



SPARC Japan NewsLetter provides activity and seminar reports including outline, program with speakers' introductions and their outlines, attendee feedback, and afterword.

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■ SPARC Japan Activity Reports

SPARC Japan Governing Board

Please see materials of SPARC Japan Governing Board on our website:

<http://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/about/committee/>



■ SPARC Japan Seminar Reports

The 1st SPARC Japan Seminar 2016

“Roads to Open Access for Japan”

Friday, September 9, 2016: National Institute of Informatics
12th floor Conference Room (Attendees: 119)

In this seminar, we discussed how we should act for OA in Japan and how we can deal with the gold OA and retrospectively think of the green OA, with those of practitioners and researchers who are interested in OA movement in Japan.

See the SPARC Japan website for handouts and other details

(<http://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/event/2016/20160909en.html>).



Outline



As a response to the “serials crisis” caused by the chronic subscription cost increases of scholarly journals, Japanese university libraries have formed a consortium for electronic

resources and signed up the Big Deal of the scholarly journals, in parallel have led an open access movement over institutional repositories, and recently have been implementing open access policies of their institutions.

The present well-recognized open access methods are two ways. One is so-called the green OA (open access) in which, against the publishers' subscription based and access controlled journals, authors or institutional staff store the copy or author version of the articles written by the authors of their institutions in institutional repositories and make a free access of them. The other is the gold OA in which authors pay publishers APC (article processing charges) for open access publishing from originating journal sites.

After the UK government announced the acceptance of Finch report in 2012 that will make all-publicly funded research in the UK open access via gold OA journals, several amount of bipolar debates on the green OA versus the gold OA arise in the EU countries. In the UK, Jisc (formerly the UK Joint Information Systems Committee) promotes changing hybrid journals that consists of both subscription based and APC based business models to gold OA, and made some pilot agreements with publishers of hybrid journals to develop the offsetting systems to cap the total amount of expenditures of institutions. The Netherlands VSNU (The Association of Universities in the Netherlands) renewed its subscription to a bundle of 2,000 paywalled journals from the publisher Springer, but with terms that made papers by corresponding authors at subscribing Dutch universities OA, for no extra charge, and made a similar agreement with Elsevier. The European Commission announced the launch of an 'Open Science Policy Platform' with a remit that includes investigating how subscription publishers can best transition to OA. In a particular research field, the high-energy physics community formed a consortium SCOAP³ (Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics) to make a business model in which major disciplinary journals are transitioned to gold OA. However, an opinion leader of OA and a promoter of self-archiving, Stevan Harnad expressed a warning of blindly devotion to the gold OA among scholarly communities. COAR (Confederation of Open Access Repositories) also announced the statement of the same alert jointly with UNESCO. Moreover, a variety of stakeholders are blogging their opinions to express their thought of warning on imminent transition to gold OA.

Along with these events of OA, how should we act for OA in Japan? Since we have been deeply surrounded with substantial amount of journals originating from European countries and US, we cannot ignore the OA movement. As for Japanese academic community, urgently we have to discuss about how we can deal with the gold OA and retrospectively think of the green OA. In this seminar, those of practitioners and researchers who are interested in OA movement in Japan are welcome to get together and discuss on the topic.

Presentation Abstracts and Speakers

Two Roads to Open Access Revisited: Green and Gold

Syun Tutiya (National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education)



Since the Budapest Declaration it has become common knowledge that there are two approaches to open access for scientific research results: the green path and the gold path.

Initially, the gold path was not readily accepted because it seemed like a simple publication model where the costs were born by the researcher, while serious attempts were made to realize the green path, which should have destroyed the existing parasitic relationship with publishers using institutional repositories. However, in the ten or so years since the declaration, the inefficiency of the latter path has been confirmed. At the same time, understanding has been gained about the sustainability of programs under the former. Therefore, if there is a strong interest in making open access a reality, we are now at a stage where we must discuss the end goal of the gold path. This lecture takes a closer look at the possible final goal of the gold path by describing the transformation of the whole process behind distributing scientific information involving the intermediary

providers of information such as publishers and libraries, the national assistance systems that fund the implementation of research, and the position of research itself within society.

Profile

Tutiya taught philosophy and cognitive science at Chiba University beginning in 1982 and was concurrently appointed as director of the Chiba University Library in 1998, which marked the beginning of his involvement in the library community. Afterwards, Tutiya continued to engage in activities such as price negotiations for e-licensing through consortia copyright, negotiations with rights holders and publishers, and the promotion of institutional repositories and open access together with libraries and librarians. In 2011 he was transferred from Chiba University to the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (currently, the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education), where he has supported the institution's various programs while studying and researching higher education and quality assurance.

