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Abstract	Short evaluation of the project impact and policy feedback on Diamond Open Access infrastructure developments after year one of the three year funding period for CRAFT-OA.



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List of Acronyms

AAI	Authentication and Authorisation Infrastructure
APC	Article Processing Charge
CoARA	Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment
DDH	Diamond Discovery Hub
DIAMAS	Developing Institutional Open Access Publishing Models to Advance Scholarly Communication
DOAJ	Directory of Open Access Journals
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
EGI	European Grid Infrastructure
EOSC	European Open Science Cloud
ERA	European Research Area
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable und Re-usable
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IAB	International Advisory Board
IPSP	Institutional Publishing Service Provider
IPTP	Institutional Publishing Technology Provider
OA	Open Access
OADJ	Open Access Diamond Journals
OADJS	Open Access Diamond Journals Study

OJS	Open Journal System
OPERAS	Open Scholarly Communication in the European Research Area for Social Sciences and Humanities
OpenAIRE	Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
ORCID	Open Researcher and Contributor iD
PID	Persistent Identifier
PKP	Public Knowledge Project
PMB	Project Management Board
RPO	Research Performing Organisations (f.e. universities or research organisations)
SRIA	Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (of the EOSC)
TB	Technical Board
VDR	Visibility, Discoverability, and Recognition

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Diamond Open Access (OA) (neither charging readers nor authors), especially scholar-led or governed by the scientific sector and its organisations, has been identified as specifically promising to reach a more fair and equitable system of scientific communication. The two European Commission (EC-)funded sister projects Developing Institutional Open Access Publishing Models to Advance Scholarly Communication (DIAMAS) and CRAFT-OA work on quality standards for this sector and seek to improve the technical and organisational frameworks of publishing to unlock the potential of European Diamond OA publishing. The project CRAFT-OA is designed as the technical implementation project, building on results of the DIAMAS project that seeks to formulate general standards of Diamond OA journal publishing in the public sector.

The project CRAFT-OA postulated four major challenges around this specific form of scientific publishing. a) Platforms and infrastructures often lack technical maturity, as b) the stakeholders involved lack the capacities to organise in communities of practice that could gain momentum and create impact. These two interdependent factors seem to be one strong reason that c) overcoming the dilemma of insufficient visibility and discoverability to gain full recognition is significantly challenging for the journals of the mentioned domain. d) Therefore, they don't reach sufficient representation in large-scale aggregations, including the European Open Science Cloud (EOOSC).

Our findings of the first year and the community feedback gathered strongly support that we addressed the right challenges and that these challenges can be tackled and changed for the better. Based on these findings, we formulate four recommendation fields, addressing ourselves as the two sister projects and its involved communities and stakeholders, but also policy makers, funders, Research Performing Organisations (RPOs) and scientific information infrastructures.

Four areas of CRAFT-OA recommendations to meet specific challenges of Diamond Open Access Publishing

- 1) To address technical maturity of Diamond OA service providers and journals, it needs RPOs and scientific information infrastructures to support basic infrastructure to run these services. They should revisit their funding strategies, engage in joint activities around interoperability, standardisation and networking and should engage in larger networking activities to bring change on a practical level.
- 2) Funders, scientific infrastructures and RPOs should aim towards capacity building for communities. It needs alignment to reach an international Diamond OA model for which communities of practice are a prerequisite. Dedicated bodies for alignment and community building play a crucial role and should be equipped with adequate funding.
- 3) To overcome the dilemma of insufficient visibility, discoverability and recognition for Diamond OA journals it needs joint forces for alignment and interoperability, along with shared services such as the CRAFT-OA Diamond Discovery Hub (DDH). Open infrastructures of scientific information can add to a more balanced research assessment picture. They are the building blocks for a transparent, open, trustworthy and equitable scholarly publishing system and need to be funded accordingly.
- 4) The EOOSC as "a system of systems" and a source of trusted information needs OA service and content providers to give a full picture of Open Science and its contributing disciplines. Investment into basic infrastructures will help to secure bibliodiversity of content and the equitable nature that the EOOSC should possess.



