



DIAMAS

Developing Institutional Open Access
Publishing Models to Advance
Scholarly Communication

D2.1 IPSP Scoping Report

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Full text
APC	Article Processing Charge
BPC	Book Processing Charge
COAR	Confederation of Open Access Repositories
ERA	European Research Area
ERAC	European Research Area and Innovation Committee
EU	The European Union
FTE	Full-time equivalent
HE	Horizon Europe
IPSP	Institutional Publishing Service Provider
ISBN	International Standard Book Number
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number
MOOC	Massive Open Online Course
OA	Open Access
ORE	Open Research Europe
RFO	Research Funding Organisation
R&I	Research and Innovation
RPO	Research Producing Organisation
SCOSS	The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services
S2O	Subscribe to Open
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
STEM	Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
UN	The United Nations



Executive Summary

In the transition towards Open Access (OA), institutional publishing is challenged by fragmentation and varying service quality, visibility, and sustainability. To address this issue, DIAMAS gathers 23 organisations from 12 European countries, well-versed in OA academic publishing and scholarly communication. The project will: 1. Map the current landscape of Institutional Publishing Service Providers (IPSPs) in 25 countries of the ERA with special attention for IPSPs that do not charge fees for publishing or reading. This will yield a taxonomy of IPSPs and an IPSP landscape report, a basis for the rest of the project. 2. Coordinate and improve the efficiency and quality of IPSPs by developing a European Quality Standard for Institutional Publishing (EQSIP). This quality seal will professionalise, strengthen, and reduce the fragmentation of institutional publishing in Europe. EQSIP will serve as a benchmark for a gap analysis of the data.

The DIAMAS project investigates Institutional Publishing Service Providers (IPSP) in the broadest sense, with a special focus on those publishing initiatives that do not charge fees to authors or readers. 'No fee' publishing models are collectively known as Diamond OA. A vast majority of IPSPs are already fully in line with the Diamond model, which is considered as the ideal, most equitable, end state of institutional publishing. At the same time, the current institutional publishing landscape also includes a varied subset of IPSPs who are not yet fully Diamond OA, and partly rely on subscriptions, print sales, and, marginally, APCs for their diverse revenue streams. Some publishing initiatives may also restrict access for authors, for instance to authors funded by a specific funder. The scope of the DIAMAS project extends to all such IPSPs as well. We coin the term 'diamondisation' for journals that are moving towards fully Diamond OA.

The report is the main deliverable of a scoping exercise undertaken in the context of Work Package 2, with an aim to identify focus points for the project's landscaping activities; it draws on existing resources and primary research to provide a framework for analysing existing gaps, and inform decisions on the services to be designed by DIAMAS.

The definitions and typologies in the document address issues related to the governance, the services, the funding streams and the main outputs curated by Institutional Publishing Service Providers (IPSPs), thus enabling partners to gain an understanding of the diverse operational models and roles of IPSPs within the institutional open access publishing ecosystem. The report also presents the conclusions of the geographical scoping for the project's planned survey to collect IPSP data.

Introduction

The IPSP scoping report brings together the work of DIAMAS focus groups on the standing and operations of Institutional Publishing Service Providers (IPSPs), with an aim to develop a conceptual framework for DIAMAS partners to map, in a consistent manner, the institutional publishing landscape. The report presents a provisional terminology of the concepts discussed within the project, and introduces three complementary typologies that describe and classify aspects of governance and financial sustainability, the services provided by IPSPs to institutional publishers, and the output types curated. More specifically:

- The IPSP typology defines a list of criteria addressing the financial/legal management and service capacity of IPSPs
- The funding typology maps the financial streams and other types of support upon which the business models of IPSPs are formulated
- The output typology identifies research output types and groups them into hierarchical categories

The project's methodological approach also foresees the designing of a survey that will complement the typologies in providing an overview of the current status of individual IPSPs. To this end, the report includes the conclusions of the geographical scoping exercise, as regards the countries which the survey will seek to gather IPSP data from.



Terminology

Introduction

As part of scoping for the DIAMAS project, it is important to have a shared understanding of the main concepts related to the object of study and action. That involves a selection of the main concepts and the connections between them, their working definition in the context of the project, and a discussion of issues that invariably come up when deciding on working definitions. Though often based on existing and widely used definitions, the working definitions proposed here are explicitly created for use in the DIAMAS project. They are not intended to change any existing definitions, nor to be seen as being imposed on the community.

Because of rapid changes in scholarly communication, fostered among others by the drive towards open science and scholarship, it seems wise to revisit the working definitions at later stages. The intention is to refine them using insights from the studies carried out in the context of the DIAMAS project itself, but also to use any other intermediate insights and feedback that the project will generate. Within the project's life cycle, we will have two moments for fine tuning our initial definitions based on new insights gained: after the survey results have been analysed and at the end of the project.

Generally speaking there may be three 'levels' of defining concepts we use in DIAMAS. The highest level is that of often quite inclusive definitions as for instance used by Wikipedia and present in the literature on scholarly communication. At an intermediate level there are the working definitions as in the glossary presented here. At the lowest level there are DIAMAS operationalizations of the working definition, e.g. for use in determining the survey population or other empirical research in DIAMAS.

Connection between the main concepts

The DIAMAS project is about *institutional publishing*, or more specifically **institutional** open access *scholarly publishing* or *academic publishing*. The focus is on publishing activities carried out by or in connection with *institutions*. Institutions include – but are not limited to – *research performing institutions*, *research funding institutions*, *scholarly/learned societies* and (*national*) *academies*. In other words: all academic institutions that have as one of their goals either performing research, funding it or promoting the research practice.

DIAMAS focusses on *institutional publishing service providers (IPSP)*. We have chosen to conceptually separate service provision from institutional publishing. Service providers can indeed be entities separate from publishers, but we recognize that conceptually institutional publishers can be a service provider to themselves, as well as to others (see Figure 1). Note that this might include service providers outside the institution, even those that are commercial. If we decide to have those in scope for the project and even

for the survey population, that constitutes an extension of the definition of IPSP used in the proposal.

The increasingly disaggregated nature of publishing activities is a reason for the separation of publishing per se from service provision. That disaggregation occurs at various levels: publishing functions (registration, certification, dissemination, preservation) and tasks (hosting, reviewing, copy-editing, typesetting) may be carried out separately, publishing activities may be carried out in all stages of the research life cycle, research objects may be published separately, and all kinds of publishing activities may be outsourced to other providers. Such providers can, in principle, be institutional and non-institutional, commercial and non-commercial, and we have to decide which ones exactly are in scope for DIAMAS. Using these distinctions it is also possible to decide on the scope of DIAMAS (i.e. what do we want to be able to describe or analyse) and on the survey population, as is tentatively done in Figure 1.

The scope we decided on for DIAMAS as a project is along the red line in Figure 1. For the survey population we decided to have the same wide scope, depicted by the green line (option 3). This includes all service providers that are inside European academic institutions as well as all service providers outside those institutions - regardless of their business model - as long as they provide services to publishers and IPSPs that are inside European academic institutions as well as other institutions with scholarly publishing activities (e.g. some government agencies that also perform and publish research).

