

**How open are hybrid journals included in transformative agreements?**

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## Abstract

## How open are hybrid journals included in transformative agreements?

### Introduction

For over two decades, hybrid open access journal publishing, which makes some articles openly available while others remain behind a paywall, has been discussed as a model for transitioning the subscription system to full open access (Prosser, 2003). The idea was that when journals increasingly publish open access articles, they could reduce revenues from subscriptions, while libraries and funders could change their funding models and shift expenditures from subscription to open access. However, initial approaches, mainly based on publication fees, also called article processing charges (APCs), did not contribute substantially to a large open access uptake. In 2009, Springer reported open access to 1% of articles in hybrid journals (Dallmeier-Tiessen et al., 2010). Other publishers also recorded a low uptake. In 2011, only 1-2% of articles were open access (Björk, 2012), growing to around 4% between 2011 and 2013 (Laakso & Björk, 2016).

With the introduction of central funding mechanisms for hybrid open access publication fees in some European countries since 2012, an increase in open access could be observed (Björk, 2017; Huang et al., 2020; Jubb et al., 2017; Piwowar et al., 2018). For example, studying university output, Robinson-Garcia et al. (2020) estimated a median uptake of 7.1% in the period 2014-2017. In particular, British (17%), Austrian (15%) and Dutch (13%) universities contributed to this trend. However, this shift in funding policy towards hybrid open access also added to the overall cost of publishing, which includes subscription spending and the administrative efforts required to handle payments (Pinfield et al., 2016). Moreover, established large commercial publishers, which already dominated the publishing market (Larivière et al., 2015), disproportionately benefited from hybrid open access funding in comparison to full open access publishers (Butler et al., 2023; Jahn & Tullney, 2016; Shu & Larivière, 2023).

As a consequence, libraries and their consortia began to develop licensing strategies aimed at avoiding such ‘double dipping’ scenarios, in which well-established commercial publishers gain twice from reading and publication fees, as well as to

increase publisher-provided immediate open access (Björk & Solomon, 2014; Schimmer et al., 2015). These considerations resulted into transformative agreements, which cover a broad range of successfully negotiated contracts between library consortia and publishers from mid-2010s onwards where institutional spending for subscriptions are re-purposed for open access publishing (Borrego et al., 2020; Hinchliffe, 2019). Transformative agreements seek to control costs while allowing a transitional phase for publishing more open access articles. Although transformative agreements mainly bundle hybrid and subscription-only journals from commercial publishers, they aim at a higher degree of transparency than previous big deals, where contracts including payments were confidential (Bergstrom et al., 2014).

The introduction of transformative agreements aligns with funding policy changes, such as the decision made by the cOAlition S, a consortium of national funders including the European Commission, to no longer provide financial support for individual publication fees when publishing in hybrid journals. According to its Plan S launched in 2018, the cOAlition S funders only accept hybrid open access through transformative agreements “during a transition period that should be as short as possible” (Schiltz, 2018). Specifically, they agreed to support hybrid open access solely through transformative agreements from 1 January 2021, until the end of 2024. Notably, the German Research Foundation (DFG), despite not being part of cOAlition S, has also extended its financial support for hybrid open access through transformative agreements (Mittermaier, 2021). Previously, the DFG only provided funding for full open access journals (Jahn & Tullney, 2016).

By the end of 2023, many transformative agreements were implemented, but outcomes were mixed. The ESAC Transformative Agreement Registry<sup>1</sup>, the largest source of disclosure, recorded more than 800 transformative agreements, resulting in up to 900.000 open access articles published in both full open access and hybrid journals according to the accompanying ESAC Market Watch<sup>2</sup>. Library consortia reported

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<sup>1</sup> <https://esac-initiative.org/about/transformative-agreements/agreement-registry/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://esac-initiative.org/market-watch/>

increased open access volume, streamlined payment and monitoring procedures, as well as extensive utilization of open access options by the researchers they serve (Marques & Stone, 2020; Parmhed & Säll, 2023; Pinhasi et al., 2020). The ongoing standardisation of transformative agreements contributed to improved transparency in terms of contracts and publisher-provided article metadata (Marques et al., 2019). However, with the growing trend toward transformative agreements, continued reliance on big deals is perceived as problematic, which might perpetuate market concentration (Butler et al., 2023; Shu & Larivière, 2023). Whether transformative agreements lead to reduced pricing remains uncertain (Borrego, 2023) and a substantial transition of hybrid journals towards full open access could not be observed (Matthias et al., 2019; Momeni et al., 2021). Furthermore, the focus on large commercial publishers might increase inequality, because transformative agreements continue to target institutions from high-income countries (Klebel & Ross-Hellauer, 2023). Besides, an editorial-board resignation raised concerns that publishers' desire to maximize journal publication volume "without regard to quality" is a consequence of transformative agreements (Rasmussen, 2023).

The controversies surrounding hybrid open access and transformative agreements have led to varying policy conclusions. For instance, the Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions (Sveriges universitets- och högskoleförbund, SUHF) recommended to only support agreements for publishing in full open access journals<sup>3</sup>. Likewise, most cOAlition S funders will discontinue financial support for transformative agreements from 2024 onwards (Liverpool, 2023). The consortium also removed most hybrid journals from its Transformative Journal program in 2023 due to their failure to meet self-defined open access growth targets (Brainard, 2023). In contrast, the German DEAL consortium signed a five-year transformative agreement with Elsevier starting in 2024, while also renewing its contracts with Springer Nature and Wiley until the end of 2028.

Despite these controversies around transformative agreements as a means of

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.su.se/english/news/>

transitioning journal publishing to full open access, there is limited evidence available on the adoption of open access in hybrid journals, and the extent to which this uptake can be attributed to transformative agreements. Previous studies have focused on specific countries (Haucap et al., 2021; Huang et al., 2020; Pölönen et al., 2020; Taubert et al., 2023; Wenaas, 2022) or publisher portfolios (Bakker et al., 2024; Fraser et al., 2023; Jahn et al., 2022; Momeni et al., 2023; Pieper & Broschinski, 2018), while related large-scale studies relied on self-reported agreement data (Moskovkin et al., 2022), or used APC pricing lists (Shu & Larivière, 2023). Particularly, data availability is a limiting factor when studying the impact of transformative agreements (Bakker et al., 2024), because bibliometric databases, even though many allow the retrieval of open access articles in hybrid journals, do not directly attribute them to specific transformative agreements.

The present study aims to address these limitations by combining multiple openly available data sources to determine the open access uptake in hybrid journals, while distinguishing between open access through transformative agreements and other means. With this novel and open approach, this study aims to answer the following questions:

- What was the number and proportion of open access articles in hybrid journals included in transformative agreements between 2018 and 2022?
- How did transformative agreements impact open access uptake in hybrid journals?

For both of these research questions, this study will analyse the variability by publisher, journal subject, and country.

