



Open Access and its implications on Scholarly Publishing: various options including Copyright aspects

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Scholarly Publishing

Open Access

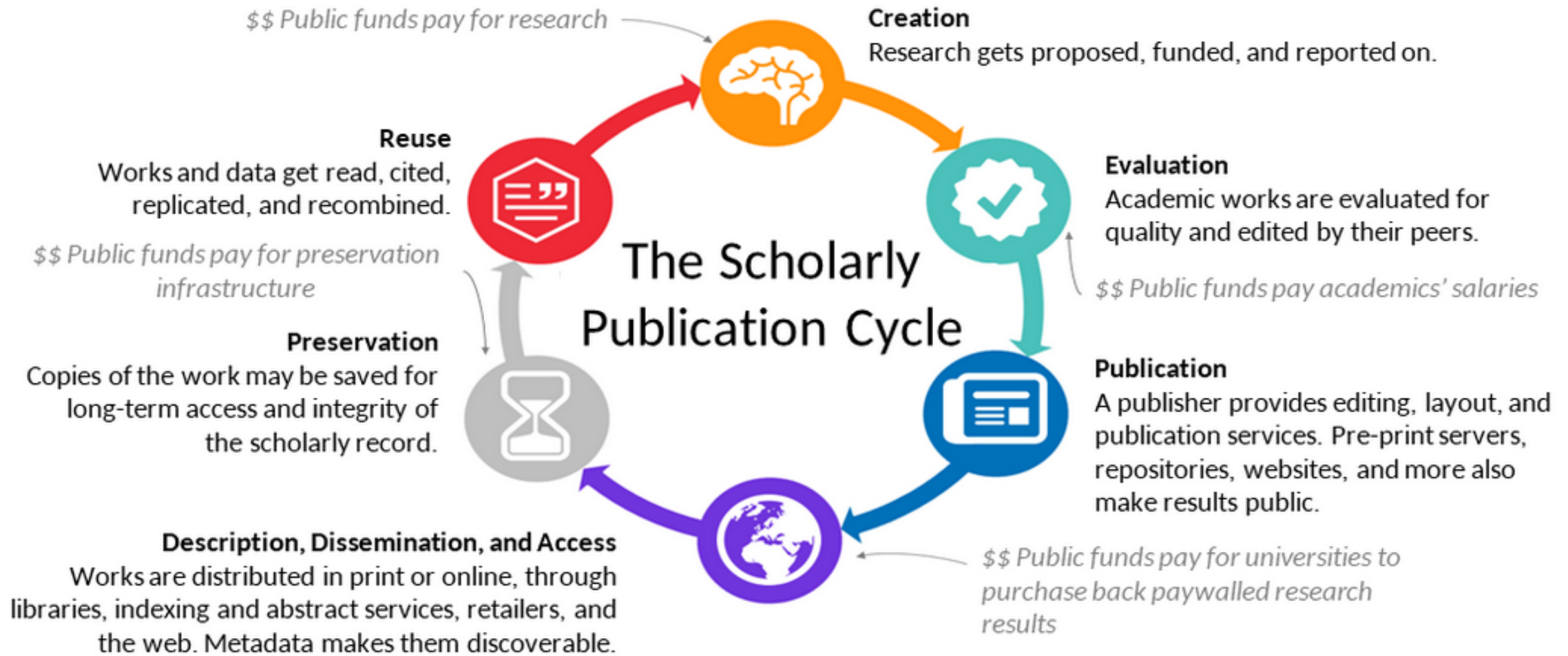
Open Science

Copyright

Q & A

Scholarly communication is the system through which research and other scholarly writings are created, evaluated for quality, disseminated to the scholarly community, and preserved for future use. The system includes both formal means of communication, such as publication in peer-reviewed journals, and informal channels, such as electronic mailing lists. Today we will address issues related primarily to the formal system of scholarly communication.