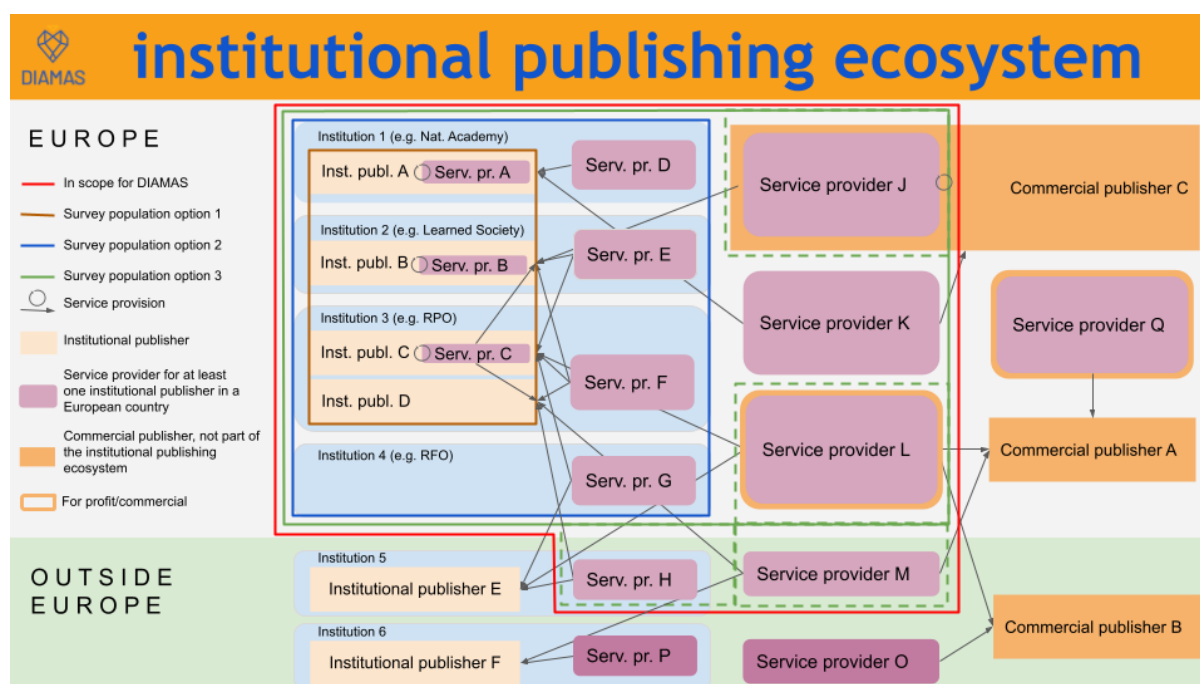


Figure 1 The institutional publishing ecosystem with options for scoping and survey targeting.

[For an online version of this image, see <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7378067>].

Publishing by institutions is increasingly digital and online. Large parts of it are *open access* and if so frequently *diamond open access*. Diamond open access is characterised

by the absence of financial barriers for both readers and authors: they do not levy obligatory *APCs* or *BPCs*. Although diamond open access and institutional publishing have a substantial overlap, they are not the same.

In terms of *organisation* (see Figure 2), the concept of institutional publishing as being *scholar-led*, *community-led* or *academic-led* requires spelling out the notion of *control*, which includes the distinct aspects of (1) *legal ownership* and (2) *governance*. First of all, it is important to establish which legal entity has ownership of the names of the publisher, the journal(s) or platform(s), and any financial or physical assets. The legal organisation of IPSPs is largely separate from any *business model* or *funding model* used. Secondly, the relation between *ownership* and *governance* of the journal must be clearly articulated. ‘Governance’ is about the ability to make crucial decisions, from editorial decisions over what is published (article types, selectivity), decisions over author guidelines and governance structure of the editorial teams and boards, and decisions over contracts with third party service providers (submission systems, copy-editing, typesetting).

In terms of functional and technical organisation, institutional publishing may relate to all kinds of *output types* and technologies used to produce them (e.g. PDF, HTML, XML, CSV, JSON etc.). Just like online publishing in general, institutional publishing uses *hosting platforms* and *archiving services*, either in-house or external. The same applies to other technologies and services, among which *editing services*, *persistent identifiers (PIDs)* and *indexing*.

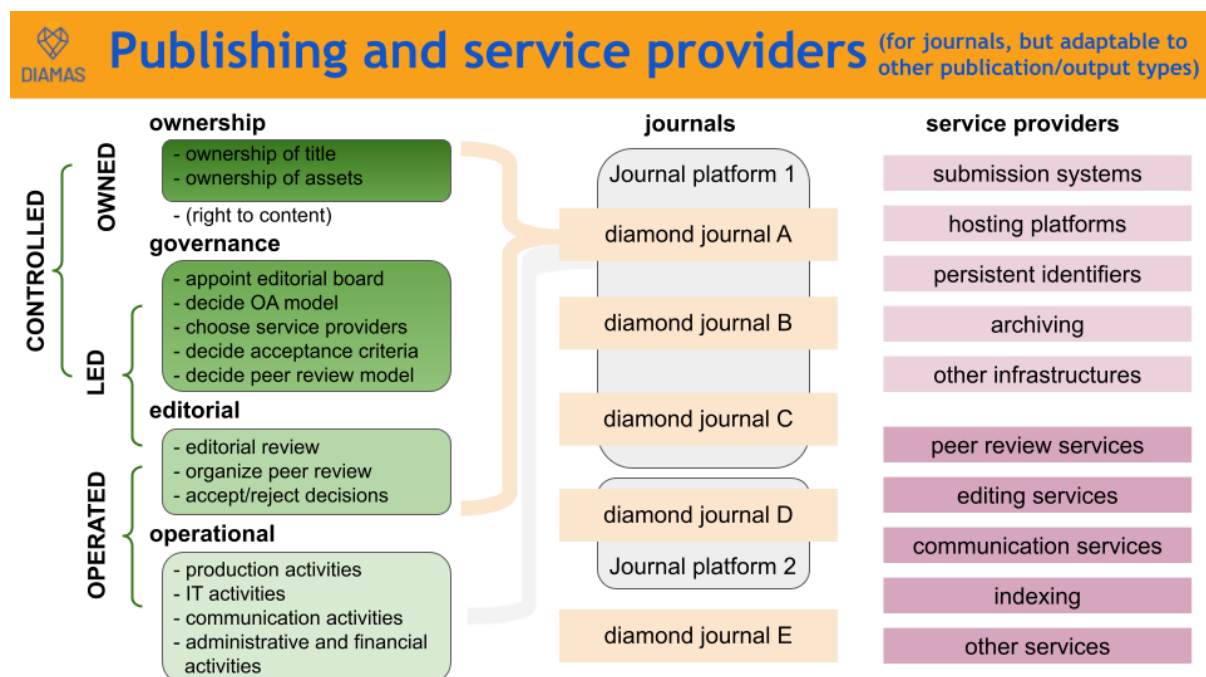


Figure 2 Ownership, governance, editorial and operational aspects of publishing next to types of service providers.

