What is the role of academic libraries in Open Science?

Demmy Verbeke
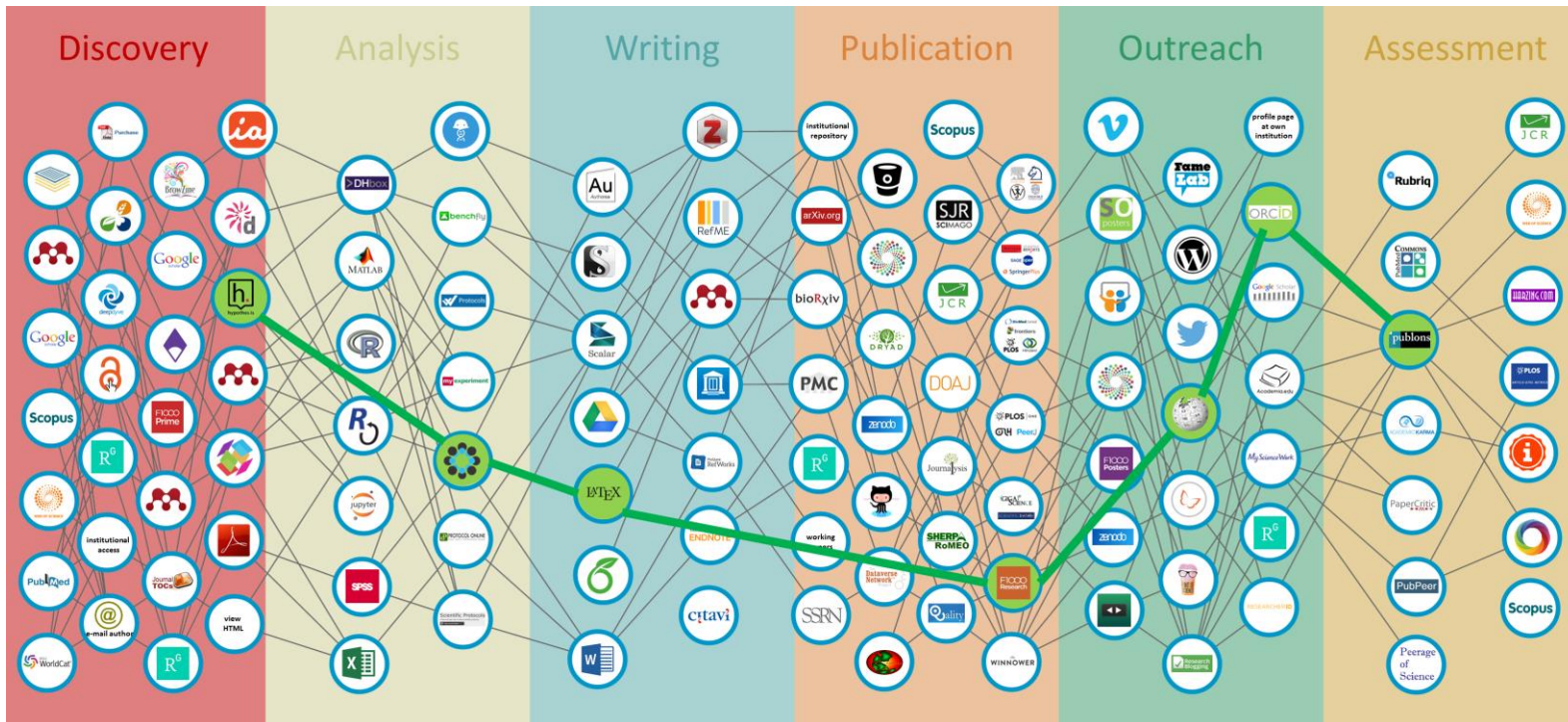
1.guidance

2.lead by example

3.provide infrastructure

4.finance infrastructure
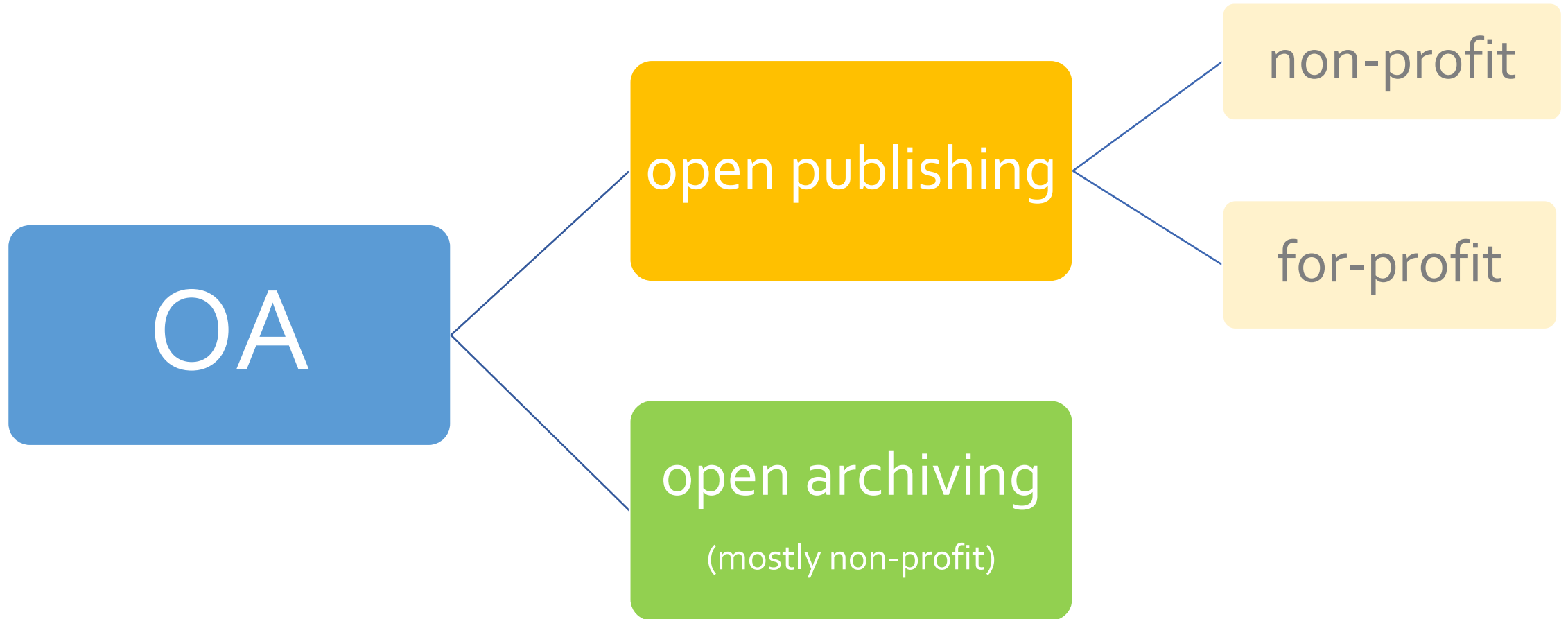
guidance: variety of tools

Bianca Kramer – Jeroen Bosman (2015), Innovations in Scholarly Communication: Workflows
Louise Bezuidenhout & Johanna Havemann (2021), The varying openness of digital open science tools
Geoffrey Bilder, Jennifer Lin & Cameron Neylon (2020), The Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructure

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guidance: types of OA

```
                                    ┌─────────────┐
                              ┌─────│ non-profit  │
                  ┌──────────────┐  └─────────────┘
         ┌────────│ open publishing │
         │        └──────────────┘  ┌─────────────┐
  ┌──────┐                    └─────│ for-profit  │
  │  OA  │                          └─────────────┘
  └──────┘
         │        ┌──────────────────┐
         └────────│ open archiving   │
                  │ (mostly non-profit) │
                  └──────────────────┘
```

guidance: types of OA

repeat over and over again:

OA does **not** necessarily imply author-facing costs (APC or BPC)

OA does **not** necessarily mean more and more read&publish deals

guidance: advise on cost

- R&P deals are rarely truly cost-neutral in the present and financially unsustainable in the long run
- R&P deals come at a huge administrative cost

- R&P deals are inequitable: inability to read is exchanged for inability to publish, putting up author paywalls in place of reading paywalls

- R&P deals lead to market consolidation: the big get bigger and stronger, the small are marginalized even more
- R&P deals shift subscription budget of libraries to funding OA without altering business structure
- R&P deals risk hoovering up all of the library budget, and thus threaten funding for OA publishers who have never worked with the paywall business model

