



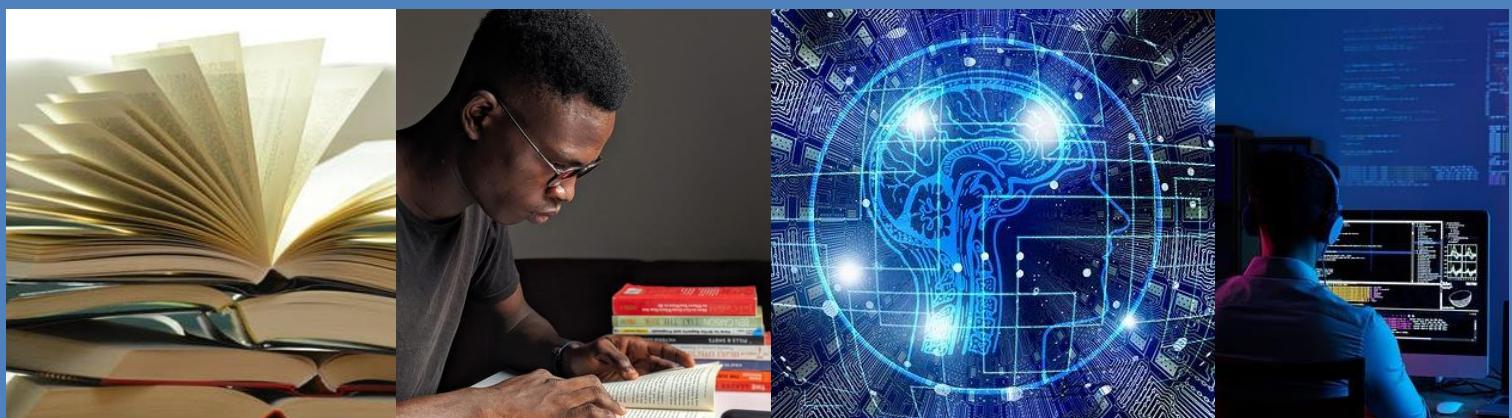
LOCAL CONTENT GLOBAL REACH

THE VALUE OF SA SCHOLARLY PUBLISHERS

National Scholarly Book Publishers' Forum (NSBPF) Conference

25 JULY 2022

Zoom and CSIR International Convention Centre, Pretoria



science & innovation

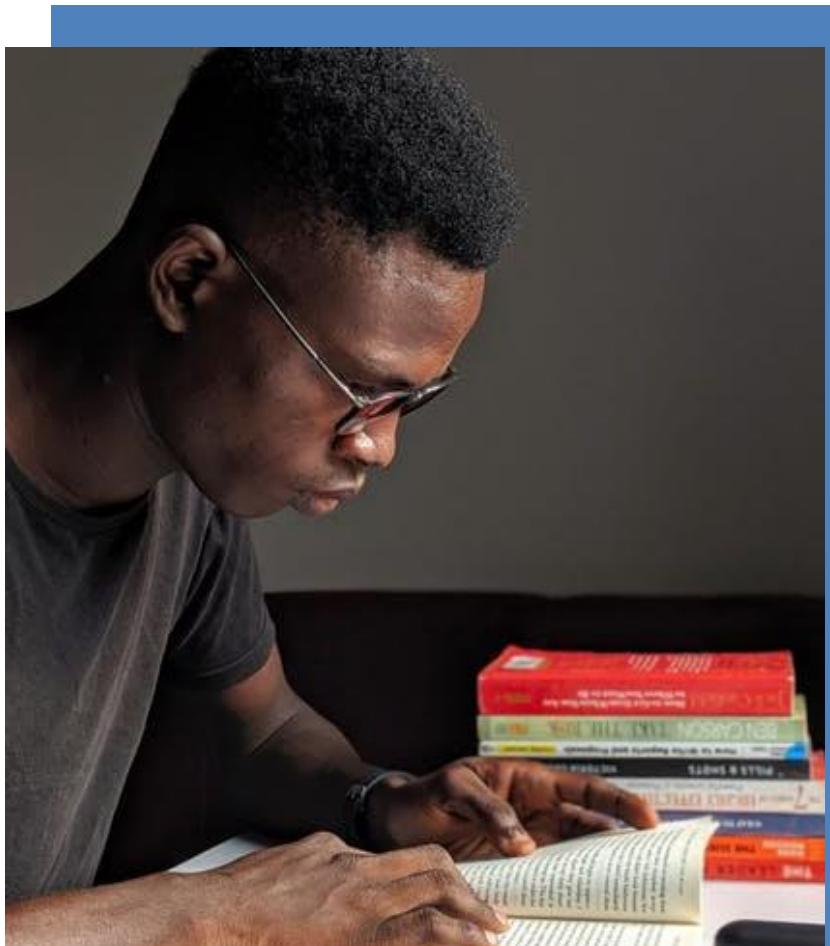
Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



TABLE OF CONTENTS

WELCOME (Prof Himla Soodyall, Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf))	1
SESSION 1: THE VALUE OF LOCAL SCHOLARLY BOOK PUBLISHING IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	1
Keynote presentation: Scholarly Publication: Its Place in our Knowledge System (Prof Ahmed Bawa, Universities South Africa (USAf))	1
Response Panel	3
Mr Mahlubi Mabizela, Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)	3
Prof Keyan Tomaselli, Committee on Scholarly Publishing in South Africa (CSPiSA)	3
Prof Sarah Nuttall, University of the Witwatersrand (Wits)	4
Mr Jeremy Wightman, NSBPF Member.....	5
Discussion and Q&A	5
SESSION 2: WHAT COUNTS? ASSESSING THE QUALITY AND IMPACT OF SCHOLARLY BOOKS	7
How DHET Accredits Books and Evaluates Publishers: A University Research Office Perspective (Ms Dalene Pieterse, Stellenbosch University (SU))	7
What Makes a Good Scholarly Book and Publisher: An Author's Perspective (Dr Barbara Boswell, University of Cape Town (UCT))	9
Discussion and Q&A	11
SESSION 3: OPEN ACCESS AND THE COSTS OF PUBLISHING	12
Open Access Monograph Publishing: Where is the money? What are the new models? (Dr Frances Pinter, Central European University (CEU) Press)	12
Library and University Press Collaboration (Mr Wikus van Zyl, University of Johannesburg (UJ) Press)	14
Beyond Models: Values-based Scholarly Publishing (Dr Francois van Schalkwyk, African Minds)	14
Discussion and Q&A	15
SESSION 4: METADATA AND PERSISTENT IDENTIFIER INTO THE FUTURE	18
Ms Alice Meadows, National Information Standards Organisation (NISO)	18
Mr Brian O'Leary, The Book Industry Study Group (BISG)	19
Mr Graham Bell, EDItEUR	20

Discussion and Q&A	21
SESSION 5: ENSURING DIVERSITY IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING	22
Prof Crain Soudien, UCT	22
Ms Ujala Satgoor, UCT Libraries.....	23
Discussion and Q&A	25
CLOSING COMMENTS (Keyan Tomaselli)	26
ANNEXURE A: ACRONYMS	30
ANNEXURE B: ATTENDANCE	31
ANNEXURE C: BIOGRAPHIES OF SPEAKERS AND FACILITATORS	36



WELCOME (Prof Himla Soodyall, Academy of Science Of South Africa (ASSAf))

Prof Soodyall welcomed all the participants to the momentous occasion as the first official large-scale, hybrid meeting hosted by the Academy since the beginning of 2020 due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

The National Scholarly Book Publishers' Forum (NSBPF) was established in 2011 after the very successful second report on *Scholarly Books: Their Production, Use and Evaluation in South Africa Today* was published in September 2009.

It was very important to have a conference of this nature to give the publishers an opportunity to meet and greet but also to challenge, support, encourage and inspire each other on the journey going forward. The space of science engagement and communication required active engagement and communication to get across the richness of information to policymakers and the general public, and to grow trust and value of science in the mindsets of one and all.

Prof Soodyall expressed gratitude to the Committee on Scholarly Publishing in South Africa (CSPiSA) for ensuring that ASSAf continued to be actively involved in the field of scholarly publishing. She thanked the online and in-person participants in advance of the day's proceedings for their role in making the Academy visible and relevant in the National System of Innovation (NSI).

SESSION 1: THE VALUE OF LOCAL SCHOLARLY BOOK PUBLISHING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Facilitator: Ms Veronica Klipp, NSBPF Member

Keynote presentation: Scholarly Publication: Its Place in our Knowledge System (Prof Ahmed Bawa, Universities South Africa (USAf))

There were deep concerns in the university sector and amongst the Vice-Chancellors (VCs) about the sustainability of the university presses and the creation of new presses, and there was strong impetus for universities to move towards a pre-print-based publishing system. Scholarly journals were an important part of this issue particularly in terms of universities' participation in the journal sector to the extent that the International Science Council (ISC) had put together a task team on scholarly publishing with a focus on journals. Lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic had a range of implications for the way journal publishing was thought about.

University presses operated independently of each other but collaborated and were under pressure to be sustainable. An approach to develop a framework that allowed the presses to work together was not in place and it was clear that the conventional markets for scholarly monographs could not provide the basis for the presses to be sustainable in the present model, simply because library budgets had declined and subsidies had been cut. USAf was grappling with the fact that the presses, as an essential part of a university, had to be sustainable, and models that allowed the presses to be sustainable would have to be considered.

Increases in e-book sales were not sufficient to address sustainability, yet scholarly books provided the avenue for foundational scholarship to be visible, were fundamental and could not simply be done away with. Unequal access to publishing and reading was one of

the big challenges faced in many countries and the new models were pushing towards article processing charges (APCs), book processing charges (BPCs) and so forth, which had implications for access to publishing. The big question was around how to take this forward.

The changes in the scholarly book publishing environment had to do with:

- The set of opportunities and risks of the current moment in digital technology.
- The global move towards Open Access (OA) in terms of journals as well as scholarly books, which was gathering momentum.
- The shift towards Open Science policy frameworks in relation to publicly funded research.
- Geopolitical pressures on scholarly work.

The threats in terms of balkanising the international science (or scholarly) system had huge implications for the scholarly publishing enterprise.

One of the interesting aspects from the ISC project was the idea of 'opening the record of science' (not referred to by the ISC as 'Open Access'), which had to consider the implications of the following:

- Universities were a special kind of knowledge intensive social institutions in the sense that they had students.
- Deeply embedded in the idea of being a scholar or an academic was this idea of responsibility. One of the responsibilities that came with academic freedom as a right (built into the Constitution) was to be secure in terms of using good scientific methods or good research methodologies and so on. Another was about making research findings available and accessible to the public.
- Universities had institutional autonomy, which was very often under challenge, particularly in terms of accounting for the use of public money.
- The importance of scholarly publishing regarding the democratising mission of universities at a time when there was a rise in anti-intellectualism.
- Issues of affordability and the inequality of access.

Losing the presses would mean that the South African knowledge system would have to fold into the global knowledge enterprise and enter the global knowledge system and become responsible for producing knowledge which would be taken into that system. To ensure their sustainability, it was necessary to put forward the idea that the South African university presses were a national imperative and a fundamental part of a sustainable knowledge system. As a nation that has a significant knowledge enterprise, a situation where it did not produce its own scholarly texts and publications would be unacceptable. This had to be seen as a national project and necessitated a national approach that allowed a national scholarly publishing to be aggregated. Moving in this direction would require designing for an open model rather than trying to transform a closed model into an open model.

The idea of developing a shared services platform (a national facility that served all the presses) to gain efficiencies should be supported. There was a strong need to return scholarly publishing to the hands of scholars and this would mean that suitable governance models would have to be developed. One model could be about a single operation with inputs. Another model could be about a plethora of different presses each experimenting with models based on a national shared services platform and shared governance. The involvement of the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) and the Department of

Higher Education and Training (DHET) around a possible national approach to funding this kind of enterprise would be essential.

Propagating an open science framework would come at a cost. There was a need to understand what elements went into providing the basis for an open science system, and a viable scholarly publishing industry in South Africa was central to that. The VCs had committed to an aggregation of resources and USAf was putting together a proposal to engage that issue. Discussions with government around the policy requirements and aggregation would be essential to ensure policy consonance.

Response Panel

Mr Mahlubi Mabizela, Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)

A publisher should take care of each stage of the publishing process, which is about quality and maintaining the quality. The value of scholarly publishing in general is in facilitating knowledge generation, enabling dissemination of research findings, and facilitating the validation of research results, the use of knowledge for career advancement, the advancement of education and a knowledge society, and participation in the process of knowledge production.

