Current State of OA Transformation in China

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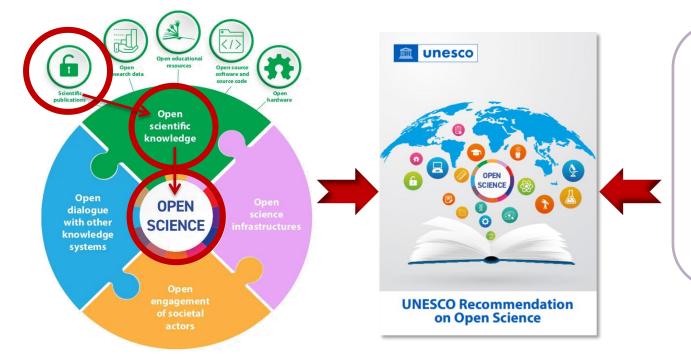
I. China's Initiatives in Promoting OA

II. Progress of OA Transformation in Chinese Institutions

III. Challenges and Reflections in OA Transformation



■ In 2021, China actively promotes and supports the release of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science, and explicitly stated "promoting the development of Open Science" in the S&T Progress Law.



Article 95

The state shall strengthen the development of academic journals, improve the mechanisms for the exchange of research papers and scientific and technological information, **promote the development of Open Science**, and facilitate the exchange and dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge.

Law of the People's Republic of China on Scientific and Technological Progress (2021 Revision)



Chinese government advances the sound development of Open Science globally, and jointly launched the *Initiative on International Cooperation in Open Science* in 2024.



InitiativeonInternationalCooperationinOpenScience by African Union, Brazil, China and South Africa

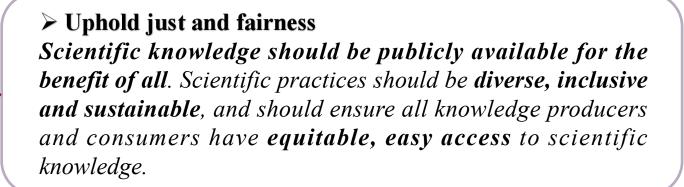
Open and sustainable science, technology and innovation (ST&I) contributes to strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive global economic growth, as well as the implementation of 2030 Agenda, which serves the well-being of all markind. In order to promote global cooperation on ST&I, and work towards an open, fair, just and non-discriminatory environment for global science and technology development, and advance the sound development of global open science, the African Union, Brazil, China and South Africa put forward the following initiative:

Stay committed to open cooperation. All stakeholders including governments, scientific communities, enterprises and non-governmental organizations should uphold the cooperation principle of mutual benefit, as well as the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, in line with the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science. We support the G20 Strategy to promote open innovation cooperation, and encourage G20 to carry out more exchanges and cooperation on open science. We support the free flow of ST&I personnel and resources around the world.

Uphold just and fairness. Different stakeholders' equal participation in open science and fair treatment should be guaranteed. More opportunities should be offered to the underrepresented groups to build up their capacities for effective participation in open science.

Promote universal benefits and inclusiveness. Scientific knowledge should be publicly available for the benefit of all. Scientific practices should be diverse, inclusive and sustainable, and should ensure all knowledge producers and consumers have equitable, easy access to scientific knowledge. In the same vein, it will be more relevant to include indigenous knowledge. We should strengthen scientific and technological co-construction with and technology transfer to developing countries, strengthening capacity-building on science and technology for the Global South.

Focus on actions. Governments should increase investment in open science, create a favorable policy and investment environment for open science, promote joint building of and open access to major research infrastructures, foster a culture of open science, build up human resources, and explore paths to open science suited to their national or regional conditions. We will deepen the integration of scientific and technological innovation and industrial innovation.

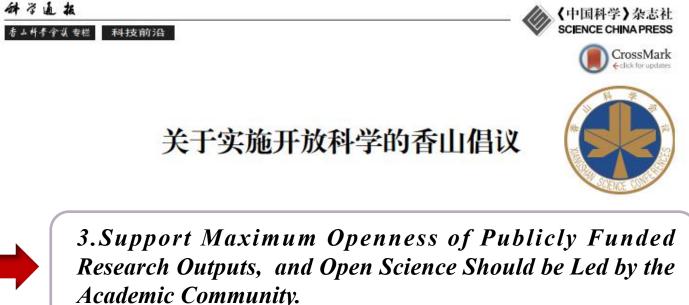


China jointly launched the Initiative on International Cooperation in Open Science in 2024

In 2024, the 758th session of the Xiangshan Science Conferences, themed "Open Science Trends and Impacts" was successfully held in Beijing. The conference released the Xiangshan Initiative on Implementing Open Science.