- we are making profit-driven OA publishing the most user-friendly
- we are undermining our own negotiation position next time around
- we are funding the further for-profit take-over of scholarly communication

lead by example

Research Data Management and the Evolutions of Scholarship: Policy, Infrastructure and Data Literacy at KU Leuven

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JLSC

Volume 7, General Issue (2019)

JLSC Board Editorial 2019

Anne Gilliland, Rebekah Kati, Jennifer Solomon, Luqman Hayes, Emma Molls, Dave S. Ghamandi, Camille Thomas, Maria Bonn, Will Cross, David W. Lewis, Demmy Verbeke, Christine Fruin, DeDe Dawson, & Danny Kingsley

(Dossier BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE RECHERCHE EN EUROPE *)*

Le KU Leuven Fund for Fair Open Access vise à développer des pratiques d'*open access* délivrées de toute implication commerciale.

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KU Leuven Fund for Fair OA, *financer les alternatives*

Les discussions récentes autour de la transformation des publications scientifiques vers le libre accès, notamment les nombreuses réactions liées à la mise en œuvre du Plan S[1], font souvent état, un peu contre-intuitivement, des implications financières négatives d'une telle évolution. En effet, au-delà des espoirs et des attentes, qui sont grands, on constate que le passage à l'*open access* (OA), lorsqu'il est réalisé en préservant la collaboration avec les éditeurs traditionnels, par exemple en concluant des accords de compensation[2], ne réduit globalement pas les coûts de la dissémination des résultats de la recherche scientifique.

« RENTABILITÉ » DE L'OA ?

En tant que tel, l'OA n'est évidemment pas plus coûteux que le modèle d'abonnement traditionnel mais une approche commerciale de l'OA ne ferait qu'empirer les choses. En effet, les coûts des publications négociés selon le modèle Gold Open Access sont au moins aussi élevés que les coûts d'accès du modèle d'abonnement traditionnel. De ce fait, l'oligopole[3] qu'exercent déjà les principaux acteurs commerciaux dans le domaine de l'édition scientifique risque de se renforcer, voire de s'étendre à d'autres éléments du cycle qui mène

de diffusion scientifique constitue une condition nécessaire à la transition vers un système qui n'incite pas aux abus.

FAVORISER L'OA ÉQUITABLE AVEC LES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE LOUVAIN

Dans le passé, les bibliothèques de l'université de Louvain ont déjà témoigné de leur soutien à de telles alternatives non commerciale, par exemple en se déclarant parmi les premières en faveur du modèle *Library Partnership Subsidy* défendu par l'*Open Library of Humanities*[6]. En 2018, ce soutien a été intensifié avec la création du *KU Leuven Fund for Fair OA*, dans l'espoir d'accroître la part de marché des acteurs à but non lucratif dans le domaine de la communication scientifique, et dans le souci de préserver une indispensable concurrence.
Le fonds sert à financer quatre groupes spécifiques d'activités, selon une même caractéristique : l'adhésion des bénéficiaires aux principes de l'OA équitable, ce qui implique notamment que les auteurs conservent leurs droits et que les redevances versées aux éditeurs soient faibles, transparentes et proportionnelles au travail effectué.
Le fonds apporte un soutien financier aux infrastruc-

[1] Lancé en septembre 2018, le Plan S est une initiative de Science Europe, association d'organisations scientifiques, qui promeut l'édition scientifique en libre accès. C'est une initiative de la «cOAlition S», consortium soutenu par le Conseil européen de la recherche et les agences de financement de la recherche de douze pays européens.
[2] Incluant à la fois les coûts de publication et d'abonnement.
[3] Définit un cadre de marché

UKSG

Library funding for open access at KU Leuven

As main buyers of scholarly literature, research libraries have always provided essential economic support for sustaining the market of academic publishing. With the switch to open access (OA), libraries are now faced with transitioning this support from the demand (subscriptions) to the supply (publications) side. The way in which this is currently done, in general, risks strengthening the preponderance of the for-profit approach to scholarly communication. We therefore believe that it is essential to apply library budgets to foster a greater diversity. That is exactly the purpose of the Fund for Fair Open Access, set up by KU Leuven Libraries in 2018, which is exclusively devoted to stimulating the development of non-profit and community-led initiatives. This is achieved by library memberships to sustain open scholarship infrastructure, by supporting diamond OA programmes and by subsidizing OA books published by Leuven University Press. In this article, we will demonstrate the accomplished successes of the fund and share some insights we have gathered along the way, such as our decision to cease financing article processing charges, even in a Fair OA business model.