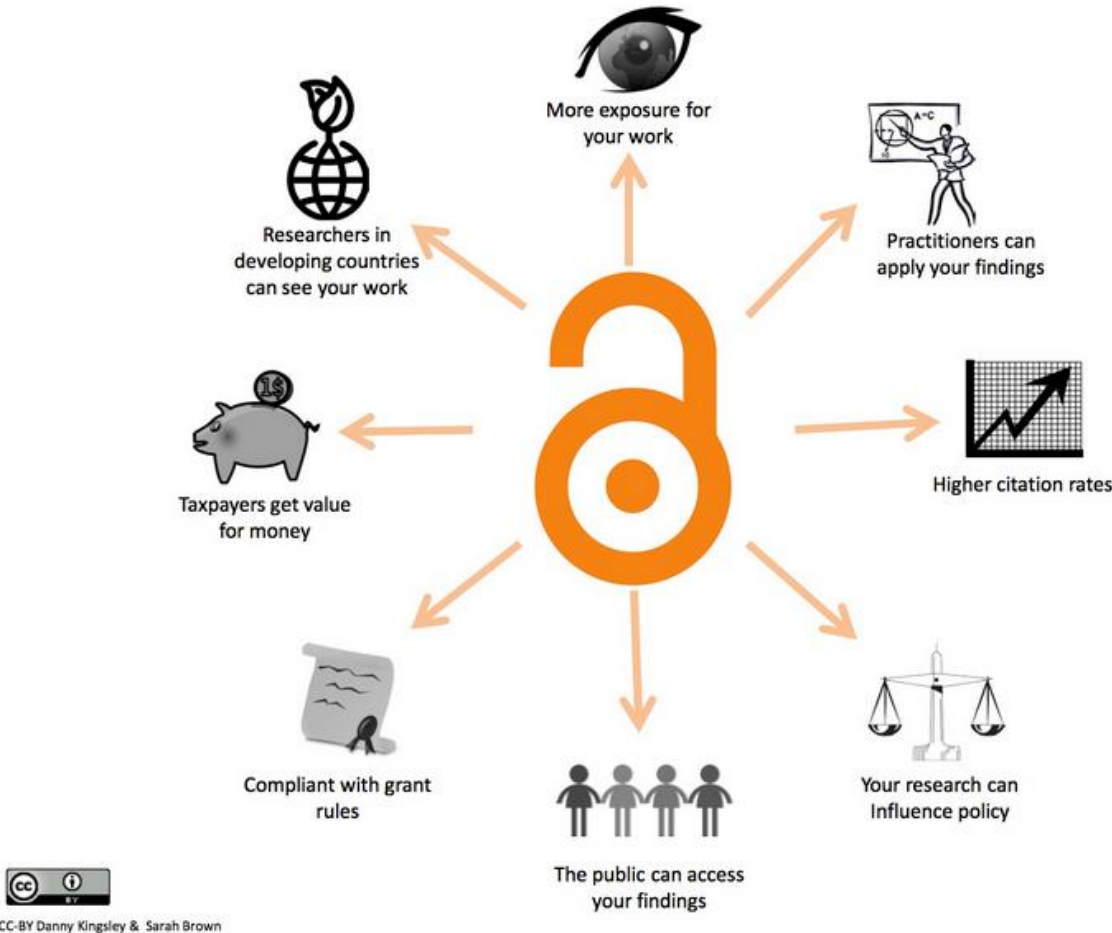
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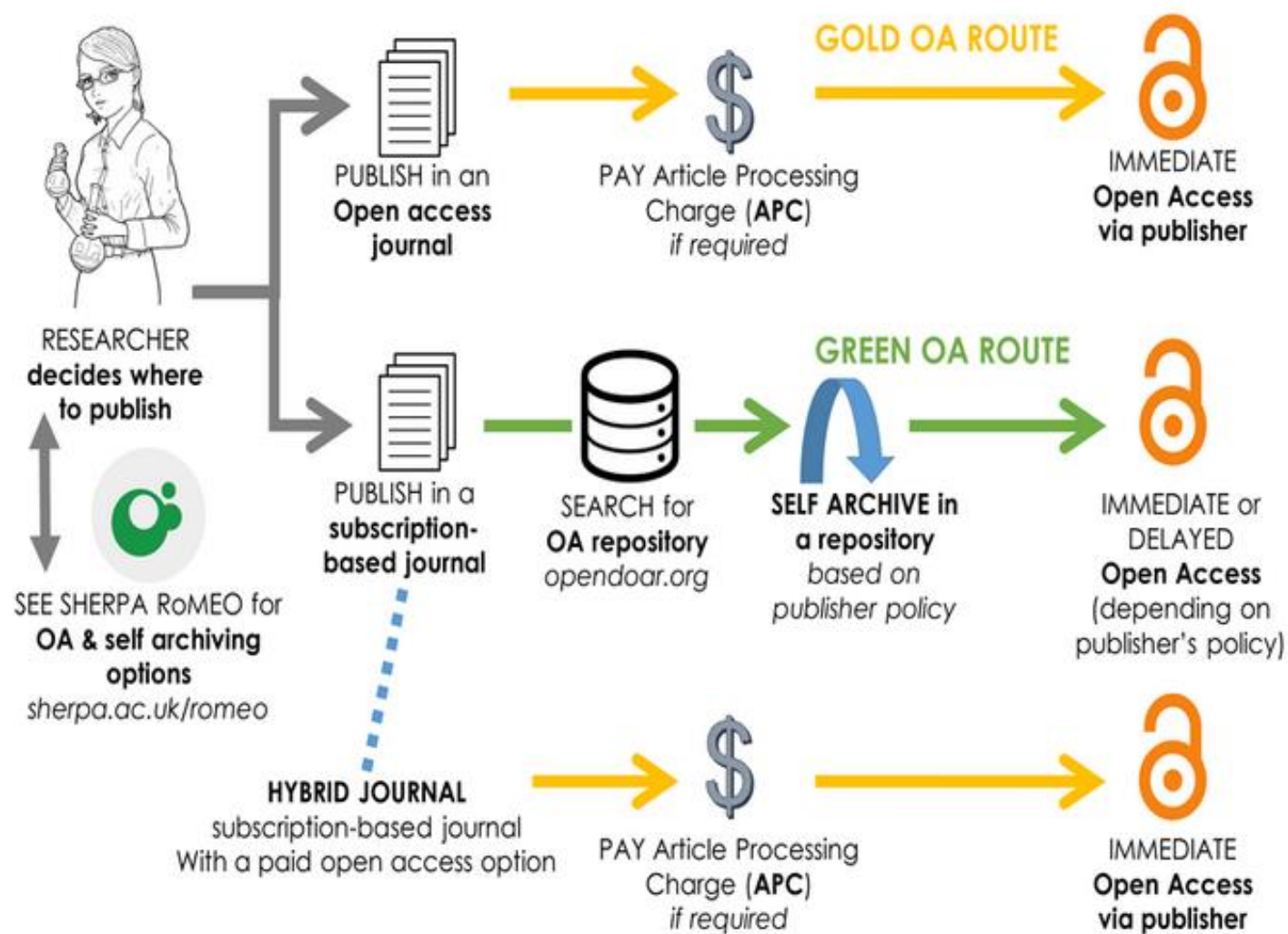
"The Publication Cycle" by University of Winnipeg is licensed under CC BY 4.0.