2 TOWARDS A TECHNICALLY MATURE INSTITUTIONAL PUBLISHING LANDSCAPE IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA – FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FIRST PROJECT YEAR OF CRAFT-OA

Introduction

The term “Diamond Open Access” in a minimal sense describes the Open Access (OA) publishing model in which neither authors nor readers are charged and absence of author fees does not rest on larger transformative agreements between libraries and publishers. This model is most prevalent in Open Access Diamond Journals (OADJ) and usually implies governance systems where researchers own or control the publishing activity, via scholar-led initiatives and learned societies, Research Performing Organisations (RPO) and research infrastructures. The Action Plan for Diamond OA (Ancion et al 2022) that followed the ground-breaking Open Access Diamond Journals Study (OADJS, Bosman et al 2021) states as follows: “Diamond Open Access journals represent community-driven, academic-led and -owned publishing initiatives. Serving a fine-grained variety of generally small-scale, multilingual, and multicultural scholarly communities, these journals and platforms embody the concept of bibliodiversity. For all these reasons, Diamond Open Access journals and platforms are equitable by nature and design.” Several recent funding initiatives support that Diamond OA in its implementation could create more impact and should be improved for which. The European Council underlined this by encouraging member states to “set and implement roadmaps or action plans for a significant expansion of such publishing models” (The Council, May 2023).

The suggested expansion does not solely refer to quantity. Aggregated, the actual number of these journals is surprisingly high (see OADJS 2021 and Laakso & Multas 2022). However, in comparison to their number and importance for scientific discourses, these research outputs are on average less visible and less acknowledged than their commercial counterparts. They tend to have less impact than publications managed by the so-called corporate, profit-oriented sector in which OA is dominated by Article Processing Charges (APCs) and various transformative models. We postulate that heterogeneous and often disciplinary-specific approaches for reviewing and editorial practices, as well as funding models, operation schemes and journal size result in a fragmentation of this sector and add to this gap¹. At the same time, the described heterogeneity should not be considered a flaw but instead a functionality to serve a diversity of communities and discourses. However, a lack of visibility and recognition is especially harmful for the disciplines and cultural areas with the highest share of Diamond OA, meaning social sciences, humanities and arts, regional studies and languages other than English. Multilingualism is frequently sacrificed in favour of English, an aspect that was found particularly strong among journals from small- and mid-sized publishers (Bosman et al. 2021). Recent initiatives such as the Helsinki Initiative² and the Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA) working group³ on

¹ See the DIAMAS gap analysis (Brun et al. 2023) for further details

² <https://www.helsinki-initiative.org/>

³ <https://coara.eu/coalition/working-groups/>



Multilingualism and language biases in research assessment advocate for a more inclusive and better balanced approach. Especially the smaller OADJ's from the humanities and social sciences face challenges in complying with funding requirements, f.e. as set out by Plan S, endangering their existence even further.

The two projects Developing Institutional Open Access Publishing Models to Advance Scholarly Communication (DIAMAS) and CRAFT-OA have set out to analyse the situation and adopt adequate measures to improve them. Due to their complementary nature they share a joint International Advisory Board (IAB), consisting of established experts around scientific publishing and its technical and organisational infrastructures⁴. Along with our CRAFT-OA Project Management Board (PMB) consisting of all seven work package leads, we installed a Technical Board overseeing technical developments such as plug-in's and code improvements to publishing software via a joint framework of collaboration and documentation. It helps to ensure sustainability of our technical achievements over time. Based on the scoping exercise of the DIAMAS⁵, the three year project CRAFT-OA works towards a clearer understanding how the above mentioned publishing sector functions. The project's consortium consists of several partners themselves active in OADJ publishing. Together with wider national and international Diamond OA publishing communities we can identify where our sector lacks recognition despite its size and impact and identify means for improvement. The six objectives stated below serve as a roadmap in our seven work packages to overcome the specific challenges for Diamond OA stakeholders. In the following we describe four major challenges and how the project works on them. Each of the four challenges closes with recommendations on the policy level.

