

Article

# Open Access Scholarly Journal Publishing in Chinese

Cenyu Shen 

Information Systems Science, Hanken School of Economics, 00100 Helsinki, Finland; cenyu.shen@hanken.fi

Academic Editor: Xiaotian Chen

Received: 7 June 2017; Accepted: 25 September 2017; Published: 29 September 2017

**Abstract:** The research literature on open access (OA) publishing has mainly dealt with journals publishing in English, and studies focusing on OA journals in other languages are less common. This article addresses this gap via a case study focusing on Chinese-language OA journals. It starts with the identification of the major characteristics of this market, followed by eight semi-structured interviews to explore the key motivations behind Chinese-language OA publishing and perceived barriers. The majority of Chinese OA journals are published in Chinese, and most of them are published by universities and scholarly societies. Nearly 80% of journals were launched before the digital age and were converted to OA later. The subject distribution is highly skewed towards the science, technology, engineering and medicine (STEM) fields. Publishers are motivated to convert journals to OA by an expected increase in academic impact, which would also attract more submissions. The lack of a sufficient number of high-quality submissions is perceived as the largest barrier to the successful publishing of journals. The financial instability of journals is identified as the main obstacle hindering internationalisation. The central conclusions of the study are that Chinese-language OA journals need to increase their visibility in journal indexes such as the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and that an OA publishing platform (similar to the Latin American SciELO) should be established for Chinese-language OA journals.

**Keywords:** scholarly publishing; open access; Chinese-language journals

---

## 1. Introduction

Scholarly journals published in English have for a long time been the main medium for global scholarly communication. The report from the STM Association estimates that there were about 28,100 active peer-reviewed English-language journals in late 2014, more than four times the number of journals published in other languages [1]. There is also an increased demand from non-native English-speaking researchers to publish in English-language journals, which is corroborated by the evidence that the number of publications originating from non-English speaking countries is on the rise [2,3]. Chinese scientists, for example, have over the last two decades increasingly written excellent academic papers in English, and published them in journals from leading international publishers [4]. The underlying motivations behind non-native English-speaking researchers are almost consistent across geopolitical contexts and are indeed multifarious [3]. It is partly an effect of national policies to assess research productivity and performance, which give greater prominence to publications in mainstream English-language journals. As such, researchers tend to opt for these journals as optimal publishing outlets so that they can satisfy one of the most important criteria for research assessment. Despite linguistic difficulties faced by researchers using English as a foreign language, they choose to invest their time and efforts to write their best work in English for publication in international mainstream journals that can lead to further rewards such as recognition, prestige, and career development [3,5,6]. The desire to communicate the research results to the international academic community and enhance the impact of the published papers can also be a driving force for researchers deciding to publish in English-language journals, as papers written in English are more

likely to be cited [7]. For all these reasons, scholarly journals publishing in native languages aside from English are in danger of losing high-quality academic papers authored by domestic researchers, which will lead to a decline in journal impact and poses a challenge to the survival of such journals.

The dominance of English-language journals published by the major, predominantly Anglo-American, publishers in the worldwide scholarly publishing market has made the Chinese government realise the urgent need for the development of China's own English-language journals. In recent years, such journals have attracted keen interest and active support from the government in line with an apparent determination to extend the international influence of local science and technology journals, thereby raising the country's international profile in the scientific community [8]. By 2016, more than half of 239 China's English-language scientific journals were indexed in the Science Citation Index (SCI) [9]. The continuous growth of English-language journals in China can be viewed as a major step towards overcoming linguistic barriers in order to gain better international visibility and reach a wider international readership, and therefore stem the flow of high-quality manuscripts written by local researchers to non-Chinese publishers [10,11]. The rise of China's English-language journals, nevertheless, makes the development of Chinese-language scholarly journals increasingly difficult.

The emergent open access (OA) publishing model, made possible in the digital age, seems to offer a great opportunity for traditional journals published in languages other than English. OA publishing partly addresses non-native English-speaking researchers' concerns over limited visibility and international circulation (and as a consequence the lower impact of scholarly work if published in such journals) caused by closed access and linguistic disadvantages [12]. The increased visibility and impact of Latin American publications through various OA programs such as the development of regional OA publishing platform SciELO [13] illustrate this [14,15]. The share of gold OA journals in Scopus for Latin America is much higher at 74%, compared to 9% of all journals in that index [16]. In connection with the adoption of the OA publishing model as a solution to the distribution challenges faced by traditional journals in languages other than English, their publishers may even consider directly converting their journals into English or multiple languages to transcend national boundaries so that linguistic hurdles are no longer an issue [17].

English-language OA scholarly journals remain dominant in the global OA publishing market. In the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), only 24% of included journals are in other languages [18]. It is, however, worth stressing that the DOAJ selects OA journals on the condition that they satisfy the most stringent Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) definition of OA [19], therefore, non-English language journals that offer free access to content but no reuse rights granted by the Creative Commons [20] or similar licenses are not accepted for inclusion. Since major studies on OA tend to use DOAJ, often in combination with Web of Science (WoS) [21] and/or Scopus [22], as the basis for data collection, they often exclude many non-English language OA journals from developing countries. A few descriptive studies have been carried out to examine the situation of scholarly OA publishing in countries without a substantial international publishing industry, where journals published in the local languages occupy an important role [23–26]. Nevertheless, there is a clear lack of empirical research focusing on OA journals in languages aside from English and reviewing their development in response to the changing global scholarly journal landscape.

In this article, a case study of Chinese-language OA journals is reported. In terms of research strength, China has in recent years completed the transition from being predominantly a consumer of science to a major producer, becoming the world's second largest contributor to research output [27]. In 2014, the numbers of papers authored by Chinese scientists in the SCI and Engineering Index (EI) were 263,500 and 172,900, accounting for 14.9% and 31.6% of the total in the respective databases [28]. Based on the data from UlrichsWeb, the global scholarly publishing market was estimated to include 76,294 peer-reviewed journals as of May 2017. Of that number, Chinese publishers take the third largest share at 12% behind the US (28%) and the UK (18%) [29]. Despite China having gained a competitive advantage in the number of published scholarly journals over most other countries, its domestic market continues to be dominated by Western publishers. According to the STM report,

international publishers claimed a market share of about two-thirds of the Chinese STM market in 2014 [1]. In addition, China's growth of research citations is dramatic, reflecting an improvement in the visibility and impact of scholarly papers authored by Chinese researchers [30].

The open access movement in China has witnessed some progress due to all kinds of support from the Chinese government, funders, libraries, and scientific communities. The major achievements are, for example, the participation in the Sponsoring Consortium for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics (SCOAP3) and the announcement of the Open Access Strategy of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS). Although there are not yet many formal strategies and operational policies related to gold OA in China, it is anticipated that the number of domestic journals using the OA model will grow [31]. Therefore, the current position of the Chinese-language OA journal market is an issue which merits discussion. In fact, for this study it was almost a prerequisite that the author be from China, because, for instance, all of the participants in the qualitative part wished to conduct the interviews in Chinese. This study begins by identifying the major characteristics of the market. It then goes on to explore key motivations behind Chinese-language OA publishing and perceived barriers, reporting a set of semi-structured interviews with members of the Chinese publishing community. Last, it proposes some recommendations for the future development of the Chinese-language OA journal market.

The specific research questions of this study were as follows:

RQ1: What are the main characteristics of the Chinese-language OA journal market (number of journals, distribution across types of publishers, distribution across subject fields, distribution of subject fields across types of publishers, and distribution across year of launch)?

RQ2: What is the percentage of Chinese-language OA journals indexed in DOAJ, Scopus, Web of Science (WoS) and Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD)?

RQ3: What motivated the interviewed publishers of Chinese-language OA journals to adopt an OA approach?