[For an online version of this image, see <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7378067>].

Glossary: working definitions of terminology used in DIAMAS

The alphabetical glossary below is the outcome of discussion in the terminology group of WP2. The process followed was to first identify crucial concepts, collect existing definitions (from the proposal, from the OA Diamond study, from Wikipedia and from the literature on scholarly communication) and discuss their application to DIAMAS, implications for operationalization, typical and borderline examples, narrow and broader terms and any other relevant issues. The working definitions in the glossary are mostly adapted versions of existing definitions, often from Wikipedia.

Academic: the adjective describing organised scholarly learning, higher education, and scientific and scholarly inquiry.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Academic/scholar/community-owned/led/governed: the situation where ownership/leadership/governance of publishing or service provision is controlled by members of the academic community, by scholars, or by a wider community respectively.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- We consider ownership to be about the legal entity that has ownership of the names of the publisher, the journal(s) or platform(s), and any financial or physical assets, and governance/leadership to be about the ability to make crucial decisions, from editorial decisions, decisions over author guidelines and governance structure of the editorial teams and boards, and decisions over contracts with third party service providers/suppliers;
- It could be discussed whether scholar-led refers to individual members as opposed to institutions - or not;
- And also, whether scholar can also be someone outside the academic community (in which case, community-led might be an appropriate term to use);
- In this context, community can include practitioners, non-academic experts and the subjects of research who contribute to, use and/or put into practice the results of scholarly and scientific results

Academic organisations: those organisations that have the mission of performing, funding, or promoting scientific and scholarly learning and inquiry. 'Academic organisation' is here taken in the broadest sense, including but not limited to any type of research funding and performing organisation (RPOs and RFOs), national academies, their associations and organisations at any level of aggregation, scholarly societies, and Ministries of research and education. Taken together, these may be termed 'academia'.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- Note that this includes private/commercial scientific/scholarly research organisations

Academic publishing: the subfield of publishing which makes available academic outputs that are the result of academic research and scholarship, with some form of editorial treatment of content, and with or without a quality check carried out by peers.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- Scholarly publishing can be used as an alternative term for academic publishing.



Article processing charge (APC): a publishing fee charged to authors, funders or institutions to make a journal article available open access.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Book processing charge (BPC): a publishing fee which is sometimes charged to authors, funders or institutions to make a book or book chapter available open access.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Diamond open access (diamond OA): a model of open access publishing that publishes research outputs without charging obligatory fees to readers and authors, and irrespective of authors' affiliation or funding.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- There are various borderline cases where one could argue that although no processing charges are levied, these do not fully operate in the spirit of diamond OA:
 1. new journals for which publishers waive the fees in the beginning of their existence;
 2. publications that are restricted to authors/grantees of the publishing institution, like ORE or the book programmes of some university presses;
 3. publications using the S20 funding model;
 4. publications that levy publication fees other than processing charges, such as page, colour, submission or licence fees.

We still need to decide how to deal with those cases in terms of definition and scope within DIAMAS, regardless of whether we can separate these cases in empirical study.

The way this is defined here, restricting to 'obligatory fees', includes open access for which voluntary fees are asked and accepted.

Editor/Associate Editor: a representative of the research journal or the publisher entrusted by its ownership/governance bodies and/or journal community to mediate communication between authors and reviewers of academic papers, and to select, handle, and prepare materials for publication.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Editor-in-Chief/Executive Editor: a representative of the research journal or the publisher entrusted by its ownership/governance bodies and/or journal community to head the Editorial Team and Board and has final responsibility for production and publication of the journal.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Editorial Board: a selected body consisting of competent and recognized scientists and scholars who advise the Editorial Team in selecting and evaluating manuscripts, and/or in matters regarding the governance of the journal. In some cases, an editorial board is assisted by an Advisory Board of senior scientists or scholars with a similar function or a subset of the functions of the Editorial Board.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Editorial Team: the group of (Associate) Editors including the Editor-in-Chief/Executive Editor that are jointly responsible for handling, selecting, and preparing materials for publication and mediating communication between authors and reviewers of scientific papers. Sometimes the Editorial Board exercises the functions of the Editorial Team.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

European Research Area (ERA): a system of scientific research programs integrating the scientific resources of the European Union (EU). It aims at building a common scientific and technological area for the EU, creating a single market for research and innovation, fostering free movement of researchers, scientific knowledge and innovation, and encouraging a more competitive European industry.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Institution: in the DIAMAS context, shorthand for an academic organisation or unit whose main mission and scope is to perform, fund, or promote the practice of research and scholarship.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- Examples of (academic) institutions are research performing organisations, research funding organisations, learned/scholarly societies, (national) academic and not-for-profit foundations, including academic communities and (groups of) editors owning journals.

Institutional publishing: academic publishing by an institution, unit, or person that is part of an institution.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- An issue here is how to regard self-publishing by an academic.
- Publishing by a person could relate to self-publishing by a scholar (e.g. sharing a document on Zenodo) or to a (small) scholarly journal fully run by a professor.

Institutional publishing service provider (IPSP): a service provider that provides services to authors and publishers for institutional academic publishing. These services may be provided by the institutional publisher itself (in which case the institution publisher is also the IPSP) or by other entities inside or outside the institution.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- Note that this definition leaves room for various configurations of the publishing activities. It can range from a university-controlled university press, performing all publishing activities in-house, within the institution, to a preprint archive maintained by an institution, to a publishing platform maintained by a number of institutions in cooperation and to a commercial copy-editing service that provides its services to a publishing unit within an institution.

Institutional repository: an archive for collecting, preserving, and disseminating the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- An institutional repository can have a 'mere' archival or republishing function, but can also be home to works or data that are shared/published there first, only or in its earliest form.

- An institutional repository must have the 'full text' files for at least some of the records, so not be restricted to metadata
- [see also: Subject repository]

Journal/platform community: the community of editors, editorial board members, governance bodies, authors, reviewers, and readers that are involved in a journal, publishing platform, or preprint server, and that informally recognize each other as members of that community, sharing scholarly norms and values.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Learned society (learned academy, scholarly society, or academic association): an organisation that exists to promote an academic discipline, profession, or a group of related disciplines.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

National/royal academy: an organisational body, often operating with state financial support and approval, that coordinates scholarly research activities and standards for academic disciplines.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Open access (OA): a set of principles and a range of practices through which research outputs are distributed online, free of access charges or other barriers and free to (re)use.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- How to deal with different licences within DIAMAS (e.g. whether to declare a stated preference), will need to be decided as part of operationalization.