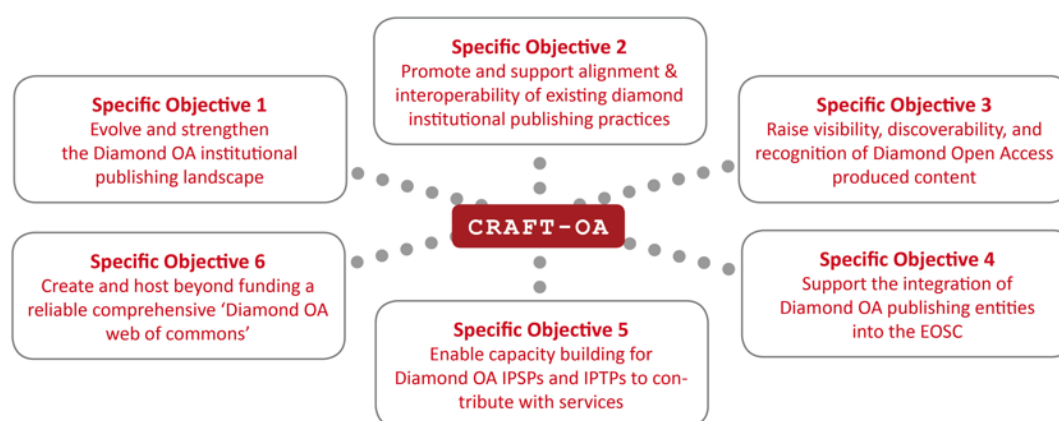


Figure 1: Specific Objectives of the CRAFT-OA Project

2.1 Technical improvements for journal platforms and journal software can bring Diamond Open Access forward and deserves investment

⁴ In open access publishing, the term "infrastructure" refers to technological features of digital services, but usually also includes functions of evaluation and quality control, often based on scientific or editorial paradigms. Infrastructures include organisational dynamics such as interaction and governance. In our understanding all technical infrastructures are created against a background of social and cultural agreements.

⁵ See Bargheer et al. (2023).

The publishing landscape from the public, institutional and scholar-led sector is distributed and fragmented, yet also highly flexible and diverse (see Roryck and Mounier 2023). One reason for the stated flexibility and diversity seems to be the high prevalence of community-governed open source software frameworks such as Open Journal System (OJS⁶), Janeway⁷ or Lodel⁸ that combine submission and editorial workflow with journal presentation and content preservation. Platforms using these technical frameworks are able to handle discipline-specific research objects and publication types or can be customised for niche requirements. However, in practice this often results in a lack of scalability and efficient use of resources. On a technical level, a concerted effort is needed to support the potential that these platforms provide by coordinating technical processes and improving the level of expertise. Within CRAFT-OA the gathering of approved information and expertise around processes and tools for Diamond OA publishing is fully under way. It takes place via the consortium's partners' embeddedness in publishing networks to reflect the needs of publishing communities. As the most prevalent software for OADJ's is OJS, CRAFT-OA works on its code improvement, especially around multilingualism, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) issues and visibility of the respective journal's governance structure and OA policies. Feedback from OA publishing communities⁹ in the first year have confirmed that the project addresses known shortcomings of OJS. Our project seeks to port these technical developments to other software used in publishing as well, namely Janeway and Lodel.

The other thread of activity rests on the close collaboration with the DIAMAS project. Aiming at the FAIRification of Diamond OA journals on a global scale, several CRAFT-OA and DIAMAS representatives contributed to the Global Summit on Diamond OA in Toluca, Mexico. The summit brought together diverse perspectives and approaches and resulted in a manifesto with recommendations¹⁰ that supports our approach in CRAFT-OA. Our project currently works on a number of technical features, guided by the recommendations from the OADJS¹¹. To create a robust infrastructure of interoperable platforms capable of supporting publishing-specific data and content flows including cross-linking and data enrichment round tripping, community feedback gathered actively at numerous CRAFT-OA events indicates that the challenges we outlined in our proposal are difficult to overcome by small publishing units and journals themselves if they are not integrated into larger "communities of practice" around Diamond OA with sufficient technical expertise and capacity. Typically, single journals or small publishers need sustainable infrastructure partners to offer basic technical environments for platform hosting, specific service components for publishing such as Persistent Identifiers (PIDs) or long-term preservation and most of all, expertise on metadata, data models, publishing licences and scalable editorial processes. Basic infrastructure support for Diamond OA in the public sector can be achieved and scaled up, if taken seriously and equipped with sustainable funding while adopting established standards. Funding investments can be directed towards technical infrastructures but also directly towards OADJ's as many of them have adopted organisational forms capable of processing direct monetary support (see Dufour et al. 2023). Our findings show that several OADJ's would benefit even from smaller funding sums to cover copy editing or language editing expenses that institutional platform usually don't provide

⁶ See Khanna et al. (2022) for details.