Open access is a publishing model for scholarly communication that makes research information available to readers at no cost, as opposed to the traditional subscription model in which readers have access to scholarly information by paying a subscription (usually via libraries).

© www.openaccess.nl/en



Open Access Publishing



Golden route:

Full Open Access journals: After acceptance of the article, publishers charge publication costs, known as article processing charges (APCs) from authors, or their institutions or funders. There is no subscription cost.

Hybrid Journals: These journals are subscription journals that allow open access publication of individual articles on payment of APC. There is a subscription required for such journals.

Green route: the full text of academic publications is deposited in a trusted repository, a publicly accessible database managed by a research organisation.

Diamond route: journals/platforms that do not charge author-facing publication fees (APCs). Diamond open access journals are usually funded via library subsidy models, institutions or societies.

Advantages

The results of scholarly research disseminated more rapidly and widely

More people can read the results of scholarly research, including those who cannot afford the subscription to an expensive journal

Scientific research shows demonstrably leads to more citations and more impact

Open access contributes to the knowledge economy and provides an economic boost

Recent knowledge can be put to immediate use in teaching as an "open educational resource"

Disadvantages

Transition to the open access publication model is confusing for researchers

Many OA journals may not have a high impact factor

The availability of high-quality open-access journals varies enormously across different disciplines. Some disciplines have very few or not enough

Involves additional administration and time from researchers

Low quality and predatory publishing avenues

Researcher OA actions

PREPRINT SURGE

The major preprint servers have posted thousands of studies related to the coronavirus since the outbreak began.



©nature Preprints containing the words COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2. Data as of 7 May.

Self-archive
(eg: pre-print server)



Sherpa Romeo

Deposit to
Institutional
Repository



Pay to publish
(Article
Processing
Charge - APC)