The 758th Xiangshan Science Conferences—Open Science Trends and Impacts on Nov 4–5, 2024.



Xiangshan Initiative on Implementing Open Science on Nov 14, 2024



By the end of 2024, with the support of Chinese government ministries, 80 major scientific research infrastructures, 49,000 large scientific research instruments and 20 national scientific data centers have been made available for open sharing.

▶ ■ 重大科研基础设施和大型科研仪器国家网络管理平台 设施 ~ **请输入关键**5 首页 仪器成果库 仪器维修 心哭展示 在线平台 国产仪器 评价考核 首页 > 重大科研基础设施专题 百分 2024-04-09 2024年度中国天眼FAST自由观测项目申请诵道6日0时向全球. 大科学装置建设稳步推进 成果持续涌现 2024-04-07 2024-04-07 "工欲善其事,必先利其器" ——综合极端条件实验装置 2024-04-07 探访北京怀柔科学城 看国家大科学装置引领前沿创新 共享大科学装置 共建重点实验室 共育新质生产力 长三角战略. 2024-04-07 2024-03-26 中国首个大科学装置诞生记 2024-03-20 散裂中子源——探索微观世界的超级显微镜(开卷知新 2024-03-20 大科学装置好事多多,代表委员为何喜忧参 2024-03-12 "国之重器"紧锣密鼓展开科研工作 预计年内产出一批重要科 2024-03-12 全国政协委员沈志强・其础科学研究重要タテル投 工作动态 科研成集 雨念 2024-04-07 ヨン軍器ト新 东蕨面桃大辺! 散烈中子源 国超重元素研究加速器装置刷新纪录 2024-03-27 2024-03-27 2024-03-27

National Network Management Platform for Major Scientific Research Infrastructures and Large Scientific Instruments

THE OWNER WHEN THE OWNER

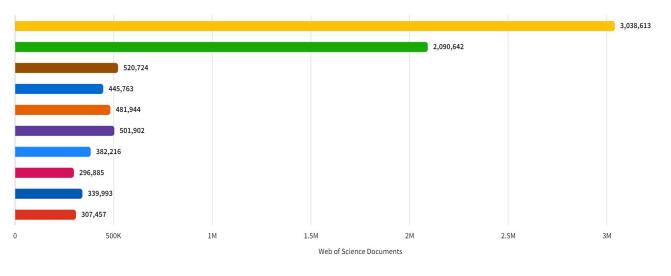
2024-03-12



National Scientific Data Centres

Since 2019, China has become the country with the highest number of published articles worldwide, reflecting the active participation of Chinese scholars in global academic communications.

From 2019 to 2023, the number of OA articles published by Chinese corresponding authors has doubled.



😑 CHINA MAINLAND 🌒 USA 🌒 UNITED KINGDOM 🔵 ENGLAND 🛑 GERMANY (FED REP GER) 🌒 INDIA 🔵 ITALY 🛑 AUSTRALIA 🌒 SOUTH KOREA 🔴 CANADA

Top 10 Countries by Number of Articles in 2023 (corresponding author)

Time Period: 2019 to 2023, Schema: Web of Science, Author Position (2008-2024): Corresponding, Location: CHINA MAINLAND, Retrieved 24 Jan 2025.

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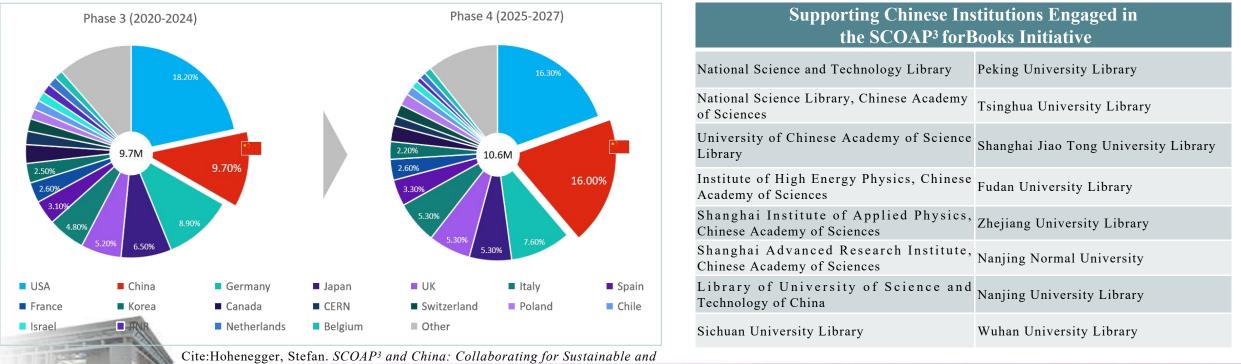
III. Challenges and Reflections in OA Transformation



2.1 China actively participates in international OA transformation practices
 Since 2014, the National Science and Technology Library (NSTL) has represented China in the international OA transformation cooperation, SCOAP³.

