Open access – what editors should know

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What is Open Access?

- If an article is Open Access it can be freely accessed by anyone in the world using an internet connection.
- BUT: Open Access articles are peer-reviewed and published the normal way.
- Open Access:
  - enhances readership
  - maximises access to research
  - expands the impact of academic journals internationally.
Open Access is a solution to a problem

- Journal prices keep rising
- University libraries have to pay huge subscription fees
- BUT they can no longer afford subscription to all
- Researchers, institutions, public suffer due to high costs & limited access
- The Open Access solution can be obtained via the:
  - Gold route: publishing in an Open Access journal
  - Green route: self-archiving of an early draft in repository
British Research Libraries say NO to ‘big Deal’ serials Packages

Elsevier and Wiley’s deals had grown too expensive. The association would still like to reach deals with Elsevier and Wiley – but only if the terms are right.
Green route: Open Access repositories

- An institutional repository collects & preserves the intellectual output of an institution in digital format
  - It has advantages for researchers & institutions
  - Search engines harvest OA journal & repositories
  - Universities are now formulating mandatory policies
  - Repository managers communicate these policies to researchers & interpret journal archiving conditions
  - ROAR – 20 repositories in South Africa
Charting the growth & development of repositories

http://www.openaccessmap.org/
Implications for editors

- Does your journal have an archiving policy for researchers & repositories?
- Is your policy displayed prominently on your website?
- SHERPA runs the RoMEO service which lists publishers & their associated copyright agreements
- Researchers and repository managers use it
  - search for a publisher/journal
  - to see what is allowed in an institutional repository
Is your journal there?

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php
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General Conditions:
- Voluntary deposit by author of pre-print allowed on institutions open scholarly website and pre-print servers
- Voluntary deposit by author of authors post-print allowed on institutions open scholarly website including institutional Repository
- Deposit due to Funding Body institutional and Governmental mandate only allowed where separate agreement between repository and publisher exists
- Set statement to accompany deposit
- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to journal home page or entities DOI
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Articles in some journals can be made Open Access on payment of additional charge
- NIH Authors articles will be submitted to PMC after 12 months
- Authors who are required to deposit in subject repositories may also use Sponsorship Option
- Pre-prints for 'The Lancet' cannot be archived

Mandated OA: Compliance data is available for 36 funders

Paid Open Access: Sponsorship Option

Copyright: Copyright Policy - Article Funding Policies - Funding Body Agreements

RoMEO: This is a RoMEO green publisher

Updated: 15-May-2011. Suggest an update for this record
Does your journal have a policy?

http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/authors.authors/postingpolicy

Article Posting Policies

Elsevier policy is to ensure a proper balance between the scholarly rights which authors retain (or are granted/transfered back in some cases) and the rights granted to Elsevier that are necessary to support our mix of business models. We routinely analyze and modify our policies to ensure that we are responding to authors' needs and concerns, and the concerns generally of the research and scholarly communities.

There are three stages of a journal article development that are relevant from a policy perspective: preprint, accepted author manuscript and published journal article. The definition and policy for each is described below.

Preprints:

Definition: A Preprint is an author's own write-up of research results and analysis that has not been peer-reviewed, nor had any other value added to it by a publisher (such as formatting, copy editing, technical enhancement and the like).

Policy: An author may use the Preprint for Personal Use, Internal Institutional Use and for Permitted Scholarly Posting.

Personal use means: use by an author in the author's classroom teaching (including distribution of copies, paper or electronic), distribution of copies to research colleagues for their personal use, use in a subsequent compilation of the author's works, inclusion in a thesis or dissertation, preparation of other derivative works such as extending the article to book-length form, or otherwise using or re-using portions or excerpts in other works (with full acknowledgment of the original publication of the article).

Internal Institutional Use means: use by the author's institution for classroom teaching at the institution (including distribution of copies, paper or electronic, and use in coursework and coursework programs). For employed authors, the use by their employing company for internal training purposes.

Permitted Scholarly Posting means: voluntary posting by an author on open Web sites operated by the author or the author's institution for scholarly purposes, as determined by the author, or (in coordination with Elsevier) on preprint servers.

In general, Elsevier is permisive with respect to authors and electronic preprints. If an electronic preprint of an article is placed on a public server prior to its submission to an Elsevier journal, this is not generally viewed by Elsevier as "prior publication" and therefore, Elsevier will not require authors to remove electronic preprints of an article from public servers should the article be accepted for publication in an Elsevier journal.

However, please note that Cell Press and The Lancet have different preprint policies and will not consider for publication articles that have already been posted publicly. This is a rule agreed upon by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Information on the Cell Press policy on preprints is available, as is The Lancet preprint policy.

Accepted Author Manuscripts (AAMs)

Definition: An Accepted Author Manuscript ("AAM") is the author's version of the manuscript of an article that has been accepted for publication and which may include any author-incorporated changes suggested through the processes of submission, processing, peer review, and author-author communications. AAMs do not include other publisher-value added contributions such as copy-editing, formatting, technical enhancements and (if relevant) pagination.

Policy: Authors retain the right to use the Accepted Author Manuscript for Personal Use, Internal Institutional Use and for Permitted Scholarly Posting provided that these are not for purposes of Commercial Use or Systematic Distribution.
Does your journal have a policy?

http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/preparation/copyright.asp
Does your journal have a policy?

http://www.jstor.org/page/journal/amernatu/rights.html
Does your journal have a policy?

http://maney.co.uk/index.php/resources/authors/copyright_and_permissions_information_for_authors/
Formulate a policy and introduce your journal to SHERPA

[Image]

New publisher copyright policies & self-archiving details

Use this form to suggest the addition of a new publisher to the list:

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* = these details are not displayed to the public

[Submit Details] [Cancel]
OR I can assist you in the SHERPA process

SHERPA new journal copyright policies & self-archiving details

Please complete the following form and only fill in the field(s) that need updating; leave other fields blank:

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Specify which version may be archived
Specify conditions and restrictions
What do publishers allow?

- Researcher
  - Pre-print version
- Peer-review experts
  - Post-print version
- Publisher’s version
Gold route - introduce your Open Access Journal to DOAJ

http://www.doaj.org/

Suggest a Journal

Form for Journal editors/owners

Please note

- At least 5 articles must have been published before you suggest the journal, otherwise your suggestion will be automatically rejected.
- Please do not send print issues of journals to us as DOAJ only handles online material.
- We don't include newsletters that mainly inform about an institution.
- We don't include journals that charge any access or subscription fees.
- We don't include journals that have an embargo period.

For more information see our selection criteria.
Gold route - introduce your Accredited Open Access Journal to AOAJSA

http://www.library.up.ac.za/aoajsa.htm
Gold route - introduce your Open Access Journal to the Open Access map

http://www.openaccessmap.org/
In conclusion – what does the future hold?

- More Open Access journals will be published in time
- More Open access journals will gain impact
- More universities will develop institutional repositories
- Funders will mandate research deposits in repositories
- Change is inevitable!
- If you do not plan to publish an Open access journal, pave the green route with an archiving policy!
References


• Thatcher, SG 2010 ‘What is Open Access?’, The Copyright & New Media Law Newsletter, vol. 2010, no. 3.

• What is Open Access? http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/guidance/authors.html#whatoa
Thank you!

elsabe.olivier@up.ac.za
Open Scholarship Manager