RQ4: What do the interviewed OA publishers perceive as the major barriers for successful publishing of Chinese-language OA journals?

RQ5: What are attitudes of the interviewed Chinese-language OA journal publishers to converting their journals into English or bilingual journals, and what are perceived as the main barriers to such a conversion?

## 2. Previous Research

To date, research on OA in China has mainly focused on issues such as policy development [32,33], the status of OA [34,35], the quality of OA journals [36,37], the impact of OA [38], institutional repository development [39], and copyright issues [40]. Of these studies, a few quantitative studies have focused on the growth of OA in China by examining China's OA journals in their entirety in terms of longitudinal development and OA-related characteristics.

### 2.1. General Studies

Chen [34] analysed the position of mainland China in the global scholarly OA journal landscape based on Chinese scholarly journals indexed in DOAJ. She found that the number of OA journals from mainland China registered in DOAJ increased from 0 in 2002 to 33 in 2011, which were mostly in the field of natural science. Among them, six journals applied various Creative Commons copyright licenses and 22 uploaded their article metadata to DOAJ. Her study indicated a slow growth in the number of Chinese OA journals and a narrow coverage of disciplines as well as a low journal publishing standard.

Hu et al. provided a more comprehensive study on the conditions of Chinese OA journals in an analysis of 8114 scholarly journals indexed by the Chinese National Knowledge Information (CNKI) database [35]. A key finding was the small share of either full OA or delayed OA journals (8.44%).

The regional and disciplinary distributions of these were highly skewed to Beijing (39.42%) and the fields of natural science and engineering (78.54%), respectively.

## 2.2. Subject-Specific Studies

There have been also some subject-specific studies about Chinese OA journals. Cheng and Ren examined the OA availability of 1608 Chinese scientific journals indexed by the Chinese Science & Technology Journal Citation Report (2005 edition) and found that less than 6% of the journals were full OA journals (91 journals), of which only 8 were published in English [24]. The study also reported that about two-thirds of full OA journals made their content freely accessible online only through their journal websites, which were not easily findable by readers if they did not know the journal beforehand. Cheng and Ren concluded that this OA system was inefficient, and this made it difficult to attract the attention of the science community. The need for a nationwide platform for OA journals to improve their visibility and impact was highlighted.

Zhang and Pan [41] also conducted an analysis of OA journals examining the quantities of Chinese scientific and technology journals, distributions across geographic regions and subject fields, and other article characteristics in terms of full-text availability. The study was based on 1994 scientific journals identified from the Chinese Science & Technology Journal Citation Report (2009 edition) and A Guide to the Core Journals of China (2008 edition). Out of the 1994 scientific journals, 325 (16.7%) offered free access to more than 20 volumes, and were classified as OA journals in the study. However, in the case of 139 journals (42.8%), online publishing lagged behind the printed copies, and 24% of journals failed to provide openly available content continuously.

Zhong carried out a survey which focused on 61 scholarly journals in library and information science. The study focused on their OA availability and level of support for retrieval and usage, and identified 38 journals in which the full-text was freely available to readers online simultaneously with the printed format, mostly through individual journal-specific online domains, but the journals varied in the number of volumes that were made OA [42]. In sum, the results showed that the level of openness measured by reader access and reuse rights remained low in mainland China.

In a more recent article, Cheng and Huang looked at the availability of OA journals, disciplinary distribution, and type of OA routes for 533 philosophy and social science journals indexed by the Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (2014–2015 edition) [43]. In total, 40.5% of the journals made their content OA through individual journal websites, 75.6% of which were immediate OA. Other journals (59.5%) provided OA articles through the National Social Science Databases (NSSD), of which only 3.2% were immediate OA. Although the NSSD was the major OA platform for Chinese philosophy and social science journals, it has an obvious lag in disseminating articles. Journals archiving OA content on their own websites, nevertheless, were found to have better time-effectiveness.

None of the above studies were particularly concerned about OA journals published in Chinese only, nor did they examine the current situation, which is the focus of this study, in order to add a deeper understanding of OA publishing in China.

## 3. Methods

This study consists of a quantitative and a qualitative part. The quantitative part was used in the first phase to identify the situation of the Chinese-language OA publishing market through a descriptive bibliometric analysis to answer RQ1–RQ2. This was followed by qualitative in-depth interviews with publishers of Chinese-language OA journals to explore RQ3–RQ5, where their key motivations to OA, barriers to publishing journals, and attitudes as well as barriers to converting into English or bilingual OA journals were evaluated.

The China Open Access Journals (COAJ) index was used to search for OA journals published in the Chinese language. The COAJ index, initially an OA portal of the Chinese Academy of Science for its affiliated scientific journals, has since 2010 expanded targeting to become a national index for all scholarly OA journals from China [44]. The COAJ index uses the BOAI definition of OA, which

in addition to free full text access also requires extensive reuse rights for readers commonly granted by the scholarly publishers under Creative Commons licenses. It is, however, necessary to draw attention to the fact that its inclusion criteria applied to each individual journal's application do not cover the questions regarding copyright and licensing issues, so OA in this study refers solely to free electronic access to articles published in scholarly journals. It is likely that there are some Chinese OA journals existing outside this index; however, a search on the Internet for such journals is a very time-consuming manual task. For the purpose of this study, it is believed that COAJ is still a suitable journal index that has covered the majority of the target population.

All journal information was harvested from the COAJ index during August 2016. Using the "Language" field as a filter, English-language OA journals and bilingual OA journals (Chinese and English) were excluded in the next step. The data gathered included "Chinese title", "ISSN", "CN-ISSN" "Publisher", "Subject" and "The established year". Some data was manually collected from the journal's website if it was not available in the COAJ index. The entities "Publisher" and "Subject" were further coded using the same classification as in two earlier international OA studies [45,46]. It is noted that the "general" category represents the subject areas of journals encompassing more than one classified discipline.

The eight participants in the interviews were selected based on some previous contacts of the researcher and by suggestions received during the first interviews. All participants met three selection criteria: they were knowledgeable about OA publishing, worked for Chinese-language OA journals, and currently managed or played active roles in the operation of the journals. Table 1 shows that the participants are from major types of publishers in various subjects and sizes, and that most of them are senior executives. Data was collected through semi-structured online interviews held in either Shanghai or Finland between October and December 2016, after informed consent was obtained from each participant. The interviews were carried out in Mandarin Chinese, lasting on average 40 min, and they were then transcribed into English. The interviews aimed for a more comprehensive understanding of the results of the bibliometric analysis. In the following reporting, participant was a term used to describe those who were interviewed.

**Table 1.** A profile of the participants.

| Interviewees  | Subject Fields         | Type of Publishers  | Size of Publishers | Position                  |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Participant 1 | Earth Science          | Society             | 3                  | Section chief             |
| Participant 2 | General                | University          | 3                  | Editor-in-chief           |
| Participant 3 | General                | University          | 2                  | Editor-in-chief           |
| Participant 4 | Engineering            | Government agencies | 3                  | Associate editor-in-chief |
| Participant 5 | Social Science         | Society             | 125                | Section chief             |
| Participant 6 | Social Science         | University          | 3                  | editor                    |
| Participant 7 | Business and Economics | Society             | 14                 | editor                    |
| Participant 8 | Earth Science          | Society             | 7                  | Associate editor-in-chief |

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Number of Journals and Share Indexed in DOAJ, WoS, Scopus and ROAD

