

Open Access Basics

How to publish and What to Consider?

Jessika Rücknagel
open.access.network, TIB

Dr. Stefan Schmeja
Publikationsdienste, TIB



28.01.2021 | 14:00 Uhr | Online



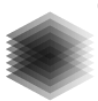
GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

open access network

HELMHOLTZ
Open Science



TIB LEIBNIZ-INFORMATIONSZENTRUM
TECHNIK UND NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN
UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK

SUB

NIEDERSÄCHSISCHE STAATS- UND
UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK GÖTTINGEN

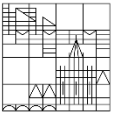


open access
büro berlin



**UNIVERSITÄT
BIELEFELD**
Universitätsbibliothek

Universität
Konstanz



www.open-access.network



@openaccessnet



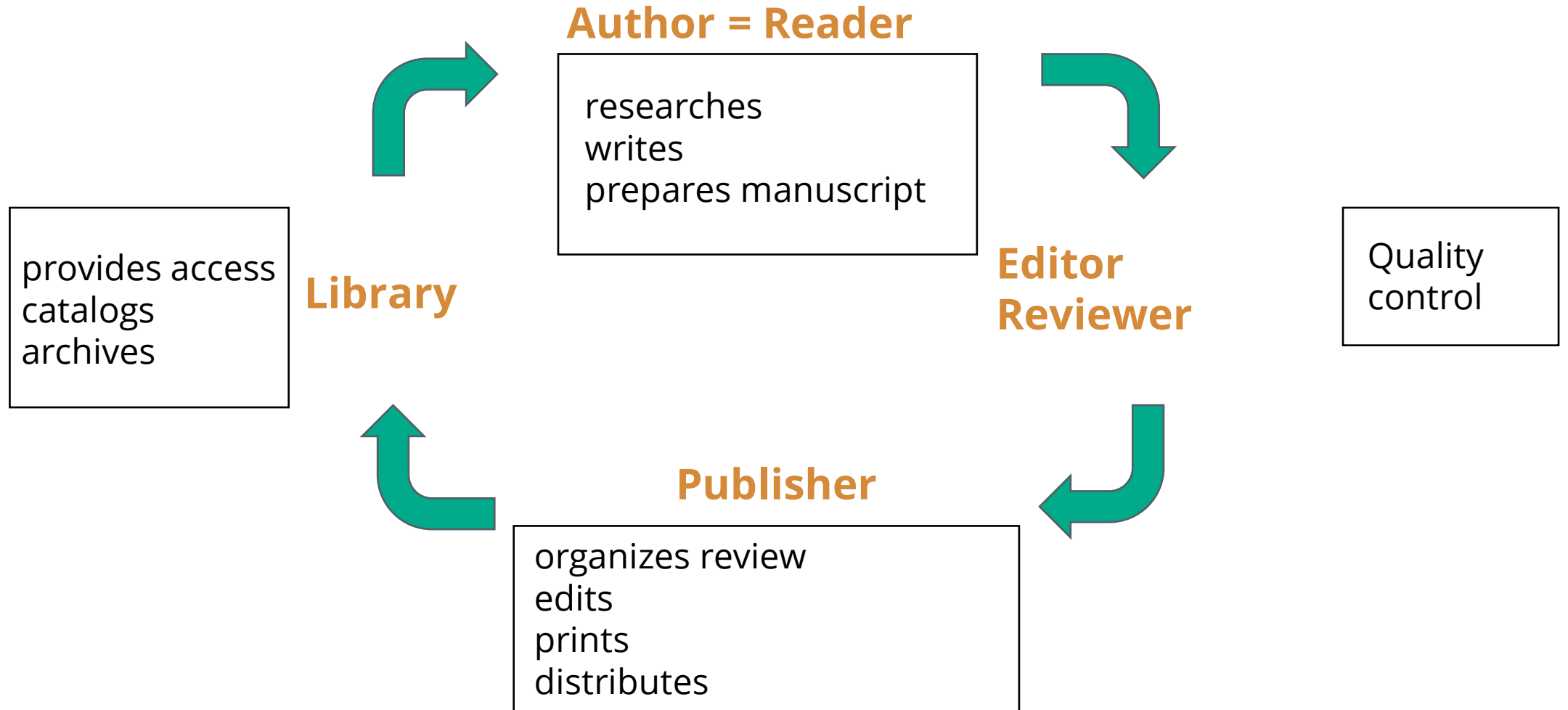
@openaccess.net

Agenda