Flipping Cash Flow for Scholarly Journals:



Report of the Preliminary Results of the Survey Conducted Jointly by JUSTICE and SPARC Japan

Koichi Ojira (Japan Alliance of University Library Consortia for E-Resources (JUSTICE) / The University of Tokyo Library System)



Up to this point the Japan Alliance of University Library Consortia for E-Resources (JUSTICE) has negotiated subscription fees with

publishers, but given recent advancements in gold OA there is a growing need to negotiate the total cost including APCs. JUSTICE conducts a survey of the contractual situation of its member libraries every year, and it covers the expenditures each library pays out for

subscription fees. However, negotiations on total costs require not only subscription fees, but also the actual situation of APC expenditures. On the other hand, at Berlin 12 in 2015 a proposal was made to shift subscription fees to APCs and adopt the OA model on a worldwide scale. Given this situation, JUSTICE and the governing board for SPARC Japan established a joint investigative team in 2015 and set up an initiative to grasp the actual situation of Japanese researchers' publishing papers and the amount of APC payments. This lecture provides a report on the activities of this investigative team, a summary of

the data tabulated to date, and contributes to discussions about future strategies for open access.

Profile

General Manager, the University of Tokyo Library System from April 2015. He started his career as a librarian at the Nagoya University Library in January 1983 and has worked for Tokyo Institute of Technology Library, National Diet Library, Chiba University Libraries, National Institute of Informatics, and the University of Tokyo Library System.

Converting Scholarly Journals to Open Access in SCOAP³

Jun Adachi (National Institute of Informatics)



The SCOAP³ consortium has made major scientific journals in the field of high energy physics open access, making it possible for authors to publish their papers without cost barriers. The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) advocated this approach, and as an international consortium comprised mainly of more than 3,000 university libraries, funding agencies, and research institutions from 44 countries, SCOAP³ has made ten journals open access beginning in January 2014. Phase I of these activities will last three years until the end of 2017, and currently the direction for continuing advancement into Phase II has been decided. This lecture takes a closer look at the background and current situation of SCOAP³ as well as asks for assistance with regards to the difficult situation faced in Japan.

Profile

In 1981 Adachi completed his doctoral degree at the school of engineering, the University of Tokyo. Afterwards he served as an assistant at the Information Technology Center at the University of Tokyo, assistant professor, and professor at the Center for Science Information. Today, Adachi works as a professor at the National Institute of Informatics, while also acting as professor at the Graduate School of Information Science and Technology at the University of Tokyo. Adachi is a member of the SCOAP³ Executive Committee. Among other fields, he chiefly engages in the development and research on database systems, information searches, and text mining. Adachi is also a member of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, Information Processing Society of Japan, The Database Society of Japan, as well as IEEE and ACM.

Efforts for Open Access in University Libraries



Masayuki Shoji (Waseda University Library)



Initiatives for open access at university libraries have mainly been implemented through institutional repositories. From the perspective institutional repository

administrators, this lecture takes a look at libraries advocating the green approach by actively collecting papers appearing in commercial journals and libraries that have not been proactive in doing so.

Profile

Shoji is the general manager of the Waseda University Library. After working in computer-related departments such as the Center for Informatics, Center for Information Systems, Science Information Section, and the Center for Media Networks, he served as manager of the Science Information Section, manager of the Science & Engineering Library, manager of the S. Takata Memorial Research Library, and manager of the general affairs section prior to becoming deputy general manager and then general manager.

'What is the Best Journal for My Paper?' Open Access Journals and Life Science



Hidemasa Bono (Database Center for Life Science)



Papers published in OA journals now have a greater chance of being seen thanks to the development of internet search engines. As a result, increasing numbers of papers are

submitted to gold OA journals such as the Public Library of Science (PLOS) and BioMed Central (BMC). Traditional paper journals now allow for the selection of either OA option. On the other hand, the required paper publication fees for OA are taken from research costs, which constrains spending on the reagents and consumables essential to testing. As such, these fees have become a presence that cannot be ignored when conducting research activities. The current situation is that researchers want their research

widely disseminated through publishing papers in OA journals, but funding is needed in order to do so. Based on actual experience, this lecture takes a closer look at trends in journal selection for papers written by life science researchers.

Profile

After the initiation of FANTOM (Functional Annotation of Mouse) project at RIKEN, he joined the MEXT Integrated Database Project at Database Center for Life Science (DBCLS), which was established in Research Organization of Information and Systems (ROIS). In DBCLS, they launched the project TogoTV (an archive of tutorial videos expounding how to use biological databases and tools), and now he is involved in the technology development of database integration.