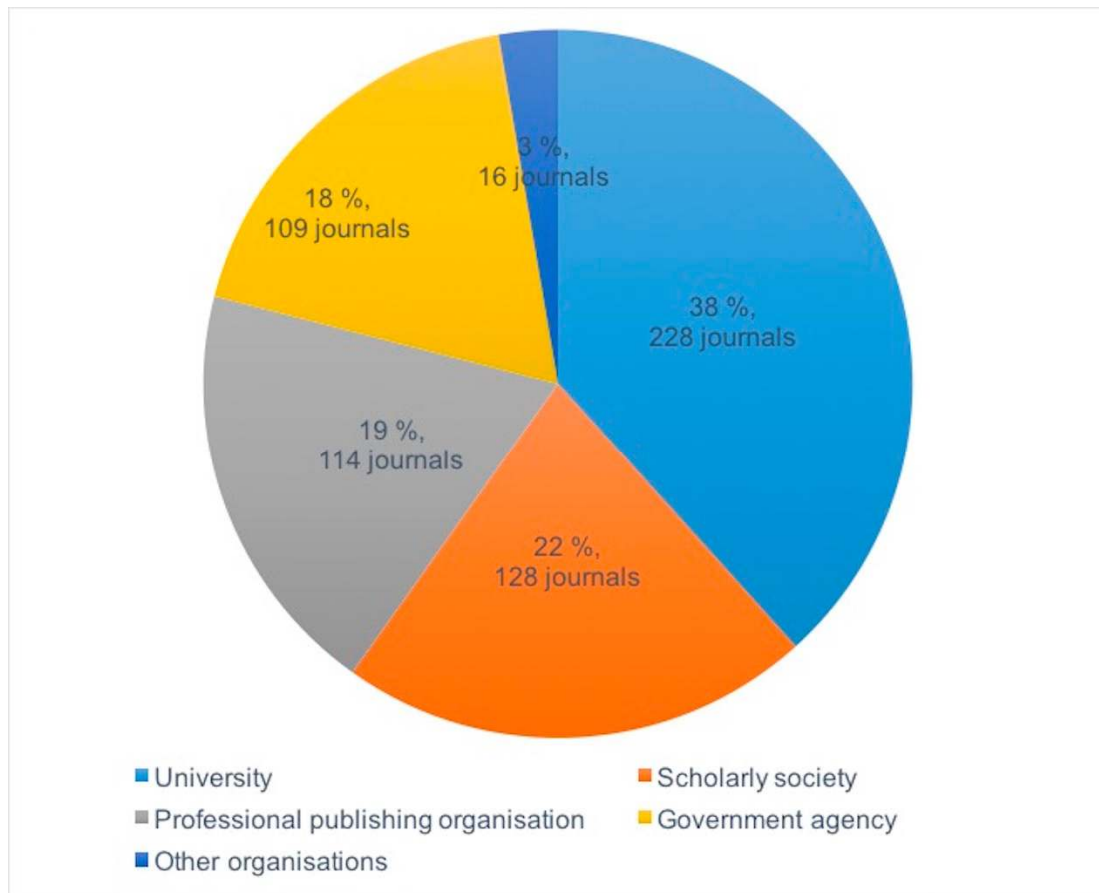
In total, 595 out of the 654 OA journals indexed by the COAJ index published the full texts of their articles in Chinese only, suggesting a dominance of Chinese-language journals among the country's OA journals. The share of these 595 journals that are currently included in DOAJ, WoS and Scopus, are 1%, 1%, and 19% respectively. None of these journals are indexed in ROAD.

### 4.2. Types of Publishers

Figure 1 presents the distribution of the 595 journals across different types of publishers. University-published journals formed the largest category (40%, 228 journals). Three other publisher categories were roughly of equal size: scholarly societies (22%, 128 journals), professional publishing organisations (19%, 114 journals), and government agencies (18%, 109 journals). One publisher, Science



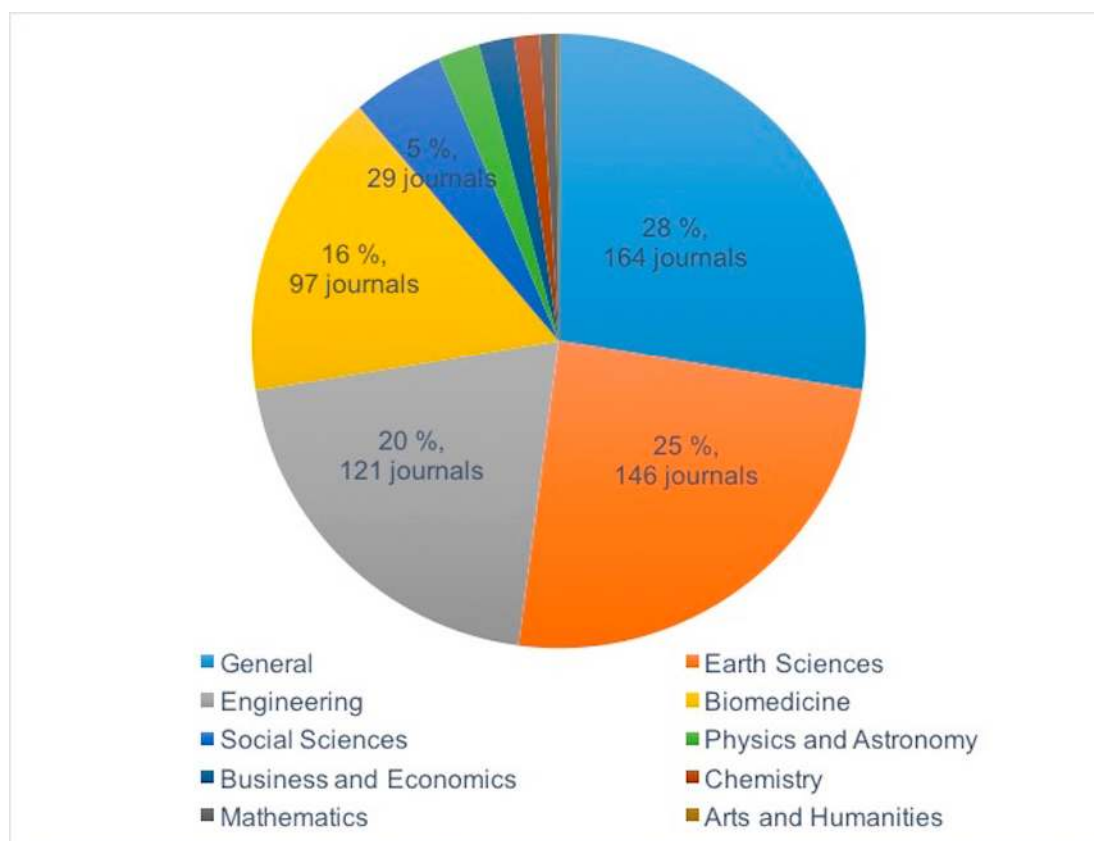
Press (105 journals), a leading STM publisher in China, dominated in the professional publishing organisation category.



**Figure 1.** The distribution of Chinese-language open access (OA) journals by types of publishers ( $N = 595$ ).

#### 4.3. Subject Fields

Figure 2 describes the distribution of the journals over subject fields. Journals categorised as “general” were the largest group, with a total of 164 journals (28%). The second-largest category was earth science journals (25%, 146 journals) followed by engineering journals (20%, 121 journals). Biomedical journals ranked fourth in the quantity (16%, 97 journals). The results indicate a highly skewed distribution of Chinese-language OA journals towards the STEM fields.



**Figure 2.** The distribution of Chinese-language OA journals over subject fields (N = 595).

With regards to the subject field distribution across different publisher categories, Table 2 shows that about 40% of university OA journals were classified as “general”, which was the largest subject category. More than half of scholarly society journals were in the fields of biomedicine (28%) and engineering (27%). This was also true of journals published by other organisations, in which biomedicine (44%) and engineering (31%) were also dominant. Professional publishing and government agency journals presented similar distributions, both of which had the largest share of journals in earth science.