### **Methods and data**

This study combines data from multiple publicly available data sources as diagrammatically shown in Figure 1. Initially, transformative agreement data retrieved from the cOAlition S Journal Checker Tool provided information about journal portfolios and participating institutions. After identification of hybrid journals by excluding full open access journals, Crossref served as the primary data source for article-level metadata including Creative Commons (CC) license information to indicate

open access availability on publisher websites. To determine open access articles published through transformative agreements, first author affiliations from OpenAlex (Priem et al., 2022) were subsequently linked to eligible institutions according to the transformative agreement data.

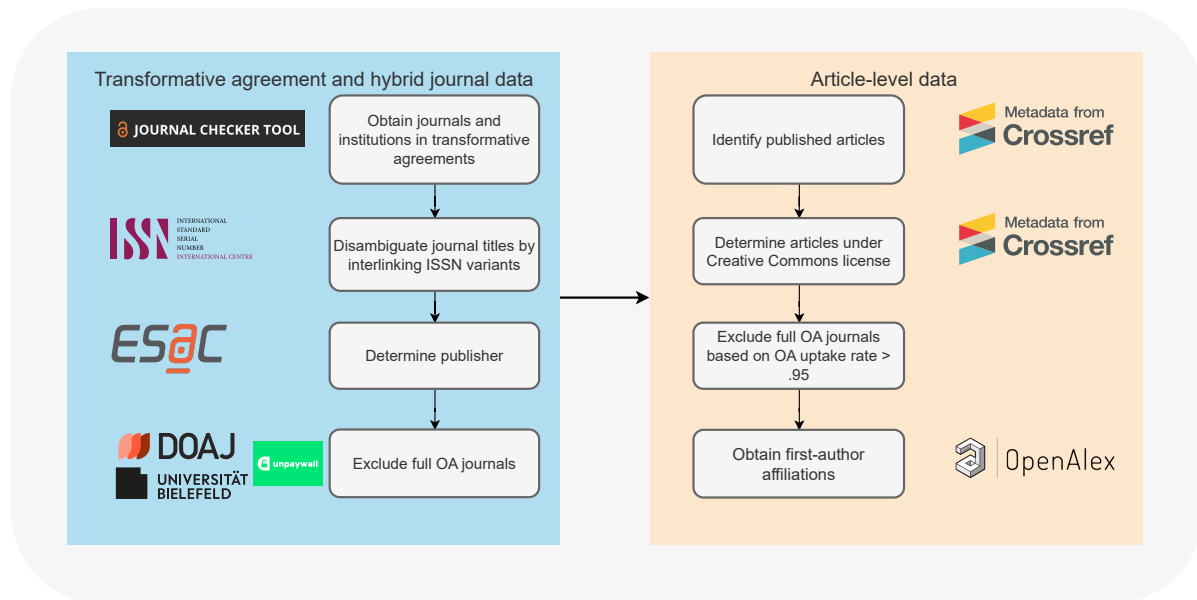


Figure 1. Data collection workflow

### Transformative agreement and hybrid journal data

Data gathering started with obtaining journals included in transformative agreements from the publicly available Transformative Agreement Data dump<sup>4</sup> used by the cOAlition S Journal Checker Tool.<sup>5</sup> The dump consists of multiple online Google spreadsheets where each data file represents one agreement listed in the ESAC Transformative Agreement Registry.<sup>6</sup> From the retrieved spreadsheet files, journals and institutions involved per agreement were obtained.

A limitation of using the Journal Checker Tool and its underlying publicly available data dump to study the development of transformative agreements over time

<sup>4</sup> <https://journalcheckertool.org/transformative-agreements/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.coalition-s.org/blog/enabling-accurate-results-within-the-journal-checker-tool/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://esac-initiative.org/about/transformative-agreements/agreement-registry/>

is that expired transformative agreements are constantly removed. To address this, four different snapshots were safeguarded and combined for this study: self-archived versions from July 2021, July 2022, and May 2023, as well as the most current dump downloaded on 11 December 2023. This ensured that transformative agreements, which ended from 2021 onwards, were included, representing the majority of transformative agreements. Overall, the four combined Transformative Agreement Data dumps used in this study contained 729 out of 869 agreements listed in the ESAC registry by December 2023.

The Transformative Agreement Data dumps link agreements to journals represented by journal names and ISSN. After mapping ISSN variants to the corresponding linking ISSN (ISSN-L) as provided by the ISSN International Centre, journals were associated to publishers using the ESAC ID, a unique identifier for transformative agreements in the ESAC Transformative Agreement Registry. Furthermore, journal subjects according to the All Science Journal Classification code (ASJC) were added from the Scopus journal source list as of August 2023.

Because transformative agreements can include both full open access and hybrid journals, the data were complemented with information about a journal's open access status using multiple sources: the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) downloaded on 12 December 2023<sup>7</sup>, OpenAlex (November 2023) and the the Bielefeld list of GOLD OA journals (Bruns et al., 2022). As shown in Figure 2A, combining different data sources considerably extended the journal matching to exclude full open access journals from transformative agreements. In total, 3,439 full open access journals were excluded based on ISSN matching. The overlap between the three data sources was 72%. The Gold OA journals dataset alone added 176 journals, while the DOAJ comprised 10 full open access journals not listed in either of the other two sources. These full open access journals were mostly launched in 2022.

## Article and author metadata

After identifying hybrid journals included in transformative agreements, article metadata was retrieved from the Crossref November 2023 database snapshot for the

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<sup>7</sup> <https://doaj.org/csv>



five-year period 2018 to 2022 according to the issued date, representing the earliest known publication date. Because Crossref metadata lacked information to distinguish between original research articles including review and other types of journal content, which are often not covered by transformative agreements (Borrego et al., 2020), only articles published in regular issues indicated by non-numeric pagination were included. Furthermore, an expanded version of Unpaywall's paratext recognition approach was applied to exclude non-scholarly journal content such as table of contents.

Open access articles in hybrid journals were identified through Creative Commons (CC) license information in Crossref metadata. License information relative to the "accepted manuscript (AM)" version were not considered. Crossref was used for open access identification because transformative agreements workflows generally require publishers to deliver CC license information to this DOI registration agency (Geschuhn & Stone, 2017). Comparing Crossref license coverage with OpenAlex, which re-uses open access evidence from Unpaywall, a widely used open access discovery service that also parses journal websites for open content licenses (Piwowar et al., 2018), highlighted ongoing challenges to identify hybrid open access (Butler et al., 2023; Jahn et al., 2022; Martín-Martín et al., 2018; Zhang et al., 2022). Here, 742,369 articles with CC license were retrieved using Crossref, while 950,260 articles were tagged as "hybrid" according to the OpenAlex November 2023 release, which was used throughout this study. The biggest differences concerned articles published between 2018 and 2020. In 2022, however, Crossref and OpenAlex open access numbers only differ slightly (249,511 records using Crossref vs. 255,344 in OpenAlex). Notable difference could be furthermore observed among some publishers that presumably did not provide CC license information to Crossref including AIP Publishing, American Physiological Society and Emerald. Crossref license metadata was more complete with regard to articles from the publisher Wiley and American Chemical Society. Finally, inconsistent open access status information in previous OpenAlex versions was observed (Jahn et al., 2023). According to the OpenAlex release notes, fixing this issue was still ongoing, which might also explain this discrepancy.