Peer review (PR) and open peer review (OPR): Peer review is the evaluation of work by one or more people with similar competencies as the producers of the work (peers). It functions as a form of self-regulation by qualified members of a profession within the relevant field. Peer review methods are used to maintain quality standards, improve performance, and provide credibility. In academia, scholarly peer review is often used to help improve manuscripts and determine academic publications' suitability for publication. Open peer review is a version of peer review where one or more aspects of peer review are openly available: reports, identities (after or also during the process), and communication between author, reviewer and editors.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Publication ethics: a system of standards of professional conduct that govern relations between authors, reviewers, editors, publishers and readers when creating, handling, reviewing, disseminating, and using scientific publications. These include, but are not limited to, the way complaints, corrections, and conflicts of interest are handled; as well as journal policies on data sharing and reproducibility, intellectual property, ethical oversight, and authorship and contributorship.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Publisher: a (legal) entity, person or group of persons that takes editorial responsibility for making content available and performs some form of editorial treatment of content being published. This can be an author, journal editors, a hosting service, or an organisation. A publisher can undertake all activities involved in publishing, or just a subset of these activities. A publisher may also control or own distinct *imprints*, i.e. names of subentities that carry an older brand name or refer to distinct subareas of publishing.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- There may be contention around the question of (self-)publishing on platforms with various degrees of hygiene or quality checks. For example, compare publishing a manuscript/preprint on Zenodo with one published on bioRxiv or F1000. Are those platforms in all cases the publisher, or is publishing something on a platform like Zenodo a form of self-publishing by the author, with the platform seen as a service provider?

Publishing: the set of activities that lead to making content available to the public first, only, or in its earliest form after some form of editorial treatment. Disseminating preprints via repositories is publishing.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Publishing fee: a fee that is sometimes charged to authors, institutions, or funders. Publishing fees include article processing charges (APCs), book processing charges (BPCs), colour charges, page charges, submission fees, licence charges etc.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

Publishing platform: a technical facility where (versions of) content are published first, only, or in their earliest form; hosting online publications and their metadata and facilitating some editorial processes.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- Publishing platforms can be very large and very small, disciplinary and multidisciplinary and host any kind of (scholarly) publication.
- Publishing platforms can be managed/provided by a publisher itself or by an external service provider.
- Sometimes the term is used in a narrower sense to describe hosting facilities that are set up specifically to innovate scholarly publishing by e.g. applying post publication peer review or by allowing disaggregated publishing in which research outputs are published as separate items as and when they are produced in the research workflow.
- [in progress] Sometimes the term is used in a broader sense to describe not just hosting facilities, but publication models set up to specifically to innovate scholarly publishing by e.g. applying post publication peer review or by allowing disaggregated publishing in which research outputs are published as separate items as and when they are produced in the research workflow.

Scholarship: the body of principles and practices used by scholars and academics to make their claims about their subject of study as valid and trustworthy as possible; generating new knowledge and insights through academic reflection; and making these known to the (scholarly) public.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]



Service provider: an organisation, unit, or person performing any subset of the activities and services that are related to the publishing process. Such activities include, but are not limited to, a) Editorial activities (selection of manuscripts, peer-review, etc.); b) Operational activities (with production activities like copy editing, proofreading, typesetting, creating metadata but also IT activities and communication activities (marketing/dissemination, social media, etc) as well as administrative and financial activities (contracts, accounting, documentation, etc.).

A service provider can be commercial or non-commercial, and institutional or non-institutional.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- The implication of this inclusive definition could be that for empirical studies within DIAMAS one needs to consider whether to restrict to service providers that are institutional and/or non-commercial.

Subject repository: an online archive containing works or data of scholars in a particular subject area.

[background/justification/issues/implications/examples:]

- A subject repository can have a 'mere' archival or republishing function, but can also be home to works or data that are shared/published there first, only or in its earliest form.
- Topical preprint or data archives can be seen as a type of subject repositories.
- A subject repository must have the 'full text' files for at least some of the records, so not be restricted to metadata.
- [see also: Institutional repository]

IPSP Typology

Introduction

The complexity of the scholarly communication landscape requires a detailed analysis of the key role of Institutional Publishing Service Providers (IPSP) and a standardised description of their operational models and services. To this end, the IPSP typology draws on the findings of the [OA Diamond Journals study](#) (Bosman et al. 2021) and comprises a list of criteria to specify the profile, capacity, and activities of organisations or units deploying services related to the publishing process (cf. entry “Service provider” in the Terminology).

The typology will be used at different stages and activities of the project (WP2 - IPSP survey, WP4 - development of the Common Access Point and Knowledge Exchange Hub, WP7 - communication and outreach) to inform decisions on the design of services to be provided by DIAMAS, the targeted stakeholders and the development of outreach and engagement strategies, respectively. In this context, the proposed elements of the typology reflect the project's primary focus on the institutional publishing ecosystem, and the intention to capture the wide range of operational aspects related to the deployment and provision of publishing services.

The scope of this exercise is not to compile an exhaustive list, but rather to introduce across DIAMAS a common reference framework whose components may be enriched - or selectively applied - in the context of each WP. To this end, the IPSP typology may also provide quantified documentation of the output capacity, funding schemes and business models of individual IPSPs, thus enabling DIAMAS partners to map the landscape of institutional publishing consistently.

Typology

GOVERNANCE

Ownership and operational scheme

The relation of the IPSP to a parent entity

- Not related/standalone
- Operating independently but owned by parent entity
- Department of parent entity
- Part of department of parent entity

Type of organisation

The financial and legal status of the IPSP (or parent entity)

- For Profit (legal status: SME, Ltd, NV etc.)
- Not-for-Profit (legal status: association, charity, foundation etc.)
- Public (government-owned)



Financial policy

Planning and targets as regards the management of revenues and costs

- Deficit planned
- Net zero budget/result planned
- Surplus planned
- No planning

Funding

Sources of incoming streams and non-monetary support, as defined in the Funding Typology

- Financial
 - Cash grants/subsidies (government and/or private funding)
 - Sponsorship
 - Fund-raising (e.g. membership or subscription fees, crowdfunding)
 - Service fees (incl. per-item fees such as APCs)
 - Other commercial revenue (e.g. advertising, endowments)
 - Loans
- Non-Monetary (incl. people, infrastructure, services and time)
 - In-kind labour (excluding scientific support): Paid and Unpaid
 - In-kind support other than labour (e.g. infrastructure, office space, etc)
 - In-kind support other than labour (digital infrastructure)
 - Cross-subsidising across entities and activities

Budget

Annual flow of revenues from funding sources. Figures in EUR (€)

- 0-1K
- 2-10K
- 11-50K
- 51-100K
- 101-500K
- 501K-1M
- >1M

Costs

Annual costs related to the provision of services (personnel, infrastructure, outsourcing costs). Figures in EUR (€)

- 0-1K
- 2-10K
- 11-50K
- 51-100K
- 101-500K
- 501K-1M
- >1M

In-kind labour (operational)

Paid and/or unpaid labour required for the necessary administrative, financial and technical operations. Figures represent the monthly workload, in [FTE](#) (Wikipedia contributors 2022).