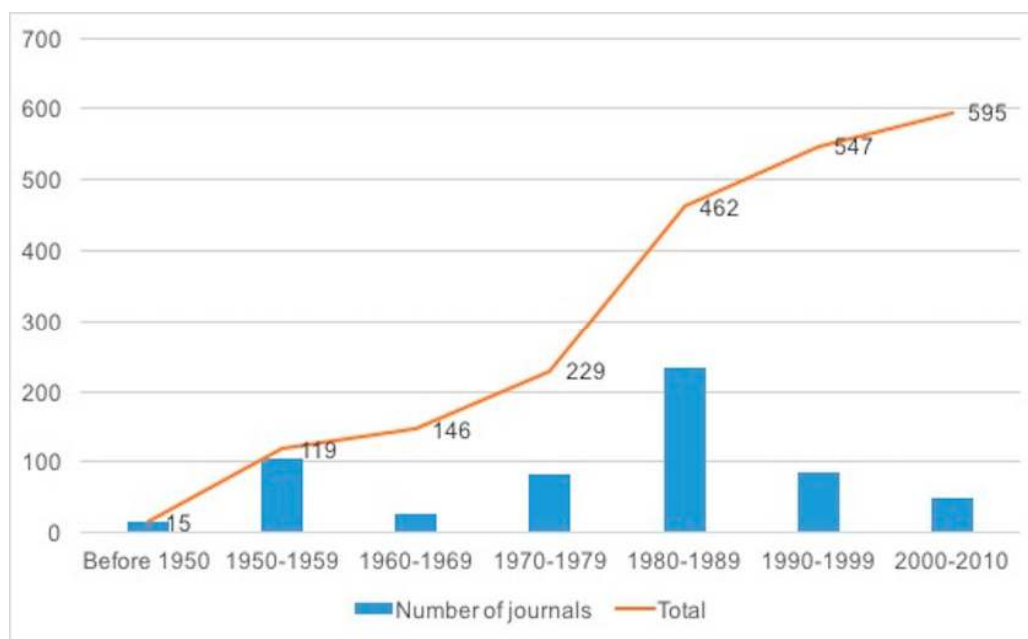
**Table 2.** The subject field distribution by types of publisher (N = 595).

| Subject Field          | Number of Journals |                   |                                      |                   |                     |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|                        | University         | Scholarly Society | Professional Publishing Organisation | Government Agency | Other Organisations |
| General                | 91                 | 18                | 23                                   | 29                | 1                   |
| Earth Sciences         | 35                 | 24                | 53                                   | 32                | 1                   |
| Engineering            | 32                 | 35                | 23                                   | 26                | 5                   |
| Biomedicine            | 39                 | 35                | 8                                    | 7                 | 7                   |
| Social Sciences        | 26                 | 1                 | 0                                    | 2                 | 0                   |
| Physics and Astronomy  | 1                  | 6                 | 2                                    | 4                 | 0                   |
| Business and Economics | 1                  | 3                 | 0                                    | 6                 | 1                   |
| Chemistry              | 0                  | 4                 | 3                                    | 1                 | 0                   |
| Mathematics            | 2                  | 1                 |                                      | 2                 | 0                   |
| Arts and Humanities    | 0                  | 0                 | 1                                    | 0                 | 0                   |

#### 4.4. Journal Age

Figure 3 presents the distribution of the journals by the year they were founded. The largest group consisted of journals launched between 1980 and 1989 (40%), with the 1950s being the second

most popular start period (17%). Very few journals have been established from 1990 onwards, after the emergence of the World Wide Web, (8%).



**Figure 3.** The distribution of Chinese-language OA journals by year of launch ( $N = 595$ ).

#### 4.5. Motivations for Adopting an OA Approach

All the participants in the interviews were asked about the key motivation for their journals becoming OA. In more than half of cases the reason was a belief that OA helps to improve the impact of the journal, whether it was converted to or founded as OA. The participants felt that wider readership, quicker dissemination and additional citation advantages would increase the academic impact. One of the participants particularly noted that authors' decisions about where to submit depended on a journal's academic impact (i.e., Journal Citation Report (JCR) impact factor), and that OA could be a means for making the journal more competitive.

Participant 7 argued that OA could provide an additional source of income to compensate for the reduction in subscription income resulting from a decrease in demand for printed journal copies. Participants 2 and 4 felt that Chinese scholarly journals had a moral obligation to communicate academic research findings to the general public. OA publishing was precisely the sort of a model that they needed in order to achieve this aim.

#### 4.6. Barriers for Successfully Publishing OA journals in the Chinese Language

Relating to this, the lack of a sufficient number of high-quality submissions was recognised as a major barrier by most participants. Three participants criticised the national research evaluation system with its strong favour towards publication in the international journals indexed by SCI and EI which has led Chinese journals to suffer from a great loss of excellent papers written by the country's scholars.

Surprisingly, only two participants noted that the language used in their journals was a barrier, because it restricted submissions from non-Chinese speaking researchers and narrowed the journal's readership. Participant 1 felt that international readers could understand articles in Chinese provided that there were good English summaries given by journals, but for articles in arts and humanities that method might not be applicable. Chinese poetry, for instance, was much harder to translate accurately into English. Participants 2, 6, 7 and 8 also reported some specific problems with their respective



journals, including the lack of clear positioning, long-term sustainable business models, and adequate publishing service abilities.

#### *4.7. Attitudes and Barriers to Converting to English or Bilingual OA Journals*

All the participants were asked about their attitudes towards converting their journals into English or bilingual ones and what they felt would be the main barriers in such a transition. The majority of participants were interested in such a change, while three participants were not. One of these emphasized the importance of maintaining an OA journal in the local language in order to target the domestic market only.

The most common barriers mentioned to a change of the language were cost issues. This seems primarily because it would require a large financial investment in the initial stage to recruit highly skilled English-speaking editors and reviewers as well as international experts to serve on the journal's editorial board. Participant 1 also stated that their top-down management style would make it time-consuming to reach a consensus on such a major change. Participant 6 felt that it would take a lot of time to improve the journal's quality to get wide international recognition.

The lack of a well-established large publishing platform was seen as a problem by three participants. On the one hand, both Participants 1 and 2 called for such a platform with high global visibilities like SpringerLink to promote local journals. Participant 2, on the other hand also pointed out the drawback of self-promotion through a journal's independent online domain, compared with such a platform. The current situation has led to a relatively low level of content integration containing isolated and small pieces of information, which might cause a problem in attracting a wider audience.

Participants 3 and 7 felt it challenging to attract submissions from abroad. Firstly, due to the wide adoption of journal ranking systems in universities around the world, authors tend to publish English-language articles in predominantly Anglo-American journals which have an overriding presence in these ranking lists. Secondly, they felt that the scope of their journals seemed not to be interesting to international researchers. Two participants worried that this would be likely to narrow the readership. One of them also expressed the concern of losing Chinese readers who are unable to read English.

The competition from existing similar, but more prestigious international academic journals was seen as another barrier. Several participants felt that they were not confident in competing with them. Only one participant expressed doubts concerning copyright and research evaluation issues, specific to bilingual journals. In copyright agreements it was generally not permitted that an article in an English language journal be republished in Chinese in another Chinese-language journal. It was also not yet clear how same publication released in different languages would be assessed in the existing research evaluation system.

## **5. Discussion**

This study showed a dominant position of the Chinese-language OA journals in the current OA publishing market in China. Since there is a lack of reliable studies of the overall number of scholarly journals in China, the Chinese Science & Technology Journal Citation Reports (2016 extended edition) was used to estimate the target population, in which their source journals were included in the Chinese Science and Technology Paper Citation Database (CSTPCD) [47]. This is the most complete report of Chinese legitimate scholarly journals in the fields of natural sciences and social sciences, which as of 2016 include 7174 titles. On the basis of this, the share of Chinese-language OA journals in the entire Chinese scholarly publishing market was calculated to be about 8%. Compared to an estimated global share of the gold OA market of between 15% and 18% based on Scopus data as of April 2017, the OA journal's coverage in China remains low [22]. The international visibility of Chinese-language journals that become OA is still limited, with small shares in DOAJ, ROAD, WoS, and Scopus, all of which are considered as important proxies to make the journals known by a more international audience. This is

possibly due to the fact that many OA journals published in Chinese lag in terms of their publishing standards and lack high academic impacts.