Panel Discussion:
Moderator: Kazuo Yamamoto (University of the Ryukyus Library)

Profile

General Manager, University of the Ryukyus Library. He has joined Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee under the Cooperation Promotion

Council which links between the National Institute of Informatics (NII) and university libraries, and so on. He has given his effort for encouraging communities in Japan throughout from the beginning of NACSIS-CAT and e-journal consortium to the latest expanding term of Institutional Repositories.

Panel members: Syun Tutiya (National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education) / Koichi Ojiro (Japan Alliance of University Library Consortia for E-Resources (JUSTICE) / The University of Tokyo Library System) / Jun Adachi (National Institute of Informatics) / Masayuki Shoji (Waseda University Library) / Hidemasa Bono (Database Center for Life Science)



From the SPARC Japan Secretariat We have started phase 5 from 2016, and the basic policy is to promote open access and to encourage further distribution of scholarly information and academic resources, cooperating with domestic and international OA initiatives and organizations on the matters concerned. To promote open access, we seek to continue advocacy activities, pointing to enhance a sense of participation of librarians and researchers for encouragement of distribution of scholarly information and academic resources, while strengthening much more working with the Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee and [the Japan Alliance of University Library Consortia for E-Resources \(JUSTICE\)](#) under the Cooperation Promotion Council which links between the National Institute of Informatics (NII) and university libraries.

Attendee Feedback

(people affiliated with university libraries)

- Considering the increasing number of papers and advancements in gold OA, I thought that APC payments would only continue to increase. However, if the proposal brought to JSPS comes to fruition, I believe that it will limit the volume of papers while maintaining a certain level of quality. I was also reminded of the importance of the international connections sustained by librarians.

- With all the candid talk about how there is no longer a need for libraries and that green OA is no longer feasible I felt that we must consider what we should do in the future.

- Going forward I believe solutions will be discussed at SPARC Japan, but I was concerned hearing in the panel discussion that we should ask publishers in order to understand the current situation of APCs. Although it was interesting on

the day of the seminar to hear about the retribution directed at publishers, if SPARC Japan seeks to better understand APCs in detail I do not think it is good strategy to rely on numbers provided by publishers since they are the counterparty in negotiations. Even if it is difficult, universities should try to ascertain APCs by themselves, and I believe it would be reasonable for accounting to understand APCs rather than librarians.

(people affiliated with business/others)

- Points such as redirection, flipping, and the difficulty of quantitatively understanding APCs were clarified.

- The seminar provided an opportunity to understand how social networking service (SNS) are being utilized in research and to consider how they should be involved in research in the future.

Afterword

😊 With a focus on the three key people who effectively drove OA activities in Japan for many years, this seminar was planned to crystallize the need to question whether green OA or gold OA is the best approach today. Steady progress is being made with contract negotiations involving journal papers, while the unfamiliar word of ‘open science’ is being thrown about, and the working level side is without a doubt at a point where it is now or never. How will university libraries utilize the institutional repositories they have built up? How should universities deal with the framework of gold OA? I believe that the people in charge were awakened to the fact that these questions should be carefully considered.

Kei Kurakawa
(National Institute of Informatics)

😊 Following last year, I was once again placed in charge of the Planning Working Group for the SPARC Japan Seminar. I once again reaffirmed the relationship between green OA and gold OA as well as approaches to both. On the planning side this proved to be a very interesting theme. I believe it was a very meaningful seminar based on the large number of attendees, as well as those who listened in on the simultaneous online streaming.

Shigetoshi Kajiwara
(Hokkaido University Library)

😊 As a researcher who promoted OA himself, I spoke about the topic of life science researcher tendencies in selecting journals for their papers and the meaning this holds for OA. During my talk I introduced examples of journals to which papers were submitted, but people from the library community apparently do not normally hear about these stories, so it appeared to be good reference for them. I hope to make even greater efforts on further promoting open data going forward.

Hidemasa Bono
(Database Center for Life Science)

😊 The SPARC Japan Seminar provided another good opportunity to consider the direction and potential of open access in the future. I believe that discussions can be advanced through the planning working group by considering green and gold as mutually complimentary concepts and not opposing concepts. While it is not essential to express green and gold as ideal or realistic, when thinking about the realization, continuation, and development of open access, as a member of the library community I felt the need to firmly accept the message given to librarians by Prof. Adachi in his stirring pep talk.

Ayuko Nishiwaki
(Meiji University Library)