- 0-1
- 2-5
- 6-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- more than 30

In-kind labour (editorial)

Paid and/or unpaid labour required to carry out the editorial and output production process (e.g. selection of manuscripts, editing, proofreading, metadata), excluding peer-review. Figures represent the monthly workload, in [FTE](#) (Wikipedia contributors 2022).

- 0-1
- 2-5
- 6-10
- 11-20
- 21-30
- more than 30

SERVICES

Types of Services:

Separate or bundled/combined services provided to Publishers, as identified in the Terminology

- Editorial services (selection of manuscripts, peer-review, etc)
- Production services (copy editing, proofreading, typesetting, metadata etc)
- IT services (platform, website, etc)
- Communication services (marketing/dissemination, social media, etc)
- Administrative, legal and financial services (contracts, accounting, documentation, etc.)
- Training and support

Service supply management

The proportion of services delegated to other IPSPs / third parties

- Services provided in-house (by a specific department)
- Services provided in-house (cross-subsidising across departments)
- Services partially outsourced
- Services mainly outsourced
- Services fully outsourced

Service recipients

Publishers the IPSP supports and provides services to

- Parent entity exclusively
- Mainly parent entity
- Publishers at regional level
- Publishers at national level
- Publishers at international level

OUTPUT

Output types

Academic and non-academic outputs curated (by the IPSP or delegated third parties), as defined in the Output Typology

- Academic articles/Journals
- Academic Books
- Conference output
- Grey literature
- Non-standard research (e.g. media, digital products)
- Non-academic outputs
- Other outputs (e.g. datasets, digital scholarship, software)

Subject coverage

Relation of published outputs to disciplines and academic fields

- Discipline-specific (e.g. Archaeology, Computer Science, Biology)
- Associated areas of study (e.g. SSH, STEM)
- Multidisciplinary
- Non-academic

Open Access policy

Provisions and/or recommendations for publishers to make content freely available

- None
- Content available in OA, with publication fees
- Content available in OA, without publication fees
- Author accepted manuscripts may be deposited/archived elsewhere (e.g. repository)
- Authors retain rights to publish the final version elsewhere

Open access output

The proportion of curated items available in OA

- None
- Less than half of total output
- More than half of total output
- Total output

Production size

Number of items curated on annual basis, per output type/format, as defined in the Output Typology

Articles in academic/scholarly journals

10-50

51-100

101-200

201-500

> 500

Academic books

1-10

11-20

21-50

51-100

>100

Conference output

1-20

21-50

51-100

101-200

201-500

> 500

Grey literature

1-20

21-50

51-100

101-200

201-500

>500

Other research outputs and output formats

1-20

21-50

51-100

101-200

201-500

> 500

Non-academic outputs

1-20

21-50

51-100

101-200

201-500

>500

Funding Typology

Methodology

To develop the DIAMAS typology for funding streams and support, the project drew on several resources:

- [Scoping the Open Science Infrastructure Landscape in Europe](#). (Ficarra et al. 2020). We analysed and retrieved data on how European international, national and regional Open Science infrastructures had reported covering their costs over the last 2 years, including free text answers. These terms were then inserted into a mapping spreadsheet created for the exercise.
- [OA Diamond Journals Study. Part 1: Findings](#). (Bosman et al. 2021). We analysed and gathered data on the range of funding mechanisms, including free text answers, and inserted them into the mapping spreadsheet.
- [The Open Access Directory](#). ('Open Access Directory' 2020). Data on OA business models were analysed and inserted into a mapping spreadsheet.

Once all data had been gathered, we mapped terms from all three sources and identified terms that were closely related. A new sub-sheet "Terminology" was created for these terms to define a common DIAMAS concept. A definition was then added for terms that were somewhat ambiguous and lent themselves to more discussion such as in-kind contribution. These terms include Grant funding/subsidies (temporary), Grants/subsidies (mid to long term), Grant funding/subsidies (competitive), Government funding, Voluntary labour (excluding peer-review): Paid and Unpaid, In-kind support other than labour, e.g. infrastructure, office space, etc, Print income, Event income, Content sales income, Membership income, Collective funding mechanisms, inc crowdfunding and Endowments.

As a last step, a final list was created, organised with terms defined and agreed upon by members of WP5.

Funding typology

The final typology can be found in Table 1. DIAMAS Typology Funding streams and other support, page .

The numerous financial streams and other types of support were categorised into two areas: Non-monetary support and Financial support.

- **Non-monetary** support includes people, infrastructure (digital and physical), services and time. It was decided to select "In-kind labour (excluding scientific support): Paid and Unpaid". Scientific support includes peer-review or editing. This shows the difference between effort spent either in working (at a cost) and free time.

“In-kind support other than labour” is split between material or service support such as physical infrastructure, office space, marketing support, etc. and specifies more material support and digital infrastructure which is very different in type.

We also noted that whilst non-monetary support may be provided by the department or entity at which the IPSP is based or that manages it, it can also be the case that other departments or entities at the institution subsidise the IPSP, hence using the term “Cross-subsidising across entities and activities”.

- **Financial** support includes “Cash grants or subsidies” rather than grants to emphasise financial transactions. These can be from public/government on various levels or from private organisations such as foundations or charities. These grants or subsidies can be competitive, i.e. open calls or closed and may be short-term or mid to long term. Sponsorship is also an important source of funding. “Fund-raising” lists other mechanisms to bring in income beyond cash grants, such as collective funding, membership fees or Subscribe-to-Open (S2O).

“Service fees” list a range of services that IPSPs offer to generate income, e.g. voluntary contributions from authors, Article/Book Processing Charges (APC/BPC), freemium services, content sales or event income. Other commercial revenue includes less prevalent forms of income such as merchandise, advertising or alumni income.

Heated discussion arose around whether IPSPs that insist on any kind of services or other charges from authors should be included. However, it was concluded that they be included in the study, since we need to gain an understanding of the IPSPs landscape as a whole and how it is sustained. However, the study would need to shed light on to what extent certain models were being used and for what purpose to understand such funding choices.

Some organisations also depend on loans to support their operations.