The total share of Chinese-language OA journals published by universities and scholarly societies is larger than that of their counterparts indexed in Scopus, while the ratio of professionally published journals was smaller than that of Scopus's journals [45]. The application of the approval system would best explain this skewed distribution. In China, scholarly publishing is run as a government-regulated and not fully market-oriented business. The government hence implemented such a system, executed by the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China, to strictly examine the publisher's qualifications for publishing journals [48]. Universities and scholarly societies are regarded as the entities which are better qualified for academic publishing and better able to meet the necessary conditions of running a scholarly journal than publishing companies without affiliations with a university or government agency, in other words, professional publishers. Unlike China, most other countries commonly employ the registration system, which implies the free right to create scholarly journals.

The distribution of Chinese-language OA journals across subject fields is highly skewed towards the STEM fields. Nearly two-thirds of journals are from these fields, while less than 10% of journals were from social sciences, arts and humanities, and business and economics. The difference between the proportion of STEM journals and journals in other fields is 40%, much greater than that in the complete Chinese scholarly journal landscape (2016, Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports, extended edition) [47]. Compared to the OA situation in Latin America, where there is a high adoption rate of OA in their journals published in local languages, the results show that there is a more balanced distribution across different subject fields [13].

The major reasons for a skewed distribution to STEM fields in the Chinese-language OA market could be attributed to a combination of factors. First, the gold OA model is traditionally more established in the science, technology and medicine (STM) fields than in the humanities and social sciences (HSS). OA journals from these disciplines are far more common. Chinese STEM journals are thus more open and willing to adapt in order to succeed in the changing global publishing environment by adopting OA. Moreover, monographs are the dominant publication form for academics in the HSS fields, which means fewer OA journals are needed. Compared with HSS journals, Chinese STEM journals receive much more financial support. Various programmes are also being implemented by the Chinese government dedicated to funding the development of China's STEM journals. The "high quality scientific journals" project organised by the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) since 2006 is a good example; about 150 STEM journals were funded with over CNY 30 million within the first two years [49]. Another major reason might be that a large part of Chinese journals in the HSS fields offer OA indirectly through the more cost-effective NSSD rather than through their independent online domains, the approach of which falls outside the traditional definition of gold OA [43].

Journals which cover a broad multidisciplinary field represent the most common form in China's scholarly publishing system, which is particularly obvious in the example of university journals. In the Chinese language OA publishing market, university publishers continue to have the largest number of these journals. One possible explanation for this finding is that in China such journals have the primary goal of serving the faculty staff as well as postgraduate and doctoral students from almost a range of different research fields in their parent universities by showcasing their work. Compared to other highly subject-specific journals, these journals generally do not have clear disciplinary boundaries. It is then difficult to attract readers who want to identify research in one area of interest [48]. Moreover, the names of these journals, especially university journals, are often directly and strongly associated with their sponsoring institutions. This possibly makes authors from outside hesitant to contribute because these journals appear to be mainly intended for researchers at the same institute [50]. Therefore, the effectiveness of employing an OA model for such journals remains a question unless their inherent disadvantages could be overcome.

The distribution of journals by year of launch follows the developmental trajectory of China's society. Since the beginning of China's centralized command economy era in the 1950s, the Chinese scholarly publishing industry started to resume and re-establish in order to develop and fulfil the needs of socialist scientific, educational and cultural undertakings. As a result, a relatively high number of Chinese-language scholarly journals was founded during that decade. In the period 1960–1969, China was in the midst of the Cultural Revolution, causing the destruction of the Chinese scholarly publishing industry. After 1978, with the national economic reformation and opening-up of policies, the increasing social demands led to a boom in China's scientific research and promoted the growth of Chinese scholarly journals again. The number of newly established Chinese-language scholarly journals then reached their peak. In summary, about 80% of journals emerged before the arrival of the Internet, which implies that most of the current Chinese-language journals were started as printed subscription journals that then converted to digital and OA. This is apparently different from Western scholarly journals published by commercial publishers, mostly operating an OA business model from the outset. However, many journals published by university and scholarly society publishers have chosen to become OA in a similar fashion as in China [45].

Increased academic impact is the most anticipated benefit by the participating Chinese scholarly OA publishers in this study. This is probably closely related to the widespread economic model of most Chinese scholarly journals, which are largely subsidized by national or provincial governments directly or indirectly through, for example, scholarly societies, academies and institutions [24]. Even though some of them continue to charge subscription and publication fees as other sources of revenues, relying solely upon them is much riskier for sustaining both the actual production of the journals and the operations of the editorial office. On the one hand, many Chinese scholarly journals have small distribution quantities of print copies every year, thereby largely influencing their incomes from this part [51]. On the other hand, three giant Chinese aggregators, including the CNKI database [52], Wanfang [53], and Chongqing Vip [54], play a major role in helping China's scholarly publishers provide end users with the e-content of published journals because they are granted non-exclusive or exclusive distribution rights by the publishers. The Chinese scholarly resource is then being monopolized by these third-party aggregators, through which they have made the largest financial gains while providing very little compensation to scholarly publishers [48]. Due to their wide coverage of almost all full-text scholarly journals, well-developed digital infrastructure, and professional customized services, subscription through scholarly publishers becomes less attractive to both individual and institutional users when they consider purchasing the online content. It could thus be estimated that the subscription revenue for Chinese scholarly journals per year is not comparable to the situation of Western commercial publishers where their high profit margins come from. The OA publishing model might further manifest a negative influence on the journal's subscription income. Moreover, charging publication fees existed long before the arrival of the author-pays OA model in China. In 1987, an experiment with publication fees started, permitted by the Chinese government but not recommended. Up to 2006, more than ten government ministries and the provincial journal management divisions issued documents of concern, and controversy remains regarding the rationality of such charges [51]. In this model, charging authors by the length of articles is the primary pricing principle of most Chinese scholarly publishers. There are clearly variations between different journals in terms of the fees charged largely due to a lack of unified standard in implementing the publication fees at the national level. From the interviews, the average publication fees of these journals is considerably cheaper than the global average article processing charges (APCs) at around USD 900, and some of them are much below the average cost of publication [55].

However, the eligibility for government subsidies is essentially determined by the impact of the scholarly journal, primarily measured by impact factor and other citation data provided in the Chinese Science Citation Database–Journal Citation Report (CSCD–JCR) Annual Report [56,57]. Low-impact journals are less likely to receive the financial support from the government and invest in their own

development. As a result, financial restrictions make it difficult for them to bolster the impacts and can even lead to a survival crisis, resulting in a vicious circle.

The lack of sufficient numbers of high quality papers with respect to important scientific research achievements is perceived as the biggest obstacle to successful publishing of journals by the participating Chinese OA publishers. There also have been several studies reporting the scale of this problem. Dong estimated that at least 135,598 papers written by Chinese-speaking scholars were published in international journals in 2011, based on the data from Science Citation Index Expanded Database [58]. Wu et al. analysed the extent to which Chinese science and technology papers outflowed from China to abroad between 1992 and 2011, and found that the annual outflow rate has continued to increase over the past two decades, reaching 67.1% by 2011 [59].