Books were predominately published by international publishers and according to reports that measured research outputs in South Africa, journals were the dominant form of published material. Policy changes that took place in around 2016 increased the emphasis on publication in books. University managers backed by institutional policies, tended to focus on publishing to maximise on subsidy and not to have scholarly publications in their true sense. Open access publishing was gathering momentum but was to some extent not well-understood.

Publishers had a responsibility to safeguard scholarship through all its nodal points, to guarantee quality in the process of publication of research reports/findings, and to safeguard the state subsidy system (the fundamental support to research and subsequent scholarly publications) and had to serve as reservoirs of their generations of publications.

Prof Keyan Tomaselli, Committee on Scholarly Publishing in South Africa (CSPiSA)

This conference was in fact a strategic planning exercise. Over the past year, CSPiSA members had been working very enthusiastically and very systematically via a series of tactical commissions conducting SWOT analyses, addressing the rapid changes in funding, technological markets, and legislative institutional conditions. Publishing was at a crossroads and the future of the South African scholarly book publishing sector was at stake. Fortunately, the DHET was part of this process.

The CSPiSA was of the view that academics were not publishers, in the strict sense of the word, but worked much more closely with administrators and managers in research offices in devising policy. Publishing was not a mere DHET tick-boxing exercise but a fundamental economic sector contributing to growth. If intellectual property was the economic good of the future, then it needed to be protected, economically leveraged, and integrated into national development policy goals. Publishing was a labour-intensive industry and when growing, it was job-creating and it could even become tax-paying outside of the university

sector. Most of all it was symbolic. It offered explanations of the past and strategies for the future. It was not just a commodity or a performance management credit. It was life and culture affirming and only tactical knowledge and implementation as produced through publishing would save the planet - if the politicians were listening.

There were several crucibles: climate change, technological change, moving from legacy publishing to OA publishing, funding models trying to catch up, publishers not sure where they were going to, the Copyright Amendment Bill (the wildcard in the South African case), local/global, knowledge export, knowledge import and sharing resources. These were issues that the committee had been discussing over the past year and which would receive some exposure in the public domain at this conference.

Prof Sarah Nuttall, University of the Witwatersrand (Wits)

Many of the books produced by scholars at the Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research (WiSER) were extremely well known throughout the world and most of them were published by Wits Press, other local university presses, and international publishers. It was important to understand that these books were front and centre to the humanities project and stood very powerfully for intellectual work. They helped WiSER make its case for being a research institute set up to publish widely and for being a humanities hub.

Scholarly books paid an important galvanising role in terms of building academic fields and visibility. These were some of the implications of the production of scholarly books in terms of producing institutions and loci in institutions that were built around the book archives, which in turn were built around university presses. Wits Press has stood alongside Wits University for 100 years. This was a remarkable achievement.

WiSER was working on an OA book, which had found an interesting entry point to tell the story of Wits Press through discussion with the press. It would be worth considering how to animate the histories of books and book publishing in this country in a way that spoke to people intuitively and subliminally.

During its 20 years of existence, WiSER had continuously run ongoing book projects, convened events around books through public fora and given feedback into the importance of publishing. At a recent book launch, the high-profile author committed to publish her next book first with Wits Press and second with an international press (rather than the other way around). This was an important milestone.

There was a growing impetus around the politics of the Global South and the point that books would make sense first in terms of their embeddedness within African intellectual formations. Ultimately, these books were wider spread. There was something of a disconnect between Northern and Southern research imaginations. The ground was being gained in terms of the politics of the Global South, and therefore Global South book publishing.

There was a lot of money in the universities and there ought to be more commitment from the VCs to subsidising university presses. There should be national pressure on VCs to put more money into presses and to subsidise OA. A national approach was very important in this regard.

WiSER used the period of the pandemic to launch a weekly podcast on avowedly intellectual topics essentially around scholarly work, the books that people wrote and the research they were doing, which had attracted 28 000 listeners around the world. This was an example of how different fora could be used to turnaround issues such as inaccessibility and anti-intellectualism.

A particularly pleasurable aspect of the job of the director of WiSER, was the intensification of the local around books coming from the institute by engaging them critically as well as celebrating the fact that they emerged from this continent.

Mr Jeremy Wightman, NSBPF Member

Prof Bawa provided an incredibly useful vision for the scholarly publishing sector into the future. The three pillars that encapsulated the purpose of scholarly publishing were knowledge production, dissemination, and impact. Knowledge production was about the process of constructing new knowledge in evidence-based ways that provided ways of understanding this world and its rapid human, social, technological change to deal with current and future challenges. In South Africa, scholarly publishing served to generate and publish knowledge from and about the Global South. The purpose of disseminating the knowledge was to distribute it as widely as possible to be able to engage further understandings interactively with the readers and users of the knowledge. In terms of impact, scholarly publishing looked at how the understandings created in the knowledge domain were taken up and how they were used to make a difference.

No matter how good the science was, the enterprise of publishing became less valuable if the science failed to deal with the social drivers and by knowing more about how understanding was impeded and how it could be increased so that impact and uptake made a difference. Although scholarly publishers performed an incredibly vital function, they continued to generate knowledge that was in silos, possibly did not reach the readers, or was fragmenting because it existed in pockets.

Mr Wightman supported the vision for a national approach given the purpose of scholarly publishing and the challenges it faced, because OA models alone would not resolve the problem and because a shared service and data systems were needed to allow increased discoverability of the knowledge and its impact and to break the barriers to understanding.

Discussion and Q&A

Ahmed Bawa: My presentation focussed on the issue of scholarly books as in monographs. The issue around scholarly textbooks is a vexed one, yet it is vital that textbooks are also produced. The big question is whether we should be thinking about a different business model for textbooks. The textbook industry in South Africa is heavily subsidised by government funding and this will have to be built into the model. The issue is very complex and requires discussion.

Mahlubi Mabizela: We get asked a lot about the question of textbooks. The current research output policy came in the system in 2003 and was amended in 2016 but excludes textbooks. The policy becomes obsolete in ten years' time so we need to start thinking about what should be carried forward from this policy and what should be discarded, and there will be unintended consequences of this process. The authors of the textbooks and

institutions themselves look at the national policy and not at the institutional policies. Perhaps the next policy should prescribe what the institutional policies should look like as they are always the weakest link in this process. We have got to cater for scholarly textbooks.

Question: In the governance of universities there is always the need to defend their existence. A large part of the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) management is asking what a university press is needed for and only a few are defending it. Higher education and research have been corporatised to such a degree that publishers must defend their existence. Should they not be brought back to the presses and is the sustainability debate that Prof Bawa referred to not part of that?

Response, Ahmed Bawa: The librarians and faculties will say the same as the presses. A critical point was made that the presses have minute budgets compared to the overall budget of universities. Can we say to the VCs that the presses need to be funded properly because the universities and country need them? This challenge ought to be put on the table.

Response, Mahlubi Mabizela: I understand the point about corporatised research and about universities taking publishing back to their presses. This is an unintended consequence of the national policy, which was never about institutions having to chase subsidy. How the subsidies are used is at the complete discretion of the institutions. They should be used to subsidise the scholarly press and the publishers and should have some incentives, promote research, ensure quality and do a variety of things around regeneration or generation of knowledge and the whole pipeline of the generation of knowledge, but this was not what they are being used for. The next policy has got to prescribe instead of leaving things open to the institutions' discretion. This will be tragic but national policy must intervene if the institutional practices and policies go off on a tangent.

Comment: With respect to the national model, although Prof Bawa is not arguing for the assimilation of all the independent editorial boards or the amalgamation of all the presses, diversity in the national landscape must be looked at while sharing resources.

Response, Ahmed Bawa: Universities are in contexts and are increasingly thinking about themselves as engaged institutions in those contexts. There is reason for the institutions to think about presses and there is a need to think about this as a national project, a national imperative. I fully agree that we should not collapse everything into a single operation. A 'national approach' would be one that keeps the publishing industry viable. We must see the need for expanding and not narrowing our publishing industry. I also agree that we need to foreground really strong arguments about the value of scholarly publishing.

Comment: The accreditation of publications seems to have become the major focus of the DHET in the scholarly publishing world. It is useful to begin to think beyond the role of accreditation adding value to the publishing ecosystem and to think in coordinated ways about what role the DHET (or the DSI) is going to play in that. Prof Bawa's point about the value of scholarly publishers and scholarly publishing and the necessity for that to be locally made, managed, and owned, feeds well into the national imperative.

Response, Mahlubi Mabizela: Regarding the intended role of the DHET, when looking at the future of research outputs and research publication in terms of policy in the next ten years,

we will need to come up with something to address these issues thinking beyond the current policy. We will also have to talk about the growth of research focus and research publications at the institutions. The questions on some of the practices (unethical, predatory publishing and so on) will also have to be addressed.

Comment, Keyan Tomaselli: If textbooks contribute to the transmission of knowledge, they should be part of the process of recognition. A model for funding textbooks that stands up to scrutiny should be on the cards. Secondly, textbooks sometimes get more citations than scholarly works do and can become cash cows to cross-subsidise the scholarly books. Some say this is unscholarly, but Princeton university press has the children's imprint as do Cambridge and Oxford universities. It is necessary to start thinking in much more lateral and innovative terms to be able to fund what we want to fund and to sustain all sectors of university production of knowledge, including what goes on in the classroom. Everybody who writes gets return on their writing. The results of the DHET system are that institutions have come up with policies that agglomerate within one sector of activity rather than support all sectors of activity within the institution. Even promotions are based on publication and teaching while administration and community engagement are less important. Monitoring mechanisms are needed to make sure that the textbooks that are rewarded deserve the rewards. These issues should be passed on to the DHET.

Comment, Jeremy Wightman: Regarding the national project and how a single editorial board would encompass the goal of diversity, the vision that has been sketched is not to reduce the scholarly enterprise to a single editorial board, for example, but to create something additional such as a platform that helps us to achieve the purpose that has been outlined in a better way. In essence, several university presses are doing outstanding work on various projects and the vision around a national project is to combine that knowledge and synthesise it in such a way that it has greater impact, discoverability, usability, and interactivity. Coupled with that, the national project will help make the funding model more predictable and more structured so that the question of sustainability can be addressed.

SESSION 2: WHAT COUNTS? ASSESSING THE QUALITY AND IMPACT OF SCHOLARLY BOOKS

Facilitator: Roshan Cader, NSBPF Member

How DHET Accredits Books and Evaluates Publishers: A University Research Office Perspective (Ms Dalene Pieterse, Stellenbosch University (SU))

The DHET's official research outputs policy was introduced in 2015. It states that all higher education institutions must submit all their research outputs in the form of publications (books, journal articles, peer reviewed conference proceedings) and creative outputs to the DHET annually. 'Books' referred to peer reviewed, non-periodical scholarly or research publications disseminating original research and developments within specific disciplines, sub-disciplines, or fields of study. Only books that met specified criteria in this policy may be subsidised and this included specific requirements for second or later editions, dissertations and theses that had been converted into books.

The SU Research Office's interpretation of the policy was based on the valuable feedback received from the DHET regarding the specific publications that had been approved and the reasons that were provided for publications that had not been approved over the last three years, as follows:

- Evidence of the pre-publication peer review process must be provided for every book or chapter submitted for subsidy by the publisher of the book.
- A mere statement that peer review had taken place was not sufficient. If the editor was responsible for facilitating the peer review process, the publisher must confirm this in a letter so that the general editor could give the details of the peer review process of the book.
- The peer review evidence has to be clear and unambiguous.
- The names and affiliations of the reviewers must be mentioned (unless in the case of blind review).
- It should be clearly stated whether peer review had taken place on the whole manuscript or the proposal only.
- If possible, the peer review reports should be provided to support the submission.
- Other post publication reports/reviews could be handed in in addition to the peer review report to strengthen the submission.
- Templates or a generic declaration did not suffice (in the past, declarations were received from different publishers using the exact same statement regarding the peer review process that had been followed).
- If the editor of the book also contributed towards a chapter(s) in the book, information should be provided regarding his/her contribution to validate the fact that independent peer review had taken place.

