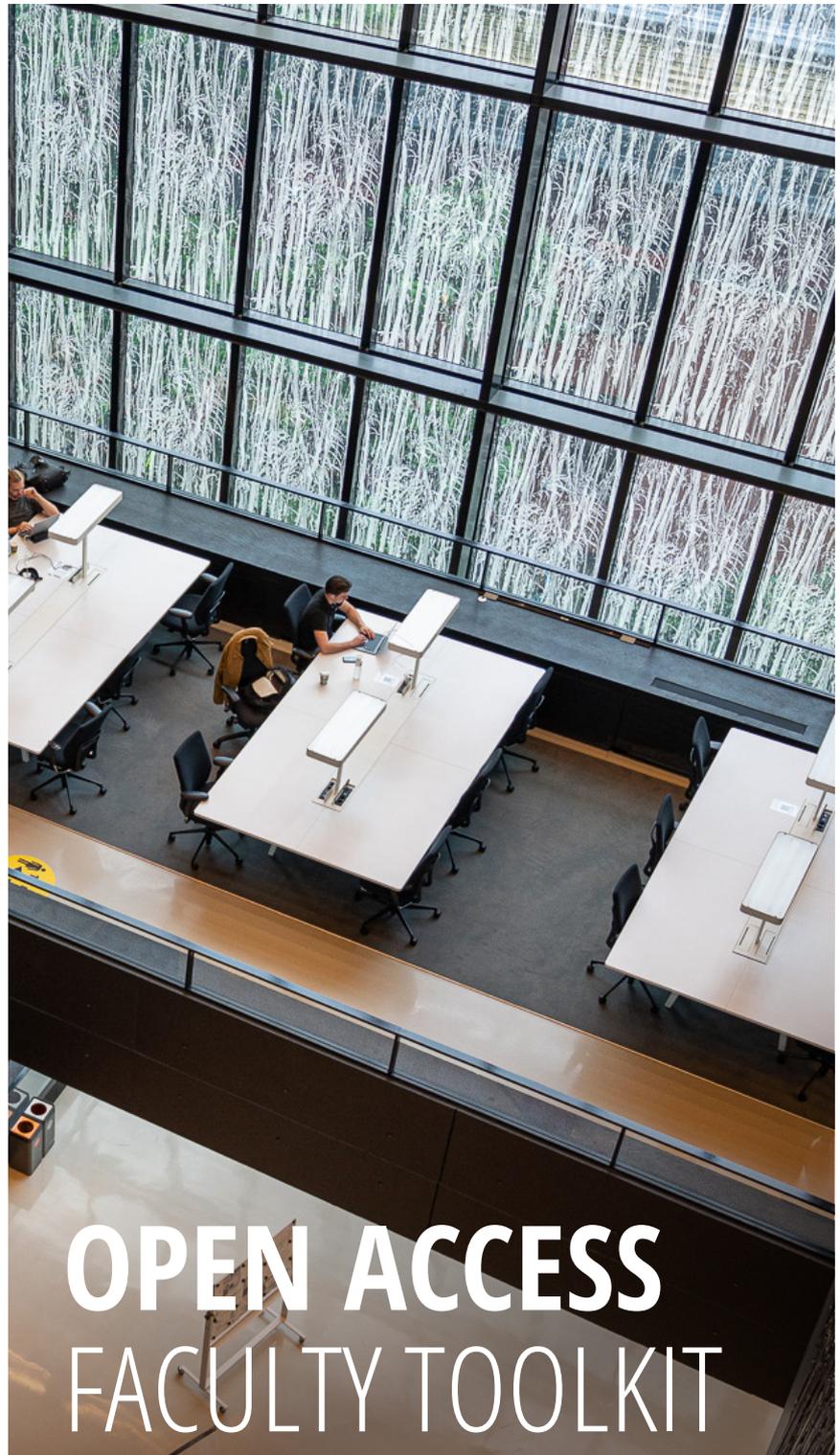
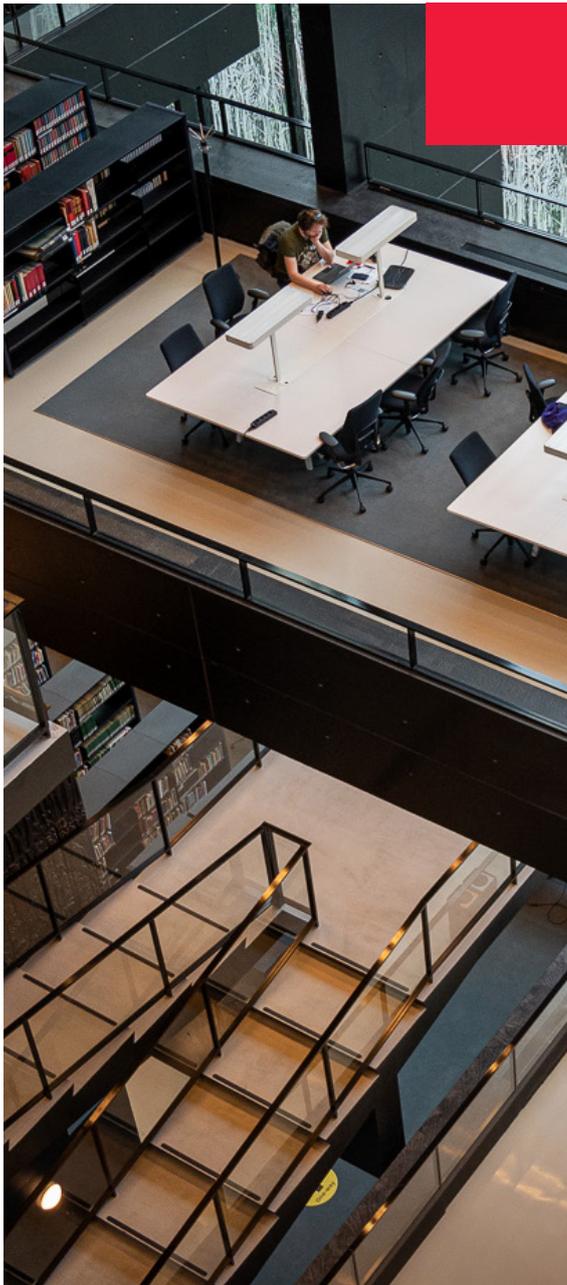