The papers outflow might be the negative effect as a result of the existing academic assessment systems at both the institutional and national levels [4]. Adopting the number of publications in SCI and EI-indexed journals or their equivalents as key indicators of a university or an institution's academic level by major national research funders has made Chinese institutions incentivize their researchers with monetary rewards to publish more papers in such journals. Worse still, career promotion, project funding, and obtaining academic degrees are all determined on this basis [58]. However, international indexing systems such as SCI favour English-language journals based in English-speaking countries, such as the UK and the USA [60]. Because the scientific quality of papers in Chinese-language journals in general is quite low, they have little chance of being indexed. It is therefore natural that Chinese researchers choose foreign journals with high impacts. A rapid expansion of Chinese research publications, in particular, publicly-funded papers in English published in SCI source journals has been witnessed in the last decade [58]. Broadly speaking, China's method of academic evaluation is highly influenced by a reliance on the pervasive concept of "academic excellence" used to identify the best researchers and institutes in all regions of the world. This is nevertheless criticized and questioned with respect to actual efficiency and reliability [3,61].

Surprisingly, although language is confirmed to be the main factor that limits the international communication of journals published in Chinese [62], language is not acknowledged by most OA publishers participating in the interviews as a major barrier. The primary reason for this situation is that they have developed various strategies to deal with language issues, including providing detailed English summaries of published Chinese articles, translating a selection of good Chinese papers into English and promoting them through domestic recognized full-text databases such as Wanfang and CNKI, and even setting up a "twin" English journal.

There remains some interest among the participating OA publishers in converting their journals to publish in English directly. However, a major concern over cost issues, especially regarding financial resources, hinders these interested publishers in internationalising their journals. Economic instability puts Chinese-language OA journals at risk, since it affects long-term financial viability. This points to the importance of the need for finding a long-term sustainable solution that is suitable for the Chinese context in an OA environment. The APC-based model is currently a major funding method for full OA journals, but a pure APC model may not be applicable in the Chinese context. There is a correlation between APC price and quality in terms of citation rates. Authors are thereby more likely to select OA journals that can offer a better quality level with respect to what they have paid [63]. Since Chinese-language OA journals continue to have a relatively low impact, the increase in the amount of publication fees that suffices for covering the total cost of publishing may intensify the pressure to attract Chinese authors. Hence, the setting of publication fees must be reasonable and take into account costs, quality, author's ability to pay, and disciplines.

A complete subsidy model from a government source can offer one solution to this problem, but this can be a slow process due to a lack of governmental strategies for gold OA in China. Alternative models, for example, the library partnership subsidy model created by the Open Library of Humanities (OLH) might be seen as another potential solution, as the Chinese library community is the strongest supporter of the OA movement [31]. In this model, libraries play a more important

role than just a sponsor, as they are also involved in some management processes [64]. The author believes that this will form a much firmer basis for long-term cooperation, enabling publishers to achieve more sustainable financing. In addition, building China's OA publishing portal appears to be one good alternative that can help to address this challenge. This portal can partly replace commercial aggregators to provide Chinese-language OA publishers with digitization and dissemination functions at a low or even no cost by means of government funding. Some open source software solutions, in particular Open Journal Systems (OJS), can play a crucial role in terms of its technical infrastructure [65]. Furthermore, it is worth pointing out that authors' source of funding to pay publication fees varies across different disciplines. In comparison to STM disciplines, HSS scholars are granted much fewer funding opportunities [66]. Because of this, Chinese authors from HSS fields are more reluctant to accept the author-pays model [67]. Thus for Chinese-language OA publishers in these disciplines, sufficient governmental commitments are needed to financially support them to survive and develop. Other obstacles identified in the interview, including the fear of competition, the lack of confidence in self-promotion and the difficulty of attracting submissions, shed light on the lack of competitiveness of these journals published in the Chinese language.

## 6. Conclusions

By and large, this study demonstrates that Chinese-language OA journals are dominant players in China's OA market, with most of them launched by universities and scholarly societies firstly as subscription journals with a later conversion to OA. There is a high concentration of journals in the STEM fields. Chinese-language OA journals are still not competitive enough, particularly because their low presence in some major international indexing organisations, difficulties in attracting high-quality research papers, and long-term financial instability. However, their vital role in promoting knowledge exchange among domestic researchers should not be ignored. Adopting the form of OA has made Chinese research results more visible and accessible to the widest audience possible, including not only domestic and overseas Chinese-speaking researchers but also foreign researchers studying China-related topics when their institutions generally do not subscribe the journals in Chinese. Publishing in Chinese-language journals would also allow domestic researchers to gain recognitions for their scholarly contribution from their Chinese-speaking academic communities [6]. Due to the limited number of participants in the interviews, this study only provides some qualitative insights into OA publishing in Chinese that future research could and should follow up in many ways based on the current findings. For example, a survey or focus group in the research design would be useful to deepen the understanding of this topic. On the basis of the findings in this study, some recommendations are proposed for the future of the Chinese-language OA market.

### *6.1. Increase the Visibility of Chinese-Language OA Journals and Their Articles in International Indexes*

The results show significantly low global visibility of Chinese-language OA journals when measured by their proportion in DOAJ, ROAD [68], WoS, and Scopus. To remedy this situation, it is suggested that Chinese-language OA publishers become more active and take the first step to participate in the worldwide network of scholarly publishing, such as DOAJ, Scopus, Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) [69] and Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) [70], and engage in more interaction with their counterparts outside China so that they can be a part of a global publishing and academic community, keeping a sharp eye on new trends in OA publishing. As well as journal information being included by these indexes, article-level metadata can also be covered if it is available in order to further strengthen the discoverability of the content in local journals. For example, in DOAJ, more than 2.5 million articles are searchable as of August 2017 [10]. Nevertheless, a high-level publishing standard is the precondition for being indexed by these databases. Finding ways to ensure Chinese-language OA journals comply with the international standards and practices adopted by the global scholarly publishing community is thus of prime importance. Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing and OASPA's code of conduct are most recommended [69].



### 6.2. Promote a Balanced Development of Chinese-Language OA Journals

This study also indicates that Chinese-language OA journals are concentrated in three major STEM categories, namely earth science, engineering, and biomedicine. Less than 7% of journals are in arts and humanities, social science, and business and economics. This calls for the shareholders in the Chinese scholarly publishing industry to take essential measures that can help to bridge this gap across disciplines.

### 6.3. Reform the National Research Assessment Systems

The biggest reason behind a lack of sufficient numbers of high-quality papers occurring in Chinese-language OA publishers is the implementation of current China's research assessment systems. This can be seen as a direct consequence of North–South imbalance where publishing in internationally indexed journals is a means for researchers from the South to participate in international science. However, such systems put journals published in Chinese at a disadvantage in terms of attracting excellent papers from Chinese researchers. The reform requires the collective effort of the government, major research funders, and universities to find out reasonable criteria, avoiding being largely dependent upon SCI and EI indicators. Foremost, the most feasible option is to encourage Chinese researchers to publish publicly funded papers first in Chinese-language journals and consider OA to increase visibility.

### 6.4. Build a National OA Publishing Platform

In the present study, the lack of long-term approaches to maintain financial viability has been identified as related to the motivation of Chinese-language journal publishers to become OA, and has also been found to be the biggest obstacle jeopardizing the internationalisation of these journals. The author thus proposes a large, non-commercial national OA publishing platform for Chinese-language OA journals as the best potential solution to this problem. The objective is on the one hand, to help professionalize the production of journals at no cost to the journal publishers, and on the other, to develop their reputation to make Chinese research more visible and accessible to the rest of the world. In order to build such a platform, the author suggests that maximum use be made of the existing infrastructure. For example, the COAJ index could be used as a starting point. This index already performs some basic functionalities related with searching and indexing of the distributed Chinese OA journals but is not yet fully functional. Compared with other well-developed platforms such as SciELO [13] in Latin America and J-STAGE [71] in Japan, the COAJ index lags much behind in its selection criteria, metadata integrity of publishers and journals, full-text retrieval, and languages as well as other added value services, such as altmetric reports and manuscript peer review tools. Since these platforms from non-English speaking countries have been proven to be effective and helpful in addressing the challenges of scholarly journals published in local languages with respect to visibility, accessibility and impact [72,73], a platform in China can be developed taking into account their methods, while offering Chinese-specific characteristics to satisfy the needs of local readers, editors and authors. This platform also needs adequate financial support from the government, making it more competitive and attractive to the publishers. Development of a national OA publishing platform will enable mass promotion of Chinese-language OA journals to the global market, as well as making them more visible to the Chinese market.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The author declares that she had a role as the DOAJ Ambassador for China in the collection of data.

