S, Mongeon P (2015) The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era. PLOS ONE 10(6): e0127502.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502>

SJR

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

“Top” journals still dominated by closed access, for profit journals and journal rankings drive culture

	Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2020)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2020)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2020)
1	Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians	journal	62.937 Q1	168	47	119	3452	15499	80	126.34	73.45
2	MMWR Recommendations and Reports 	journal	40.949 Q1	143	10	9	1292	492	9	50.00	129.20
3	Nature Reviews Genetics	journal	26.214 Q1	365	106	325	7332	6348	149	21.22	69.17
4	Nature Reviews Immunology	journal	20.529 Q1	390	230	436	9421	8200	202	17.33	40.96
5	MMWR. Surveillance summaries : Morbidity and mortality weekly report. Surveillance summaries / CDC 	journal	19.961 Q1	100	32	48	499	2235	48	57.77	15.59
6	New England Journal of Medicine	journal	19.889 Q1	1030	1671	4312	15715	82469	1842	19.08	9.40
7	Nature Reviews Cancer	journal	19.575 Q1	442	85	373	8894	9077	202	18.10	104.64
8	Nature Medicine	journal	19.536 Q1	547	452	953	10601	22548	664	23.52	23.45
9	Annual Review of Immunology	journal	18.301 Q1	301	30	74	5413	2105	74	26.91	180.43
10	World Psychiatry 	journal	15.510 Q1	93	100	283	3547	3026	62	9.57	35.47
11	Immunity	journal	14.286 Q1	395	226	729	14046	13386	711	18.17	62.15
12	Physiological Reviews	journal	13.853 Q1	342	44	133	18814	4542	129	34.32	427.59
13	Lancet Oncology, The	journal	13.530 Q1	324	491	1722	6955	15824	575	8.90	14.16
14	Lancet, The	journal	13.103 Q1	762	1488	4593	16580	45581	1227	9.45	11.14
15	Cancer Cell	journal	13.035 Q1	335	193	496	9114	10411	495	19.60	47.22

“The current publishing focus on high-impact journals was perceived to lead to misplaced priorities, with university metrics and funding bodies seen to value where research was published more than its quality”



The problem

Opportunities

The benefits

The challenges

Open infrastructures and services support bibliodiversity

- Diversity is an essential characteristic of an **optimal** scholarly communications system.
- Diversity accommodate[s] the **different** workflows, languages, publication outputs, and research topics that support the needs and epistemic pluralism of different research communities.
- Diversity **reduces the risk of vendor lock-in**, which inevitably leads to monopoly, monoculture, and high prices. ”

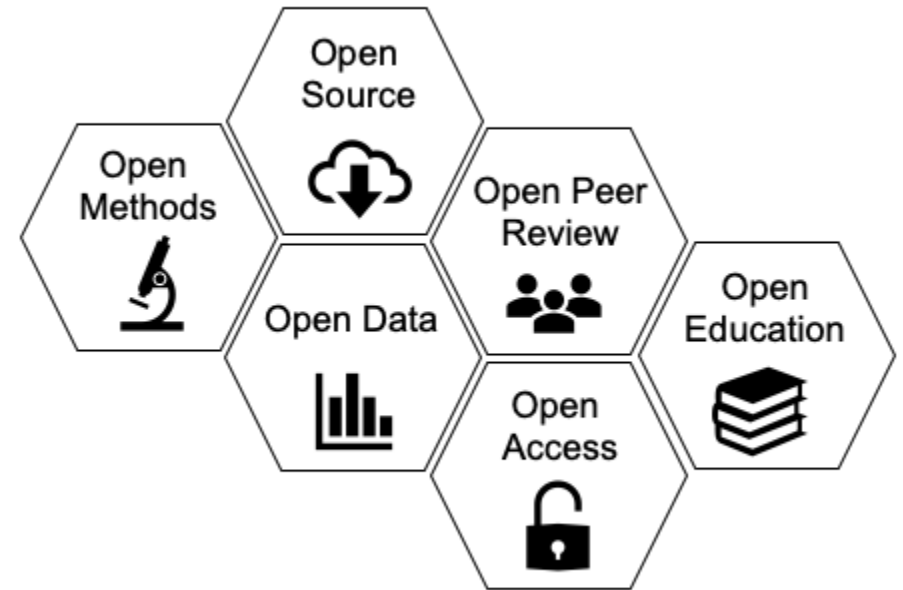
Fostering Bibliodiversity in Scholarly Communications