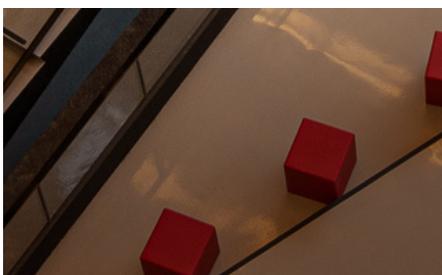
**Utrecht
University**

University Library



OPEN ACCESS FACULTY TOOLKIT

Publishing Support Department,
Utrecht University Library



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THIS DOCUMENT SERVES AS A TOOLKIT FOR FACULTIES SEEKING TO IMPLEMENT AND DEVELOP THEIR OWN MULTI-CHANNEL PUBLICATION STRATEGY FROM 2024 ONWARD, ALIGNING WITH THE OPEN ACCESS STRATEGY OF UTRECHT UNIVERSITY AND BASED ON FACULTY/DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES AND BUDGETS. IT COMPILES THE PUBLICATION KNOWLEDGE OF THE PUBLISHING SUPPORT DEPARTMENT AT UTRECHT UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Multiple pathways to open access publishing coexist, each possessing distinct characteristics and merits regarding a.o. visibility, uptake and recognition in the field, funder compliance and cost. It may also depend on the type of manuscript/publication. The current publishing landscape is inextricably intertwined with several social factors that are relevant to academic life, such as equity, job security, academic reputation (rewards and recognition), and so on. Publishing strategies go hand-in-hand with other changes and reforms within the academic setting, and this toolkit aims to support faculties in navigating some aspects of this complex, interlinked system by acknowledging the existing structures, challenges and opportunities.

This toolkit aims to provide input and guidance as to which routes a faculty can prefer and support, depending on their specific needs. To this end, this open access faculty toolkit provides an overview of a multi-channel strategy applicable to both long-form publications (such as **books**, including monographs, textbooks, edited volumes) and short-form publications (such as **articles**, including research papers, conference papers, and single contributions and chapters in edited volumes, encyclopaedias and anthologies).

For each form of publication, we present subsections outlining the routes that can be followed to ensure that these publications are made open access. Currently, these routes include:



FOR BOOKS

1. DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS
2. GOLD OPEN ACCESS BASED ON BOOK PUBLISHING CHARGES (BPCS)
3. SELF-PUBLISHING
4. GREEN OPEN ACCESS



FOR ARTICLES

1. PREPRINTS
2. DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS
3. GOLD OPEN ACCESS
4. HYBRID OPEN ACCESS
5. GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Each route is explained in detail and accompanied by a list of **pros and cons**. Additionally, a **faculty checklist** and a description of the **services provided by the Publishing Department** of the University Library in support of the faculties are provided.

As the open access landscape is dynamic, the library intends to regularly update the information contained in the toolkit. Feedback on contents and clarity are welcomed and can be sent to library@uu.nl or discussed with the library contact person assigned to the respective faculty.

DISSEMINATION AND WORKFLOW

This toolkit has been developed by the Publishing Support department at the University Library, with feedback from stakeholders at the Library (faculty liaisons) as well as at the faculties ([Open Access Fellows](#)). It will be disseminated to faculties during a meeting between University Librarian Matthijs van Otegem and the (Vice) Deans of the seven UU faculties. **It will be up to each Vice Dean to decide how to further disseminate the toolkit within their faculties, and how to involve the various stakeholders in faculty Open Access policymaking.**

For further feedback on the toolkit, questions, and requests for library assistance in implementing faculty Open Access policies, faculties are advised to contact their faculty liaison at the University Library. In addition, each faculty has been assigned two contact persons within the Publishing Support department who will be available to assist their faculties as needed. If you don't know who your contact is, it is always possible to contact library@uu.nl.



BOOKS

DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS

Diamond open access initiatives are not-for-profit and often community led. Neither authors nor readers pay for the books; rather, diamond publishers/platforms are sustained by supporting institutions and libraries, although some publishers (e.g. Open Book Publishers) ask for a voluntary contribution from authors who can afford it.

Apart from the 100% diamond publishers, many commercial book publishers also experiment with diamond-like initiatives. Some have diamond (or diamond-like) imprints which are funded from the publisher's normal revenue stream; some (e.g., John Benjamins, Liverpool University Press) explicitly seek funding from libraries to do this (e.g., offering eBook packages whose proceeds are put towards making the next n books in the frontlist OA). Others (e.g., Brill) collaborate with initiatives such as *Knowledge Unlatched* (KU), which collect funds from libraries and divide them among publishers to fund Diamond projects. Sometimes the Subscribe to Open (S2O) model is also seen as a variant of diamond as it is funded by continued library subscription meeting an income threshold above which both reading and publishing are without cost to anyone.

Diamond platforms provide a range of publishing services, typically comparable to traditional publishers, including a robust peer-review and quality control; the commitment to quality, of course, may vary depending on the platform, just like with traditional publishers. Inclusion in DOAB and/or membership within OASPA can be an indicator of high quality standards of OA publishers, including Diamond OA. Because of the many different initiatives and new developments within the Diamond category, ongoing collaboration between faculties and the OA experts at the library will be vital.

PROS:

- No open access fees for authors
- Compelling option for researchers as they can reach a larger and global audience at low/no costs
- The most equitable option, because of the absence of publishing (or reading) fees
- Excellent option for books with a built-in audience (e.g., edited volumes, conference proceedings, textbooks), where the marketing power provided by big publishers isn't as important.

CONS:

- As academic publishing is still coupled with a reputation/impact economy, newer diamond platforms/publications are sometimes not considered as 'prestigious' as traditional publishers despite robust peer-review and other upstanding quality control practices. This may not matter very much for, e.g., textbooks or established researchers, but may matter a lot to early career researchers who are still establishing a name for themselves. While faculties can mitigate this to an extent through their recognition & rewards policies, many early career researchers will not stay at Utrecht University and may be interested in building a career in countries where traditional measures of academic success and formal recognition still weigh heavily.
- Not all fields have equal access to relevant and reputable diamond publishers.

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Discuss diamond options for books in your field & promote them with your researchers. Share pre-existing resources, such as [the OA Book Toolkit](#), with researchers who are interested in publishing OA.
- Consider financially supporting diamond publishers based on criteria acceptable within your field. In the case of multidisciplinary publishers, check with the library on the possibility of coordinating support across multiple faculties.
- Decide on a policy re: whether or not to fund optional BPCs (some diamond publishers ask authors for a contribution if they can afford it).

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Provide overviews of existing diamond publishers in the disciplines of the faculty, as well as data on existing books published with these publishers by Utrecht University authors.
- Direct financial support to diamond infrastructures, such as DOAB/OAPEN and PKP.
- Financial support of the Open Book Collective (OBC), which supports Diamond OA publishers through funds, collaboration, and increased professionalisation.



BOOKS

GOLD OPEN ACCESS BASED ON BOOK PUBLISHING CHARGES (BPCS)

To ensure open access to a book upon publication, authors or their institutions must cover the Book Processing Charges (BPCs) imposed by the publisher. BPCs can typically range from €4,000 to €30,000, depending on the publisher and the size of the volume.

The open access for book publications can be either immediate or retroactive, for entire books or individual chapters. Generally, retroactive open access is offered by the publisher at a discounted price to make the book open after an initial embargo period, often 1 year.

BPCs are typically covered by researchers, either from library, faculty, or research budgets (e.g., in the case of edited volumes). Funders like NWO have recently added a separate budget for OA publishing within their funding models, such as [NWO's fund for OA books](#). BPCs can sometimes also be covered through funding from foundations and not-for-profit organisations that may be interested in the research. In rare instances, researchers may choose to personally bear the cost (e.g., for a monograph), a practice that is best discouraged in most instances.

PROS:

- The inequities of access produced by the older purchase models (i.e., closed access) are corrected to some extent by shifting the burden from readers to authors.
- By extension, authors can reach a larger audience and gain visibility for their work.

CONS:

- This is one of the most expensive options for authors/researchers, therefore limiting the option only to those with sufficient funding. This acts as an exclusionary criterion for certain departments/faculties and researchers worldwide.
- It places an additional burden on authors to arrange funding for BPCs as well as the administrative responsibilities of handling the invoices.

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Discuss the budget that the faculty is able and willing to spend on BPCs, in relation to other open access options (e.g., retroactive open access publishing, diamond options, see below) as part of your publishing strategy.
- Frame the criteria on which such a budget can be acquired by researchers (addressing issues of inequity and workload, for instance), alongside quality (of the publisher/book series).
- Make sure individual researchers have exhausted all funding options, beyond faculty/research budgets.
- Consider retroactive OA for books in case funding is limited and restricts full and immediate open access.
- Consider Green OA for individual chapters in edited volumes, in case funding is limited and restricts full and immediate open access.
- Publishers are often open to offering discounts and offers on BPCs. Indicate your interest in publishing open access early in the submission process and be ready to negotiate after acceptance of the manuscript.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Can support in the interaction with publishers regarding discounts on BPCs and terms of agreement/types of licenses.
- Can help researchers identify the best publishing option for their manuscript and provide case-specific advice.
- Can assist faculties in allocating budget for open access publishing based on reports on global developments in Gold open access books based on BPCs.
- Can issue reports on local trends in research output and publishing costs per faculty/department/publisher.
- Can temporarily help with funding arrangements for books—for instance by developing a first monograph fund—particularly relevant in the humanities, where monographs present important milestones in careers.



BOOKS

SELF-PUBLISHING

This type of publishing bypasses traditional publishers altogether. There are platforms available specifically for self-publishing, such as [Zenodo](#), [PubPub](#) and [Pressbooks](#). These platforms assign a digital object identifier (DOI) to the publication but do not offer peer review or editorial services.

Self-publishing is mostly used for Open Textbooks and conference proceedings.

The term 'Open Textbooks' is used here in the sense of 'digital textbook published under an open license'. This does not have to be a book per se but can take the form of a website with interactive features, for instance.

PROS:

- No open access fees.
- Given that textbooks are extremely expensive compared to monographs (for both individuals and libraries), switching to Open Textbooks will be more equitable for students and liberate relatively large amounts of acquisition money.
- Excellent option for books with a built-in audience (such as textbooks and conference proceedings).
- Excellent option for books that are regularly updated or remixed (such as textbooks) and include mixed media—audio, video formats and so on.

CONS:

- Perceived lack of prestige (we advise faculties to mitigate this through Recognition & Rewards policies)
- Peer review, when desired, will have to be arranged by the author themselves.
- Authors are responsible for all editing and formatting.

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Consider ways to recognize and reward the development of Open Textbooks, for instance through freeing up authors' time through course releases.
- Encourage lecturers to use/remix textbooks written by others in their courses.
- Consider whether to provide financial support for external editing services and/or peer review.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Starting 2024, we will offer a pilot subscription on the Pressbooks platform, which is commonly used for self-published Open Textbooks. Support in using Pressbooks will be available at the library.
- In collaboration with UU Library's RDM Support department, courses on developing Open Textbooks through GitHub are offered free-of-charge to UU researchers.



BOOKS

GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Green Open Access for books involves making a version of an otherwise closed book chapter available through an open repository, i.e., by self-archiving the chapter.

The chapter can be in the "version of record" form (VoR, i.e., the work as edited and formatted by the publisher) or the "author accepted manuscript" (AAM, i.e., the author's version as accepted by the publisher after peer review).

The main routes to green OA are [Taverne](#) (for the VoR) and [Rights Retention Strategy](#) (RRS, for the AAM). Individual chapters fall under Taverne. An easy to access community resource, compiling OA policies of various publishers, is [available here](#), detailing embargo periods and restrictions.

PROS:

- No costs.
- The Taverne route involves very little work from authors; with [the Taverne workflow reversal of 2024](#), where works are automatically harvested and stored in the UU repository, most of this process will not involve author input, but see cons for a caveat (see also the section on green OA for articles).

CONS:

- For entire books, neither route is straightforwardly applicable. This means that Green OA for books will likely have to involve negotiations with the publisher on a case-by-case basis. (For a community-sourced overview of publisher policies and past negotiation outcomes [see this Google doc.](#))
- Taverne involves a 6-month embargo period. At this point, this is sufficient to meet the OA requirements of NWO, as they acknowledge that there are fewer routes to immediate OA for book chapters compared to articles. However, ERC (Horizon Europe) maintains the same Open Access criteria for books and chapters as they do for articles, i.e. full, immediate Open Access.
- Not every book or chapter can be automatically harvested by Pure, and the full text is not always available, making it the responsibility of the author to initiate registration and upload.
- There are currently very few precedents for Rights Retention for books and book chapters. Without precedents and/or backup from institutional or funder mandates, publishers are likely to push back.