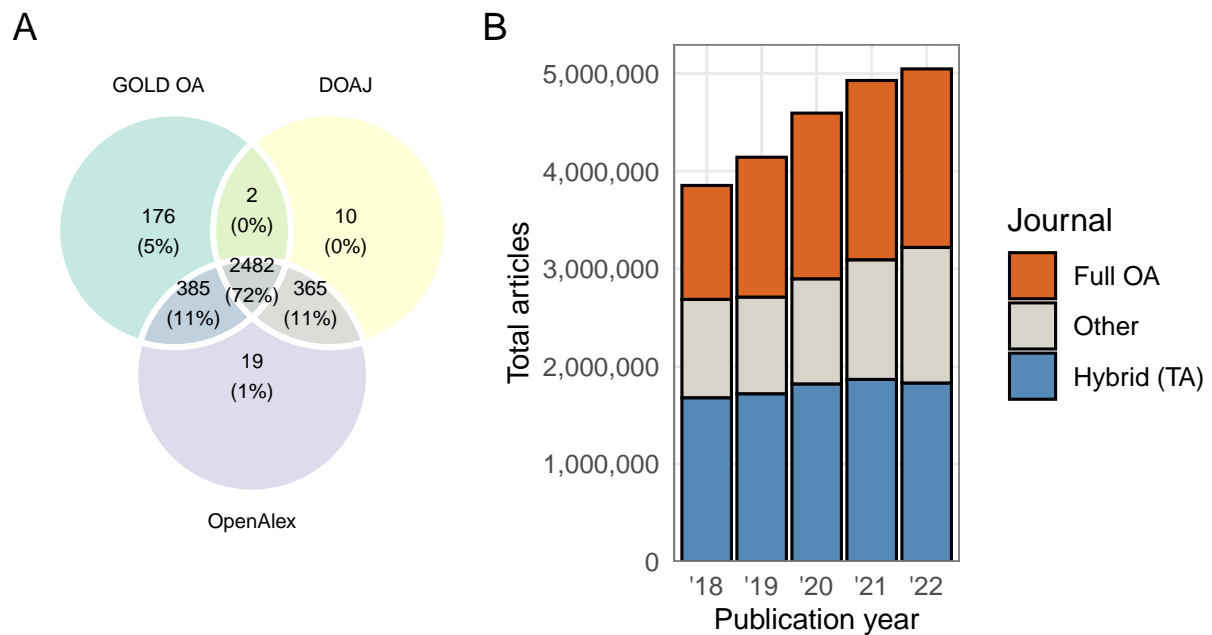
After retrieving article metadata, the publication volume including open access was calculated per journal. To improve the identification of hybrid journals, journals with an open access proportion above 95% were excluded. This further step allowed to remove additional 241 full open access journals.

Affiliation metadata about corresponding authors are crucial for the planning and evaluation of transformative agreements, because they are considered to be responsible to arrange open access publication (Borrego et al., 2020; Geschuhn & Stone, 2017; Schimmer et al., 2015). Here, country and institutional affiliations were retrieved from OpenAlex. However, because of low coverage in OpenAlex, this study focused on first authors and their affiliations instead. First authors typically contribute most to a paper and are often considered lead author research papers (Larivière et al., 2016), and can be therefore assumed as a proxy to measure to open access payments (Shu & Larivière, 2023; Zhang et al., 2022). Overall, around 90% of studied articles had first author affiliation metadata in OpenAlex, whereas the coverage of articles with corresponding author information was around 54%.

To assess the impact of transformative agreements to hybrid open access, participating institutions from the Transformative Agreement Data dump, which were crowd-sourced from the agreements and consortia that successfully negotiated an agreement, were matched with first author affiliations recorded by OpenAlex using the ROR-ID. The matching also took into account the duration of an agreement according to the ESAC registry. Upon inspection, Transformative Agreement Data did not cover associated institutions comprehensively like university hospitals or institutes of large research organisations like the Max Planck Society. To improve the matching, Transformative Agreement Data was automatically enriched with associated organisations using OpenAlex's institution entity.

In total, the compiled data set consists of 8,922,146 articles published in 12,857 hybrid journals between 2018 and 2022 (see Figure 2B). Hybrid journals included in transformative agreements represented 40% of total global output over the same time period according to Crossref, while full open access journals accounted for 35% of total

article volume.



*Figure 2.* Initial data characteristics. (A) Full open access journals included in transformative agreements by evidence source Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), OpenAlex and the Bielefeld GOLD OA list. (B) Number of articles in Crossref by journal types. The blue bars show the overall article volume of hybrid journals in transformative agreements, which were initially included in the study, in comparison with full open access journals according to OpenAlex. The remainder represents closed access journals not covered by transformative agreements.

## Data Analysis

Throughout this mostly automated data gathering and analysis process, we used tools from the Tidyverse (Wickham et al., 2019) for the R programming language (R Core Team, 2020). The resulting data is openly available through an R package, *hoaddata*. Following Marwick et al. (2018), *hoaddata* contains not only the datasets used in the data analysis. It also includes code used to compile the data by connecting it to the cloud-based Google Big Query data warehouse, where the big scholarly data from Crossref, OpenAlex and Unpaywall were imported. To increase the computational reproducibility, the R package was automatically built using GitHub Actions, a continuous integration service.

## Results

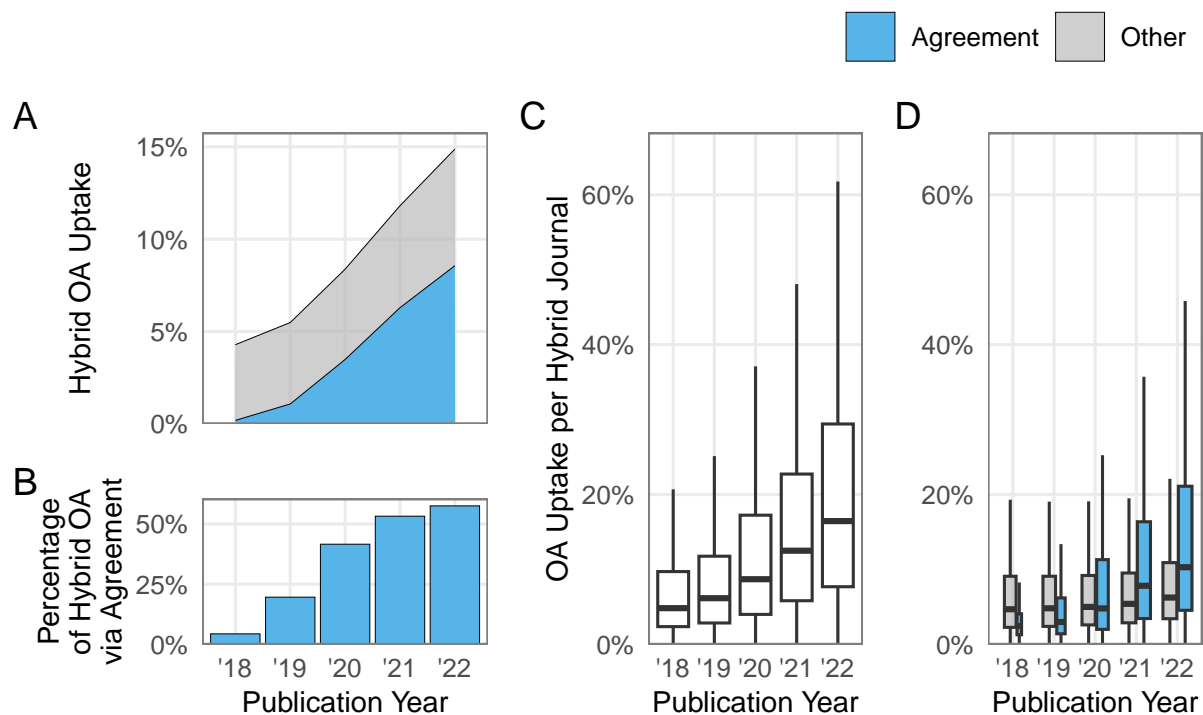
### Overview

Between 2018 and 2022, a total of 11,189 out of 12,857 hybrid journals in transformative agreements published at least one open access article under a Creative Commons license. During this period, these hybrid journals provided open access to 742,369 out of 8,146,958 articles, representing a five-year open access proportion of 9.1%. Authors who could make use of transformative agreements at the time of publication contributed 328,957 open access articles to the total.

Figure 3A shows a moderate growth in the proportion of open access articles in hybrid journals, comparing the overall open access uptake and the impact of transformative agreements on this trend. Over the five-years period from 2018 to 2022, open access increased from 4.3% ( $n = 65,486$ ) to 15% ( $n = 249,511$ ). At the same time, the total article volume of the investigated journals grew from 1,528,051 in 2018 to 1,676,928 in 2022.

Figure 3B highlights that the majority of open access articles in hybrid journals were made available through transformative agreements in 2021 and 2022, contributing 58% of the total open access article volume in 2022. However, there was also a notable growth in open access provision through individual publication fees, which increased from 4.1% ( $n = 62,625$ ) in 2018 to 6.3% ( $n = 105,896$ ). This suggests that publishers were able to gain equally from individual and institutional open access publishing options.

Figure 3C depicts the substantial variations among the hybrid journals included in transformative agreements in terms of open access uptake. Although the median generally follows the trend shown in Figure 3A, the farther stretch of upper quartiles and whiskers over the years illustrates that an increasing number of journals published an above-average proportion of open access articles. In 2022, 25% of hybrid journals ( $n = 2,576$ ) had an open access uptake of 29%, and 6.6% of journals ( $n = 744$ ) provided the majority of their articles under a Creative Commons license in the same year. These journals were, on average, smaller ( $M = 75$ ,  $SD = 186$ ) than those with an open access



*Figure 3.* Relative growth of open access in hybrid journals in transformative agreements between 2018 and 2022 per publication year. The blue areas represent open access through transformative agreements, the grey areas depict open access articles where no link to an agreement could be established (according to matching OpenAlex first author affiliations matched with cOAlition S transformative agreement data). (A) Proportion of open access articles in hybrid journals per year. (B) Percentage of hybrid open access via agreements per year. Boxplots show the proportion of open access articles by individual hybrid journals (C) and individual open access uptake rates by individual hybrid journals and open access funding (D) per publication year. The individual outliers are not shown. Note that data on transformative agreements ending before June 2021 were not available for this study.

share below 50% ( $M = 164$ ,  $SD = 347$ ). Notable exception of large journals with an above-average open access proportion were Physical Review D, a high-energy physics journal covered by the SCOAP3 consortium that provided open access to 2,341 out of 4,074 articles in 2022, Astronomy and Physics (1,396 out of 2,230 articles in 2022 were open access), which shifted to a subscribe to open business model for all accepted articles as of April 2022, and the Journal of Fluid Mechanics (577 of 1,077 articles in

2022 were open access).

When comparing the impact of open access through transformative agreements across journals, it shows that for many journals these agreements substantially contributed to the growth of open access over the years (Figure 3D). Examples of such journals include those with a scope on specific countries or regions, where also transformative agreements were implemented. For instance, in 2022, the Germany-based journals *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft* and *Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, as well as the Scandinavian Political Studies addressing the Nordic countries, achieved an overall open access uptake of more than 90% just through transformative agreements. Despite the rise in transformative agreements, it is worth noting that other means of publishing open access in hybrid journals remained common. In total, 9,153 journals published open access articles from authors affiliated with institutions without transformative agreements in place, while 8,780 journals published at least one open access article through a transformative agreement in the same year.