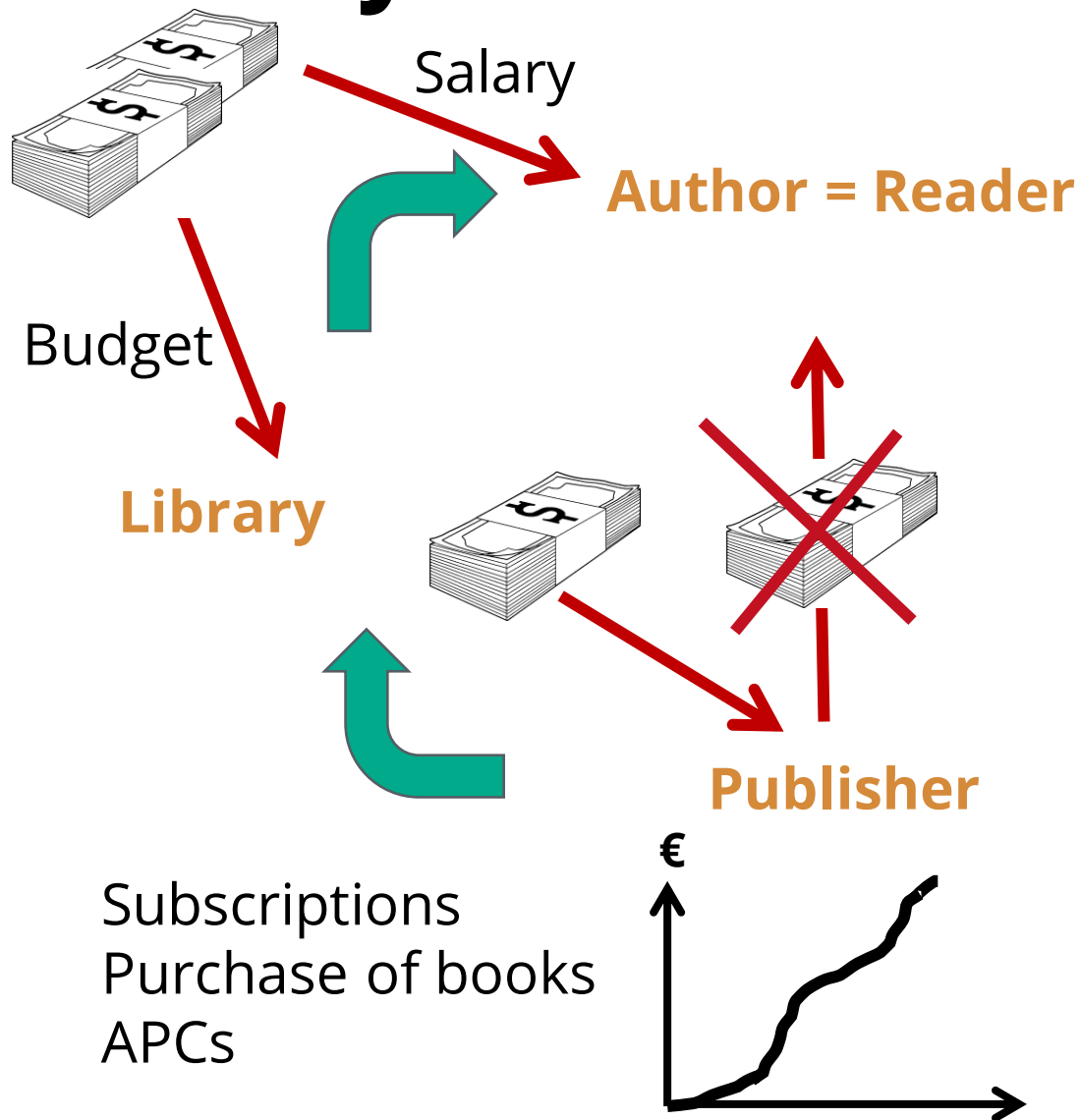


- Publication cycle
- What does Open Access mean?
- Why Open Access?
- Challenges
- Financing Open Access
- Where to publish?
- Requirements of funding organisations
- Open Content licences

Publication Cycle



Publication Cycle



What does Open Access mean?



- free access to research results, especially publications
- without financial, technical, legal barriers
- **in the proper sense:**
 - also editing, distribution, publication allowed



Why Open Access?



- Massive price increases for journals ("serials crisis")
- Results of publicly funded research should be publicly available
- Access to current research for people outside academia
- Digital publishing is cost-effective
- Increases visibility
- Creates transparency
- Facilitates re-use of own works

Why Open Access?