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Regarding Taverne for book chapters: weigh the lack of costs against the 6-month embargo. Is Taverne enough for book chapters or should there be an option for (paid) immediate OA? Consider these questions in context of funding mandates and options.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Manage repository and Taverne-related workflows. Works are harvested from search engines like Scopus, GoogleScholar and WorldCat, and uploaded on systems such as Pure; outputs can be found at either the national repository: [Netherlands Research Portal \(openaire.eu\)](#), or our UU repository [DSpace Home \(uu.nl\)](#).
- Help authors to negotiate licenses, funding mandates as related to OA, and self-archiving options with their publishers.
- Keep track of and inform the faculties on new developments re: RRS for books and book chapters and adopt/implement them if desired.



ARTICLES

PREPRINTS AND PREPRINT SERVERS

A **preprint** is an open access and freely available early version of a scholarly publication that precedes formal publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal, where the ultimate publication may be either closed or open access. Preprints are particularly advantageous in making research results promptly accessible, especially when the process of publishing a paper in a journal can extend over several months. Preprints are rapidly gaining popularity in certain fields, with funders not only accepting them but also actively endorsing them. See, for example, the new policy of [the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation](#).

Preprints can be disseminated via discipline-specific **preprint servers** (or **repositories**), and there are also preprint servers that cater to all disciplines. Many preprint servers offer persistent identifiers, facilitating citation of preprints by redirecting researchers to these earlier versions.

PROS:

- Preprints are fast and open access.
- Early sharing of research in the form of preprint promotes visibility.
- Preprint servers provide timestamps and persistent identifiers.
- Preprints encourage early feedback and collaboration, for instance, in the form of journal-independent peer review and commenting by the scholarly community.
- Almost all journals accept submissions of preprinted manuscripts, therefore articles can also be published with (some) traditional publishers.
- Preprints are acceptable to include in publication lists when applying for grants with some funding organizations. Please see the overview of funder policies with regard to preprints [on the ASAPbio website](#), but also check your intended funder for the details and latest updates.

CONS:

- Not all preprint servers perform rigorous quality checks.
- Preprints do not replace full OA publications.
- Some publishers do not accept preprints.
- Journal-independent peer review platforms are still young and developing.

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Discuss and assess your own preprint publishing strategy. How important are preprints in your disciplines? What is important to your faculty?
- Make a list of the most used and trusted preprint servers in your field. Check the [Directory of Open Access Repositories \(OpenDOAR\)](#) and <https://asapbio.org/preprint-servers> for preprint servers/repositories that are relevant to your faculty or department.
- Inform authors to check the preprint policy of selected journals. This can be preliminarily checked by the authors themselves by using services such as the [List of academic publishers by preprint policy - Wikipedia](#), and [Sherpa Romeo](#), an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies, including those on preprints, on a journal-by-journal basis. [Here is an accessible guide to Preprints](#) that can be shared with researchers.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- [Financial support of \(some\) preprint infrastructures](#).
- Educate and advise on preprint workflow and early research sharing.
- Educate on journal-independent peer review.
- Advise on preprint servers according to the needs of each faculty.
- Run quality checks on preprint servers.
- Additional support with checks of publishers' preprint policies.
- Educate on preprints, and how preprints fit within the Open Science policy and the responsible publishing proposal by PlanS ([Introducing the "Towards Responsible Publishing" proposal from cOAlition S | Plan S \(coalition-s.org\)](#)).



ARTICLES

DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS

Diamond open access articles are articles that are published in fully open access journals or on fully open access platforms that do not charge for publication (including figure, colour or license charge). Diamond journals are also called non-APC journals and are labelled as such in the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#).

This includes the majority of all open access journals. Sometimes the [Subscribe to Open \(S2O\) model](#) is also seen as a variant of diamond as it is funded by continued library subscription meeting an income threshold above which both reading and publishing are without cost to anyone.

Some platforms (like the current [European ORE](#)) are technically diamond but restricted to certain researchers, such as grantees from a specific funder, and thus not fully diamond. Furthermore, newly launched open access journals sometimes have 100% waivers for all during their first year(s), but are not considered diamond journals.

PROS:

- No publishing fees for anyone, although sometimes diamond journals ask for voluntary open access fees, making it the most equitable option.
- No discussion within author teams on how to organize funding.
- No need for faculties to administer an OA fund.
- You contribute to a model, that at a systems level, is cheaper than gold or hybrid open access models.
- The diamond publishing route is receiving support from national ([UNL](#), [NWO](#), [OpenScienceNL](#)) and international organisations (cOAlition S)
- Dutch diamond journals can be hosted and provided with technical support by [openjournals.nl](#).

CONS:

- An emerging field in publishing; not all journals are as well-known.
- Journals may have problems scaling up.
- Journals might not be indexed yet (might be in future) in restrictive search engines such as WoS/Scopus (but are in Google Scholar and often also in DOAJ, LENS, Dimensions)

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Discuss diamond options in your field.
- Make options better known among staff.
- If you are a journal editor, consider changing an APC-based journal to diamond, or start a diamond journal.
- Consider reviewing for diamond open access journals and platforms.
- Consider financially supporting diamond journals or platforms relevant to your field, from faculty budget.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Create overviews of existing diamond options (journals/ platforms) in the disciplines of the faculty.
- Create overviews of which researchers from the faculty have experience with diamond journals, either as author or as editor.
- Exploring ways to support/fund good diamond options, where support is necessary
- Check whether journals can be supported through S2O models.



ARTICLES

GOLD OPEN ACCESS BASED ON ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES (APC)

Publishing an article in a full open access journal that requires the author to pay an article processing charge (APC).

New OA publishers have emerged and journals from traditional publishers have moved to full open access, sustaining their business entirely by requiring the payment of an article processing charge by authors (instead of subscription revenues). Contrary to hybrid journals, authors cannot publish open access within these journals without paying a fee. Articles are available open access on the journal website immediately upon publication, with an open license.

PROS:

- APCs offer journals the revenues needed to publish the journal, creating financial sustainability in absence of subscription revenues.
- The majority of the Gold OA journals that UU researchers choose to publish in charge APCs to authors.
- The average per-article-costs for publishing in APC-based gold OA journals are lower than those for hybrid journals (but higher than those for Diamond journals). The average costs paid by UU researchers in 2022 was 2380 EUR, compared to 4138 EUR for hybrid articles. UU researchers publish open access without additional costs in journals that are part of Read and Publish agreements. The costs for these agreements are on average 2825 EUR per article.
- The inequities of access produced by the older purchase models (i.e., closed access) are corrected to some extent by shifting the burden from readers to authors. By extension, authors can reach a larger audience and gain visibility for their work.

CONS:

- Authors without funds cannot publish in APC-based Gold journals. This is true for UU researchers without external (NWO/ZonMW or EU) funding, but also for researchers around the globe. Because of this, APC-based Gold OA contributes to inequity in scholarly publishing.
- Authors are faced with an additional workload: securing funding for their publication and handling the invoice.
- APC-based publishing potentially creates a financial incentive for publishers to accept articles for publication, putting pressure on quality assurance. Recently, this has also brought the issue of predatory journals to the forefront (for a quick guide to support authors in identifying and tackling the issues of predatory journals, [use this free and accessible guide.](#))

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Discuss the criteria for APC funding, for instance DOAJ registration, utilizing grant money, acceptable APC levels. Creating a solution that addresses the before mentioned issues of inequity, workload and quality.
- Discuss the resulting budget that the faculty is able/willing/forced to spend on APCs, in relation to other open access funding options.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Managing OA agreements with publishers, on a consortium level (UNL, including NWO/ZonMW) and on a local level (preferably UU/UMCU-wide).
- Informing researchers on per-journal funding options using the [Journal Browser](#).
- Managing requests for faculty-specific OA Funds.
- Assist faculties in allocating budget for open access publishing based on
 - Reports on global developments in APC-based Gold OA.
 - Reports on local trends in research output and publishing costs per faculty/department/publisher.



ARTICLES HYBRID

This route means publishing an article in a hybrid open access journal, a journal consisting of closed- and open access articles, that requires the author to pay an article publishing charge (APC) in order to make the publication open access. Some publishers include into these deals Gold open access journals for which affiliated author do not have to pay APCs.

Since 2015 OA publishing deals for hybrid journals have been made on a national level between the UNL (formerly known as VSNU) and several academic publishers. These deals were seen as 'Transformative Agreements', meaning temporary agreements to facilitate the transition from closed access to ultimately full open access, with hybrid open access as an 'intermediate station'. Researchers affiliated to UU/UMCU can receive a 100% APC discount within the UNL deal. Every year 4-5 million euros are paid by UU/UMCU to be able to participate in the UNL deals (4.3 million euros in 2022). Up-to-date information on all current publisher deals, both national and at institutional level, can be found on [Publisher deals \(openaccess.nl\)](https://openaccess.nl). Specific journal-related discounts for UU/UMCU author can be found in: [UU Journal Browser - Utrecht University Library - Utrecht University](#)

PROS:

- Most established journals are hybrid.
- Currently, because APCs are fully covered by the UNL deals, UU/UMCU authors do not have to deal with the payment process themselves. This makes it administratively very easy for authors. (NB. Being part of the deal does not say anything about the relevance/importance of a journal.)
- This route is available to all UU/UMCU-affiliated researchers and even students, not just to those with access to additional funding sources.