## References

1. Ware, M.; Mabe, M. The STM Report: An Overview of Scientific and Scholarly Journal Publishing. Available online: [http://www.stm-assoc.org/2015\\_02\\_20\\_STM\\_Report\\_2015.pdf](http://www.stm-assoc.org/2015_02_20_STM_Report_2015.pdf) (accessed on 5 February 2017).



2. Ferguson, G.; Pérez-Llantada, C.; Plo, R. English as An International Language of Scientific Publication: A Study of Attitudes. *World Engl.* **2011**, *30*, 41–59. [[CrossRef](#)]
3. López-Navarro, I.; Moreno, A.I.; Quintanilla, M.Á.; Rey-Rocha, J. Why Do I Publish Research Articles in English Instead of My Own Language? Differences in Spanish Researchers' Motivations across Scientific Domains. *Scientometrics* **2015**, *103*. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. Shao, J.; Shen, H. The Outflow of Academic Papers from China: Why Is It Happening and Can It Be Stemmed? *Learn Publ.* **2011**, *24*, 95–97. [[CrossRef](#)]
5. Su, X.; Wang, D. Exploring the Reasons and Countermeasures of Severe Outflow of China's Excellent Academic Papers. *J. Hohai Univ.* **2016**, *18*, 38–70.
6. Salager-Meyer, F. Scientific Publishing in Developing Countries: Challenges for the Future. *J. Engl. Acad. Purp.* **2008**, *7*, 121–132. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Fukuzawa, N. Characteristics of Papers Published in Journals: An Analysis of Open Access Journals, Country of Publication, and Languages used. *Scientometrics* **2017**, *112*, 1007–1023. [[CrossRef](#)]
8. Yan, S.; Fu, G.; Zhang, X. Things Past Can Not Be Recalled, Yet We Can Pursue What Is in the Future—Chinese Sci-Tech Journals in the Past 12th Five Year and the Prospect of the 13th Five Year. *SciTech Publ.* **2016**, *1*, 27–38.
9. Fan, A.; Mei, J.; Li, J.; Guan, C.; Wu, J.; Zhao, J.; Jiang, A.; Zhan, Y.; Zeng, X.; Xiao, H. A Comparative Study on the International Influence of China's English Academic Journals. *Chin. J. Sci. Tech. Periodicals* **2016**, *22*, 1208–1214. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Yu, W. The Evaluation Research on International Competitiveness of Chinese STM Journal. Ph.D. Thesis, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, 2010.
11. Lin, W. The Analysis on the Level of Internationalism of Asian Chemical Scholarly Journals. *Chin. J. Sci. Tech. Periodicals* **2010**, *21*, 805–808. Available online: [http://www.cjstp.cn/cjstp/ch/reader/create\\_pdf.aspx?file\\_no=20100617&flag=1&journal\\_id=cjstp&year\\_id=2010](http://www.cjstp.cn/cjstp/ch/reader/create_pdf.aspx?file_no=20100617&flag=1&journal_id=cjstp&year_id=2010) (accessed on 5 February 2017).
12. Tennant, J.P.; Waldner, F.; Jacques, D.C.; Masuzzo, P.; Collister, L.B.; Hartgerink, H.J. The Academic, Economic and Societal Impacts of Open Access: An Evidence-based View. *F1000Research* **2016**, *5*. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
13. Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO). Available online: <http://www.scielo.org/php/index.php> (accessed on 16 March 2017).
14. Costa, M.P.; Leite, F.C.L. Open Access in the world and Latin America: A Review since the Budapest Open Access Initiative. *Transinformação* **2016**, *28*, 2–3. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Vessuri, H.; Guédon, J.C.; Cetto, A.M. Excellence or Quality? Impact of the Current Competition Regime on Science and Scientific Publishing in Latin America and Its Implications for Development. *Curr. Sociol.* **2014**, *62*, 647–665. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Miguel, S.; Chinchilla-Rodríguez, Z.; de Moya-Anegón, F. Open Access and Scopus: A New Approach to Scientific Visibility from the Standpoint of Access. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol* **2011**, *62*, 1130–1145. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Salager-Meyer, F. Writing and Publishing in Peripheral Scholarly Journals: How to Enhance the Global Influence of Multilingual Scholars? *J. Engl. Acad. Purp.* **2014**, *13*, 78–82. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). Available online: <https://doaj.org/> (accessed on 6 February 2017).
19. Budapest Open Access Initiative. Available online: <http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/> (accessed on 7 February 2017).
20. Creative Commons (CC). Available online: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/> (accessed on 7 February 2017).
21. Web of Science. Available online: <http://login.webofknowledge.com/> (accessed on 7 February 2017).
22. Scopus. Available online: <https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus> (accessed on 7 February 2017).
23. Noruzi, A. Open Access Journals: A Pathway to Scientific Information in Iran. In Proceedings of the ELPUB2007 Conference on Electronic Publishing, Vienna, Austria, 13–15 June 2007.
24. Chen, W.; Ren, S. Evolution of Open Access Publishing in Chinese Scientific Journals. *Learn Publ.* **2008**, *21*, 140–152. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Mukherjee, B.; Mal, B.K. India's Efforts in Open Access Publishing. *Libr. Philos. Pract.* **2012**, *751*. Available online: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1825&context=libphilprac> (accessed on 6 February 2017).