Submit to
publisher

Peer review

Edit



Accepted by
publisher

Copy-editing
and typesetting

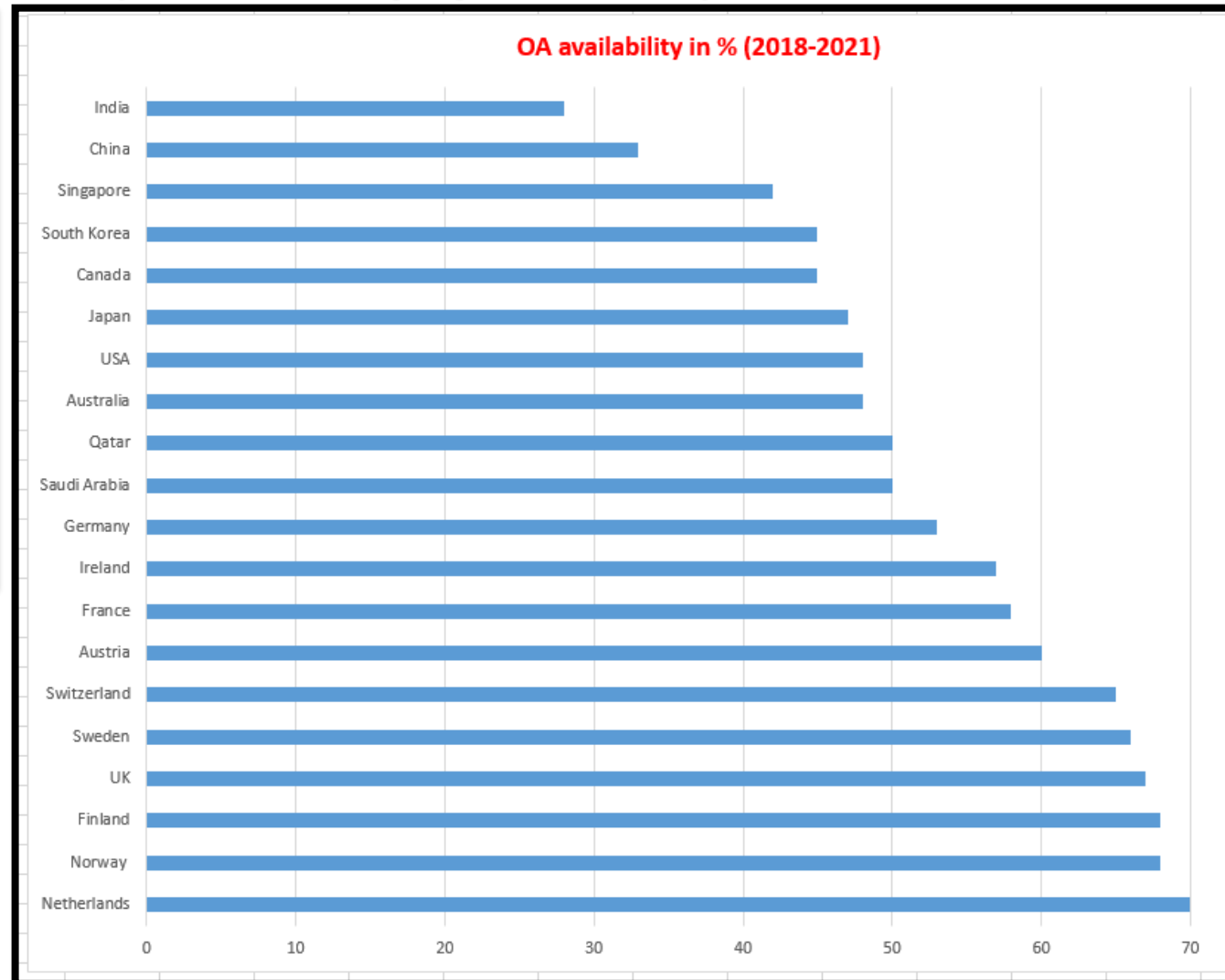
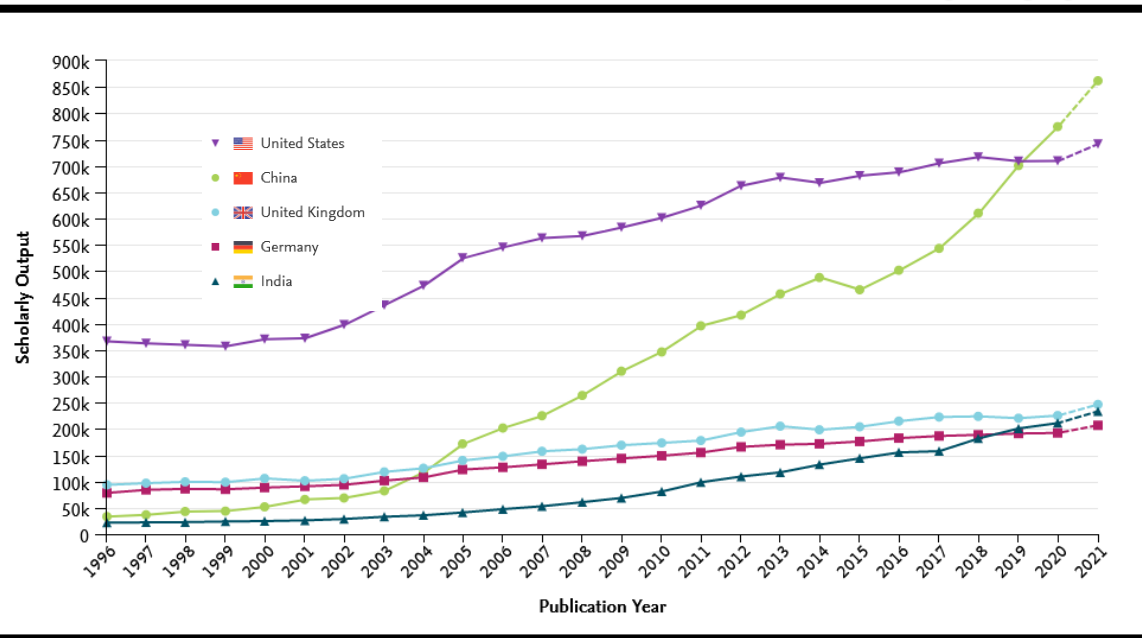


Publication



Versions of Record

OA availability by percent (SciVal / Unpaywall data)



- Vrije 76%
- Amsterdam 75%
- Oxford 75%
- Cambridge 74%
- Caltech 71%
- KAUST 69%
- Imperial College 69%
- ETH 68%
- MIT 66%
- Harvard 62%
- Stanford 60%

*All India level during 2018-2021 - **27%***

IISc 38.6%

Manipal 43.5%,

All leading IITs are below 30%

Combination of 3 routes to reach 100% Open Access

Route 1	Route 2	Route 3
<p>Open Access only publishing venues (Gold journals or such platforms)</p> <p>Immediate Open Access</p>	<p>Institutional Repository route</p> <p>Delayed (0 to 24 months) Open Access</p>	<p>Transition from subscription to publishing model (Hybrid journals)</p> <p>Immediate Open Access</p>
<p>Institutional Membership/OA Agreement.</p> <p>CC-BY License</p>	<p>Authors deposit Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) and made openly available.</p> <p>Copy right and reuse restrictions</p>	<p>Change from subscription agreement to read and publish / offset agreements with publishers.</p> <p>CC-BY License</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APCs can be negotiated down • Centralized invoice management and reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish repository and Open Access policy • Integration with other platforms and search engines • Value added services • Support global OA infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiate transformative deals and avoid double dipping • Support models like Diamond, S2O, SCOAP3 etc • Centralized invoice management and reporting