⁷ <https://janeway.systems/>

⁸ <https://www.openedition.org/10905?lang=en>

⁹ CRAFT-OA has been involved in several

¹⁰ See results at <https://globaldiamantooa.org/en/home-2/> as well as <https://globaldiamantooa.org/manifiesto/>

¹¹ See Becerril et al. (2021) on OADJS recommendations and Bosman et al. (2021) on OADJS findings



Recommendations I

- *RPOs and scientific information infrastructures are the natural partners to play a role in running basic infrastructure for Diamond OA publishing. For state-of-the-art expertise we recommend that they engage in joint activities, especially around interoperability, standardisation and networking around Open Science and OA publishing. Research library networks are especially promising to foster capacity building via knowledge exchange, joint services or consortial funding schemes.*
- *RPO's running OA publication funds that primarily benefit the corporate sector (transformative agreements, APCs etc.) should include an annual proportion for strategic investments into Diamond OA infrastructure and Diamond OA journals. We recommend treating the proportion as regular spending, not as benevolent donations.*
- *Research funders should identify national, regional or discipline- and target group specific areas they plan to improve. This will allow them to implement dedicated programs for cascading grants or seed funding within larger frameworks to foster Diamond OA.*

2.2 Communities' capacity to foster technical / organisational maturity and maintain it over time

Communities of practice in scientific publishing often do remarkably well in soliciting, editing and publishing their scientific content, along with operating their own technical platforms. Due to their small size and fragmentation many of them run their publishing services ad hoc, hands-on and with learning by doing, often on their own. Our findings of the first year confirm the demand for exchange, training and knowledge transfer, among the CRAFT-OA partners that are responsible for Diamond OA journals themselves, but also among wider Diamond OA publishing communities. The challenges exist around implementation of technical standards, such as Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs), Open Researcher and Contributor IDs (ORCID) and open citations for technical interoperability, but also clear policies on reuse and licensing in the OA model. While the uptake of these standards would improve visibility and discoverability as described in the next section, they are also a prerequisite for "FAIRification" in the OA publishing sector, meaning that publications and especially their metadata are *findable*, *accessible*, *interoperable* and *reusable* and can bring OA publishing to a higher level, such as uptake in the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC).

For many Diamond OA journals and their hosting partners basic technical operation poses a challenge, especially to stay up-to-date on a software and server level and follow up on the constant changes in scientific publishing. Failing to implement state-of-the-art practices and technologies make the content and impact of small Diamond OA journals invisible to aggregator and indexing services. Based on findings of the OADJS, the DIAMAS project and our own observations, CRAFT-OA currently works on gap analysis and standard requirements to identify the most promising means to overcome the above mentioned challenges. We feel committed to deliver evidence that project achievements meet the demands of communities themselves, but also requirements of larger data aggregators. Our analytical approach sets the ground for several support measures such as summer schools, self-assessment checklists, online learning materials, and a FAIRification toolkit. The guiding principle is to promote and support alignment and interoperability of existing diamond institutional publishing practices.

Co-Design is a leading principle as we aim to create and host beyond funding a reliable comprehensive 'Diamond OA web of commons', serving the above mentioned needs of communities. Our strong ties with the Public Knowledge Project