China is both a beneficiary and a contributor to SCOAP³.

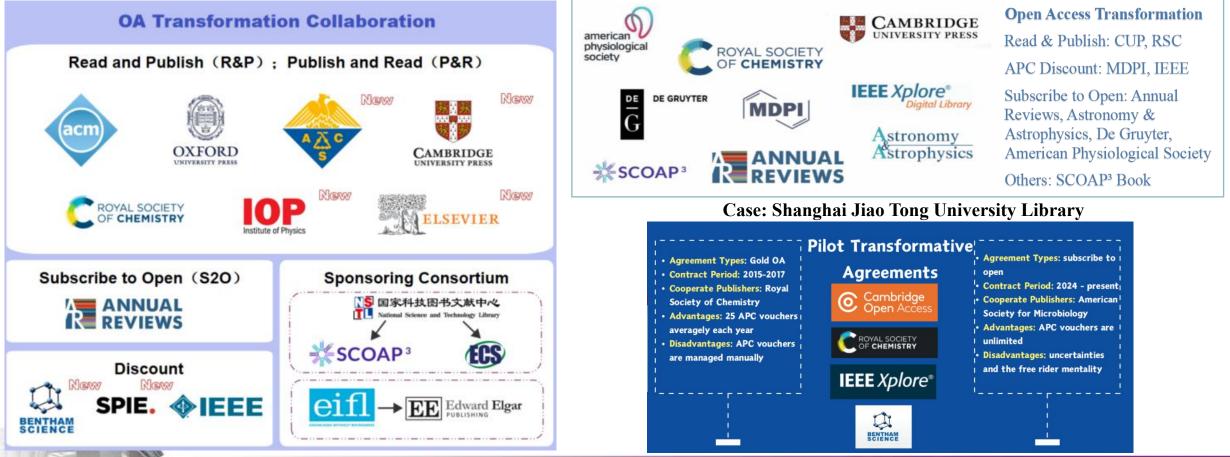
Under the organization of NSTL, 19 Chinese institutions have participated in SCOAP³ for Books Initiative.



www.las.ac.cn

Equitable Open Access. 2024 SCOAP³ Collaboration.

2.2 Chinese institutions adopted multiple methods to promote OA transformation
 ——collaborate with various publishers, using OA transformation as a lever to reshape the literature acquisition model



Case:National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences (NSLC)

Case: Xiamen University Libraries 10 www.las.ac.cn

2.2 Chinese institutions adopted various methods to promote OA transformation
 <u>BEFORE</u>—analyze the publication data across multiple dimensions and compare with past subscription costs to assess the effectiveness of OA transformation

Calculation of OA transformation cost for the DRAA Consortium & Cambridge Journals in 2023*

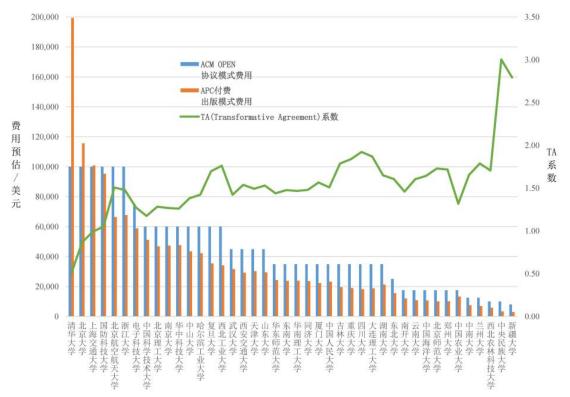
集团用户参 - 与转换比例	纯阅读模式(涨幅2%)		阅读和出版	模式(涨幅 8%)	集团费用	the day of B.C.
	北例 用户数 费用(万英银		用户数 费用(万英镑		(万英镑)	涨幅(%)
20%	48	90,66	12	24	114.66	3.2
30%	42	79.33	18	36	115.32	3,8
40%	36	67.99	24	48	115,99	4.4
50%	30	56,66	30	59,99	116.66	5.0
60%	24	45,33	36	71.99	117.32	5,6
70%	18	34,00	42	83,99	117.99	6,2
80%	12	22,66	48	95,99	118,65	6,8
90%	6	11,33	54	107,99	119.32	7.4
100%	0	0.00	60	119,99	119,99	8.0