KU Leuven Open Science Day

The KU Leuven Open Science Day is an annual event where KU Leuven researchers from all career stages share knowledge and exchange examples of how they implement Open Science principles in their research. It offers a platform where researchers can inspire, learn from each other and discover how their research can benefit from these principles. The proceedings offer a record of the presentations, panel sessions, and posters, which demonstrate how KU Leuven researchers embed Open Science practices during the different stages of their research.

The KU Leuven Open Science Day is organized by KU Leuven Libraries in collaboration with the Research Coordination Office and the Information & Communication Technology & Systems Office (ICTS) and under the auspices of the KU Leuven Open Science task force.

https://kuleuvenopenscienceday.pubpub.org

lead by example

Leah Budke et al. (2022), KU Leuven Libraries Artes and Digital Scholarship

Images as Open Data

lead by example

provide infrastructure

MURAL - Maynooth University Research Archive Library

MU Library   Repository Policies   Cite from MURAL   MURAL Libguide

Cardiff University Press | Gwasg Prifysgol Caerdydd

ORBi

The Iowa State University Digital Press, a unit of the Iowa State University Library, aims to publish high quality scholarship in areas reflected in Iowa State's curricular and research offerings, tell stories of Iowa and the Midwest, and diversify the voices in the scholarly record.

Radboud Repository
sharing science

Apollo

Edinburgh Diamond
Library-supported
Open Access Books

TIB OPEN PUBLISHING

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES   DUKESPACE
SCHOLARSHIP BY DUKE AUTHORS

UNIVERSITAS BERGENSIS   BERGEN OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING
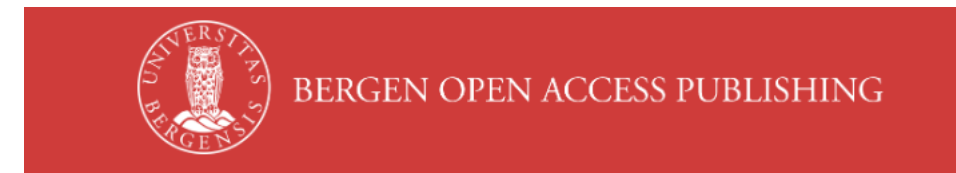
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finance infrastructure

for example: two-pronged approach in Leuven
1. some budget exclusively reserved for mission-aligned initiatives <www.kuleuven.be/open-science/fairoafund>
2. specific libraries in the network that are willing and able, redirect discipline-specific collection budget for the same

financial support for OS initiatives and grants for OA books published by Leuven University Press
- not only publications, but all kinds of open scholarship infrastructure
- focus on collective funding (e.g. Diamond OA programs) beyond the level of individual articles/books/authors

inspired by the principles set out by the Fair Open Access Alliance
- transparent ownership structure
- controlled by the scholarly community
- copyright retention
- any fees paid are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out

Demmy Verbeke & Laura Mesotten (2022), Library Funding for Open Access at KU Leuven

examples: OA journals and publishers

currently support for 30+ mission-aligned OS publishers, infrastructures and initiatives

examples: Open Scholarship infrastructure
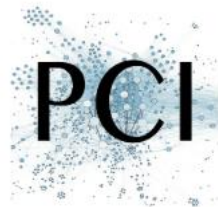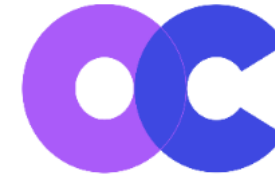
currently support for 30+ mission-aligned OS publishers, infrastructures and initiatives

finance infrastructure

redirect library budget: shift from spending
on product to spending on production cost

BUT also

- stimulate the development of innovative,
mission-aligned, and community-led
initiatives
- encourage the diversity of business models
in the market of academic publishing

finance infrastructrure

reverse investment priorities

all too often: investing in for-profit approaches to Open Science comes first, investing in other approaches only happens when there is money left over

should be: invest first in cost-effective approaches that respect the values and independence of researchers, and only then consider costly approaches that do not share scholarly values and erode academic freedom

in other words: stop being "wallets with a serious case of Stockholm Syndrom"

in other words: stop playing the victim and become an architect

John Dupuis (2016), The Sci-Hub story so far: Main event or sideshow?
Demmy Verbeke (2022), Libraries and Diamond Open Access

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