SU's submission process involved the use of an online information system to capture the research publications. Departmental Coordinators were responsible for this, and their work had to be signed off by the relevant Heads of Departments (HoDs), also in terms of ethical clearance, by the end of January each year. The Research Office was responsible for quality control of publications (books and conference proceedings) to ensure compliance with the technical criteria before submission to SU's evaluation panels composed of experts in the fields of the submitted publications. All the publications approved by internal panels were submitted to the DHET via the Research Outputs Submission System (ROSS) by 15 May each year. After completing an internal evaluation, the DHET provided detailed feedback reports, both institutional and sector-wide, for each category of publications.

The subsidy allocated varied annually based on the DHET budget and the number of submissions received in a particular year. The latest subsidy amount was R128 790 per unit and the maximum number of units that could be allocated to a book was ten and each chapter could receive a subsidy of up to one unit, the same as a journal article in an accredited journal. The Special Support Scheme for Research was SU's incentive funding for DHET-approved publications. The maximum amount of the incentive was 10% of the subsidy. The funds were allocated back to departments and could be utilised for the individual researchers who contributed towards the publication. The university has a very strict policy for incentive funding, which stated that the funding could only be utilised for research and research-related purposes, and not to supplement salaries. The incentive funding must be approved at the departmental or faculty level.

In terms of 'gaming the system', the emergence of predatory publishers and journals has increased over the last decade, more so in the articles category. This was a serious concern. Very strict measurements were in place in terms of book publications, but all categories of publications experienced problems relating to issues such as:

- Affiliation of authors where an institution claimed for authors with whom it had no formal affiliation.

- In-house publications, which had been addressed by the DHET and was no longer a big problem in relation to book publications.
- Providing a statement of peer review to comply with the requirements instead of having a formal peer review
- Originality of the research, salami slicing (found more in journal articles), and publishing updates to existing research (which raised the question about the originality of the research). There was a discrepancy between the requirements for books and those for journal articles. For example, a review article was recognised in the DHET system although it was not original research, while in the case of books there had to be solid proof that the research was original.
- Textbooks could not be submitted for accreditation. To overcome this, SU distinguished between textbooks for pre-graduate students and those for post-graduate students. It was challenging to provide guidelines in this regard that were relevant to all disciplines.

The DHET policy has received criticism and some of the issues raised across the board concerned the measurement of quantity and not quality, and the limited range of activities covered by the policy (this had partly been addressed by the DHET through the recognition of creative outputs). Despite the criticisms of the policy and although it may be regarded as a blunt instrument, it made sense from the DHET's perspective to have a straightforward process in place to determine and calculate the allocation of the subsidy. It was the responsibility of the higher education institutions to utilise the subsidies in a manner that encouraged and incentivised research across a broader spectrum than stated in the policy. All the criticism against the policy stemmed from this. Once a subsidy was paid into an institution's account it could not be assumed that the funds were directly allocated to the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (DVC) Research and there was not always a direct link between the subsidy income from research and research-related activities and the funds allocated to research portfolios. This issue had to be addressed at the institutional level and not at the policy level. One of the unintended consequences of the policy was that incentivising researchers directly could lead to unsavory practices.

Ms Pieterse pointed out that her presentation did not address the evaluation of publishers because the DHET's list of reputable publishers had not yet been released.

What Makes a Good Scholarly Book and Publisher: An Author's Perspective (Dr Barbara Boswell, University of Cape Town (UCT))

Dr Boswell addressed the topic from her perspective as an author and Head of the Department of English Literary Studies at UCT, and a mentor of PhD students in that department. The department had changed its focus significantly over the past few years to become a hub of literary production and theory production in the Global South, and the courses and teaching had shifted to reflect the change in values as a department. Dr Boswell was fortunate to be situated in this department because her work concerned bringing, excavating, and surfacing knowledge that had been subsumed by processes of colonialism, apartheid, and other violent processes of erasure of knowledge, and aligned well with the department's vision. She thought about writing and publishing from this extremely political perspective and one where human beings did not have equal access to the means to distribute their work, their new knowledge, and ideas. Her first approach was to think of publishing as a political enterprise and to strategise accordingly. As a writer, Dr Boswell had committed to publishing in local presses. Her first output was a novel published by Modjadji Press, her second book was a monograph called *And Wrote My Story Anyway*:

Black South African Women's Fiction as Feminism, published by Wits University Press, and her third book, an edited compilation of Lauretta Ngcobo's work, was published by HSRC Press.

In her presentation, Ms Pieterse outlined what was at stake in terms of the university system and the knowledge production system for someone who was advancing through the ranks at an academic institution. Dr Boswell advised emerging and new researchers who chose to write books to produce work that aligned with their values and their personal vision. Part of her current political manoeuvre was to choose South African presses and no longer publish in journals such as Taylor & Francis, which had a turnover of £600 million in 2019 while much of their work in academic systems relied on free labour. Once she had built her career, Dr Boswell decided to no longer participate in the system and advised young scholars to take the same approach. She had chosen Wits University Press because she considered her books, at least aspirational, to be in conversation with those and the contemporaries of others that were published by that press. A strong editing team, a commissioning editor and editor were crucial, but there should not be editorial interference to the extent of ideological tampering and the writer had to be allowed freedom of speech and expression, which were at the core of all research with integrity.

Those who were writing scholarly works were advised to choose monographs or edited collections. Monographs were often single authored publications and represented a very significant research project that spanned a period of time, an analytical period or an analytical reach. Initiating the publication of an edited collection involved a different type of labour that was about soliciting contributions, identifying contributions and giving guidelines to contributors, perhaps mentoring them and working with them to produce the kind of vision that the writer envisioned for an edited collection. Numerous contributors each had a different take on the topic or theme and brought a particular set of expertise to the project. This made the work wide-ranging and gave it a multiplicity of perspectives and voices. The work was interesting to read because each chapter was a piece of research or a theory or theorisation within itself - a complete unit of writing in a book. However, a monograph was one author, sustained thinking, theorising and knowledge-making on one particular topic. A monograph required substantial stamina and took years to write, and probably more years to edit and craft into a shape that would be acceptable to a publisher.

Newly graduated PhDs and those approaching the end of their PhD studies were advised to consider whether their dissertations would make good monographs or whether to publish chapters of the dissertations in different journals or edited collections. Using chapters as journal articles could be a better approach for some disciplines as the publishing time was shorter when submitting to a journal. Turning a dissertation into a book was a sustained effort and often took as much work or more work than writing the dissertation. Books that came from dissertations were very different as the type of text had to be reworked, chapters were often added and the language also changed to make the work more accessible. Even though academic and scholarly monographs were for an expert audience, they still had to be authored in a different language to the academic language used in a text such as a dissertation.

In South Africa, what counted as knowledge had shifted significantly with moments such as the transition to democracy and the Fees-Must-Fall movement, which brought about large shifts in social conditions, in what social movements had achieved and in the knowledge sphere. Using a local University Press meant that writers would not need to translate their

context or explain why their projects mattered in the way they would have to if using a publisher based abroad. South African University Presses were significant because they were in a position to further the projects of producing decolonial knowledges and indigenous knowledges. These presses wanted these new forms of knowledge that had not previously been acknowledged as knowledge or been as well received in the past.

Students were advised to be mindful and careful of dealing with predatory presses. Graduating PhD students were targeted by predatory presses that went through the new dissertations uploaded by universities and invited the students to publish with them and required upfront payment for their services.

Discussion and Q&A

Question: Do publishers and authors get informed of the feedback from DHET to universities on the outcomes of subsidy decisions? A feedback loop would help publishers and authors to improve their unsuccessful submissions. In principle, review reports are anonymous and therefore not submitted, but we need to seek permission from the reviewers if submitting review reports is expected.

Response, Dalene Pieterse: In SU, the feedback from DHET is provided to individual researchers, HoDs and department coordinators through the online system and there are information sessions about what exactly is expected when submitting any publication for subsidy purposes.

Comment: It would be useful for publishers not based within an institution to also get feedback. This should be worked into the system.

Comment: It would help institutions if the DHET was clear about what is needed with regard to information about peer review and communicate this well in advance. It is not helpful if the institutions only learn of the DHET's requirements after submission and once the submissions have been rejected.

Response, Dalene Pieterse: I fully support this view. We appreciate helpful feedback from DHET as this helps ensure that submissions are successful and means that we do not appeal a submission that was rejected based on a technical requirement that we were unaware of. Keep in mind that research offices at other universities might use different ways to provide feedback on the DHET's requirements to the individual academics, or perhaps do not provide any feedback.

Response, Mahlubi Mabizela: We give feedback to the institutions, not individuals. For the first time, DHET recently provided a spreadsheet of all the publications (approved and not approved stating the reason for rejection) and in most cases the institutions fall short on the technical requirements. The panels of evaluators also look at the scholarship of the content of the publication. The DHET does not interfere with the panel's views in this regard, only in terms of the technical requirements. DHET's feedback on technical requirements can be shared with publishers. Appeals from institutions are taken back to the panel for consideration. We take issue when publishers take responsibility for what the institutions should be doing in terms of interacting with the DHET around the subsidy that is managed by the DHET and goes to the institutions. Publishers should interact with the DHET together

with or through the institution. The DHET can share information with publishers in order to improve the system, but not because it has an obligation to do so.

Question: How big is the private sector's contribution to scholarly publishing in South Africa and what is the role of the private sector in scholarly publishing?

Response, Mahlubi Mabizela: The DHET has started to look at this. The proportion of the contribution made by the private sector in relation to university presses has not yet been determined, but should be included in the DHET's next report.

Question: Why is Dr Boswell against publishing with for-profit publishers since publishing with non-profits publishers is also not for free?

Response, Barbara Boswell: I am not against it. I am not prepared to do it anymore. This choice is a luxury for me since I have reached a certain point in my career. As a feminist and anti-capitalist, I choose not to contribute to a capitalist enterprise in this way when I could work on an edited collection that will also be peer reviewed locally. I am not putting my time and labour into a global capitalist construct. Of course I would never advise emerging scholars to not publish in journals. I would advise them to seek all and every opportunity to be published in reputable, peer-reviewed, well-regarded journals and edited collections. This is a personal decision informed by my personal values.

Question: How does Dr Boswell measure or assess the impact of her research with others in her field and beyond?

Response, Barbara Boswell: I regard certain university presses as the best and most rigorous presses in South Africa. Impact factors, citations and so on are very important for advancing academic careers, and are particularly important for early career academics. I would measure the impacts of my work through networks, feedback from people who use and cite my work, and the ways in which it has travelled. There are alternative ways of assessing impact but these may not be the metrics you want to cultivate in your scholarly life if your primary goal is to advance through the academic system.

SESSION 3: OPEN ACCESS AND THE COSTS OF PUBLISHING

Facilitator: Ms Hetta Pieterse, NSBPF Member

Open Access Monograph Publishing: Where is the money? What are the new models? (Dr Frances Pinter, Central European University (CEU) Press)

Dr Pinter looked at OA monograph publishing in terms of where the money was, what the new models were and how to use the money to make monographs OA. Currently, closed monographs were paid for from sales to institutional libraries, research funders, universities and the very few individuals who bought monographs. In the OA world, monographs were paid for by research funders who mandated that the research they funded had to go to OA through institutions (either centrally or at department level) and libraries. Some of the research funders in the Global North that were leading the way in mandating OA were the United Kingdom Research and Innovation (UKRI), European Research Council, Wellcome Trust and Gates Foundation. Some of the main funders came together under Plan S, which comprised 17 national funders, five charitable and international funders, the European Union (EU) and the European Research Council, representing a significant amount of

research money and therefore large numbers of research publications that went to OA. These organisations mandated that books also have to be OA, but did not always provide the necessary funding for this. Therefore, business models could not be dependent on these funders or on funding for books that did not come out of funded research projects especially in the humanities and social sciences. The two business models were the BPC and the non-BPC models. Business models based on BPC were applied by Cambridge University Press, which relied on sufficient sales to institutions to cover publishing costs before going to OA, and Springer, which was trying a model similar to the journal transformative deals. Knowledge Unlatched (KU) was a marketplace for various initiatives that were both BPC and non-BPC based.

The newest set of models was an attempt to work around the BPC model that was restrictive to those that had the money to pay for a BPC, to something less discriminatory. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) set up a programme called 'Direct to Open', a Subscribe to Open model, and recently announced that the threshold had been reached to make all of their 2022 publications OA. The University of Michigan Press had a similar model called, 'Fund to Mission', but the thresholds were slightly different because the model was backed by substantial institutional funding. The CEU Press and Liverpool University Press were trialling a model called 'Opening the Future', supported by a Community-led Open Publication Infrastructures for Monographs (COPIM) project, to kick-start the model.