## Publishing market

Table 1

*Hybrid open access through transformative agreements market shares 2018-2022*

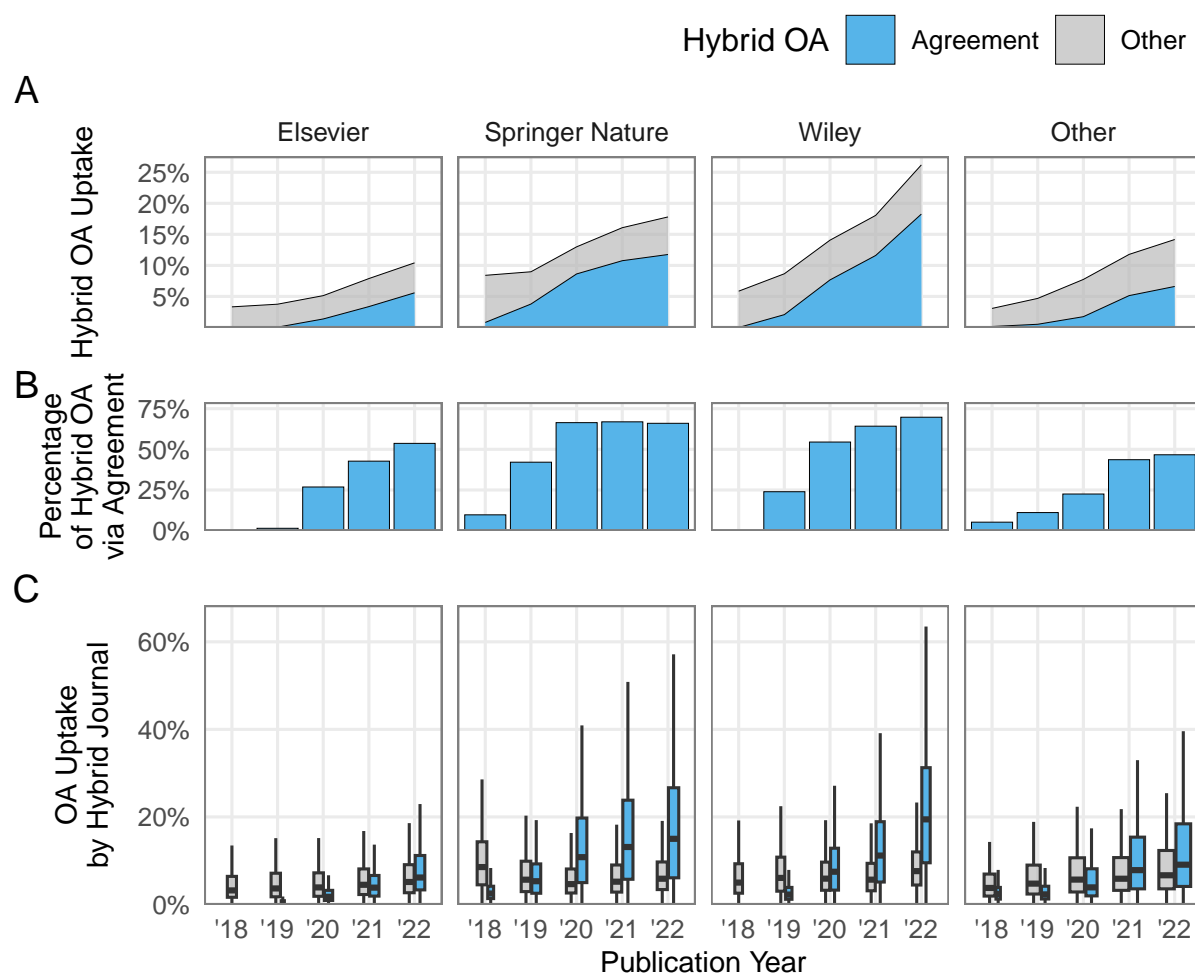
Publisher	Hybrid journals		Articles		OA articles		TA OA articles	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Elsevier	1,936	17	2,770,826	33.8	172,723	22.9	60,440	18.3
Springer Nature	2,274	20	1,330,430	16.2	175,432	23.3	100,008	30.3
Wiley	1,410	12.4	1,043,052	12.7	152,723	20.3	83,443	25.3
Other	5,767	50.6	3,061,337	37.3	252,523	33.5	86,294	26.1

Analysing hybrid open access across publishers between 2018 and 2022 reveals a large market concentration. Although 48 publishers offered transformative agreements, the big three commercial publishers Elsevier, Springer Nature, and Wiley, accounted for 49% of total article volume published (see Table 1). Together, they published 500,878

open access articles, representing 66% of the open access articles in hybrid journals. Elsevier, Springer Nature, and Wiley made 243,891 articles open access in hybrid journals through transformative agreements, resulting in an even larger market share of 74%. However, there are differences among the three large publishers. Although Elsevier published the largest volume of articles ( $n = 2,770,826$ , 34%), it published a relatively low number of open access articles, including those that can be associated with transformative agreements. In contrast, Springer Nature and Wiley provided open access to a larger proportion of their articles (13% of Springer Nature articles and 15% of Wiley articles were open access), leading to higher open access market shares (23% Springer Nature resp. 23% Wiley). This difference between Elsevier on the one hand and Springer Nature and Wiley on the other can be attributed to transformative agreements, as the latter made the majority of their open access articles available through such deals (Springer Nature 57% resp. Wiley 55%).

Figure 4 takes a closer look into the growth of hybrid open access across publishers by year with a focus on open articles enabled by transformative agreements. Although all publishers show a general long-term trend towards transformative agreements, Figure 4A and B indicate that, in particular, Wiley's has experienced a substantial increase in its open access share from 5.9% ( $n = 11,628$ ) in 2018 to 26% ( $n = 53,503$ ) in 2022, representing an 4.5-fold increase. In contrast, Elsevier's hybrid journals demonstrated a more modest increase, from 3.3% ( $n = 16,872$ ) in 2018 to 10% ( $n = 60,821$ ) in 2022, which is a relatively low open access share compared to the general trend. In 2018, Springer Nature had the largest open access proportion among the three publishers of 8.4% ( $n = 19,701$ ), but experienced a relatively slower growth, resulting in 18% ( $n = 52,616$ ) of articles being open access in Springer Nature hybrid journals in 2022.

The varying degrees of uptake of open access across the three major publishers can be attributed to distinct approaches to transformative agreements. Springer Nature, for example, began in 2015 offering selected consortia, such as the Max Planck Society, the Swedish Bibsam consortium, and the Finnish FinELib consortium, open



*Figure 4.* Development of open access in hybrid journals included in transformative agreements between 2018 and 2022 by publishers. The blue areas represent open access through transformative agreements, the grey areas depict open access articles where no link to an agreement could be established (according to matching OpenAlex first author affiliations matched with cOAlition S transformative agreement data). (A) Proportion of open access articles in hybrid journals per year and publisher. (B) Percentage of hybrid open access via agreements per year and publisher. Boxplots (C) show individual open access uptake rates by individual hybrid journals and open access funding per publication year and publisher. The individual outliers are not shown. Note that data on transformative agreements ending before June 2021 were not available for this study.

access agreements for its hybrid journal portfolio under the name Springer Compact<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> [https://web.archive.org/web/20180414062853id\\_/http://www.liber2015.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Springer-Compact.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20180414062853id_/http://www.liber2015.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Springer-Compact.pdf)



However, these agreements were not included in the data as they concluded prior to the start of the transformative agreement data collection in June 2021. Nonetheless, the results suggest the importance of central agreements for Springer Nature's hybrid open access business over the past five years (Figure 2B). In 2022, 66% ( $n = 34,725$ ) of open access articles in Springer Nature hybrid journals were enabled through transformative agreements. In the same year, 70% ( $n = 37,316$ ) of Wiley's open access articles could be linked to transformative agreements in 2022. In contrast, Elsevier published fewer than half of its open access articles through transformative agreements ( $n = 32,627$ ; 54%).

The increasing trend towards transformative agreements can be also observed at the journal-level (Figure 4C). While no substantial differences between open access enabled through transformative agreements and other revenue source could be observed across Elsevier journals, the distribution of open access across Springer Nature and Wiley hybrid journals indicates that the growth is not limited to a few journals, but extends across the portfolio. In particular, Wiley's upper quantile, which represents the top 25% of journals in terms of the proportion of open access articles from transformative agreements, increased markedly from 13% in 2020 to 31% in 2022. At the same time, the median proportion grew from 7.5% to 19%. It is interesting to note that a small but increasing number of journals from these two publishers are providing open access to the majority of articles through transformative agreements. Wiley recorded 68 and Springer Nature 102 hybrid journals with an open access share above 50% that could be solely attributed to transformative agreements. Upon inspection, these journals were mainly society or local language journals with a small yearly article volume.