(PKP) are part of this approach and expressed through our contributions to PKP sprints¹² within the CRAFT-OA framework. Technical and editorial infrastructures can only last if they are backed up with social infrastructure. We complement our analytical and support measures with outreach and engagement with OADJs to raise their awareness on the benefits of networking and collaboration. Good examples of such activities are the national “survey-a-thon’s” conducted in DIAMAS around the landscape study survey. The attendees used the opportunity to find out more about the two projects and identify how they would benefit from CRAFT-OA’s practical achievements. Communities of practice bring capacity and support state-of-the-art basic operation. But more important, strong and capable communities are prerequisites for alignment towards an international model of Diamond OA as well as the ambitious goal of the EOSC as a “system of systems”. The public Diamond OA sector has the potential to thrive and bring about systemic change in publishing and its FAIRfication. Communities of practice already exist, but they need organisational support for capacity building, setting standards and definitions and, above all, sustainable infrastructures and basic services to achieve alignment. Dedicated institutions such as Open Scholarly Communication in the European Research Area for Social Sciences and Humanities (OPERAS)¹³, which are geared towards specific aspects of scientific communication around alignment and community-building, are needed to organise these communities in the long term, as projects such as DIAMAS and CRAFT-OA will end with their funding period.

Recommendations II

- *Funders, scientific infrastructures and RPOs should recognize their role in capacity building for communities. Their role could be to act as enablers for their establishment and promotion. To do this, they need to define their position and responsibilities, especially with a view to longer-term engagement, as communities of practice can only thrive over time.*
- *Alignment to reach an international Diamond OA model requires alignment at multiple levels, for which communities of practice are a prerequisite. Dedicated bodies for alignment and community building play a crucial role and should be considered as the basic infrastructure for capacity building for Diamond OA, equipped with adequate funding.*

2.3 Visibility, Discoverability, and Recognition (VDR) for Diamond OA Institutional Publishing Service Provider (IPSP) and their content

OA technically provides access to publications and could in theory lead to an unlimited global visibility. However, free access does not necessarily make OA publications findable unless they are equipped with comprehensive metadata and are available on a well searchable platform. But even improved findability does not automatically make these research outputs fully discoverable in recognised aggregators and indexes, especially the commercial or discipline-specific ones. Such aggregators maintain to have a strong influence on authors’ and editors’ publishing decisions as they are often used in research assessments or funding eligibility. Some of them have turned into

¹² CRAFT-OA delegates organised or contributed to the Helsinki 2022, Copenhagen and Hannover 2023 sprints, <https://pkp.sfu.ca/sprints/>. A sprint for 2024 is in planning. PKP sprints involve hands-on work on the software OJS, but also prioritising future releases and strategic plannings to meet the needs of OJS-using communities.

¹³ OPERAS is the Research Infrastructure supporting open scholarly communication in the social sciences and humanities (SSH) in the European Research Area, set up as an AISBL under Belgian Law. <https://operas-eu.org>



a general proxy for recognition and acknowledgement of authors, their publications, and their publication channels.

Therefore, a lack of visibility and discoverability in the mentioned aggregators and indexes often leads to low recognition while the actual quality and meaningfulness of the respective content goes unnoticed. Larger commercial OA publishers usually have the technical and editorial capacity to be eligible for these aggregators, especially since an economy-of-scale supports adjusting metadata and content delivery according to various aggregators' requirements. As a consequence recognition does not necessarily correlate with meaningfulness and quality of content, but on the proxy of being listed in established aggregators and indexes, with an unfortunate bias towards commercial and profit-seeking indexes. Some OADJ's find it difficult to secure funding and attract enough readers and authors due to their lack of recognition in the mainstream aggregators of science. Smaller Institutional Publishing Service Providers (IPSPs) often come with the general disadvantage of their cultural features such as publishing in small languages or serving specialised disciplinary communities. They have even higher thresholds to overcome when seeking to meet the criteria of mainstream aggregators in publishing. This is aggravated by many of them lacking reliably observable data points such as PIDs for content and channels, as well as interoperable metadata or fully machine readable content.