The 'Opening the Future' model had good potential for smaller publishers. The idea was that the library subscribed to a backlist package of non-OA books offered by publishers at a special discounted price and made the book available to its members. These books continued to be sold elsewhere at the normal price. Publishers then used the subscription funding to make new books OA. More books were made OA as the membership grew. The CEU Press had sold and marketed this model for a year, and raised almost half the funding, which allowed it to make some books OA. The specific features of this model as applied to the CEU Press were:

- The initial subscription to the backlist was a commitment for three years
- After three years, the libraries owned the backlist package in perpetuity
- A choice of four packages was offered with 50 books in each
- Libraries could also support the OA frontlist without subscribing
- Tiered pricing ranged from €500 to €1200 per annum
- The backlist was hosted at MUSE (with metadata)
- Sales and invoicing were managed through Lyrasis, Jisc, and KU
- The aim was to raise sufficient funding for 25 frontlist OA books per annum.

The benefits of a non-BPC model were that it did not discriminate against authors without BPC funding; provided more certainty of cash flow to publishers; drew from funding that was already available in the library budgets, and uncoupled from the concept of paying per title.

Based on her experience of working in the OA space for nearly 20 years, Dr Pinter concluded that globally, both BPC and non-BPC models working together in tandem were needed. Pilot projects were a work in progress and a few were in stage two. It was necessary to engage with these projects to assess which elements worked and which did not work. OA had the potential to save on costs but had to be made attractive to those who paid. The non-BPC models relied to a large extent on libraries. The question was

whether a South African or Pan-African collective of publishers working together would be able to benefit from a version of the 'Opening the Future'/non-BPC model.

Library and University Press Collaboration (Mr Wikus van Zyl, University of Johannesburg (UJ) Press)

In October 2021, there were ten journals on the UJ Press Open Journal system, all of them OA journals. Since then, five more journals had been added to the system. It was exciting to observe the journals growing, getting onto more platforms, becoming more accessible and gaining popularity, and to be able to measure their impact. Some of the journals (and books) were published in Gold OA and others in Diamond OA. Some charged APCs and some did not. The UJ Press aimed to publish all its scholarly publishing outputs as OA publications and made sure that its books were on all the scholarly platforms, that they had optimal accessibility and international impact. In terms of the press's print on demand capabilities, it made sure that the books were available in print and electronically so that people could access them in their preferred format. The press was working on XML format where automatic translations were made available so that people were able to access the title in any language they wanted. This provided opportunities for data mining and opened up new research possibilities for the content.

Mr van Zyl stressed the importance of institutional support. UJ provided substantial support to its researchers and the press, and was a champion for the press. UJ Press had the advantage of being located in the library, which allowed it to be in direct contact with researchers at the inception of their research projects. The library was key in supporting researchers through the whole process, equipping them to produce quality research outputs and paying APCs. UJ's push towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) incorporated the press, which was working on 3D elements and virtual reality (VR) elements, making sure that all the content could be data-mined, introducing Blockchain into its peer review processes, and issuing copyrights.

Beyond Models: Values-based Scholarly Publishing (Dr Francois van Schalkwyk, African Minds)

Much had been said about business models as a solution to a problem, but the problem was often lost sight of. Commercial models were not necessarily bad models and OA models were not necessarily good models. The question was about what the models needed to achieve and how they were designed to achieve what was supposed to be achieved.

Dr van Schalkwyk told two stories. The first was about a book launching event that had taken place a few years ago. It was a key meeting of scholars in a particular area. African Minds gave out books for free because the books had already been paid for. By the end of the evening, there were none left. Other publishers sold their books and by the end of the evening, they were left with boxes of unsold books. The second story was about co-publishing in an OA world as a means to broaden the access of a title, which Dr van Schalkwyk had attempted, but despite a good relationship with the commissioning editor and the author having raised substantial funding for the book, the idea had not worked. Things had gone wrong went wrong when the book went to sales, marketing, and legal because of a clash of values and African Minds being treated as a market and not a partner in the deal.

African Minds had joined an organisation called ScholarLed, which was a consortium of small publishers that worked at universities, were familiar with the scholarly environment, shared scholarly values and wanted to remain small. Although most of the ScholarLed publishers did not charge BPCs at all because they used different ways to raise funds, African Minds charged BPCs to some publishers.

At a recent Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) seminar, commercial publishers felt alienated, but unnecessarily so because it did not matter whether a publisher was OA or not OA. What was important was the publishers' values and way that their businesses were run.

African Minds was fully OA, with few exceptions. All its publications were Creative Commons licensed (CC-BY) with a rare exception when co-publishing with commercial publishers who insisted on a non-commercial license. The model was hybrid in the sense that some books were funded by the publisher and there was cross-subsidisation. It was print and OA, and kept small stockholdings of books to ensure that they never go out of print. It was context dependent and the local dynamics had to be understood. The South African context was unique in that academics had research funds because of DHET and the subsidy scheme, and could draw on these to publish. Local publishers could network and team up with publishers abroad, many of whom were interested in content from Africa, to increase the exposure of their titles. There was an opportunity to be more global even though the focus in terms of content might be more local.

Dr van Schalkwyk advocated for a more value driven approach regardless of whether or not the publisher was commercial or OA, which also meant that close relationships developed between the publishers and the Academy, and that trust was built between publishers and scholars regardless of the model used.

Discussion and Q&A

Question: In the OA model (Gold or Diamond), what is the role of a copyright collections agency like the Dramatic, Artistic and Literary Rights Organisation (DALRO), or does this mean no copyright protection?

Response, Francois van Schalkwyk: Our stance on copyright is very simple. It does not matter.

Response, Keyan Tomaselli: Not all authors are employed and many try to earn a living through writing. Academics are privileged in that they get salaries and DHET sponsorship for accredited publications, which comes from the taxpayer. If this was better understood, they might spend the money more effectively on building capacity within their research institutions. Collection agencies still service the legacy publishers where materials are protected by copyright and may be behind paywalls. They are not necessarily too expensive for universities because universities buy bouquets of subscriptions to journals and this means that the cost is brought down dramatically. For work that is still copyrighted and part of the legacy publisher, DALRO licenses course packs for university use at a much lower cost than buying a book. This 'economy of scale' works for students, lecturers and universities, but has been forgotten in the attack on the 'Big Five' publishers. OA items may well be free to read, but not all publishers will let them be free for downloading or

reproduction. Permissions might still be required, royalties may still flow to publishers and authors through the collection agencies even in the OA operation. There are various different models and pricing systems. If publishers do not have ways of sustaining themselves financially, they go out of business and academics go out of business. It is all very well to attack the big publishers and the profits they make, but do we also complain about the software companies and the licences we have to pay them and the fact that computers have to be upgraded every two years, because this is where the costs are in university budgets. Why is it that authors have to make everything free while the pricing of products for universities (such as ink, paper, printing, and software suppliers) is not questioned? It is important to be critical of all the sectors and to get governments to negotiate across the board with the big companies, especially big tech, to come up with something that works for everybody.

Giving away content to the big tech companies without any licensing protections has consequences for the phishing industry (big tech) and the protection industry (big publishers). The small publishers in South Africa operate in very different circumstances. The problem is that the pro-Copyright Bill lobby do not make a distinction between the massive international companies and the small publishers, locally owned and trying to survive in a difficult environment that most universities are not grasping. One of the objectives of this forum is to do what Prof Bawa said about having a national response to local situations and copyright should not be lost in that discussion.

Comment: Even working with things like Creative Commons licences is premised on there being a copyright regime in place. We do have to care about it even though there are various threats, some of which were raised by Prof Tomaselli. For publishers as well as the Academy, simply producing a work and making it publically available is not the end. These things need to be considered in order to maintain control over the use and measurement of it and its value beyond simply producing an object.

Questions: Dr van Schalkwyk mentioned co-publications on OA. I find this a very interesting model and would like to hear more about it. Do you need to pay file fees and royalty advances, and does it work the same whether with the bigger commercial OA publishers or with ScholarLed? How do you develop marketing and dissemination strategies in the local context? Are you printing copies for free distribution?

Response, Francois van Schalkwyk: A practical example of co-publications on OA was when Liverpool University Press approached us about the possibility of working together and I thought this was a good way to get exposure in an area we haven't really worked on, but were keen to. They will print for the world market and we will print locally. We have the funding (from Stanford University) and will produce it here. They comment on the production process and we design covers, share it and discuss it with them. There have not been any complications. The contract did not take long to draft because it is fairly clear who is doing what. It helps a lot to be flexible. It is not about the money but about getting the book to the right people, and it is OA. There is a joint OA part and the print is divided into 'old lines'.

Comment, Frances Pinter: Dr van Schalkwyk's idea about co-publications on OA is wonderful and I can see it working. I want to explore with him how it could be done. My university press is looking to expand its remit to dealing with problems such as transition and democratisation, which South Africa has an enormous amount of experience with.

Response, Francois van Schalkwyk: I will certainly be in touch with you to see how we can explore this.

Question: Dr van Schalkwyk's comment about tying together the Academy and its activities, and the work of publishers was very good. Does the panel have any ideas about how this could be done practically and how information can flow back and forth between them? A practical conversation on this matter could be had with the Academy.

Question: Would Dr Pinter expand on the model she suggested could work in South Africa?

Response, Frances Pinter: The first step is to find the university presses that would be interested in doing this, to contact the COPIM group that supports the smaller presses and talk to the CEU Press and Liverpool University Press about how they built this model, what the obstacles have been and how they promoted the model to the libraries. It is not a difficult model but it is a different model. It could bring the money that is in the Global North library budgets into the African publishing community to pay for the books they really want and find quite difficult to access and obtain in their current closed forms.

Comment, Francois van Schalkwyk: With regard to Dr Pinter's comment about the various models with libraries, there is something called the Open Books Collective, which is purely for OA publishers. The idea is that OA publishers will put all their OA titles on a platform and libraries will pay for collections on that platform. Although they can download all the books for free, they are still prepared to support OA in principle rather than in access to content. They are actually supporting the publishers in an indirect way using the budgets that are available. The project will be launched later this year. If it works, it can generate money for African Minds through libraries that will allow us not to charge all the authors. In theory, we will be able to start to transition away from BPCs towards a fully Diamond model. The choice of models can be a bit overwhelming.

Comment, Wikus van Zyl: It is very much a hybrid model and there is flexibility within the model. OA has to be open, literally.

Comment, Keyan Tomaselli: These models are interesting and they are the way that publishing is going to go.

Closing statement, Frances Pinter: I am unfamiliar with the details of the environment in which publishers operate on in South Africa. I see the great opportunities and acknowledge the complexities, which are different from those in the Global North. On the copyright issues, I agree that one needs to look at different solutions to different types of books. The particular type of books I have been talking about are monographs, although the boundaries are somewhat porous because monographs can move over to be cross-over books if enough readers are interested in them. I am taking away some ideas that I would like to see applied in the part of the world where I work in.

Closing statement, Wikus van Zyl: Each press has different commercial, institutional and ideological considerations that they have to take into consideration in their whole process, but in the end, they have to ensure that they do what is best for the publication and for the research, to make sure that it is available, accessible and that it has an impact.

SESSION 4: METADATA AND PERSISTENT IDENTIFIER INTO THE FUTURE

Facilitator: Mr Wikus Van Zyl, NSBPF Member

Ms Alice Meadows, National Information Standards Organisation (NISO)

Wikipedia defines metadata and persistent identifiers (PIDs) as follows:

- Metadata is data that provides information about other data, but not the content of the data, such as the text of a message or the image itself.
- A PID is a long-lasting reference to a document, file, web page, or other object. PIDs are an essential component of metadata and have their own associated metadata.

Open PIDs had open metadata and there were particular benefits around that.

Metadata pulled from Crossref was a good example of an open PID registry that also had open metadata. One could grab lots of useful information (such as author's name, Digital Object Identifier (DOI), Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) and licence) that was machine readable and therefore interoperable, directly from the Crossref website.

There was a PID for almost everything in the research world:

- PIDs for people included the ORCID and International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI)
- PIDs for places included Research Organisation Registry (ROR), Ringgold, Crossref Funder Registry
- PIDs for things included DOIs for outputs and grants, for example. Providers for these included organisations such as CrossRef and DataCite. Research Activity Identifiers (RAIDs) were used for projects, although in a very small way currently.