	Term	Description
1	Non-monetary, including people, infrastructure, services, and time	Support that includes material, service, or personnel at no cost
1.1	In-kind labour (excluding scientific support): Paid and unpaid	All work that supports the journal, book or other output excluding scientific input like editorship and peer-review. This can be paid or unpaid work
1.2	In-kind support other than labour, e.g. physical infrastructure, office space, marketing support, etc.	Material and service support provided by the institution at no cost
1.3	In-kind support other than labour, i.e. digital infrastructure	Digital service support provided by the institution at no cost
1.4	Cross-subsidising across entities and activities	Material and service support provided by another department or entity of the institution at no cost
2	Financial	Financial transactions take place
2.1	Cash grants/subsidies	A sum of money granted by a public or private body
2.1.1	Public/Government funding	Cash grants or subsidies distributed by government to support the IPSP
2.1.1.1	National government funding	Cash grants or subsidies distributed by the national government to support the IPSP
2.1.1.2	Regional government funding	Cash grants or subsidies distributed by a regional government to support the IPSP
2.1.1.3	Local government funding	Cash grants or subsidies distributed by a local government to support the IPSP
2.1.1.4	Duration	The duration of the grant or subsidy, i.e. whether it is temporary in nature from the outset or mid- to long-term. They may or may not recur
2.1.1.4.1	Short-term	Income from grants or subsidies that are short-term in nature and unlikely to recur
2.1.1.4.2	Mid- to long-term	Income from grants or subsidies that are mid- to long-term in length and likely to recur
2.1.1.5	Competitive vs non-competitive	Grants or subsidies that are either open (competitive) or closed (non-competitive) calls
2.1.1.5.1	Open calls	Grants or subsidies distributed on the basis of a competitive process
2.1.1.5.2	Closed calls	Grants or subsidies distributed on the basis of a non-competitive process, i.e. on invitation
2.1.2	Private funding	Funding from charities, foundations and other private funding bodies within structured funding programmes
2.2	Sponsorship	Financial support provided to a specific service or initiative by a private individual or organisation not based on a competitive process
2.3	Fund-raising	Efforts to increase funds to help sustain activities
2.3.1.	Membership fees	Income from periodic fees for the provision of content or other services drawn from both individual and institutional membership contributions

2.3.2	Collective funding mechanisms, incl. crowdfunding	Income generated through a managed fundraising campaign
2.3.2.1	Subscribe-to-open	Converting subscription journals to OA without author charges through collective library funding
2.3.2.2	Collective fund-raiser	Fund-raising through an intermediary (e.g. SCOSS)
2.3.2.3	Other	Other collective funding mechanisms
2.3.3	Subscription fees	Charging a fee for regular access to a certain collection or service
2.4	Service fees, incl. per-item fees such as APCs	Fees that are incurred in return for delivering a specific service
2.4.1	Publication fees (APCs, BPCs)	Despite offering diamond journals, charging a fee upon acceptance of an article or book for publication amongst the broader offering of the IPSP.
2.4.2	Voluntary contributions from authors	Obtaining voluntary author contributions to support an IPSP.
2.4.3	Additional Publication Service fees	Fees for specific typesetting, image design, etc.
2.4.4	Print income, incl. book sales, priced editions	Income from the sale of print materials including book sales and priced editions
2.4.5	Freemium content/services	Where basic products or services are provided free of charge, but money (a premium) is charged for additional features or services
2.4.6	Event income, incl. conference fees	Income generated as a result of organising events
2.4.7	Content sales income, e.g. Syndication/hosting/reposting or third-party licensing	Income from sales or distribution rights to published content
2.4.8	Submission fees	Charging a fee for evaluating a submitted paper, regardless of whether the paper is later accepted
2.4.9	Workshops	Fees are charged to attend workshops or workshop-type events
2.4.10	Contracts/consulting	Fees are charged for consulting others using experience or expertise
2.5	Other commercial revenue	Other income retrieved of a commercial nature
2.5.1	Advertising	Using advertising on the journal, book or other output's website or pages in order to generate income
2.5.2	Endowments/Interest	Income from invested capital owned by the IPSP or its host institution
2.5.3	Alumni	Income from alumni contributions
2.5.4	Merchandise	Offering branded products for sale
2.5.5	Tax revenue	Income from tax such as deductions
2.6	Loans	Loans that help sustain operations

Table 1 DIAMAS Typology Funding streams and other support

Output Typology

Introduction

This scoping document seeks to establish a typology of research outputs based on a number of existing typologies, such as the [Standardised Markup for Journal Articles](#):(National Information Standards Organization 2022), the [COAR Controlled Vocabulary for Repositories](#) (Azorin et al. 2022) and various library definitions (see [University of Colorado](#) (University of Colorado 2022), [University of Edinburgh](#) (University of Edinburgh 2022), [RMIT](#) (RMIT University 2022)), and Research funders (such as the [National Institute for Health and Care Research](#) (National Institute for Health and Care Research 2019)). Information from the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) (Directory of Open Access Journals 2022) has also been used for the subcategories of journals section.

We aim to provide a broad list of research outputs, which describe content curated by IPSPs. The list is not exhaustive, and we are not recommending that every output type is analysed. However, we hope that by including the main headings in the hierarchical typology list below we will provide the big picture. For example, we may view responses from an IPSP that publishes a small number of journals in a different light to one that also publishes books and non-standard material.

We have chosen not to define specific, well-defined *parts contained in the output types* described here. This includes dictionary or encyclopaedia entries, chapters, and concordances, which can be considered parts of books; as well as references, paragraphs, sections, cartographic maps, tables, and figures, which can be parts of articles and books.

Furthermore, educational materials from overview articles to PowerPoint presentations and MOOCs are out of scope for this document.

This typology considers research outputs. However, a wider definition could include 'publishing platforms'. Online digital environments that may host any type of academic publication output (from preprints to peer reviewed articles and books), often from a variety of (sub)disciplines in a given scholarly or scientific area. Repositories, archives, and online book collections can be considered a subtype of publishing platform in this sense (e.g. ArXiv, COAR repositories, mega-journals). An online journal or book could be considered a publishing platform with an ISSN or ISBN. However, most journals and books would not exist without publishing platforms. Therefore, we consider publishing platforms as the top concept, followed by different publication types in the typology below. We hope that both IPSPs providing publishing platforms, which publish the outputs described below and IPSPs who are acting as publishers of the outputs will be able to recognise and use the typology. Therefore, it is important to understand responses to this section in the DIAMAS survey in the context of the IPSP typology.

This typology groups research output types. Each type includes a short definition followed by a list of sub-headings, which fit into each category.

1. Academic/Scholarly Journals
2. Academic Books
3. Conference output
4. Grey literature
5. Other research outputs and output formats
6. Non-academic outputs

Typology

1. Academic/Scholarly Journals and platforms

A serial or periodical publication, with an ISSN in which scholarship relating to either particular academic disciplines or multidisciplinary research is published.

- Original Research Articles
A peer reviewed article published in an academic journal, also referred to as original research, scholarly article, or peer reviewed article
- Brief Reports or Letters
Brief communications summarising original research or report preliminary results that are significantly less lengthy than original research articles
- Review/Overview Articles
Summarising the state of research within a field or about a certain topic
- Book reviews
A thorough description, critical analysis, and/or evaluation of the quality, purpose, and argument of a book, often written in relation to prior research on the topic
- Registered report
A paper that outlines methods, data collection protocols, experimental setups, and analysis plans to test specific hypotheses. Publishing the report commits the journal to publishing its eventual results, regardless of the outcome of the planned experiments
- Systematic review
A scholarly synthesis of the evidence on a clearly presented topic (i.e. healthcare) using critical methods to identify, define and assess research on the topic
- Case Studies
In depth investigations to explore and explain underlying concepts, causal links, and impacts a case subject has in its real-life context. Case studies are common in social sciences and sciences
- Editorial
An opinion or a view of a member of the editorial board



