Publishing Open Access: funder requirements, options and a bit about what to avoid

JÖRGEN ERIKSSON, LUND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Content

• Context: Open Science
• Why OA?
• Green or Gold?
• Funder requirements
• Offsetting deals
• Library support
• Grey-zone publishers
• Questions
Open Science
Open Access drivers

- **Accessability** opportunities increase with the spread of internet – democracy argument/public funding...

- **Affordability** – the cost of dissemination is very low compared to the dissemination of physical print issues – journal crisis

- **Possibilities to transform** scientific communications – visionaries
Your research can influence policies and change practices.

Compliant with grant rules

Makes your findings accessible to the public / to other researchers

Taxpayers get value for money

Validation of research

Higher citations rates

New research

Find research at Lund University
How to make a publication OA: Green and Gold

1. Green road/Self-archiving: Researchers deposit copies of original articles in their institutional repositories.

2. Gold road: Researchers publish in Open Access journals
Green: Self-archiving
Gold: Publishing in an OA journal

lignocellulosic biomass
Library consortias: offsetting deals

• Adds an open access component to the subscription big deals that are made between library consortias and publishers – ”read and publish” deals

• Goal: With enough of these deals a publisher should be able to switch all journals to full oa through this gradual change from subscription revenue to income from publishing costs. Expected to be in place for a limited time before funding full oa only

• Assumption: there is enough money in the system as is and it should be a shift in business model and not a cost increase
Offsetting deals in practice

- The corresponding author state that he/she is affiliated to an institution that participates in an offsetting deal when the paper is accepted
- The author affiliation is verified by the library
- The paper is made open access
Still slow progress towards full OA

Most researchers are positive to open access as such, so where is the catch?

No 1 catch: The researchers dilemma

• Rewards (career advancement, further project funding, …) are still (partly) based on the prestige of the journal that you have published in.

+  

• Prestigious open access journals are still few (but their numbers are increasing)

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• Paradox: funders are mandating something that might be to the disadvantage of the researchers further funding from the same funder
Funders: the ”standard” oa policy

• Limited to peer-reviewed articles and conference proceedings – books increasingly included
• Self-archiving in a repository (green) or direct oa publishing (gold) are both acceptable options
• A time limit after which the publication must be open access – typically 6 months after publication for STM and 12 months for HSS.
• Funding may be used to cover the publication expenses
• Few have, so far, made non-compliance to have any consequences – Wellcome Trust an exception
• Sherpa Juliet (http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet/)
Lund University Policy 2005-

In order to maximize the number of open access publications the Board of Lund University strongly recommends that:

• Researchers at Lund University, if possible, publish in journals with open access. If no equivalent open access journal is available, researchers choose a journal allowing parallel publishing/deposition of the article.
• Transfer of copyright be avoided. As a minimum the author's right to parallel publishing must be retained

• Lund University work for the transition of scholarly journals to a publishing model, where articles either are made freely available to the reader directly or through parallel publishing.

• LU Open Science Policy: work in progress (publications, data & support – project to start this fall)
Library support: APC Fund + offsetting

• A central fund managed by UB
• The fund cover 50% of the APC (100% temporarily)
• Corresponding author (CA) must be affiliated to LU
• Hybrid publishing is not supported
• CA applies for funding using a form
• First come, first served
• More info.
• Offsetting deals info.
• And you can always ask your library about (almost) anything.
Journals to avoid: a short checklist

- Is the publisher a member of OASPA?
- Is the journal indexed in DOAJ?
- Indexed in WoS, Scopus, Pubmed? Don’t just believe them. Check.
- Check individual papers in the journal. Would you like to be seen in that company?
- Is the editorial board appropriate? Do they know they are there?
- Think check submit
- And you can always ask your library
Questions

• Question 2: In a peer reviewed [journal], the editor is expecting certain information. In order to keep the interest of this person, what shouldn’t be advisable to write in formal letters or in cover letters attached to the article? [https://wordvice.com/journal-submission-cover-letter/](https://wordvice.com/journal-submission-cover-letter/)

• What actually is science communication? In what way is it different to public awareness of science.
And your Local library will give you support!