Proprietary PIDs were owned by an organisation and were mostly used by the organisation to enable interoperability within the systems of that organisation, and could be used between other systems as well. In order to be of any value, proprietary PIDs had to resolve to enough information to help determine uniqueness and be able to be shared under a Creative Commons licence so that people were able to access the underlying metadata. Open PIDs had open/community governance and were openly available (including metadata). FAIR PIDs are top-rated under the findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable (FAIR) principles, and could also be used to discover open, interoperable, well-defined metadata containing provenance information in a predictable manner.

The power of PIDs, especially Open PIDs, was in their ability to enable interoperability, improve discoverability, increase efficiency, support recognition, and build trust through transparency. This was demonstrated using Ms Meadows's own ORCID record, which PIDs had permission to access. In summary:

- PIDs enabled interoperability by pulling any content in the ORCID record (not marked private) and sharing it between all the different systems.
- PIDs made a researcher's work much more discoverable when using their ORCID in conjunction with other systems identifiers.
- Adopting PIDs at a national level could increase efficiency not just in terms of cost savings but also in terms of saving time for researchers and research managers.
- PIDs support recognition by allowing other organisations to add information to someone's ORCID record and displaying its provenance, adding an extra layer of verification to information, helping to build trust in the information.

The PID-optimised research cycle (available at <https://morebrains.coop/pidcycle>) demonstrated how the five priority PIDs could be used at each point in the research cycle from funding application through to outputs and storing the information in repositories, and how using each PID helped improve interoperability and efficiency at every stage.

Some useful PID links are:

The PID Forum - <https://pidforum.org/>

Crossref - <https://crossref.org>

DataCite - <https://datacite.org>

ORCID - <https://orcid.org>

ROR - <https://ror.org>

RAID - <https://ardc.edu.au/services/identifier/raid/>

TENET South Africa ORCID Consortium - <https://www.tenet.ac.za/services/orcid>.

Mr Brian O'Leary, The Book Industry Study Group (BISG)

The BISG was a national organisation based in the United States that served as an information hub for anyone working in book publishing. It tried to solve problems that affected two or more parts of the book business. It was not limited to one particular area within the industry and fostered standards that addressed many of the issues outlined by Ms Meadows. BISG conducted research that shaped the conversation about the current state and potential future of book publishing, and tried to foster diversity, equity and inclusion within the organisation and across the book industry as a whole.

It could be said that BISG was responsible for maintaining the US book industry's "plumbing" (or something that no-one thinks about until something goes wrong) and it worked in the following core areas:

- Metadata
- Rights
- Subject codes (BISAC, paralleled by Thema outside of North America)
- Supply chain
- Workflow.

With regard to its engagement with the OA supply chain, BISG hosted a Mellon-funded convention in 2018 to discuss the challenges of OA ebook usage statistics (analytics) and was part of a subsequent two-year Mellon grant to study solutions that would support OA usage data collection and analysis, where it oversaw a study of the OA supply chain. BISG also involved in a business modelling project that was conducted by a consultancy.

The OA supply chain study came to the following primary conclusions:

- Journal-based standards and models were a poor fit for books
- The existing supply chain was built for paid access as were its incentives, leaving OA as somewhat of an orphan
- Distribution processes were complex and did not easily handle changes to OA status
- Standards and best practices were still being developed for OA monographs, but some of these were still not sufficient
- A large and growing number of platforms that delivered OA books to end-users was creating reporting challenges for the industry as a whole.

Some of the next steps for BISG were:

- Continuing the Mellon-funded projects
- Undertaking two new projects for a data trust and analytical dashboard services, funded through grants
- Sorting out business model concerns.

The full report on the supply chain study was available at
<https://zenodo.org/record/4681725#.Ytq75y-B10s>.

Mr Graham Bell, EDItEUR

Mr Bell stressed that the PIDs did not exist in some academic vacuum. They aimed to, and through their continued success they had to, solve real world problems that researchers and librarians encountered and problems that book sellers, library suppliers, distributors and publishers had. Because the management of identifiers and the careful curation of accurate and timely metadata cost time and money, the problems had to be those that people were prepared to have solved for them. Thus there was always a commercial component to both the assignment and the long-term management of identifiers, and the collection and distribution of metadata. This was true whether the books themselves were commercial, non-commercial or OA. The industry produced vast numbers of monographs and academic journal articles every year and wanted to think that every one of those was an individually polished gem, but each publication had to be incomparable. For others in the industry, the sheer numbers of publications necessitated automation and therefore standardisation. This was unromantic ('the industry plumbing') and did not discount the unique value of each book, but ensured that every publication had its opportunity.

EDItEUR was a very small, member-supported, not-for-profit organisation that developed, supported and promoted a range of standards for the automated computer-to-computer communication of metadata, specifically for the standards called ONIX, Thema and EDItX. Members of EDItEUR who supported the organisation financially were given direct input into the future development of the standards and as a result, the standards were designed from the outset to be applicable globally. EDItEUR standards were made available to everybody for free.

Although most publishers bought off-the-shelf software to implement EDItEUR's standard, they could download the specifications and develop their own ONIX or Thema related software. EDItEUR standards were always about how the systems run by publishers communicated with other systems and not about how those systems worked internally. EDItEUR also provided management services to ISNI and the International DOI Foundation (IDF).

In the context of publishing, metadata was all the information about a book that might be used to help create, describe, promote and trade it. Some of the data was purely internal and some had to be shared with supply chain partners. Everyone used the data, but there was a metadata supply chain from the publisher through the distributors and retailers, to the libraries and retail purchasers, to the market analysts and search engines. This supply chain, for much of the world for books not journals, was largely driven by ONIX. The alternatives were less automatable, less standardised, and relatively inefficient. ONIX was based on XML and defined a range of tags, and controlled vocabularies were part of it. ONIX was fairly structured but still fairly flexible in terms of how much information could be included.

ISNI was a PID for all types of creators and was not limited to the world of books or academia. It identified not a person but a persona and could also identify corporate entities and fictional characters. ISNI was intended to disambiguate personas whose names appeared to be the same and to collocate different names used by a single person. To date, around 15 million ISNIs had been assigned and while there were more than 35 registration agencies, there was only a single global registry. ISNI was an Open PID and the underlying data was available and could be downloaded under licence and used for free.

The typical use cases for ONIX were about communication within the supply chain, including publisher to data aggregator and aggregator to wholesaler, retailer or library. ONIX was sometimes used internally to an organisation as well, but most importantly, it was used globally and widely supported by lots of international distributors. The coverage of metadata in ONIX was very wide and ONIX was much broader than bibliographic data as it had information that could be used to market products, about the content, detail within chapters within products, the imprint of the publisher, the lifecycle and other dates, territorial rights, markets, suppliers and prices. ONIX was overtly a commercial message although it was global and had a generic set of definitions and use cases.

Thema was created to be a commercially relevant subject scheme intended for use globally as well as locally. It could be used in a public library but was not intended to be used in an academic setting. It was multilingual (available in around 25 languages), relatively easy to use and hugely flexible. Thema was one element of metadata that was usually communicated inside a much larger ONIX message. More information about Thema was available at <https://ns.editeur.org/thema>.

Discussion and Q&A

Question: Is there a plan for peer review assessments to be included in ONIX for example? Could that feed back to the institutions through RORs or ORCIDs for the individual researchers?

Response, Graham Bell: If a monograph is being described in ONIX, you can say that it has been peer-reviewed but you cannot say who the peers are. The peer reviewer is one of the roles that can be used only with anonymous contributors. You can also make direct links between contributors and funders and so on. Particular monographs can be described as being OA and there can be a description of the OA business model and a link to the licenses.

Question: Which platform did the information on peer review in Ms Meadows's ORCID come from?

Response, Alice Meadows: It came directly from F1000. I believe that there are not any examples of peer reviews of books in the ORCID record at the moment. The peer review section of ORCID has to be added by a third party. If people are sharing book peer reviews with Publons, they can be pushed through to the ORCID record from Publons.

Comment: ASSAf has pushed standards within journal publishing but not as much in book publishing and is urged to look at the standards for books. Metadata fields are very

powerful. The example of ONIX using the persona and not the person was very important to make books far more discoverable. International standards also need to be tapped into.

SESSION 5: ENSURING DIVERSITY IN SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING

Facilitator: Mr Nirode Bramdaw, NSBPF Member

Prof Crain Soudien, UCT

The relationship between what was published and the state of the South African universities was central, and has been the fact of university life for almost 200 years and gave a sense of the university landscape and environment in terms of people, linking to what the publication environment is all about.

Prof Nico Cloete had given a talk about the state of universities on the continent, which came out of a project called Herana and was based on a large survey of the major research intensive universities on the continent. The essential conclusion he reached was that these institutions were in serious trouble. Although Prof Cloete commented about the state of the university sector, he did not provide an explanation for why this was the case. He observed that the system was full of under prepared students and under qualified academics. Unfortunately, this was true and the reality had to be dealt with. This was where questions of diversity became complicated and the publishing community could play a constructive and helpful role in trying to turn the situation around.

In 1993, South Africa had 180 000 students who were classified African, Coloured and Indian in the higher education system, while the number of White students was double that. At the time, the participation rate for African students would have been under 1%, but no statistics were available for the number of academics classified as African at the time. In 2003, people who were classified African constituted 23% of the fulltime instruction and research staff of South African universities, while White academics constituted 62%. These percentages moved to 25% and 59% respectively by 2007. It was important to acknowledge that incredible progress had been made in the system and that a lot had changed. This change was particularly marked in the student demographics. The 2021 figures showed that over there were over 800 000 African students and the number of African academics had increased. This movement closely resembled that in the South African social structure and had to do with the growth of the African middle class, which increased from 350 000 people in 1993 to somewhere between 5 and 14 million people currently. However, this middle class did not have the same degree of stability as the established White middle class, which built its foundation over four generations. The fragility was evident in the low numbers of permanently appointed African academics in 2019 and in the following figures:

- Out of 2,174 professors in 2012, 29% were women and 14% were African. Of the 303 African professors, only 43 were women.
- Of ASSAf's 633 members in 2021, women made up 29% and Africans 33%.
- The majority of National Research Foundation (NRF) rated researchers came from three universities and were largely White and male.

It could be concluded that the higher education system was changing but it needed a whole lot more consolidation, strengthening and affirming of people. This was where the scholarly publishing community could play a role. The questions of whether or not universities could afford presses were real and should not be minimised by simply increasing

the funding. The questions of gender and language were large and complex. The number of Afrikaans publications was decreasing and the movement to English on the Afrikaans campuses was unstoppable and would accelerate, but there was no indigenous language scholarly publication or press.

In this fragility, it was necessary to insist that the established people in the system needed to do far more in helping younger people. The responsibility of older academics towards younger academics was a big issue. Mentorship needed to be made a key performance area (KPA) that was monitored and evaluated. There was a need to return to structured relationships between journals and learned societies. The relationship between learned societies and presses had to be made much more organic and much stronger. Racialised scholarly networks needed to be broken and forms of equality which produced excellence (which allowed local academics to speak into the global community with insight, contributing value to solving problems) needed to be understood.

Ms Ujala Satgoor, UCT Libraries

As an academic library, the UCT Library shared its perspectives on scholarly communication and library as publisher. Unfortunately, there was still a lack of understanding amongst certain parties at UCT of what an Open University Press ought to be. The model has been developed, the process has been finalised, texts have been uploaded and the impact was visible but the reluctance to migrate to a full Open UCT Press was very evident and negotiations were ongoing. The UCT Press now resided within the Library.

When talking about the publishing landscape and what an academic library could do, it was important to understand what the scholarly communication landscape was all about. In 2003, the Association of College and Research Libraries defined scholarly communications as "the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community and preserved for the future". Academic libraries have shifted from being primarily information consumers to being part of the information production aspect within a higher education institution. As part of becoming the information producer, libraries have been enabled by technological innovations in the production and dissemination of scholarship, challenging the predominantly Global North traditional publishing practices and models. This has provided academic libraries with the opportunity to explore OA publishing models and to further explore and understand the intellectual property management aspect of this thereby granting increased access to scholarship and research outputs.

With regard to the context within which academic libraries functioned, the rationale for the 2019 Open Access Symposium, co-hosted by UCT Libraries, sought to challenge the OA movement and its advocates with their social justice principles, to usher in equity and equal opportunity, and to open the doors for full participation of new African voices. This challenge has been precipitated by the urgency for access to information and research about Africa that existed behind paywalls as well as the need to add African research to this body of knowledge so that continental, regional and national development challenges would be addressed equitably by informing policies, relevant interventions, and appropriate responses. Whilst this urgency existed to realise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the growing confidence in the African collective and cognition of the quality of research emanating from the continent would further push toward the goal of unhindered multi-directional participation in knowledge production.

In exploring the whole scholarly communications landscape, academic libraries have emerged into their own by exploring various scholarly services. These included collection development, one of the libraries' core functions. The shift towards transforming and decolonising collections was one of the exciting challenges. However, libraries were to a certain extent challenged by the offerings of the mainstream booksellers and publishers that engaged with academic libraries in South Africa. There was the opportunity to broaden the scope of collections to include Global South content and for booksellers to explore possible facets of inclusion within their offerings. Some of these were crucial for future partnerships and collaboration between academics and the scholarly services of an academic library. UCT has developed and hosted local publishing platforms and since 2017 has been looking at the notion of library as publisher. This new role has been solidly cemented in the United States and models in Australia have also been explored.

In embracing the library as publisher, UCT has seen wide dissemination, visibility and equitable access of materials as well as the span of the reach of these materials. Publishing costs to the author were minimal and any related technical costs for publishing were picked up by the library's budget. This provided an opportunity for young, emerging academics to publish. Diversification of type was reflected in the inclusion of conference proceedings, monographs, textbooks as well as other types of formats. Exploring multiple languages has added other voices. This particular model used a central publishing platform and capacity building was crucial for its success. According to the library publishing coalition, library publishing distinguished itself from other publishing models by a preference for OA dissemination, as well as the willingness to embrace informal and experimental forms of scholarly communication and challenge the status quo.

Expanding the library as a publisher platform across the continent has been a testimony to the innovation and the future thinking of the staff involved in this. The creation of the African continental platform has been initiated through an MoU with the Association of African Universities. Several workshops and training opportunities for universities on the continent have been hosted, the most recent being a three-day workshop in Namibia hosted by the University of Namibia (UNAM), involving government entities towards mainstreaming OA and OA publishing. This was another attempt for the African research community to take ownership of creating and sharing its own scholarly content and output. The Diamond OA model was key to this because knowledge was free to access for the reader and the author did not pay to publish at all. It was a common platform, but each institution retained its own identity and branding, which was very important for the collaborative initiative as well. Capacity building was crucial for countries and universities on the continent to start claiming their own research space.

Library publishing played a key role in establishing a community-owned, community-led scholarly communication ecosystem, giving freedom to build an inclusive demarginalised, equitable and diverse knowledge system and ensuring that everyone was able to access and contribute to the knowledge that shaped the world. All involved in OA and scholarly publishing should be guided by the latter.

Prof Aslam Fataar, SU

Prof Fataar spoke about reading and editing a process for four edited books that targeted the diversification of the participating academics. There had to be deliberate processes of

capacitation of a book publishing and book writing process that stood at a very important moment in the academic process. It came from certain processes that were capacitated via doctoral processes, intellectual work between partners and even less academically oriented people working on a particular project in a community, a university and so on.

An academic book publishing community had to be deliberately constituted if demographic transformation was required. This would not happen without driving an acute set of dynamics to take the process forward. The fundamental issues of academic integrity and quality of the process and the relational dynamics had to be balanced. The academic integrity and quality of the process was not static. It involved the peer review process, the editorial process, the going through the academic argumentative line process through the book (often missing in the editorial processes) and the editorial team holding that very carefully in relation to the relational dynamics pertaining to who was in that community, how that community was constituted, what the intellectual capacity is in that community and moving the community forward. Prof Fataar argued that diversifying academic publishing fundamentally relied on the ability to conceptualise and develop an academic community while developing a sense of working towards autonomy and continuously engaging with that community.

These communities had to be constituted and held relative to the nature of the dynamics by which they were constituted. Working with doctoral students sometimes moved towards book publication, journal publication and so on, involving a particular set of dynamics. The intellectual contribution on the table was moved forward into a different realm of book publishing. In other cases, publishers worked with a community of scholars who already had expertise but moved them forward into an academic argument and made that argument coherent. Each of these processes required deliberative community-based dynamics.

In the case of the four book publications, it took between two and three years to constitute that community, to bring that community together periodically, to work diligently with them, and to capacitate and develop in such a way that the academic capacity could be brought to the forefront in their ability to write the books.

Discussion and Q&A

Comment/Question: I would like Prof Soudien to talk a bit more about mentoring from academic to student or scholar being part of a KPA. I think this is a great initiative and it could be taken further with scholars that are developing their PhDs into books. From a diversity point of view, we are seeing newer scholars entering into the fray but there is a lot of shaping that needs to happen to avoid them being turned down at the peer review process as this can be quite brutalizing for a new writer. Mentoring could also happen to prepare them for publication. Could this be extended to peer reviewers in the system? Getting diverse peer reviewers and growing the peer review pool needs some kind of incentivisation. I recently did an assessment of the racial demographics of authors that we published over 10 years and we have definitely seen an increase in our black male authorship base and the female authorship base has also changed, although minimally. Peer reviewers also tend to be largely white males. Thinking forward, how could the university system work to try to get diversity on those fronts and how could this be incentivised?

Response, Crain Soudien: I can't answer your question explicitly, except to say that everybody has to do more. It is awkward to say that to a South African community because doing more is never free of the politics. There will always be particular dynamics involved in how people come together. Quite correctly, we are talking about our attempt to insert ourselves into the global community on our own terms. I think we need to be quite clear about the very distinctive nature of confronting that challenge. We have a very particular problem. We already have world class and elements of the Global North in the ways in which we are doing things, but we are very aware of what the shortcomings of those elements of the Global North are. This discussion about experimenting in all kinds of ways is what is needed, but we cannot go through that process of experimentation in the racial, divisive frameworks in which we live. Those frameworks are debilitating at every point because kindness has passed, in racial terms, and it does come with racial baggage. We have got to be conscious about the political steps that we are taking to assert the validity of our excellence. Some of the things that Prof Fataar spoke about are elements of that, but it has to be brought into the structure of all of these institutions and we must not be afraid of wanting to be good. In our structural system we have the idea that international is better and this is problematic. We get patronized by these internationalists. We have got a lot of thinking to do about how we proceed. The best way is for us to talk about our experiments and the initiatives that we are undertaking, and be diagnostic about how they are working and why they are not working. Let us concentrate on what we are doing and make that the empirical basis on which we come to an understanding of where we might go. We might learn something about ourselves in the process of doing that. We are not going to learn by simply copying other people because these other ethnographies and social situations which colleagues are talking to us about are valuable, but they're not the complexity we have to deal with here. It is deliberative but there has to be generosity on the part of all of us. The nature of that generosity is not just kindness - it is wanting something better for all of us.

CLOSING COMMENTS (Keyan Tomaselli)

The conference was very useful, but there were still some issues that if not resolved, needed to be put on the agenda, and which had been bothering the NSBPF members over the last three or four years.

A few main themes came out of the discussions. Local book publishers were the link between the local and the global. They indigenised local knowledge by valorising it internationally. The statistics showed that books had grown by 4% and journals by 89% since 1995. This was largely due to the DHET strategy to increase the journals and the number of articles both locally and internationally. The number of books considered for accreditation had risen from 33 to 162 between 2005 and 2014. South Africa's contribution to world intellectual output was 0.01% but it had 7.1% of the citations worldwide, which allowed the country to stamp its authority on the global situation. This growth was important. In 2010, it was reported that the government and the Academy were highlighting the critical need to increase South African and African-led research within global measures. Both were acutely aware of the hegemony of the Global North in knowledge production and the monopolisation of academic research by a few global, wealthy companies. The South African contribution to global knowledge production was below 0.6% at the time. Published scholarly output was crucial for development innovation. Around that time, ASSAf embarked on a study and offered recommendations on the importance of scholarly book production. However, by then, an entire body of science in the form of scholarly books had

become minimalised partly because of technicist performance measures in institutions that excluded the book until this was rectified by DHET in around 2015 when books were brought into the system and chapters were recognised. The ASSAf study set out the particular values and attributes of scholarly books, which were in the interests of not just the state and academia, but also of the general public. One of ASSAf's prime successes was to communicate science beyond the academic constituencies into schools and other sites.

Given the extraordinary progress in local scholarly book output that the later reports underscored, it was particularly concerning that the Copyright Amendment Bill was in direct opposition to the strategic national asset. More aptly, instead of opening the door to enabling this misdirected attention to the sleight of hand copyright concerns, more effort was required on policy in line with the affirming results around the strengthening of the scholarly book publishing sector. The sector would survive one way or another, but it was under stress. The discussions around the Copyright Amendment Bill had not been helpful to bringing stability or certainty into the picture. Many publishers were waiting to see what was going to happen while planning with the publishing sector what to do should the Bill not respond to the thousands of pages of recommendation that have been submitted by all the publishers and publishers associations, copyright lawyers, and other experts. The Copyright Amendment Bill wanted to institutionalise authors in the educational sector as cost-free labour. The legacy publishers, in contrast, protected the authors' intellectual property and offered services in perpetuity (metadata, encoding, decoding and promotion), and via licensing agreements, returned royalties for books to publishers and authors via licensing agencies. There might be an argument about the nature of these agreements, but those were business negotiations between institutions over author contracts that may have involved state intervention in discussions of the 'Big Five'. Books and articles, whether OA or not, always needed to be marketed, transitioned between formats, remarketed and copyright protected from phishers, predators, and pirates. If copyright was dropped, it would open the door to all those predators who had taken over much of the academic enterprise.

The local scholarly publishers were few and ironically, they represented about one-third of the total scholarly output of the entire African continent. What happened here could change a lot of what happened to the Global North. By now, there should have been more effort around funding sustainable OA models, which were crucial to achieving the dissemination and impact of locally generated original evidence-based knowledge. Uncertainty had resulted from the Bill in its draft form in 2017. The elephant in the room needed to be addressed, but in a dialogical way that took into account international agreements to which South Africa was a signatory, and the concerns of the local presses. This was the primary theme that came out of the discussions at every NSBPF meeting, but it was not being listened to had not been listened to. The arguments that have come out of the sector must be taken into account.

The small non-profit presses barely survived and some had become inward-looking. University funding officers, regrettably because of the nature of the institution, the growth of the bureaucracies, and the tick-boxing neoliberal frameworks that have been imposed on them, spent more time looking at balance sheets than actually providing sufficient guidance to authors to actually use their creativity and do what had been suggested by all the speakers at this conference.

The conference exclusively highlighted the value offered by local publishers to the growth of local research in support of national policies. Local publishers enabled the conversation between researchers in the Global North and Global South. This had come through very strongly. The local content global reach idea that was part of the title of this conference had shown to be important.

South African publishers and authors did attract financial return and this also flowed to the South from the North as did global knowledge exchange. There was a mutually beneficial flow and not just an export of South African wealth to the Global North. The Global North bought South African products, books and licences, reproduced articles, chapters and books, and those funds came back to re-invigorate the South African political economy.

The NSBPF had been galvanised during the past year by the need to ensure that the scholarly publishing sector was protected, would grow and adapt to technological change and face down those elements of the Copyright Amendment Bill that weakened local intellectual property and author and publisher rights.

The NSBPF members wanted to assure access to readers. They might have different business models, different companies and different universities, but access in terms of authorship and readership was high on their agenda. Beth le Roux had tracked the open minds and closed systems of South African university publishers and developed author profiles of these presses to address issues of discrimination in the selection of books for publication. How would the Copyright Amendment Act protect a level playing field, and how could it address this question? In fact, it might exacerbate it through unintended consequences.

The creative industries' master plan being developed by the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) operated in a different model to the department that was piloting the Copyright Amendment Bill, which wanted to open everything up and allow the big tech to phish intellectual property, whereas the DSBD imagined that the Copyright Amendment Bill would protect intellectual property. There was no harmonisation of legislation, making it very confusing for investors and universities to know whether or not to invest in university presses. The Act needed a complete redraft by the right people. Getting rid of copyright did not help the educational sector because it asked authors and publishers to pay for subsidies that the State failed to pay. One section could not be expected to cover the shortfall. Publishers were one of the components in the value chain that accumulated through engagement in international trade and intellectual flows. Some ideas of what could be done to address this were:

- It was necessary to reach a reasonable compact on education that allowed governments to develop affordable first-class education without harming publishing and the wider knowledge and creative industries.
- Universities needed to consider new models of funding, especially university presses, in light of OA and new tech imperatives.
- Universities needed to consider intellectual property and the publishing sector needed to be properly protected and leveraged for the good of the national economy.
- Academies and universities should be working with the organisations that served the publishing industry and act as a watchdog on legal regimes that may harm it.