- Opinion piece
An article that presents the opinion of the author on a certain subject, see also editorial
- Data papers
Short publications in which researchers describe their dataset: the context of their investigation of the problem and methods used, followed by an overall profile of the dataset. Conclusions are not required. One absolute requirement is that the data is deposited in a trusted repository
- Preprint
An article that typically has not yet been peer reviewed and that is hosted and made available on an archive, repository or server. Preprints can receive reviews via journal-independent reviewing services (e.g. PCI), and preprints accompanied by peer reviews are increasingly viewed as equivalent to peer-reviewed articles in academic journals

1.1 Other Categories of Journals:

- Professional journals
A scholarly journal addressed to a particular professional audience such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers etc.
- Student journals
Journals run by a student body with an advisory board for the journal where at least two members have a PhD or equivalent qualification
- Data journals
Journals publishing research articles about data or datasets, but not journals that simply link to datasets or announce their availability
- Conference proceedings
A collection of peer reviewed academic papers published in the context of an academic conference or workshop. To be in scope journals dedicated to publishing conference proceedings must have an ISSN (see also conference output below)
- Special issues/collections
A collection of articles concentrating on a topical research area within the scope of a journal. These issues provide a venue for research on emerging areas, highlight important subdisciplines, or describe new cross-disciplinary applications

2. Academic Books

A long-form scholarly publication, including monographs, book chapters, edited collections, critical editions, and other long-form scholarly works. Often the result of in-depth academic research making an original contribution to a field of study. Peer review for academic books may take a variety of forms

- Scholarly monographs
Single-volume works providing in-depth research into a specialised area of knowledge, usually by one or two authors

D2.1 IPSP Scoping Report

- Edited collections
 - Composed of a collection of chapters, each written by a unique author
- Critical editions
 - A text that has been published with an editor's extensive annotations and that provides an understanding of the text based on other sources
- Experimental books
 - Books that reimagine the relationalities that constitute academic writing, research and publishing, and speculate on what the future of the book and the humanities might look like beyond the printed codex-format as the standard publication choice (see [COPIM project](#)) (Community-led Open Publication Infrastructures for Monographs 2022).
- Reference works
 - Works that contain collections of information, such as dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc.

2.1 Other categories of books

Categories, which are outside of the definition of academic writing

- Trade books
 - Book intended for general readership (does not include 'crossover books, which are academic texts, which crossover into best sellers)
- Textbooks
 - Work for the study of a particular subject

3. Conference output

This category includes all conference output, with the exception of conference proceedings published with ISSNs (see journals above).

- Conference paper as a book chapter
 - Either, part of a one off conference publication, rather than a set of proceedings typically with an ISBN only;
 - Or, part of a book series (e.g. "Proceedings of...") with both an ISBN and ISSN
- Book of abstracts
 - Book/output published, which includes peer reviewed abstracts only
- Conference presentations, lightning talks, or poster sessions
 - A set of slides on a website, or recordings of presentations via a visual platform, i.e. Youtube or Slideshare.

4. Grey literature

Defined as "[t]hat which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers" by the [Fourth International Conference on Grey Literature](#) (Grey Literature



Database. 1999. 'What Is Grey Literature?'). We use it here to define outputs produced outside of traditional publishing and distribution channels described above.

- Reports
Often commissioned pieces of research. Could include market reports, technical reports
- Working papers
Publications outlining a particular problem or situation with areas for discussion. Includes white papers, economic papers and discussion papers
- Policy briefs/reports
Publication presenting what is known about a particular issue or problem
- Case studies
In-depth, detailed examination of a particular case (or cases) within a real-world context
- Theses and dissertations
PhD or other theses (i.e. masters by research etc.) possibly via an institutional repository or a university press.
- Blogs
Includes personal blogs, departmental blogs, institutional blogs, such as LSE impact blog, which often commissions authors to write a blog on a particular academic subject

5. Other research outputs and output formats

Category to include textual and non-textual research outputs such as creative works

- Creative writing
Writing, typically fiction or poetry
- Artwork
Can come in diverse forms and media, such as paintings, sculptures, a diagram or map, photography, or an installation
- Sound and video recordings
Medium by which sound and/or moving image information is captured onto a storage medium such as magnetic tape, optical disc etc., such as a recorded performance, play or a film
- Exhibition catalogues
Work published to document items displayed at a museum or art gallery including a list of works exhibited and often new scholarly insight by way of thematic essays from curators and academics.
- Musical score or notation
A written form of a musical composition; parts for different instruments appear on separate staves on large pages
- Datasets
Set of research data (quantitative or qualitative) either used to accompany journal publications, often mandated by funders or other standalone (research) dataset
- Software
A set of computer programs and associated documentation and data

D2.1 IPSP Scoping Report

- Digital Scholarship
Digital scholarship is a research output that significantly incorporates or relies on digital methodologies, authoring, and presentation
- Intellectual Property
Patents/Trademarks
- Other
Including Digital or Visual Products, Artefact, Exhibition, Performance, Composition, Design, Devices and Products, and Portfolio works

6. Non-academic outputs

Category to include research output intended to reach a broader audience beyond academia.

- Project information/communication
Often published in the form of project websites that could include documents, pages, blogs, etc. This information is very relevant during project runtimes (that can be up to decades but typically up to three years) but also to be curated/archived afterwards
- Article in a Newspaper or Magazine
Intended to inform a general audience of an issue in which the researcher is an expert, or they may be intended to persuade an audience about an issue
- Interviews
Transcripts or recordings of interviews with academics by media (as opposed to interviews as part of research data)
- Press releases
Describing research outputs for media outlets

Geographical Scope

In WP2, a comprehensive mapping of institutional publishing service providers (IPSPs) *in the given geographical area*, primarily for publishing outputs that do not require article fees for publishing (Diamond OA) is to be undertaken. The purpose of this geographical scoping is to come to a definition of the scope of the work to be undertaken in terms of geography. The survey will serve as a basis of the network-based activity to gather information on the publishing activities of scholarly societies, university presses, and RPOs in selected countries, reaching out to specific constituencies.

This geographical area is to be defined as a list of countries in which to conduct a comprehensive survey, from which DIAMAS will seek to gather IPSP data. In this respect, two things should be noted:

1. This geographical scoping is related *only to the survey* and does not apply to the rest of the project, such as to the dissemination of project results.
2. The geographical scoping relates to the *analysis* of survey results. The survey will be made openly accessible. The data gained from the survey will be made openly accessible too and will be free to use by others outside the project. However, for the analysis of the data, the DIAMAS project will focus on the countries as listed in this geographical scoping document.