表 6 2023 年度剑桥期刊 DRAA 集团费用测算

表 7 2023 年度剑桥期刊 DRAA 集团免费开放获取出版/转换额度测算

免费开放获取出版 或转换文章数量		订阅费占比									
		70%	60%	50%	40 %	30%	20 %	10%	0%		
	20%	36	48	60	73	85	97	109	121		
集 用 参 转 比	30%	54	73	91	109	127	145	163	181		
	40%	73	97	121	145	169	193	218	242		
	50%	91	121	151	181	212	242	272	302		
	60%	109	145	181	218	254	290	326	363		
	70%	127	169	212	254	296	339	381	423		
	80%	145	193	242	290	339	387	435	484		
	90%	163	218	272	326	381	435	490	544		
	100%	181	242	302	363	423	484	544	604		

Calculation of OA transformation cost for Chinese top universities & ACM Databese^{**}



*Cite: CHEN Juan. Research and Inspiration of the Cambridge University Press's Open Access Publishing and Transformative Case. Journal of Academic Libraries. 2023,41(01):61-69 **HAN Zijing, YAN Qinying, TIAN Ji. Game Analysis of Database Purchase Prices Based on Open Access Transformation Agreements: A Case Study of the ACM OPEN Model [J]. Journal of University Libraries in China, 2022, 40(05): 48-57..

2.2 Chinese institutions adopted various methods to promote OA transformation
AFTER—carry out diverse supporting measures to safeguard the implementation of OA transformation



2.2 Chinese institutions adopted various methods to promote OA transformation
 <u>BESIDES</u>——implement a variety of complementary measures to accelerate the OA transformation

Partner with OA publisher to broaden OA collaboration



In 2024, NSTL reached the first full OA cooperation agreement with Frontiers in China

Aggregate and share the publicly funded OA articles to enhance accessibility



In 2024, National Natural Science Foundation of China(NSFC) launched the Open Access Repository(OAR)

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3.Challenges and Reflections in OA Transformation

3.1 In Terms of OA transformation's Costs

• We are facing the challenge of rising APCs and subscription fees simultaneously.

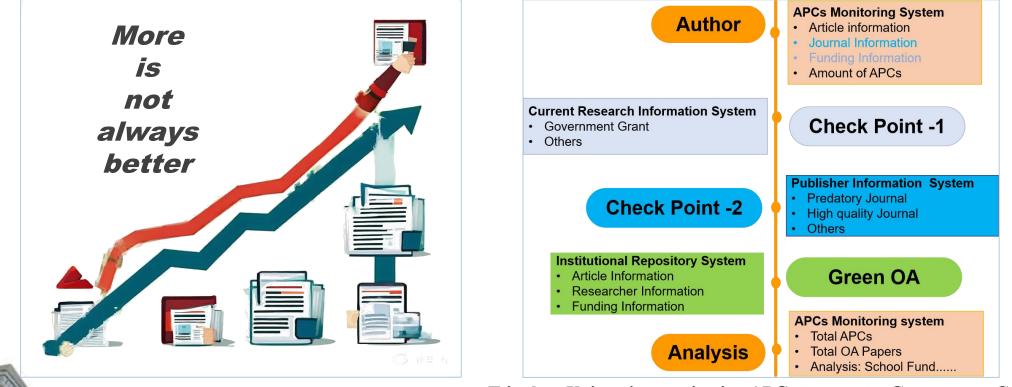


- We insist that the costs of OA transition should be **fair and reasonable**.
- \checkmark Detail OA and non-OA ratios & annual changes for fair pricing.
- \checkmark OA Transformation: a means with clear goals, not an endless process.
- ✓ Oppose per-article APC & one-size-fits-all pricing; consider global differences for fair pricing.

3.Challenges and Reflections in OA Transformation

3.2 In Terms of OA transformation's Integrity

- The expansion of OA publishing has created concerns about academic quality
- We propose that research institutions manage OA articles to ensure the quality and dissemination value of publicly funded research



Tsinghua University Monitoring APCs Funded by Government Grant

3.Challenges and Reflections in OA Transformation

3.3 In Terms of OA transformation's Original Intentions

Publishers' excessive profit-seeking has undermined the scientific community's control over academic communication.

• We advocate for more **community-led initiatives** and greater support for public platforms, institutional repositories and preprints, to boost the autonomy and diversity of scholarly communication.



Push forward, don't stand still.

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