### Journal subjects

Table 2 presents a high-level overview of hybrid open access by AJCS subject area using fractionalised counting to account for journals belonging to more than one category. Between 2018 and 2022, most hybrid journals with at least one open articles could be attributed to the social sciences including the humanities. However, these journals published the fewest number of articles, whereas physical sciences journals

recorded most articles, followed by the health sciences and the life sciences. In terms of open access, physical sciences journals accounted for more than one third of articles published in the five-years period, followed by the health science, the social sciences and the life sciences.

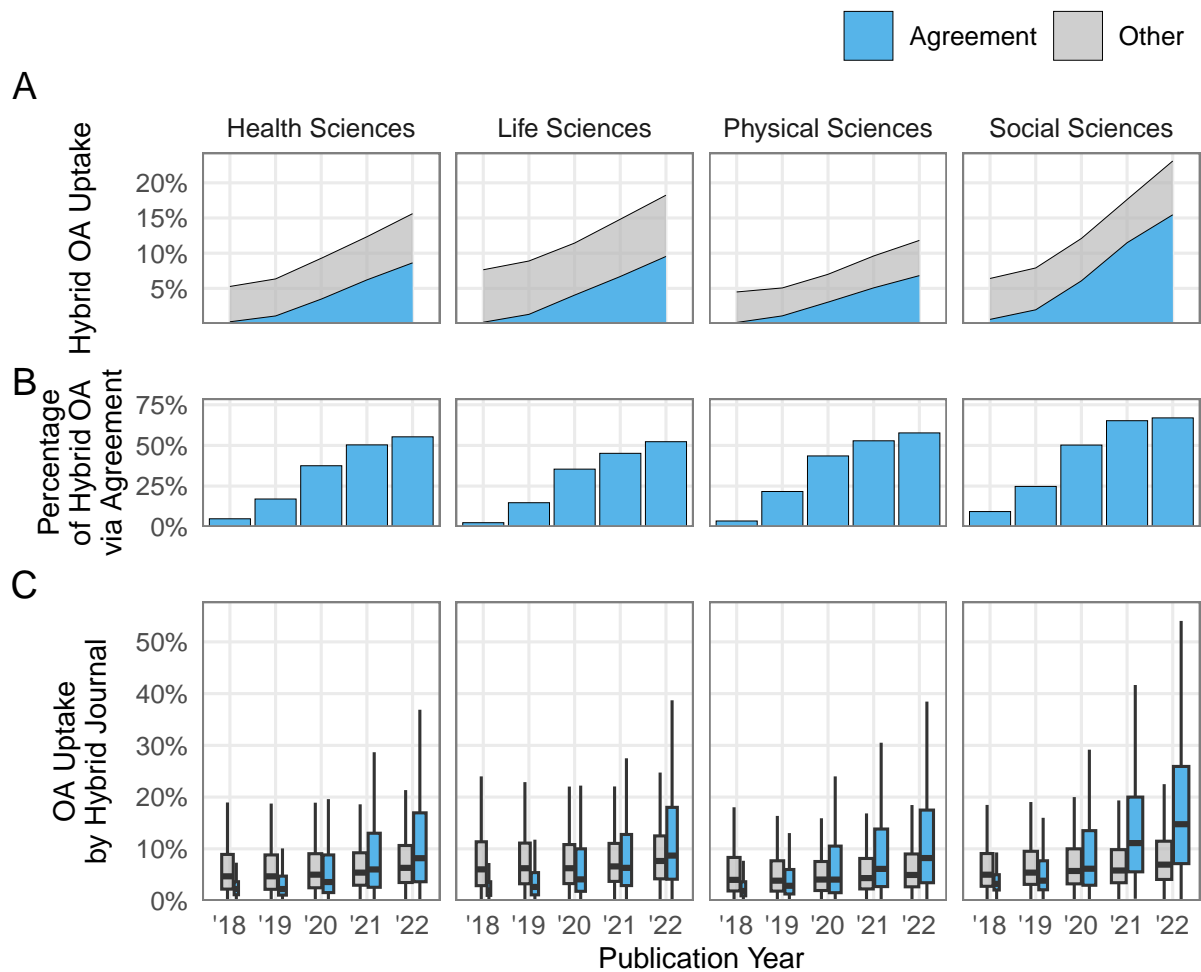
Table 2

*Hybrid open access through transformative agreements by journal subject 2018-2022*

Journal subject	Hybrid journals		Articles		OA articles		TA OA articles	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Health Sciences	2,376	22.5	2,709,906	27.8	286,592	27.3	117,746	25
Life Sciences	1,403	13.3	1,477,808	15.1	191,880	18.3	71,593	15.2
Physical Sciences	2,732	25.9	4,291,833	44	366,794	35	167,686	35.6
Social Sciences	4,050	38.3	1,280,460	13.1	203,461	19.4	114,190	24.2

Figure ?? presents the relative growth of hybrid open access by subject area between 2018-2022. In particular, Social Sciences and Humanities journals accounted for the strongest growth in the five-years period from 6.4% (n = 8,361) to 23% (n = 51,938), followed by the Life Science from 7.6% (n = 15,003) to 18% (n = 39,494) , Health Science from 5.3% (n = 18,279) to 16% (n = 63,089) and Physical Sciences from 4.5% (n = 22,364) to 12% (n = 85,428). This growth in the social sciences can be largely attributed to transformative agreements. In 2022, two-third of open access articles (67%, n = 34,759) were published by first authors affiliated with participating institutions (see ??B). Figure ??C shows that this trend is consistent across Social Sciences journals. In 2022, 25% of Social Science journals provided open access to at least every fourth article exclusively through transformative agreements. However, hybrid open access through transformative agreements played a comparable lesser role in the Life Sciences and Health Sciences. In these two subject areas, only about half of the open access articles can be linked to these agreements, both overall and on median average across journals. In contrast, the majority of Physical Science Journals, shows an

increase of open access through transformative agreements compared to other options to publish open access in hybrid journals.



### Comparing countries

Between 2018 and 2022, Western economies almost exclusively dominated hybrid open access publishing through transformative agreements. During this period, first-authors affiliated with institutions from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries published 602,050 open access articles in hybrid journals, representing 81% of the investigated open access articles. This disparity between OECD nations and other countries becomes even more evident when considering open access through transformative agreements, as 310,712 of 328,957, or 94% of open access articles were associated with such agreements.