List of countries

For the geographical scoping, existing definitions of Europe were examined to create a list of countries in which to conduct the survey. It has been decided to include the following three categories of countries in the survey:

- 1) **Countries of the European Research Area (ERA).** ERA is defined by the EU as “A common scientific and technological area for the EU” and consists of all 27 EU member states¹.
- 2) **Countries that are observers to the European Research Area and Innovation Committee (ERAC).** ERAC is the EU's strategic policy advisory committee on topics related to research and innovation (R&I) within ERA. The members of ERAC are delegates from EU member states and the Commission. Non-EU countries associated with EU R&I programmes may take part as observers. Currently, 16 countries are [ERAC observer countries](#) (‘European Research Area and Innovation Committee (ERAC)’ n.d.).
- 3) **Third countries associated and to be associated with Horizon Europe.** Legal entities from these associated countries can participate under equivalent

¹ ERA consists of 27 member states of the EU plus Åland Islands, which is an autonomous region of Finland.

conditions in Horizon Europe as legal entities from the EU Member States (unless specific limitations or conditions are laid down in the work programme and/or call/topic text) See [List of participating Countries in Horizon Europe](#) (European Commission. n.d. List of 3rd country participation in Horizon.)

The full list of countries from these three categories can be found in Table 2. List of countries on page .

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

A discussion emerged on whether countries should be *excluded* from the survey based on the following criteria:

- a) countries that are very small in size, and/or
- b) countries that score lowest on number of (OA) journals/R&I Performance/OA Penetration, and/or
- c) countries for which very limited data are available.

It has been decided to include all countries on the list, irrespective of their performance on above mentioned criteria in the initial phase of the survey. The decision to narrow the scope and leave out certain countries could however be made at the later stage of analysis of the data, depending on the quality and quantity of the data gathered from countries, (See DIAMAS Grant Agreement, Annex 1, Description of the Action Part A, pages 6 and 7: description WP2; where a selection of countries for analysis is assumed).

As indicated in Part B (page 7) of the grant agreement, for the purpose of analysis of the survey results, it should be ensured that countries are *included* as a function of 3 major selection criteria:

- 1) Regional representation: IPSPs from the major countries of the major European regions, to ensure proper regional representation. In the next section, the countries are divided according to geographical region to help guarantee this proper representation, if certain countries are to be excluded at a later stage.
- 2) R&I performance: In each region, IPSPs from both research intensive and less research-intensive countries must be represented as much as possible, to allow for a representative picture of the "Research and innovation gap" at the level of IPSPs in each region. This is to be determined after the initial survey.
- 3) OA penetration: For each region, IPSPs from countries that have high and low OA penetration must be represented as much as possible, to provide an idea of how this factor relates to the quality of the services of IPSPs in these regions. This is to be determined after the initial survey as well.



REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

According to the definition of the UN, the European continent has [four continental subregions](#) ('UNSD – Methodology' n.d.). In the list of countries, all four regions are well represented:

Eastern Europe (8): Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine.

Northern Europe (10): Ten countries: Denmark including Faroe Islands, Estonia, Finland including Åland Islands, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Southern Europe (14): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Kosovo, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain.

Western Europe (7): Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Besides the European countries, the following other countries will be included in the survey as they are either observer to ERAC or Third countries affiliated to Horizon Europe:

Northern Africa (2): Tunisia and Morocco.

Southwest Asia (4): Armenia, Georgia, Israel, Turkey.

List of countries:

	Countries	ERA	ERAC observer	Third countries associated to Horizon Europe	R&I Performance ²	OA penetration ³
1	Albania		x	x	0,15	
2	Armenia		x	x	0,21	
3	Austria	x			3,20	45,7
4	Belgium	x			3,48	43,6
5	Bosnia & Herzegovina		x	x	0,21	
6	Bulgaria	x			0,85	42,6
7	Croatia	x			1,25	50,8
8	Cyprus	x			0,82	40,6
9	Czechia	x			1,99	42,7
10	Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	x			2,96	48,8

² R&I performance: [Research and development expenditure](#) (% of GDP), see: ('Research and Development Expenditure (% of GDP) | Data' n.d.)

³ We defined Open Access penetration here as the [percentage of Open access publications in total publications](#), see: ('European Commission. n.d. 'Trends for Open Access to Publications'.)

	Countries	ERA	ERAC observer	Third countries associated to Horizon Europe	R&I Performance²	OA penetration³
11	Estonia	x			1,79	45,0
12	Finland (including Åland Islands)	x			2,94	42,4
13	France	x			2,35	41,8
14	Georgia		x	x	0,30	
15	Germany	x			3,14	40,7
16	Greece	x			1,5	34,7
17	Hungary	x			1,61	49,8
18	Iceland		x	x	2,47	
19	Ireland	x			1,23	45,9
20	Israel		x	x	5,44	
21	Italy	x			1,53	40,4
22	Kosovo			x		
23	Latvia	x			0,71	45,0
24	Lithuania	x			1,16	44,7
25	Luxemburg	x			1,13	50,0
26	Malta	x			0,68	37,6
27	Moldova		x	x	0,23	
28	Montenegro		x	x	0,36	
29	Morocco (to be associated to HE)			x	0,71	
30	Netherlands	x			2,29	49,9
31	North Macedonia			x	0,38	
32	Norway		x	x	2,28	47,3
33	Poland	x			1,39	46,6
34	Portugal	x			1,62	44,8
35	Romania	x			0,47	40,4
36	Serbia		x	x	0,91	
37	Slovakia	x			0,91	46,6
38	Slovenia	x			2,15	42,7
39	Spain	x			1,41	44,3
40	Sweden	x			3,53	47,5
41	Switzerland		x		3,15	51,8
42	Tunisia		x	x	0,75	
43	Turkey		x	x	1,09	
44	Ukraine		x		0,41	
45	United Kingdom (to be associated to HE)			x	1,71	52,3

Table 2 List of countries

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Consortium overview

AMU	UNIVERSITE D'AIX MARSEILLE	FR
PVM	PROTISVALOR MEDITERRANEE SAS	FR
OPERAS	OPEN ACCESS IN THE EUROPEAN AREA THROUGH SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION	BE
CNRS	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE CNRS	FR
EIFL	STICHTING EIFL.NET	NL
FECYT	FUNDACION ESPANOLA PARA LA CIENCIA Y LA TECNOLOGIA, F.S.P., FECYT	ES
TSV	TIETEELLISTEN SEURAIN VALTUUSKUNNASTA	FI
LIBER	STICHTING LIBER	NL
UB	UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA	ES
UniZD	SVEUCILISTE U ZADRU	HR
FFZG	SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET	HR
Science Europe	SCIENCE EUROPE	BE
EUA	ASSOCIATION EUROPEENNE DE L'UNIVERSITE	BE
OASPA	STICHTING OPEN ACCESS SCHOLARLY PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATON	NL
UiT	UNIVERSITETET I TROMSOE - NORGES ARKTISKE UNIVERSITET	NO
CNR	CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE	IT
UGOE	GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITAT GOTTINGEN STIFTUNG OFFENTLICHEN RECHTS	DE
SPE	STICHTING SPARC EUROPE	NL
UU	UNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT	NL
EKT	ETHNIKO KENTRO TEKMIRIOSIS KAI ILEKTRONIKOU PERIECHOMENOU	EL
IBL PAN	INSTYTUT BADAN LITERACKICH POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	PL
ESF	FONDATION EUROPEENNE DE LA SCIENCE	FR
JISC	JISC LBG	UK
DOAJ	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES FOR OPEN ACCESS C I C	UK