The NSBPF was a crucial resource toward these ends.

Prof Tomaselli thanked the scholarly publishing community in ASSAf for having organised the conference in the short space of two or so months. Staff in the Scholarly Publishing Unit had

done an extraordinary job, particularly as they also had to deal with other day-to-day issues and moved office during that time. He thanked those who had designed and produced the conference logo, and all the delegates for their attendance (both online and in person) and contributions to the discussions.

Ms Veldsman thanked the NSBPF members for the enthusiasm, collaboration and entrepreneurship demonstrated during this conference.



ANNEXURE A: ACRONYMS

APC	Article Processing Charge
ASSAf	Academy of Science of South Africa
BISG	Book Industry Study Group
BPC	Book Processing Charge
CEU	Central European University
COPIM	Community-led Open Publication Infrastructures for Monographs
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSPiSA	Committee on Scholarly Publishing in South Africa
DALRO	Dramatic, Artistic and Literary Rights Organisation
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
DSDB	Department of Small Business Development
DSI	Department of Science and Innovation
FAIR	Findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable
HoD	Head of Department
ISC	International Science Council
ISNI	International Standard Name Identifier
KU	Knowledge Unlatched
NISO	National Information Standards Organisation
NSBPF	National Scholarly Book Publishers' Forum
OA	Open Access
ORCID	Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier
PID	Persistent identifier
ROR	Research Organisation Registry
SU	Stellenbosch University
UCT	University of Cape Town
UJ	University of Johannesburg
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
USAf	Universities South Africa
VC	Vice-Chancellor
WiSER	Wits Institute for Social and Economic Research
Wits	University of the Witwatersrand

ANNEXURE B: ATTENDANCE

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Ahmed	Bawa	Universities South Africa
Aimee	Viljoen	University of Johannesburg
Alice	Meadows	National Information Standards Organization
Amanda	Chulayo	DOHNE ADI
Andreas	Velthuizen	University of South Africa
Andrew	Joseph	Wits University Press
Andries	Van Aarde	AOSIS Scholarly Books
Aslam	Fataar	Stellenbosch University
Barbara	Boswell	University of Cape Town
Beth	Le Roux	University of Pretoria
Blessing	Abisoye	University of Johannesburg
Bopaki	Phogole	University of Johannesburg
Brian	O'Leary	The Book Industry Study Group (BISG)
Bulelani	Mqolweni	Stellenbosch University
Carla	Rautenbach	African Sun Media
Carla	Rautenbach	African Sun Media
Caroline	Dean	University of Cape Town
Cecile	de Villiers	AOSIS
Charles	Takalana	African Astronomical Society
Charles	Rono	University of Johannesburg
Chenaimoyo Lufutuko Faith	Katiyatiya	Stellenbosch University
Connie	Makgabo	University of Pretoria
Corina	van der Spoel	Wits University Press
Crain	Soudien	University of Cape Town
Dalene	Pieterse	Stellenbosch University
Dap	Louw	University of the Free State
Daphney	Chabangu-Afolabi	University of Johannesburg
David	Walwyn	University of Pretoria
Davida	van Zyl	African Sun Media
Deirdre	Pretorius	University of Johannesburg
Denise	Taylor	Red Brick Consortium Ltd
Dimakatso	Maheso	University of Johannesburg
Doniwen	Pietersen	University of Free State
Edwin	Hlangwani	University of Johannesburg
Elizabeth	Henning	University of Johannesburg
Elna	de Lange	GOAL Sciences
Elsabe	Janse van Rensburg	University of South Africa

Ephraim	Bogopa	University of South Africa
Erika	Janse van Rensburg	Sabinet
Eunice	Ramabulana	Human Science Research Council
Evans	Netshivhambe	University of Pretoria
Evison	Bhebhe	University of Venda
Floyd	Masemola	Academy of Science of South Africa
Frances	Pinter	Central European University Press
Francois	Van Schalkwyk	African Minds and Stellenbosch University
Frank	Mtshali	Tshwane University of Technology
Gagandeep	Singh	Taylor and Francis
Grace	Agbede	Durban University of Technology
Graham	Bell	EDItEUR
Heather	Erasmus	Write Connection (Scribe)
Henriette	Wagener	Academy of Science of South Africa
Hesma	van Tonder	University of the Free State
Hetta	Pieterse	UNISA Press
Himla	Soodyall	Academy of Science of South Africa
Ida	Mans	University of Pretoria
Igle	Gledhill	University of the Witwatersrand
Ina	Smith	Academy of Science of South Africa
Inge	Snyman	North-West University
Itumeleng	Khumalo	University of Johannesburg
Jeremy	Wightman	Human Science Research Council
Jo-Anne	King	University of the Witwatersrand
Johannes	Smit	UKZN
Johanni	Pienaar	Private
Joleta	van Wyk	AOSIS
Julie	Grant	University of Johannesburg
Kaitano	Dube	Vaal University of Technology
Keyan	Tomaselli	University of Johannesburg
Kgabo Phineas	Makgoka	University of the Witwatersrand
Khodani	Matshusa	University of South Africa
Khutso	Phalane-Legoale	Academy of Science of South Africa
Kirsten	Perkins	Wits University Press
Koketso	Mogadima	University of Johannesburg
Kudzai	Mutenje	Dexagyn
Kunle	Oparinde	Durban University of Technology
Kwena	Mokoboki	North West University
Laetus	Lategan	Central University of Technology
Lasershnie	Nambiar	University of Johannesburg
Laurence	Wright	North-West university

Lebohang Boitumelo	Tsotetsi	Department of Agriculture Land Reform and Rural Development
Lee	Walton	NYU Steinhardt
Lelani	Oosthuizen	University of Free State
Leslie	Swartz	South African Journal of Science
Linda	Mahlalela	University of Pretoria
Linda	Fick	Academy of Science of South Africa
Linda	Meyer	Universities South Africa
Lindiwe	Soyizwapi	University of Pretoria
Linnet	Crow	Leading Edge Poultry Software
Liz	Gowans	Independent Contractor
Loselo	Segwe	Led Action (PTY) LTD
Louise	Van Heerden	Academy of Science of South Africa
Louise	Grantham	Bookstorm/PASA
Lungile	Rathepe	University of Pretoria
Madelaine	Meyer	National Research Foundation
Maduwa	Tumelo Thelma	Agricultural Research Council Animal Production
Mahlubi (Chief)	Mabizela	Department of Higher Education and Training
Malitaba	Mlangeni	University of South Africa
Marguerite	Nel	University of Pretoria
Marumo	Malebana	Agricultural Research Council
Mercia	Moreana	University of Pretoria
Michelle	Meyer	African Sun Media
Mikatekiso	Kubayi	University of Johannesburg
Mike	Schramm	NISC (Pty) Ltd
Mmaphuthi	Mashiachidi	Academy of Science of South Africa
Mogomotsi	Keoletile	NARDI
Mokheseng	Buti	Taylor & Francis Group
Molatelo Rosina	Kekana	Western Cape Government
Mpho	Maleke	University of Johannesburg
Mpuka	Radinku	Publishers Association of South Africa
Mthunzi	Nxawe	Human Sciences Research Council
Munyaradzi	Chidarkire	University of KwaZulu-Natal
Myleen	Oosthuizen	University of Pretoria
Ncami	Zulu	University of KwaZulu-Natal
Ndivhuwo	Luruli	University of Johannesburg
Negasu	Gamachu	FDRE Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institute
Nicolaas	Faasen	Freelance author
Nirode	Bramdaw	African Sun Media
Nkagisang Hilda	Mashapha	University of Johannesburg
Nkosiyazi	Dube	University of the Witwatersrand

Nkululeko	Nyangiwe	Dohne Agricultural Development Institute
Nomsa	Chirisa	University of South Africa
Nomthandazo		WC Department of Agriculture
Nthabiseng	Motsemme	University of Johannesburg
Nthabiseng	Motsemme	University of Johannesburg
Nthembe	Mbewe	University of Pretoria
Ntombazonke	Gumede	Africa Health Research Institute
Obert	Tada	University of Limpopo
Oriyomi	Opetubo	University of Johannesburg
Peter	Lague	NISC
Phumzile	Malindi	Walter Sisulu University
Phumzile	Mkhwebane	University of Johannesburg
Phumzile	Mkhwebane	
Pierre	de Villiers	AOSIS
Prashant	Patel	University of Johannesburg
R	Toerien	University of Johannesburg
Rajeshree	Mahabeer	Academy of Science of South Africa
Rebecca	Skhosana	University of South Africa
Reetha	Nundulall	University of Johannesburg
Renate	Venier	Academy of Science of South Africa
Reneilwe	Pila	Academy of Science of South Africa
Rhulani	Bila	Publishers Association of South Africa
Robyn	Alexander	University of Cape Town Libraries
Ronald	Munatsi	Zimbabwe Evidence Informed Policy Network
Ronel	De Villiers	University of Pretoria
Ronel	de Swardt	University of Cape Town
Rosemary	Gray	English Academy of Southern Africa
Rosemary	Lepule	Human Science Research Council
Roshan	Cader	Wits University Press
Rudi	de Lange	Tshwane University of Technology
Sagren	Naidoo	University of Pretoria Health Sciences Faculty
Sally	Ledwaba	University of Johannesburg
Salome	Potgieter	University of the Witwatersrand
Samantha	Hoaeane	HSRC Press
Sandy	Shepherd	UCT Press
Sarah	Setlaelo	University of Johannesburg
Sehlule	Moyo	University of Johannesburg
Sewela	Khunoana	University of Johannesburg
Sibu	Zondi	Emerald Publishing
Siphesihle	Nkwanyana	University of Johannesburg
Siphokazi	Mdidimba	HSRC Publishing

Sivuyile	Mvinjelwa	BKB/University of Fort Hare
Sizwe	Mbatha	University of Johannesburg
Solani	Ngobeni	Centre for Scholarly Publishing Services (Pty) Ltd
Suresh Babu Naidu	Krishna	Durban University of Technology
Susan	Veldsman	Academy of Science of South Africa
Thea	Korff	AOSIS Scholarly Books
Themba	Zitha	Durban University of Technology
Theophilus	Adedokun	Durban University of Technology
Thobeka	Nkomo	University of the Witwatersrand
Thobeka	Tshitshi	University of Johannesburg
Thobeka Daki	Daki	Walter Sisulu University
Tilly	Phahle	Innovative Transport Solutions
Tumelo	Kekana	DARD
Ujala	Satgoor	UCT Libraries
Vaneshree	Govender	Durban University of Technology
Veliswa	Tshetsha	University of Pretoria
Veronica	Klipp	Wits University Press
Vhonani	Rerani	Mintek
Vincent	Scheepers	National Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences
Wellington Didibhuku	Thwala	University of South Africa
Wikus	Van Zyl	UJ Press
Yethu	Sithole	University of South Africa
Yolandi	Strydom	North-West University
Zama	Khanyile	University of Pretoria
Zodwa	Zondi	Shuter and Shooter Publishers
Zubeida	Jaffer	

ANNEXURE C: BIOGRAPHIES OF SPEAKERS AND FACILITATORS



Prof Ahmed Bawa, a theoretical physicist, currently holds the position of Chief Executive Officer of Universities South Africa (USAf). In this capacity, he is a member of the Board of Directors of USAf – the representative association of all 26 public universities in South Africa. Until April 2016, Professor Bawa was Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the Durban University of Technology. From 2012-2013 he was chair of Higher Education South Africa (HESA) which became USAf in July 2015. Prior to that, Professor Bawa had held senior positions at universities in South Africa and in the United States. Among others, he has held the position of Deputy Vice-Chancellor at the University of Natal and at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Prof Bawa holds a PhD in Theoretical Physics from Durham University. His areas of research were Nuclear Physics and Elementary Particle Physics. He has also done work in the area of Higher Education Studies and in the area of Science and Society.

He served on a number of national policy development teams in the post-1994 period in the areas of Science and Technology and Higher Education. He was a researcher for the National Commission on Higher Education and was an inaugural member of the National Advisory Council on Innovation till 2002. He is Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa as well as the Academy of Science of South Africa of which he was one of the inaugural vice-presidents. He is currently a member of the Council of the Academy. He also served as Chair of the Board of the Foundation for Research Development, Telkom and Sanlam and was Vice-Chair of the Board of the Atomic Energy Corporation. He serves on several international advisory boards.

Professor Bawa has been a recipient of many awards. Among them was the Transformative Leadership Award bestowed on him by the University of Pennsylvania's Netter Centre for his dedication to producing significant societal change, and to working tirelessly, enabling the institutions in South Africa to realise that goal. Professor Bawa is well known for advocating universities' responsiveness to their local contexts.



Mr Graham Bell is the Executive Director of EDItEUR, responsible for the overall development of EDItEUR's standards and the management services it provides on behalf of other standards agencies (including the International ISNI agency and the International DOI Foundation). He joined EDItEUR as its Chief Data Architect in 2010, focussed on the continuing development and

application of ONIX for Books, and on other EDItEUR standards for both the book and serials sectors. Graham previously worked for HarperCollins Publishers in the UK, where he led the development of bibliographic data and digital asset management systems, and was involved with the launches of many HarperCollins digital initiatives including e-audio, e-books and print-on-demand programmes. He has over two decades of experience with book metadata. Prior to HarperCollins, he worked as a journalist, editor and in IT roles within the magazine industry with Redwood Publishing and BBC Magazines.



Mr Nirode Bramdaw is the publisher, journalist and occasional poet. He read a B. Comm (Law) at the University of Durban-Westville before entering publishing, where he was actively involved in all spheres of content development through to production. He was also the KZN Bureau Chief for the *Business Day* and wrote regular columns for the *Sunday Times*, *Sunday Independent* and *The Mercury*. He has contributed to journals, most notably *The Africa Quarterly*, published by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations, a division of the Indian External Affairs Ministry. Bramdaw serves on the Editorial Boards of Stellenbosch University's Sunpress, UWC Press and Mandela University Press as well as on relevant industry bodies.



Ms Roshan Cader is the commissioning editor at Wits University Press, Johannesburg. Previously she was the commissioning editor at HSRC Press, Cape Town. She has been working in the scholarly publishing sector for close to 15 years. She has an MA in English Literature (University of Stellenbosch) and previously worked as a TEFL teacher in Taiwan and Switzerland. She is a member of the Committee on Scholarly Publishing of the Academy of Science of South Africa.



Prof Aslam Fataar is a Research & Development Professor attached to the Transformation Office at Stellenbosch University and Professor in the Department of Education Policy Studies at Stellenbosch University (SU). He was a member of the Council of SU, UWC and UCT. He is a member of the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf). He has authored, co-authored, edited or co-

edited 9 books and over 120 academic articles and book chapters. Aslam is a former President of the South African Education Research Association and the Editor-in-Chief of the journal, *Southern African Review of Education*. He is a former Vice Dean: Research of SU's Faculty of Education, and HOD of the Department of Education Policy Studies at SU.



Ms Veronica Klipp has been the Publisher at Wits University Press since 2002. She has an MA (University of Cape Town) and previously worked as a teacher, children's book publisher and as a commissioning editor at UKZN Press. She is a member of the Committee on Scholarly Publishing of the Academy of Science of South Africa.



Mr Mahlubi Mabizela is a Chief Director responsible for Higher Education Policy Development and Research in the Department of Higher Education and Training, South Africa. The Chief Directorate's main responsibilities are development and implementation of higher education policies; measurement of research outputs from universities; regulation and administration of the registration of private higher education institutions and internationalisation of HE in South Africa. He oversees the BRICS activities involving higher education in South Africa, which include the SA BRICS Think Tank (SABTT), the Academic Forum and BRICS Network Universities (BNU). He serves and has served in several other multi-lateral formations in Southern Africa; intra-continentally and internationally. He holds a Master's in Education (M.Ed.) degree from the University of the Western Cape.



Ms Alice Meadows is the Director of Community Engagement for NISO (National Information Standards Organization), where she is responsible for engaging with and developing the NISO community, including communicating the value of our projects, events, and programs. Before joining NISO, she was Director of Communications (and previously Director of Community Engagement and Support) at ORCID. Before that, she held a variety of senior marketing and communications positions in scholarly publishing at Wiley and (before they were

acquired) Blackwell Publishing. She is also a co-founder of the MoreBrains Cooperative, a consulting organization that specializes in — and supports the values of — open research. Alice is passionate about the need for a robust and open global research infrastructure, and about improving diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility - in scholarly communications and in society at large.



Prof Sarah Nuttal is Professor of Literary and Cultural Studies and Director of WISER at the University of the Witwatersrand. She has published numerous books and her work is widely cited across disciplines. She is the editor of the forthcoming volume *Your History of Me: The Short Films of Penny Siopis* and is co-editor, with Isabel Hofmeyr and Charne Lavery, of 'Reading for Water', a special issue of *Interventions: International Journal of Postcolonial Studies* which re-reads southern African literatures from the vantage point of water histories. She has directed WISER for ten years.



Mr Brian O'Leary is executive director of the Book Industry Study Group, a U.S.-based trade association that disseminates information, creates and implements standards, and conducts research to benefit the book publishing supply chain. Before being named to this role in 2016, O'Leary was principal of Magellan Media Consulting, which helped publishers improve how they create, manage and distribute content. In that role, O'Leary wrote extensively about issues affecting the publishing industry. With Hugh McGuire, he co-edited *Book: A Futurist's Manifesto* (O'Reilly Media, 2012). O'Leary served as senior VP with Hammond Inc. and oversaw production and distribution operations at

several Time Inc. magazines. O'Leary joined Time Inc. after earning an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. He also holds an A.B. in chemistry from Harvard College.



Ms Dalene Pieterse has a Masters in Science in Physiology from SU and also completed a postgraduate degree, Baccalaureus in Philosophy, in Knowledge Management cum laude in 2013. She joined the Division for Research Development in 1998 and has since been involved in research management and in particular research information management on various levels. She has been involved in a variety of activities on a national level in this regard. She is often consulted on best practices regarding the annual submission of research outputs to the DHET as well as on issues regarding integrated reporting and the effective application of research-related information. She has also made a valuable contribution to raising

awareness of the important role that research offices play in the provision of research-related information for effective institutional decision-making, as well as the establishment of best practice models regarding integrated reporting with the use of electronic information systems. She has presented on integrated reporting at the annual conference of the South African Association for Institutional Researchers (2009) as well as conferences of the International Network of Research Management Societies (INORMS) (2010 & 2012). In 2012 she co-presented on integrated research information systems with colleagues from the research offices of the University of Copenhagen and the University of Sunderland. She was also actively involved in the national committee that evaluated potential solutions for an integrated national information system in the late 2000s. Her involvement continued after a suitable vendor was selected, in the capacity of a functional specialist on a national level since the system had to be developed and configured for local needs to meet DHET requirements for submission of publications for subsidy. Dalene is also one of the co-presenters of one of the modules of a Postgraduate Diploma in Research Management presented by CREST at Stellenbosch University.



Ms Hetta Pieterse is the Commissioning Editor and Manager at Unisa Press. She previously served as Marketing Manager and Head of Graphic Design, and in April 2022 she completed her MA on open-access publishing models for South African scholarly publishers. She completed a teaching degree, an Honours degree (English Literature) and Marketing and Fine Arts diplomas. She has delivered conference papers in Canada, France, and locally and has published articles and reviews. She is a board member of Anfasa (Non-Fiction Authors Association of South Africa), and a member of the National Scholarly Book Publishing Forum. As an artist, she has exhibited in

France, Mauritius and in local exhibitions. In December 2021 she exhibited etchings made on female garments in a series entitled *Soft targets* (Unisa Gallery, *Uncanny Stories*, Group exhibition, December 2021–February 2022).

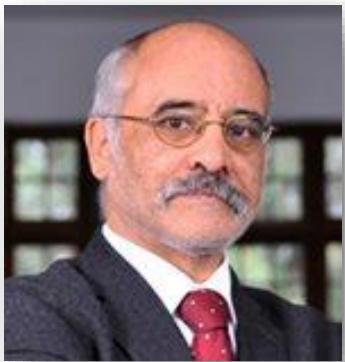


Dr Frances Pinter is the Executive Chair of the Central European University Press and formerly CEO of Manchester University Press. She advises several small university presses around the world and is on the Advisory Board of Wits University Press. She was the founding Publisher of Bloomsbury Academic. She is also the founder of Knowledge Unlatched, taking a particular interest in developing sustainable business models for Open Access monographs. Previously she was Publishing Director at the Open Society Foundation where she established EIFL, a leading library consortium and the Centre for Publishing Development working in all post-communist countries. Earlier she founded Pinter Publishers which also owned Leicester University Press and launched the environmental studies imprint Belhaven Press.



Ms Ujala Satgoor is the Executive Director at the University of Cape Town Libraries since 2019. With over 25 years of experience, Ujala has fulfilled a leadership role on many national and international library and information services advisory and governing boards and committees during her career, which includes Board member: IATUL (2020–); Chair: Committee of Higher Education Libraries in South Africa (2018–2020); LIASA President (2012–2014); Co-Chair: 2015 IFLA WLIC National Committee; Member: AfLIA Governing Board; Member: IFLA Africa Section and Member: Council on Higher Education Library & Information Services Reference Group. With several published papers,

Ujala's expertise includes library grant proposal writing and grants management, library leadership development and strategy formulation. Ujala was named the first LIASA Executive Librarian of the Year in 2018.



Prof Crain Soudien was educated in the fields of education and African Studies at the Universities of Cape Town and UNISA in South Africa and the State University of New York at Buffalo. His PhD dissertation from Buffalo was on South African youth identity. He is a former deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, where he remains an emeritus professor in Education and African Studies and the former Chief Executive Officer of the Human Sciences Research Council. He has honorary professorial appointments at the Nelson Mandela University and the Cape University of Technology. His publications in

the areas of social difference, culture, education policy, comparative education, educational change, public history and popular culture include four books, one co-authored book, six edited collections and over 230 articles, reviews, reports, and book chapters. He has an A-rating in the South African research system. He is involved in a number of local, national and international social and cultural organisations and is chairperson of the Independent Examinations Board, a founder and former chairperson of the District Six Museum Foundation, a former president of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies, and has served as the chair of three Ministerial Committees of Enquiry, including the Ministerial Committee on Transformation in Higher Education and the Ministerial Committee to Evaluate Textbooks for Discrimination. He is a fellow of the International Academy of Education, the African Academy of Science, a Senior Fellow of NORRAG, Geneva Graduate Institute, a member of the Academy of Science of South African, a former fellow of the Stellenbosch Institute for Advanced Studies, the SARCHI Chair in Development Education, UNISA and the Centre for Global Citizenship Education and Research, University of Alberta. He serves on the boards of a number of cultural, heritage, education and civil society structures.



Prof Himla Soodyall is the Executive Officer of the Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) and Research Professor in Human Genetics at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits).



Prof Keyan Tomaselli is a Distinguished Professor, Faculty of Humanities, University of Johannesburg, and Professor Emeritus, University of KwaZulu-Natal, where he is also a Sometime Fellow. Professor Tomaselli is a member of the Academy of Science of South Africa and also chairs the Committee on Scholarly Publishing in South Africa and the National Scholarly Book Publishers' Forum.



Dr François van Schalkwyk is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST), Stellenbosch University, South Africa. His areas of interest include higher education studies, critical data and technology studies, and scholarly communication. He is also editor and trustee of the not-for-profit, open access book publisher African Minds. François has a PhD in Science and Technology Studies from Stellenbosch University. Past research has focused on openness and social inclusion; on intermediaries and open data use; on the

flows of data in developing countries; on university presses in Africa; and on research universities in Africa.



Mr Wikus van Zyl is the manager of UJ Press based at the University of Johannesburg Library. He has been involved in scholarly publishing since 2004 and has been involved in the establishment of a number of scholarly presses including Sun Press, Sun Media Bloemfontein (now SunBonani Media), UWC Press and Mandela University Press. His interests lie in Open Access publishing and digital transformation within scholarly publishing.



Mr Jeremy Wightman qualified with an MA in translation and interpreting in English, French and Italian (MA, Wits), specialising in law and economics. He has over 30 years' experience in the publishing industry, and have worked across a variety of book publishing sectors,

including trade, educational, academic and scholarly. He worked in a variety of business and market contexts, with diverse teams of people locally and across the world, and have published or managed books in all of South Africa's official indigenous languages. Over the years he has published across a variety of genres and fields, including literature and poetry, atlases, general non-fiction, fiction, maths, science, the humanities, ECD and dictionaries. Mr Wightman is currently the publishing director of HSRC Press/Publishing, which includes the imprints AISA, HSRC Press and Best Red.