Figure 5A shows the development of hybrid open access publishing by countries, comparing the OECD area with the BRICS, an intergovernmental organisation, which

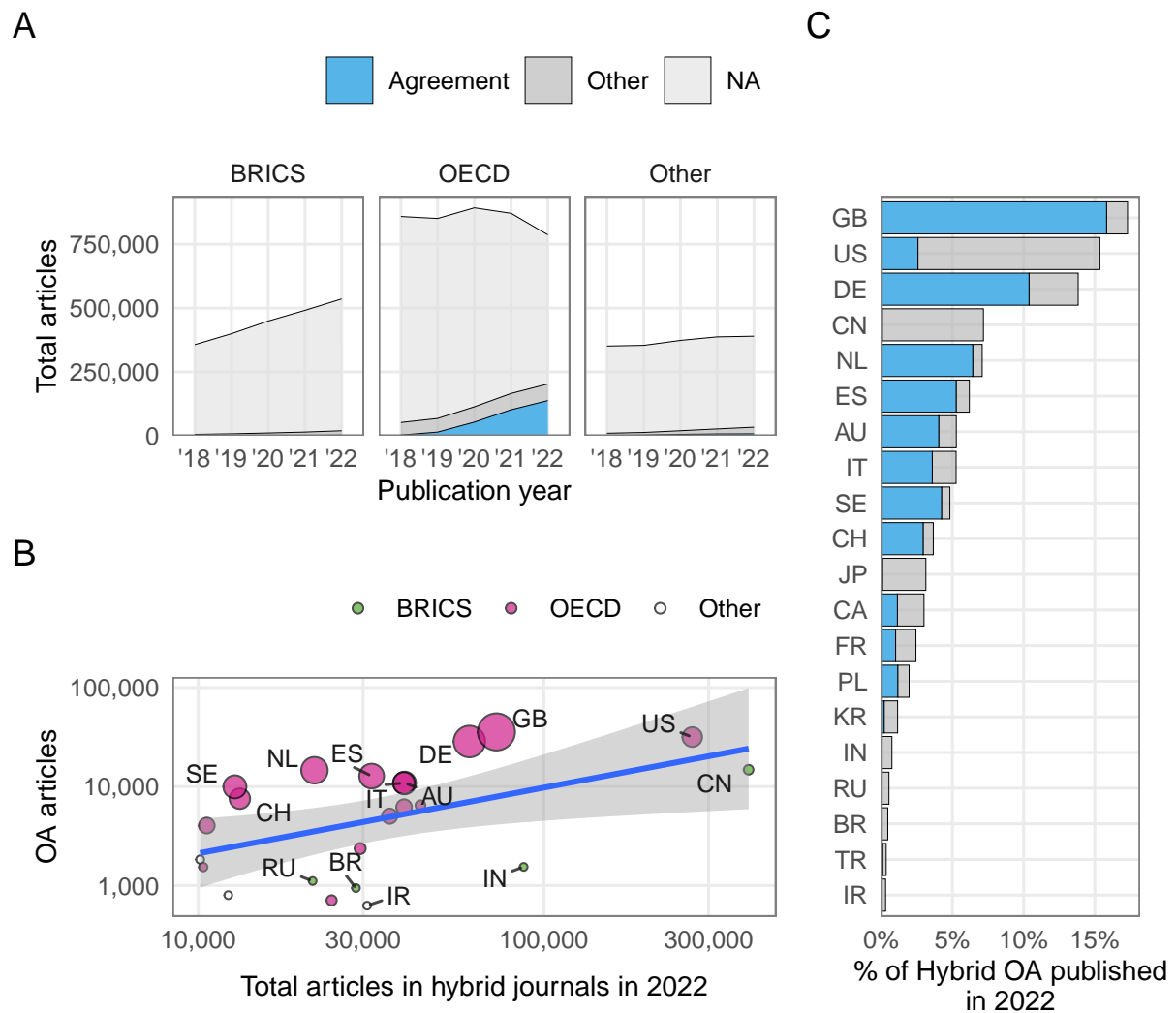


Figure 5. Development of hybrid open access publishing by countries

comprised the countries Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa in 2022. The residual category “Other” includes the remaining countries. From 2018 to 2022, the proportion of open access in hybrid journals increased from 6.1% in 2018 to 26% in 2022. On the other hand, BRICS recorded an low uptake, from 1.6% in 2018 to 3.7% in 2022.

Despite rise of open access across OECD countries, the overall publication output decreased sharply, dropping to 786,903 in 2022 after peaking 892,197 articles in 2020. In stark contrast, the number of articles published in hybrid journals by first authors affiliated with institutions from BRICS countries increased steadily over the years, more than doubling from 356,632 in 2018 to 786,903 in 2022. Upon closer examination, this trend can be observed across all big three publishers, although the shift towards BRICS is particularly evident in Elsevier’s hybrid journal portfolio, in particular with regard to

articles published in Physical Sciences journals (see Supplement). While OECD publication output in Elsevier's Physical Sciences journals declined from 112,822 articles in 2018 to 103,766 in 2022, BRICS output increased from 104,654 to 171,713 in the same five-year period. Furthermore, OECD publication output in Health Science Journals and Life Science journals stagnated across the investigated hybrid journal portfolios after a peak in 2020.

To illustrate the situation in 2022, 5B compares total publication output with the number of open access articles. With 391,530 articles, China was the most productive country, followed by the United States (268,965 articles) and India (87,428 articles). In contrast, West and Nord European countries published a considerable high number of open access articles, mainly due to transformative agreements. Particularly, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain recorded an above-average open access share as indicated by the linear trend line. As represented by the point size, as well as it can be seen in Figure 5C, transformative agreements contributed to this market position of these countries. Interestingly, the United States had a notable open access market share of 15%, although transformative agreements contributed to a lesser extent. Similarly, China's open access market share of 7.2 in 2022 was comparable to that of the Netherlands, which was (7.1%,).

Figure 6 illustrates the development of hybrid open access from 2018 to 2022, highlighting the top 20 most productive countries in terms of articles published in hybrid journals that were included in transformative agreements over the five-year period. Notably, The Netherlands (27%), Sweden (24%), Poland (17%) and Great Britain (17%)) exhibited a relatively high level of uptake in 2018 which continued to increase in the following years. In 2022, Sweden had the highest proportion of open-access articles relative to its publication output (78%), followed by the Netherlands (67%) and Switzerland (57%), with these countries benefiting from transformative agreements. In Germany, however, hybrid open access only began to increase from 2019 onwards after the successful negotiation of nationwide agreements with Wiley (July 2019) and Springer Nature (January 2020). Prior to this, only a few organisations had