26. Ghane, M.R.; Niazmand, M.R. Current Status of Open Access Journals Published in D8 Countries and Registered in the Directory of Open Access Journals (pre-2000 to 2014). *Electron. Libr.* **2016**, *34*, 740–756. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. National Science Board. Science and Engineering Indicator 2012. Available online: <https://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind12/pdf/seind12.pdf> (accessed on 6 February 2017).
28. Institute of S & T Information of China (ISTIC). Statistical Data of Chinese S & T Papers. Available online: <https://wenku.baidu.com/view/5d0c9d0258f5f61fb63666ae.html> (accessed on 6 February 2017).
29. UlrichWeb Global Serials Directory. Available online: <http://ulrichsweb.serialsolutions.com/> (accessed on 15 May 2017).
30. Tang, L.; Shapira, P.; Youtie, J. Is There a Clubbing Effect Underlying Chinese Research Citation Increases? *J. Assoc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2015**, *66*, 1923–1932. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Zhang, X. Development of Open Access in China: Strategies, Practices, Challenges. *Insights* **2014**, *27*, 45–50. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Zhang, Y.K.; Li, Q.; Zhen, Y.Q. Developing China’s Policy of Open Access to Publicly Funded Research: An Evidence-based Approach. *J. Libr. Sci. China* **2014**, *40*, 90–99. Available online: [http://www.jlis.cn/jtlsc/ch/reader/view\\_abstract.aspx?file\\_no=20140309](http://www.jlis.cn/jtlsc/ch/reader/view_abstract.aspx?file_no=20140309) (accessed on 9 February 2017).
33. Zhang, X.D.; Qiao, X.D.; Ku, L.P.; Yao, C.Q. A Survey Analysis of the Intention of Chinese Academic Journals toward the Institutional Repository Deposit Policies. *New Technol. Libr. Inf. Serv.* **2014**, *6*, 1–7. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Chen, M. The Study of Open Access Journals of Practice in Mainland China. *Libr. Inf.* **2012**, *156*, 122–126.
35. Hu, D.; Huang, B.; Zhou, W. Open Access Journals in China: The Current Situation and Development Strategies. *Ser. Rev.* **2012**, *38*, 86–92. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Fang, Q.; Wang, Y. Evaluation of Academic Quality of Open Access Journals—Analysis Based on Total Citation. *Publ. J.* **2011**, *19*, 67–70. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Ku, L.P.; Zhang, X.L.; Chu, J.L.; Li, L.; Zeng, Y. Evaluation and Selection for Open Access Journal: Quality, Openness and Service Abilities. *Libr. Inf. Serv.* **2013**, *57*, 49–54. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Fan, W.Q.; Liu, Q.H. Web-influence Evaluation Research Achievements of University from View of Open Access: Taking “985” Universities as The Object of Study. *J. Intell.* **2014**, *4*, 35–40. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Zhang, X.L. Trends and Challenges for Institutional Repositories. *New Technol. Libr. Inf. Serv.* **2014**, *2*, 1–7.
40. Sun, J. Research on the Intellectual Property Issues of Open Access. *Digit. Libr. Forum* **2006**, *9*, 54–60. Available online: <http://www.dlf.net.cn/manager/manage/photo/admin200734111514%C8%A8%CE%CA%CC%E2%D1%D0%BE%BF.pdf> (accessed on 9 February 2017).
41. Zhang, W.; Pan, W. The Research in the Status Quo & Developing Strategy of OA for Chinese Scientific and Technology Journals. *Digit. Libr. Forum* **2010**, *12*, 56–60. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Zhong, Y. Investigation and Analysis on Open Access Status Quo of Library & Information Science Academic Journals in China. *Digit. Libr. Forum* **2015**, *11*, 64–68. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Chen, Y.; Huang, L. The Investigation of Domestic Open Access of Core Journals in Philosophy and Social Sciences: The Empirical Research Based on Chinese Social Sciences Citation Index (2014–2015). *J. Libr. Sci. Jiangxi* **2016**, *46*, 118–124. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. China Open Access Journals (COAJ). Available online: <http://www.oaj.cas.cn/> (accessed on 28 August 2016).
45. Solomon, D. Types of Open Access Publishers in Scopus. *Publications* **2013**, *1*, 16–26. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Shen, C.; Björk, B.-C. ‘Predatory’ Open Access: A Longitudinal Study of Article Volumes and Market Characteristics. *BMC Med.* **2015**, *13*. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
47. Beijing Wangfang Data Co., Ltd. Chinese S & T Journal Citation Reports (2016 Extended Edition). Available online: <http://www.stdp.com.cn/list.asp?id=4607> (accessed on 11 May 2017).
48. Xu, J.; Wahls, M. The Scholarly Publishing Industry in China: Overview and Opportunities. *Learn Publ.* **2012**, *25*, 63–74. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Wei, X.; Wang, L.; Cong, H.; Zeng, X.; Liu, L.; Zhu, M.; Zhang, J.; Qin, X. Implementation and Achievements of Project for High Quality Scientific Journals by China Association for Science and Technology (CAST): A Case Study of Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Eng.* **2014**, *30*, 336–340. [[CrossRef](#)]
50. Liang, J. Thinking on the Development Path of University Academic Journal Publication. *Chin. J. Sci. Tech. Periodicals* **2015**, *26*, 1127–1133. [[CrossRef](#)]

51. Zhu, X.; Song, P.; Zeng, J. On Policies Related to Sci-Tech Journals Charging Publication Fee on Writers and Our Suggestions. *Chin. J. Sci. Tech. Period.* **2007**, *18*, 937–940. Available online: [http://www.cjstp.cn/cjstp/ch/reader/create\\_pdf.aspx?file\\_no=20070606&flag=1&journal\\_id=cjstp&year\\_id=2007](http://www.cjstp.cn/cjstp/ch/reader/create_pdf.aspx?file_no=20070606&flag=1&journal_id=cjstp&year_id=2007) (accessed on 25 July 2017).
52. China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). Available online: <http://www.cnki.net/> (accessed on 16 May 2017).
53. Wanfang Data Co., Ltd. Available online: <http://www.wanfangdata.com/> (accessed on 16 May 2017).
54. Chongqing Vip. Available online: <http://en.cqvip.com/> (accessed on 16 May 2017).
55. Solomon, D.; Björk, B.-C. A Study of Open Access Journals Using Article Processing Charges. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2012**, *63*, 1485–1495. [CrossRef]
56. Li, H.; Zhang, H. Review of the academic journal system reform. *Chin. J. Sci. Tech. Periodicals.* **2016**, *27*, 732–738. [CrossRef]
57. CSCD (Chinese Science Citation Database). JCR Annual Report. Available online: [http://sciencechina.cn/index\\_more3.jsp](http://sciencechina.cn/index_more3.jsp) (accessed on 18 July 2017).
58. Dong, J. Current Situation of the Loss of High-Quality Contributions of Sci-Tech Journals of China and Coping Strategies. *Sci-Tech Inf. Dev. Econ.* **2015**, *25*, 136–138.
59. Wu, F.; Wang, J. The Monitoring Research on the Science Paper outflow of P.R. China in the Past Two Decades. *J. Intell.* **2013**, *32*, 66–72.
60. Xia, J. The Status Analysis of the Lack of Top-Quality Contributions of Domestic Sci-Tech Journals. *Chin. J. Sci. Tech. Periodicals* **2014**, *25*, 485–487.
61. Moore, S.; Neylon, C.; Eve, M.P.; O'Donnell, D.; Pattinson, D. “Excellence R Us”: University Research and the Fetishisation of Excellence. *Palgrave Commun.* **2017**, *3*. [CrossRef]
62. Li, J. Influence of languages on the international citing rate of Chinese (mainland) scientific journals indexed by SCI. *Chin. J. Sci. Tech. Periodicals* **2016**, *27*, 1195–1201. [CrossRef]
63. Björk, B.-C.; Solomon, D. Article Processing Charges in OA Journals—Relationship between Price and Quality. *Scientometrics* **2015**, *103*, 373–385. [CrossRef]
64. Open Library of Humanities (OLH). Available online: <https://www.openlibhums.org/site/about/the-olh-model/> (accessed on 28 July 2017).
65. Open Journal Systems (OJS). Available online: <https://pkp.sfu.ca/ojs/> (accessed on 28 July 2017).
66. Solomon, D.; Björk, B.-C. Publication Fees in Open Access Publishing: Sources of Funding and Factors Influencing Choice of Journal. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2011**, *63*, 98–107. [CrossRef]
67. Xu, J.; Yuan, X. Online Scholarly Publishing in China: Who? What? How? *Learn Publ.* **2013**, *26*, 89–100. [CrossRef]
68. Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD). Available online: <http://road.issn.org/en> (accessed on 24 May 2017).
69. Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA). Available online: <https://oaspa.org/> (accessed on 16 March 2017).
70. Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Available online: <https://publicationethics.org/> (accessed on 26 July 2017).
71. Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic (J-STAGE). Available online: <https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/-char/ja/> (accessed on 15 May 2017).
72. Meneghini, R.; Packer, A.L. Is There Science Beyond English? Initiatives to Increase the Quality and Visibility of non-English Publications Might Help to Break down Language Barriers in Scientific Communication. *EMBO Rep.* **2007**, *8*, 112–116. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
73. Matsubayashi, M.; Kurata, K.; Sakai, Y.; Morioka, T.; Kato, S.; Mine, S.; Ueda, S. Status of Open Access in the Biomedical Field in 2005. *J. Med. Libr. Assoc.* **2009**, *97*, 4–11. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