CONS:

- The UNL deals, and thus the full APC discount, for hybrid journals might change over time, making the guaranteed APC waiver possibly a temporary scenario.
- Hybrid journals are only equitable in the sense that everyone can publish in them (open if they are covered by a deal or they can afford the APC, closed if they aren't/can't). They still perpetuate unequal access to information because not all researchers can access and read the closed part of these journals.
- This publishing route does not comply with funding agencies such as NWO/ZonMW which require immediate open access publications
- Some of the deals (e.g. Springer/Nature) are capped, meaning that only a limited number of articles is covered. This often leads to problems for researchers whose articles get accepted after the cap has been reached.
- Via the UNL deals more money goes to the big publishers.
- Disciplines that publish a lot with these big publishers benefit more from UNL deals than other disciplines: the publishing output per department can range anywhere from 16 to 55% of peer-reviewed articles.

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

- Discuss within the faculty whether hybrid OA is a form of OA the faculty wants to keep supporting, or whether the faculty wants to transition to full OA publications.
- Discuss the desirability of faculty-level deals with smaller publishers (for instance, the Faculty of Humanities currently has its own Read&Publish deal with John Benjamins). The library might be able to further assist you with this.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Managing OA agreements with publishers on a consortium level (UNL) and on a local level (UU/UMCU)
- Informing researchers on per-journal funding options using the [Journal Browser](#).
- Report on local trends in research output within the UNL deals per faculty (and their true costs)



ARTICLES

GREEN OPEN ACCESS

Green OA involves making a version of an otherwise paywalled article/chapter in an edited volume available through a repository. This can be either the author's version as accepted by the publisher ("author accepted manuscript", AAM), or the final published version ("version of record", VoR). Our recommended route to green open access publishing is using the [Taverne amendment](#).

As of January 1st, 2024, **Taverne** became the default option for UU researchers. As a result, all short scientific works (articles, conference proceedings, chapters in edited volumes) that are registered in Pure are being automatically made OA in the Utrecht University Repository (respecting the embargo period of 6 months after publication), unless specifically opted-out by authors. More about the workflow [can be read here](#).

In January 2021, all [cOAlition S](#) funders created the **Rights Retention Strategy** (RRS - see [Rights Retention](#)). This is to make publications created under funders who subscribe (e.g. NWO) Open Access immediately in a (university) repository, for Author Accepted Manuscripts. We support authors who are required by their funder to immediately publish an AAM (and where the Taverne route is not sufficiently immediate, see [University Library repository support](#).)

PROS:

- The open access of short academic works (interpreted as articles and book chapters) is safeguarded by Taverne copyright law 25fa.
- Green open access was automated with the Taverne opt-out in 2024.
- Funders encourage the Rights Retention Scheme and help with licensing of Author Accepted Manuscripts when the publisher objects to it.

CONS:

- Green open access via the Taverne route has an embargo of 6 months and no open license and is thus not compliant with many funders open access requirements.
- Green open access in the Utrecht University repository does not provide a digital object identifier (DOI), nor manage retractions. PDF's may also not be directly shared
- Researchers may choose to opt-out (out of fear of publisher-related repercussions).
- Not everything can be harvested by PURE. If an article is not listed in databases, such as Scopus, it will still have to be handed in manually, therefore making it the responsibility of the authors.
- In terms of Right retention scheme, there is no workflow available for the University Medical Center (UMCU) yet.

FACULTY CHECKLIST:

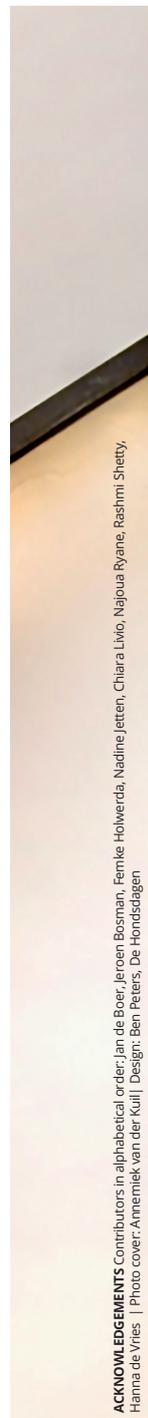
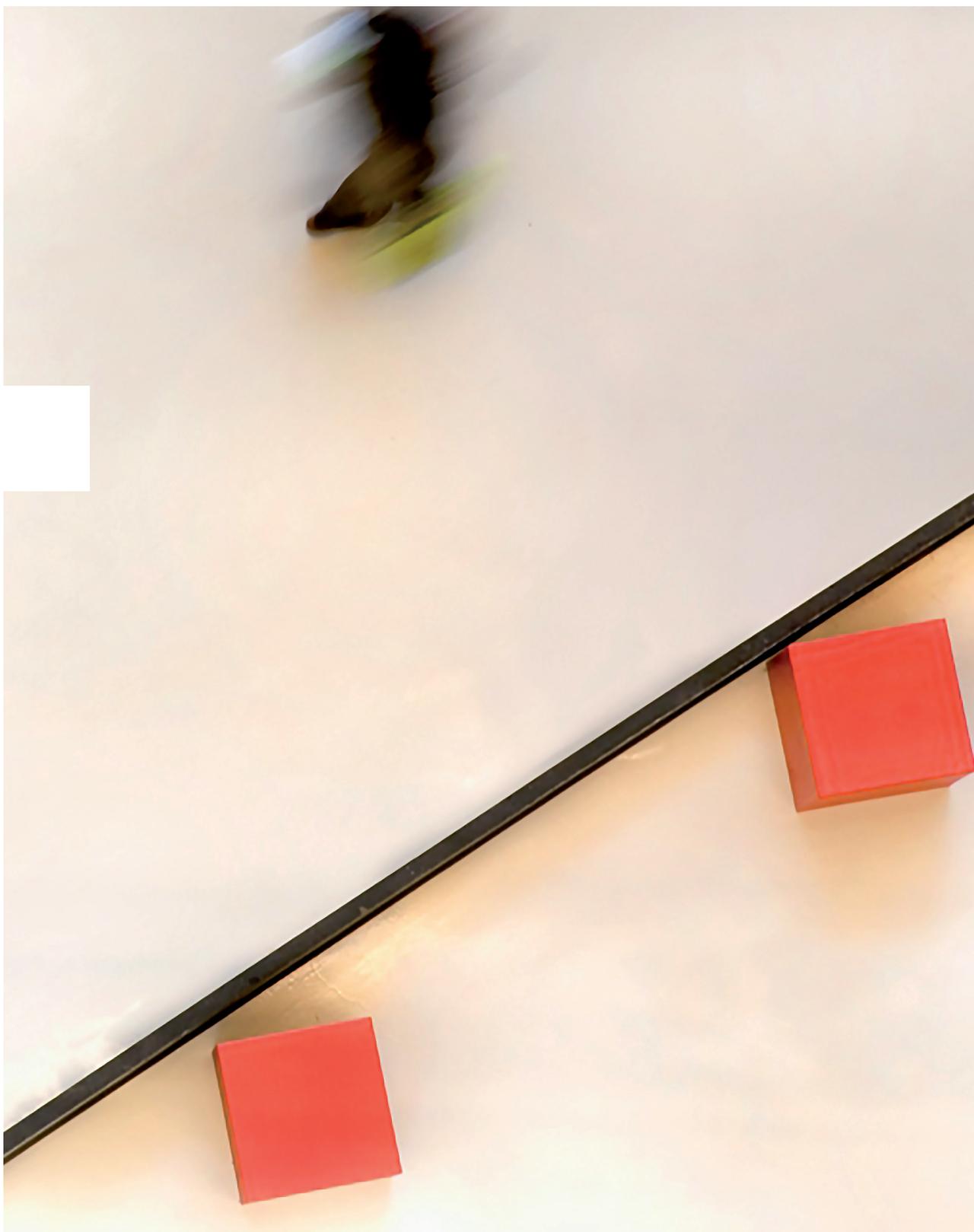
- Have key users in place for data quality checks.
- Check if all your publications are registered in PURE.
- Ensure that your other publications are at least online with your UU affiliation so that they can be found.
- Check how your faculty is [cOAlition S](#) compliant – do you need a Right Retention scheme route? Do you have advisors affiliated with, e.g., NWO, to help with RRS route?

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SUPPORT SERVICES:

- Provide communications about Taverne and Green route-related author support.
- Provide support for any Taverne-related forms.
- Provide RRS support and resources for authors for whom Taverne is not adequate.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AAM: Author Accepted Manuscript*
APC: Article Processing Charges
BPC: Book Processing Charges
COAlition S: (international consortium of research funding in collaboration with PlanS)
DOAB: Directory Of Open Access Books
DOAJ: Directory Of Open Access Journals
DOI: Digital Object Identifier
ERC: European Research Council
KU: Knowledge Unlatched
NWO: Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek
OA: Open Access
OAPEN: Open Access Publishing in European Networks
OBC: Open Book Collective
OpenScienceNL/OSNL: Open Science Nederland
PKP: Public Knowledge Project
RRS: Rights Retention Strategy
S2O: Subscribe to Open
UU/UMCU: Utrecht University/University Medical Centre Utrecht
UNL: Universities of the Netherlands
VoR: Version of Record
ZonMW: ZorgOnderzoek Nederland en Medische Wetenschappen



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