■ Transformative agreement
 ■ Fully OA journal
 ■ Hybrid/Closed



Source: <https://github.com/subugoe/oa2020cadata/>, [ESAC Transformative Agreement Registry](#).
 TA data last updated: 09-09-2022



Components of Open Science

Towards a UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science
Building a Global Consensus on Open Science

Open Science

An approach to the scientific process that focuses on spreading knowledge as soon as it is available using digital and collaborative technology. Expert groups, publications, news and events.

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The EU's open science policy



Downloaded from <https://scimago.science.org/> on October 21, 2020

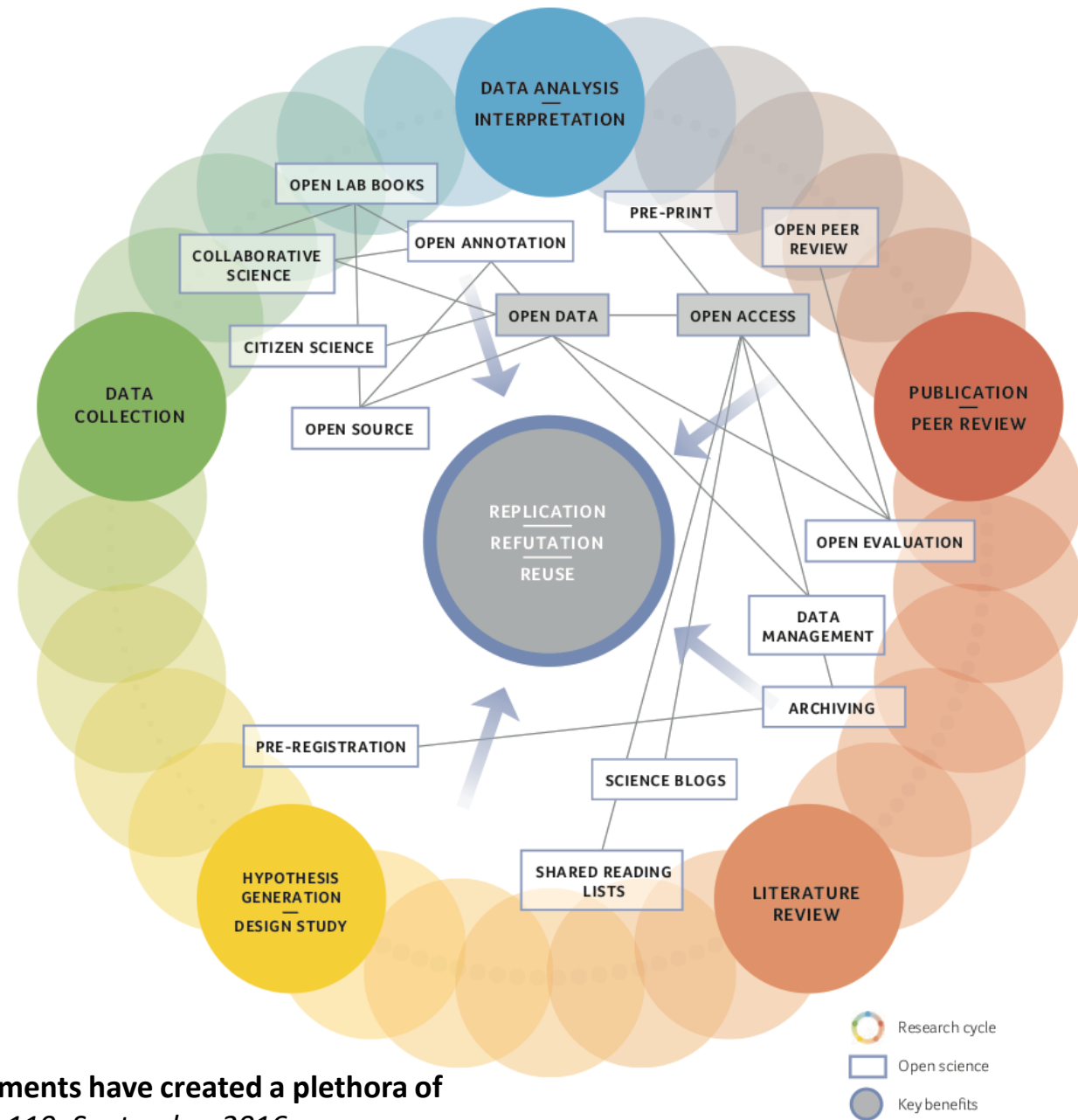
SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING

In pursuit of open science, open access is not enough

Preventing monopolies in knowledge infrastructure is the next battleground for publishers and research institutions

By Claudio Aspesi¹ and Amy Brand^{2,3}

The elements of open science: Grassroots movements have created a plethora of new concepts. Source: Daniel Saraqa in Horizons 110, September 2016



RESEARCH LIFECYCLE



OSF PREPRINTS



preprint

Publish Report

Search and Discover

bibliography



co-writing

Write Report

Develop Idea

preregistration

OSF REGISTRIES

Interpret Findings

Design Study

Analyze Data

Acquire Materials

analysis code

Store Data

Collect Data

online data collection

safe backup
share with collaborators



... and more!

adapted from
<https://osf.io/gx6vs/>



Erasmus



Antonio Schettino

Copyright in Academic Research and Publication

Consider two sides to *copyright* in scholarly communication :

- **Your rights in the works you are creating, such as your dissertations, scholarly articles, and books**
- **The rights of other authors or creators in the copyrighted works you are using.**

In addition, scholars sign contracts in the form of deposit and publication agreements with publishers when signing publication agreements for scholarly articles and books

Deposit agreements and publication agreements are legal contracts. You should read your contracts carefully, understand them, make careful decisions in negotiating them, and retain copies of them for future use.

In addition, the use of third-party works in academic publications involves understanding the licenses associated with those works.

<https://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/research-tools-and-services/copyright-guidance/copyright-academic-research-and-publication>

Copyright: changing landscape

The international copyright system was established in the 18th century to support the growth of the publishing industry which succeeded in producing the vast numbers of books and journals held in libraries across the world.

The rise of Open Access in academic and associated policies by national agencies and funders transforms the way research is shared and re-used, and so the Copyright laws.

Scholars face a different decision-making process today than they did in the past. You have the right to make those works publicly available in the manner and at the time you choose. The decisions - which publisher to choose, whether the work will be made available in a traditional manner or as an open access publication, or both, when your work will first be made available to the public lawfully, and whether to consider self-publishing-- have a greater impact on the distribution of and access to your works than ever before.

<https://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/research-tools-and-services/copyright-guidance/copyright-academic-research-and-publication>

Retaining your copyright or transferring it to a publisher

Retaining copyright rather than transferring to a publisher may leave the author with more flexibility with respect to future uses, but even if copyright is transferred to a publisher, significant flexibility may be built into the publication agreement.

Your scholarly publications: use of third party works

Whether you are publishing in a traditional or an open access publication, when using works created by others, it is your responsibility to ensure that your use falls within the scope of the fair use exception or within the terms of any license associated with the work. If the license does not permit the use, or if your use would be considered to exceed the scope of the fair use exception, then you may need to obtain permission from the copyright holder to use the third-party work in the scholarly publication.

Important: Authors also need to be aware that most archives/repositories do not hold copyright in most of the materials they hold. Archives collect materials to preserve and provide access to them but generally do not hold the copyrights.

<https://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/research-tools-and-services/copyright-guidance/copyright-academic-research-and-publication>

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Thank you

Questions