CRAFT-OA and DIAMAS do not advise IPSPs to adapt their operations to the mentioned biases. Our communication during the project's first year supports this attitude. Instead, the public sector in OA publishing should be enabled not to have to adapt to their requirements, but to understand their way of working plus their range of functions in order to create alternatives with open infrastructures. Smart technological approaches and a deeper understanding of such alternatives help to address this situation. The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) maintains to be the most important index for OA journals and receives thousands of applications to be indexed. The better the applying journals can transfer basic data, the more likely they can succeed in passing DOAJ's validation – given that they meet the criteria for being listed. Currently, CRAFT-OA fine-tunes the requirements of a technically state-of-the-art registry for OADJ's, the Diamond Discovery Hub (DDH). The DDH and other technical achievements enable OADJ's to become data sources in their full right so they can disseminate comprehensive metadata compliant with the editorial policies of the mentioned indexes. Being listed in DOAJ has proven to be the right baseline for all OADJ's, our findings show. DOAJ's participation in the DIAMAS and CRAFT-OA projects has proven to be extremely fruitful, especially around editorial standards and a gap analysis for smaller journals. To co-design a community-governance for the planned indexing layer via the proposed DDH is scheduled for the coming years. We foresee that the DDH will especially help OADJ's in joining large aggregators or indexes. This will enable their uptake in publishing-specific data aggregation and in the EOSC, leading to adequate recognition.

Recommendations III

- *Diamond OA journals can overcome the dilemma of insufficient visibility, discoverability and recognition (VDR) with joint forces such as alignment and interoperability, especially by applying approved standards and using shared services such as the CRAFT-OA DDH.*
- *These services are an important investment into the future of a FAIR and sustainable system of scientific information, therefore they require concerted action from funders, RPOs and scientific infrastructures. We recommend to refrain from relying on mainstream aggregators of science for research assessment and identify how open infrastructures of scientific information can add to a more balanced research assessment picture.*



- *Being listed in established OA infrastructures such as DOAJ has to be the baseline for Diamond OA Journals. This means that these infrastructures are the building blocks for a transparent, open, trustworthy and equitable scholarly publishing system and need to be funded accordingly.*

2.4 Uptake into the EOSC and other large-scale data aggregation

OA to research publications was and continues to be one of the driving factors for the adoption of the “open by default” principle in the scientific lifecycle. In the transition to the Open Science paradigm especially around research practices, research data and research infrastructures however, Diamond OA publishing had not fully settled in the Open Science picture. The fact that CRAFT-OA received funding under the INFRA-EOSC umbrella has changed the situation for the better. EOSC’s Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda (SRIA) states in Tier 1: “Horizon Europe also mandates and stimulates policies supporting EOSC and Open Science, such as publishing in open access journals”. CRAFT-OA delegates participate in several EOSC working groups and contribute to the curriculum of the EOSC winter school¹⁴ 2024 in the opportunity area “Open Scholarly Communication”, Suzanne Dumouchel from the CRAFT-OA consortium serves as an EOSC director and represents publishing communities especially from text-oriented disciplines such as the Humanities and Social Sciences.

The mentioned meta-level is accomplished with tangible measures. To make journal content visible in the EOSC, many IPSPs and Institutional Publishing Technology Providers (IPTPs) will need to update, upskill and evolve. This fact is supported by DIAMAS and CRAFT-OA findings and we described the supporting steps in our findings and recommendations part I to III. Our work in the first year confirms that making publishing communities aware to be visible and present in the EOSC is important and needed. The main message to get across is that it is in their own interest to become part of the EOSC and that they can rely on support from CRAFT-OA for EOSC onboarding. Their efforts to become visible in the EOSC should technically be part of their overall objective to gain better visibility, discoverability and recognition. CRAFT-OA DDH will play a crucial role for interoperability of metadata and content delivery, as well as alignment of editorial practices and description of journals’ Diamond OA status. Our requirement engineering for the mentioned DDH takes into account that existing Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (OpenAIRE) technologies will be especially beneficial, such as the dashboard¹⁵ approach for monitoring open science practices that monitor comparable data points as the ones needed to assess a journal's Diamond status. We foresee that national nodes for capacity building around Diamond OA will become crucial to make OA publishing an intrinsic part of the EOSC. As suggested in the GÈANT position paper, national EOSC nodes around Diamond OA would “be able to follow natural existing channels for delivery of services for scientific processes, data, and metadata for both new and existing users”. Such nodes should ideally build on existing infrastructures and networking activities. Repository networks might become of growing importance, especially if concepts of overlay journals gain momentum in Diamond OA publishing.

Currently the project works on requirement engineering around enriching publication metadata via cross-linking to other research products and linking back enrichments from data aggregations

¹⁴ EOSC winter school 2024, <https://eosc.eu/eosc-focus-project/winter-school-2024/>

¹⁵ <https://monitor.openaire.eu/>

e.g. the OpenAIRE research graph back into local implementations (round-tripping). Our efforts around Authentication and Authorisation Infrastructure (AAI), especially via our CRAFT-OA partners European Grid Infrastructure (EGI) and OpenAIRE, prepare the ground for the EOSC onboarding. We will need the capacities of communities of practice as mentioned in part II to engage and enable OADJ's in contributing to the EOSC. But in our view it also needs efforts from the EOSC side. Open scholarly communication and OA publishing are still considered to be new opportunity areas within the EOSC framework or get deconstructed into established fields of activities such as metadata interoperability or persistent identifiers. While these technological aspects are intrinsic to scientific publishing and therefore will serve as the building blocks of FAIRification of Diamond OA, publishing should nevertheless be perceived as a specific sector of scientific information with its specific dynamics, needs and communities.

Recommendation IV

- *The EOSC as “a system of systems” and a source of trusted information needs OA service and content providers to give a full picture of Open Science and its contributing disciplines. Publishing should not be deconstructed into its technical aspects but treated as a specific sector with its own dynamics, needs and communities. Larger EOSC roadmaps should reflect on this situation.*
- *Smaller Diamond OA journals won't onboard naturally to the EOSC but need engaging and technical support to do so. We recommend taking the infrastructures that create the basic prerequisites for EOSC onboarding seriously and viewing them as necessary preparatory work for an all-encompassing EOSC.*
- *Investment into basic infrastructures will help to secure bibliodiversity of content and the equitable nature the EOSC should possess.*

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<https://www.helsinki-initiative.org/>

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5 CONSORTIUM OVERVIEW

The CRAFT-OA consortium comprises of 23 partners which consist of 18 beneficiaries, three affiliated entities and two associated partners from 14 European countries:

No	Acronym	Consortium member	Country
1	UGOE	GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITAT GOTTINGEN STIFTUNG OFFENTLICHEN RECHTS	DE
2	OPERAS	OPEN ACCESS IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA THROUGH SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION	BE
3	TSV	TIETEELLISTEN SEURAIN VALTUUSKUNTA – THE FEDERATION OF FINNISH LEARNED SOCIETIES	FI
4	MWS	MAX WEBER STIFTUNG DEUTSCHE GEISTESWISSENSCHAFTLICHE INSTITUTE IM AUSLAND	DE
5	TIB	TECHNISCHE INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK (TIB)	DE
6	SRCE	SVEUCILISTE U ZAGREBU SVEUCILISNI RACUNSKI CENTAR - SRCE UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB UNIVERSITY COMPUTING CENTRE	HR
7	UC	UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA - UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA	PT
8	MU	MASARYKOVA UNIVERZITA	CZ
9	ESF	FONDATION EUROPEENNE DE LA SCIENCE	FR
10	ZRC SAZU	ZNANSTVENORAZISKOVALNI CENTER SLOVENSKE AKADEMIJE ZNANOSTI IN UMETNOSTI - RESEARCH CENTRE OF SLOVENIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AN ARTS	SI
11	OPENAIRE AMKE	OPENAIRE AMKE	EL



11.1	ARC	ATHINA-EREVNITIKO KENTRO KAINOTOMIAS STIS TECHNOLOGIES TIS PLIROFORIAS, TON EPIKOINONION KAI TIS GNOSIS	EL
11.2	CNR	CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE	IT
12	UNITO	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO	IT
13	EGI Foundation	STICHTING EGI	NL
13.1	GRNET S.A.	NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY	EL
14	UNIZD	SVEUCILISTE U ZADRU	HR
15	IBL PAN	INSTYTUT BADAN LITERACKICH POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK	PL
16	FHH	FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG – STAATS- UND UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK HAMBURG	DE
17	UNIWARSAW	UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI	PL
18	AMU	UNIVERSITE D'AIX MARSEILLE	FR
19	UBERN	UNIVERSITAET BERN	CH
20	DOAJ	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES FOR OPEN ACCESS C. I. C.	UK