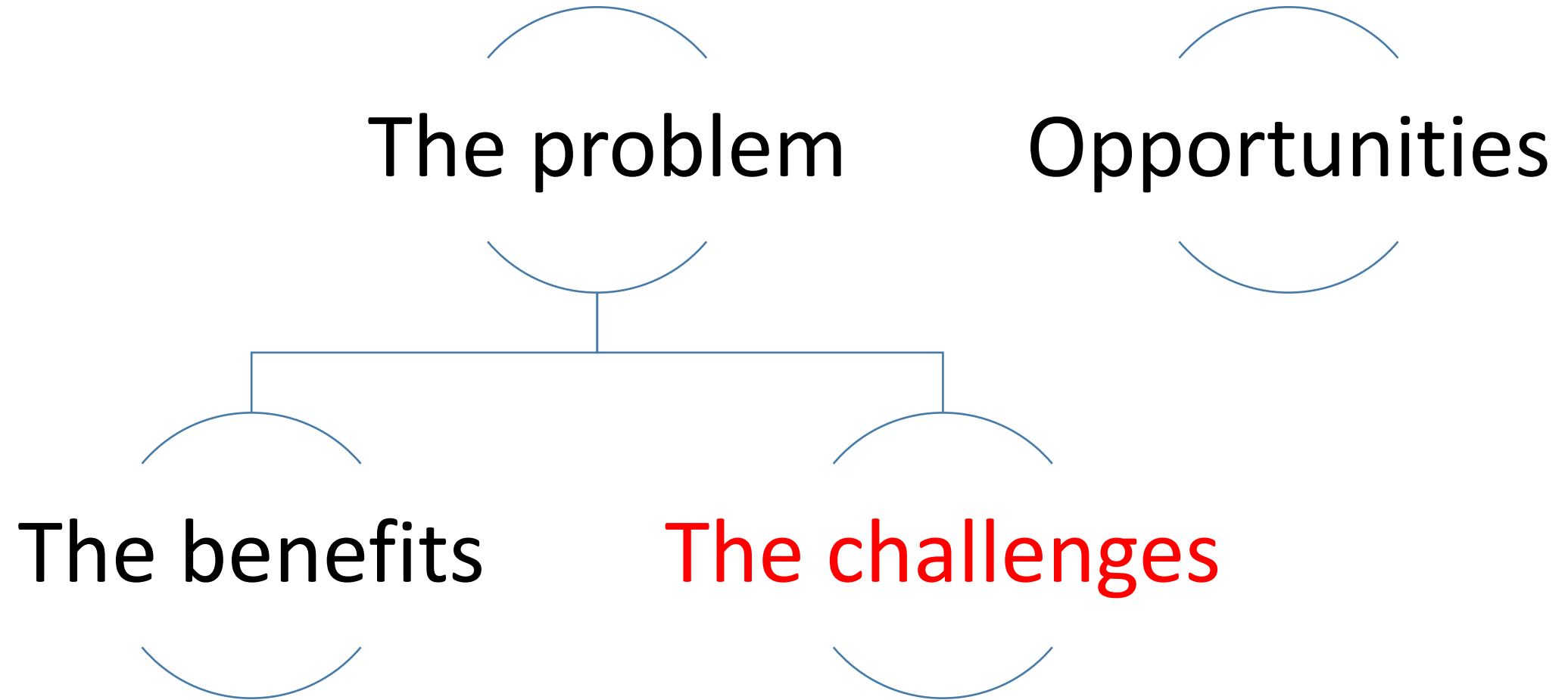
A Call for Action!

April 15, 2020



Open infrastructure
supports good
science and culture
across the research
lifecycle

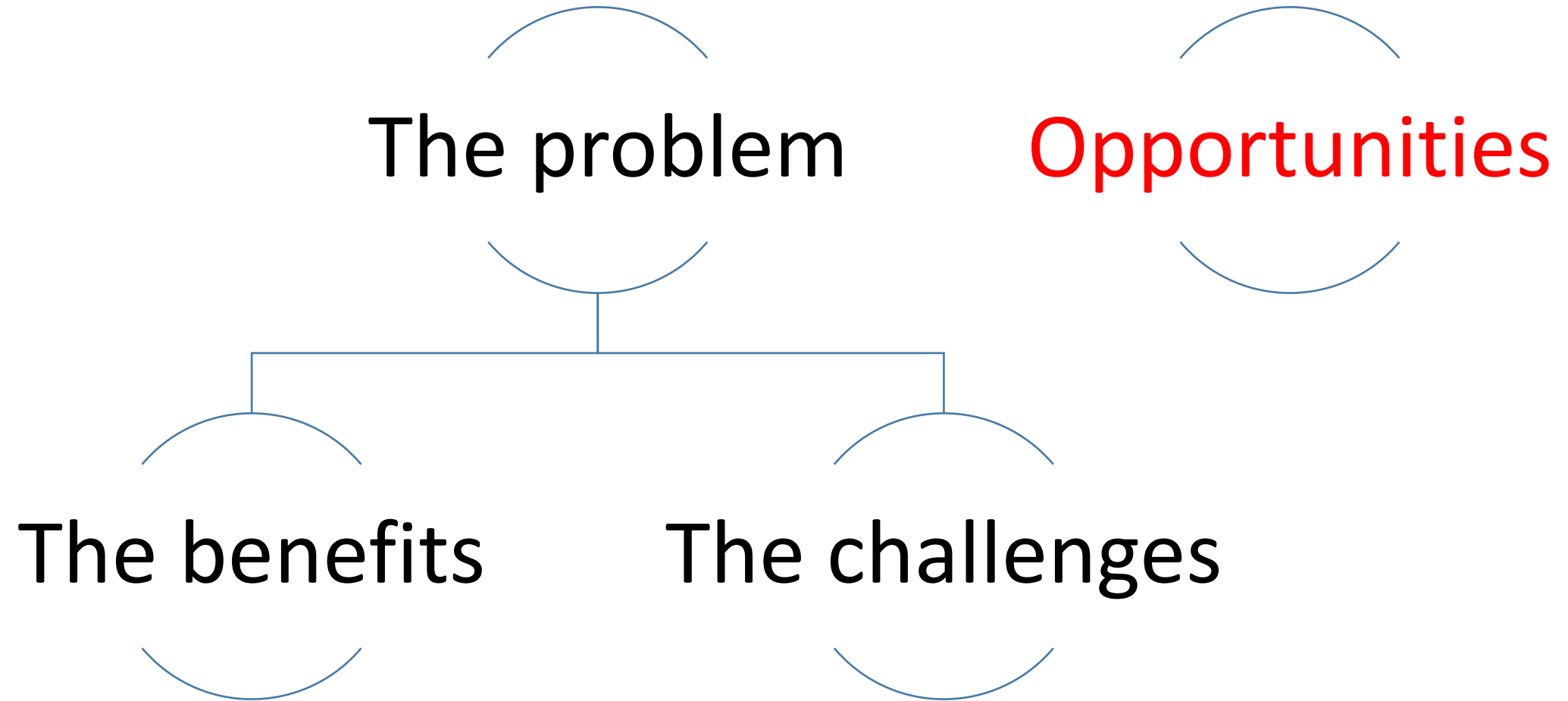




Open Infrastructure and Services are:

- unappreciated
- fragmented
- poorly resourced
- no-one group's problem

➤ “the tragedy of the commons”



The UNESCO Recommendation: a turning point in policy?

“Member States are encouraged to promote non-commercial open science infrastructures”



“Encouraging **bibliodiversity** through the diversity of formats and means of publications,...diversity of business models, by supporting not-for-profit, academic and scientific community-driven publishing models as a common good.”

“Assessment of scientific contribution and career progression **rewarding, good open science practices**”

A renaissance of Open infrastructure initiatives

- DOAJ
- Open Library of the Humanities
- Curtin Open Knowledge Initiative



- SCOSS
- Invest in Open



But constant vigilance is needed

Clarivate to Acquire ProQuest

Creating a Leading Global Provider of Mission Critical Information and Data-Driven Solutions for Science and Research

17 May 2021

Thank you!

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Meet Members

The Open Access Australasia membership is made up of 28 universities across Australia and New Zealand, the Creative Commons Australian chapter and Tohatoha Aotearoa Commons.