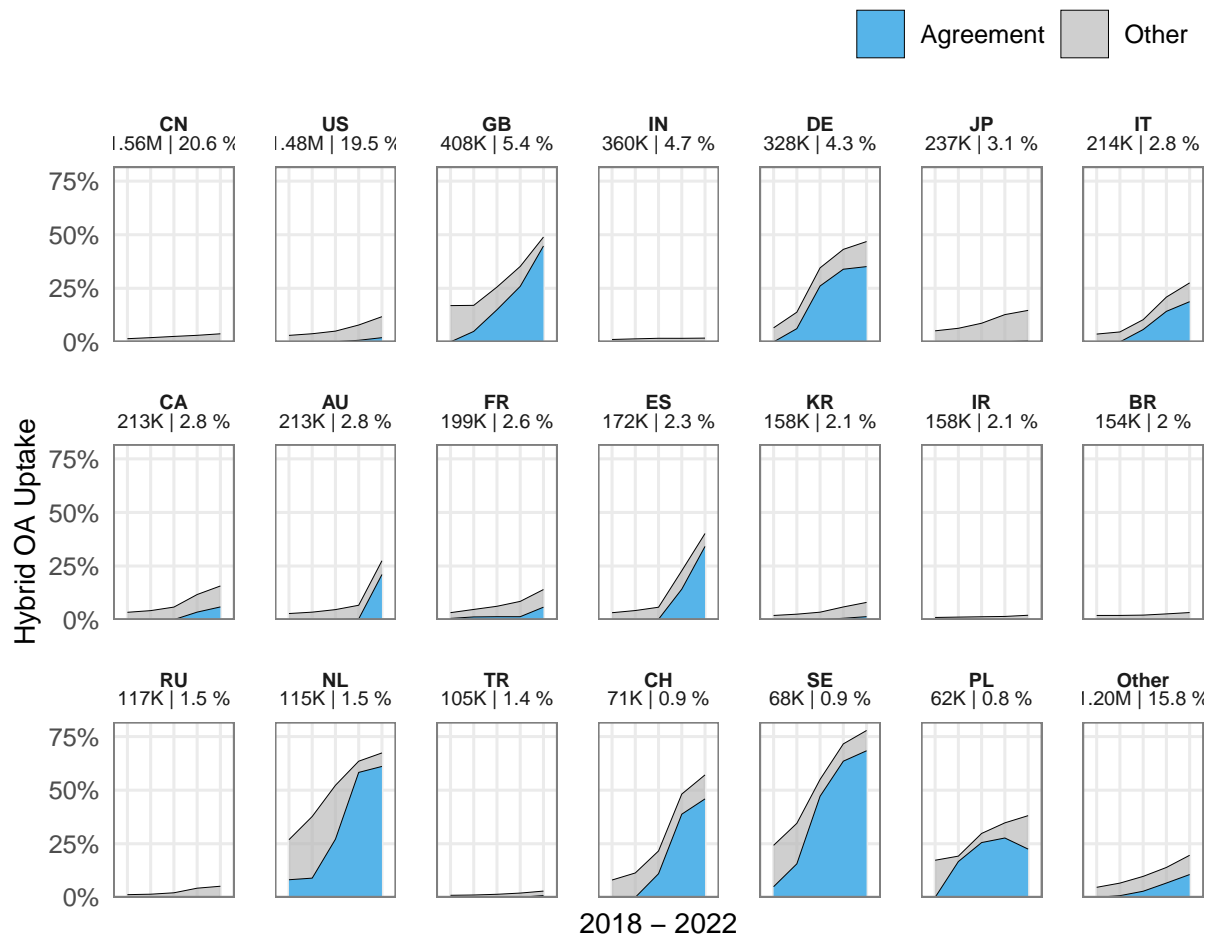
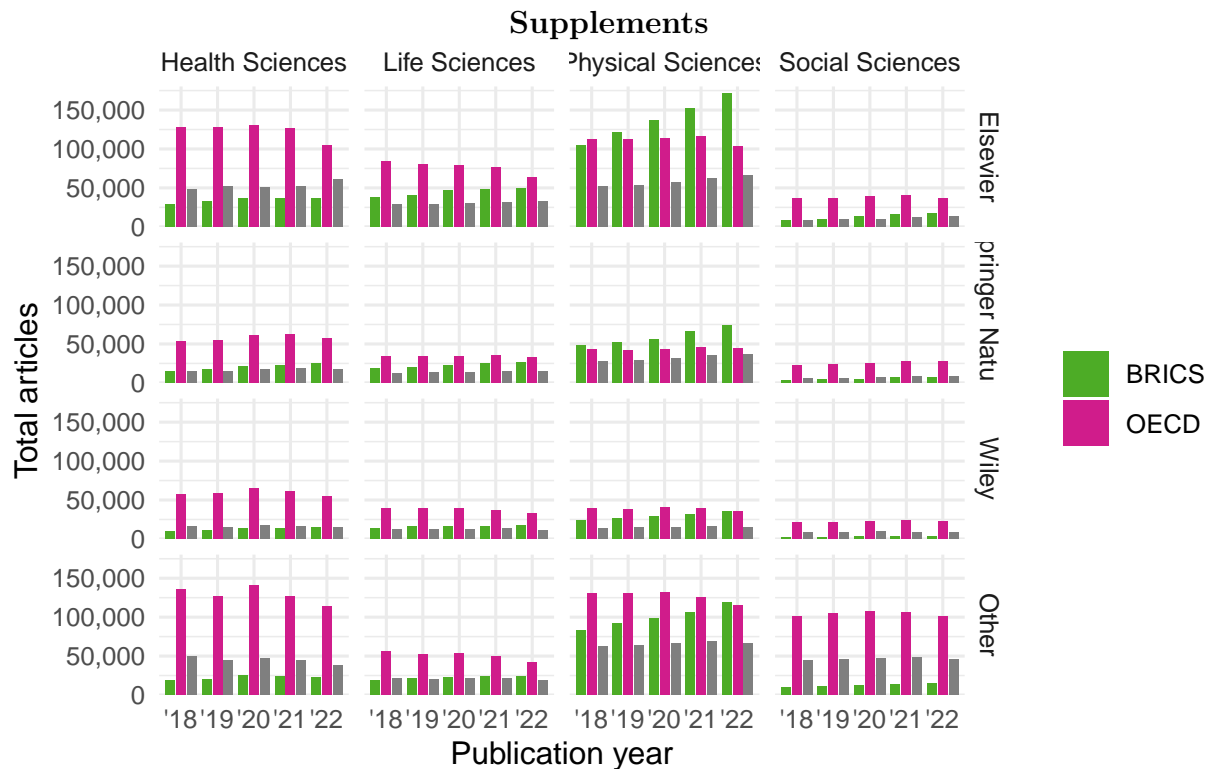


Figure 6. Top 20 countries

agreements in place, for the example the Max Planck Society with Springer Compact.

Since 2021, there has been a general trend towards hybrid open access among many western countries, primarily driven by transformative agreements. However, proliferation of transformative agreements differed across these countries. For instance, Germany successfully negotiated an agreement with Elsevier not until 2023. Additionally, publication limits or eligibility criteria for institutions and article types may explain why even countries with widespread agreement implementation do not achieve 100% hybrid open access. Interestingly, in Japan and the US other options than transformative agreements were the main driver for the increase in hybrid open access. Once again, the graph highlights countries with low hybrid open access, particularly non-OECD countries, where only a few or no agreements were in place.



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