Broad institutional support:

- Berlin Declaration (2003)
- Politics (e.g. EU, BMBF...): demand and support
- Scientific associations

Funding agencies:

- Many funding agencies require or demand that results obtained with their funds be published OA (e.g., EU, BMBF, DFG)
- Plan S: strict OA requirements from multiple funders

Institutional Policies:

- Numerous institutions require their members to publish OA

Publication Models

Immediate Open Access

- Publishing of articles, monographs, contributions to collected works or conference proceedings, as well as research data via publishers, in journals, or on platforms with an open access option → also referred to as “gold Open Access”

Self-archiving

- Publish in a traditional journal, but deposit article in discipline-specific or institutional repository → also referred to as “green Open Access”
- Need to consider copyright issues, often allowed only with embargo period and the manuscript version, not the publisher’s PDF

Challenges

Image and Impact of Open Access

- Misconceptions about open access
- How established and renowned OA journals are differs per subject
- No difference to traditional journals → same quality assurance procedures (e.g. peer review)

Hybrid

- Open Access publication of individual articles in a subscription-based journal.
- Article Processing Charges (APCs) must be paid + Journals must be subscribed → Risk of double funding
- Exceptions: Transformative Journals transitioning to an Open Access Journal
- [Journal Checker Tool](#) to find Plan S compliant journals

Financing Open Access

- Article processing charges (APCs) widely used
 - One time payment (author pays, often covered by institute, projects, publishing funds); wide price range
- BUT: not all offerings charge author fees
- Institutional support:
 - Find out at home institution if institutional memberships or OA components are available in licence agreements (e.g., DEAL) → Inquire at library
 - Publication funds available at many institutions
- Funding organisation
 - Some funders consider open access publishing as allowable expense
 - Funders stipulating requirements generally also cover APC fees.
- Negotiating with publishers when resources are limited

Requirements of Funders

- Various funders endorse, support, or expect OA
- Typical requirements from funders:
 - Obligation or recommendation to publish project results Open Access
 - Partial immediate availability at least via secondary publication
 - Embargo periods 6-12 months
 - Free licenses: Often Creative Commons recommended

- ➡ Comply with the respective funding guidelines! Contact the funding organisation as soon as possible if you have any questions.
- ➡ Also feel free to approach your local contact persons!

Where to publish?

- Important: Make sure that journal meets quality standards → e.g. quality assurance procedures and long-term availability

First locations to check:

- Search the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) for an open access journal.
- Search the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB)
 - ➡ Listing in these databases are also important quality criteria
- Consider other aspects for quality assessment: answer questions on [Think. Check. Submit.](#)

Open Content Licences



- Authors can place their scientific contributions under an open or free licence
- Clarifies legal situation
- The general public can use, redistribute, edit and integrate these contributions into other works, depending on the licence
- Creative Commons licence family is one of the best known
 - CC Chooser assists in choosing the appropriate licence
 - Most suited for reuse is CC-BY Attribution

Publication platforms for self-archiving



Institutional Repositories

- Most institutions operate a repository as publication platform for authors affiliated to the institution

Disciplinary Repositories

- Visibility within community
- Permanently freely accessible and citable (via DOI)
- Digital preservation
- Indexing in data bases and search engines
- Search for repositories: [OpenDOAR](#) , [ROAR](#)

What about social networks?



Researchgate, academia.edu

- Good for visibility and exchange among colleagues, but not suited as repository
- Legal issues: commercial platforms, which ask for transfer of rights → always check the terms of use
- Do not guarantee digital preservation of documents
- May change terms of use over time

How to find Open Access publications?



Search for specific publications via DOI

- [Unpaywall](#)
- [Open Access Button](#)

General search via search engines and databases

- [BASE](#) – scientific search engine
- [Europe PMC](#) – life science abstracts, publications and preprints
- [DOAJ](#) – directory of OA journals, search at article level

Search for Open Access monographs

- [DOAB](#) oder [OAPEN](#)

Quality Criteria for Open Access Journals



- Publisher's membership in initiatives
 - [Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association](#) (OASPA)
 - [Committee on Publication Ethics](#) (COPE)
- Listing in quality-assured databases & directories
 - Interdisciplinary: e.g. DOAJ, [Web of Science](#), [Scopus](#)
 - Disciplinary: e.g. [Pubmed](#), [ERIHPLUS](#)
- Relatively new journals might not (yet) be included in the initiatives or databases.

Contact



Would like to discuss more?
Visit the Open Access forum: forum.open-access.network

Do you have individual questions about Open Access?
Contact our Helpdesk: help@open-access.network



www.open-access.network



[@openaccessnet](https://twitter.com/openaccessnet)



[@openaccess.net](https://facebook.com/openaccess.net)



This work is licenced under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung