

MARVEL SEMINAR ON OPEN SCIENCE AND OPEN ACCESS



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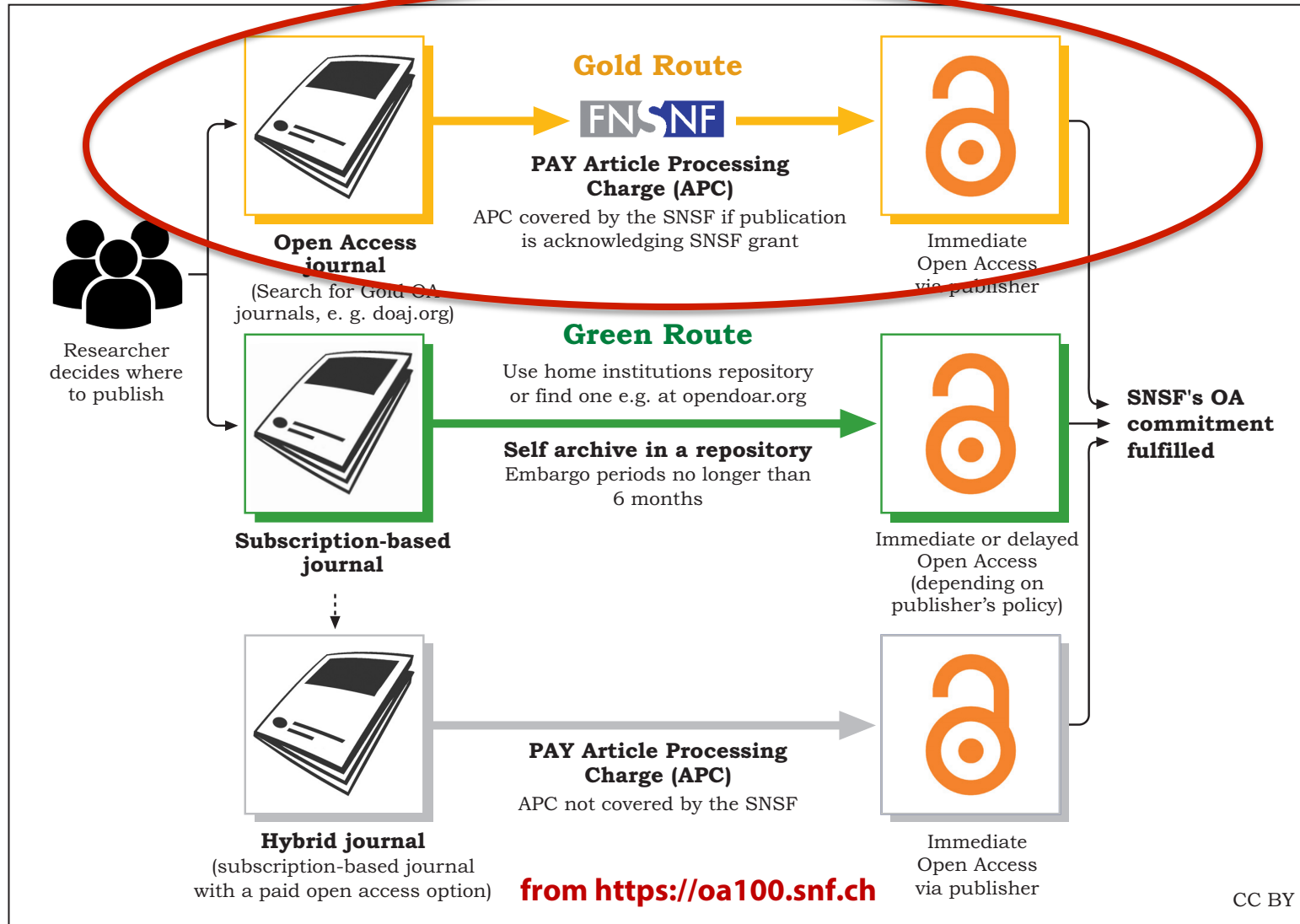
- Open access in publications
- Best practices and compliance with SNSF rules
 - <https://nccr-marvel.ch/toolbox>

Many thanks to Dr. Lidia Favre-Quattropani (NCCR MARVEL) for coordinating and preparing this presentation and the webinar, and to Dr. Tobias Philipp (SNSF) for feedback and advice

First, some personal advice

- Whenever you start a project, discuss and agree on contributors, scope, and limits; discuss it with everyone involved.
- Whenever you start a paper, discuss and agree on topic, scope, who does what, authors and their order.
- Remember to acknowledge properly the funding sources, the advice received, and to disclose it to partners (e.g. EU consortia, industrial funders) well in advance (from 30 to 90 days are often required).
- Be painstakingly careful about searching the literature – it's so common to discover months or years into a project key work that had been overlooked.
- Remember to have an open access plan for the paper and the data – this is what this seminar is about.

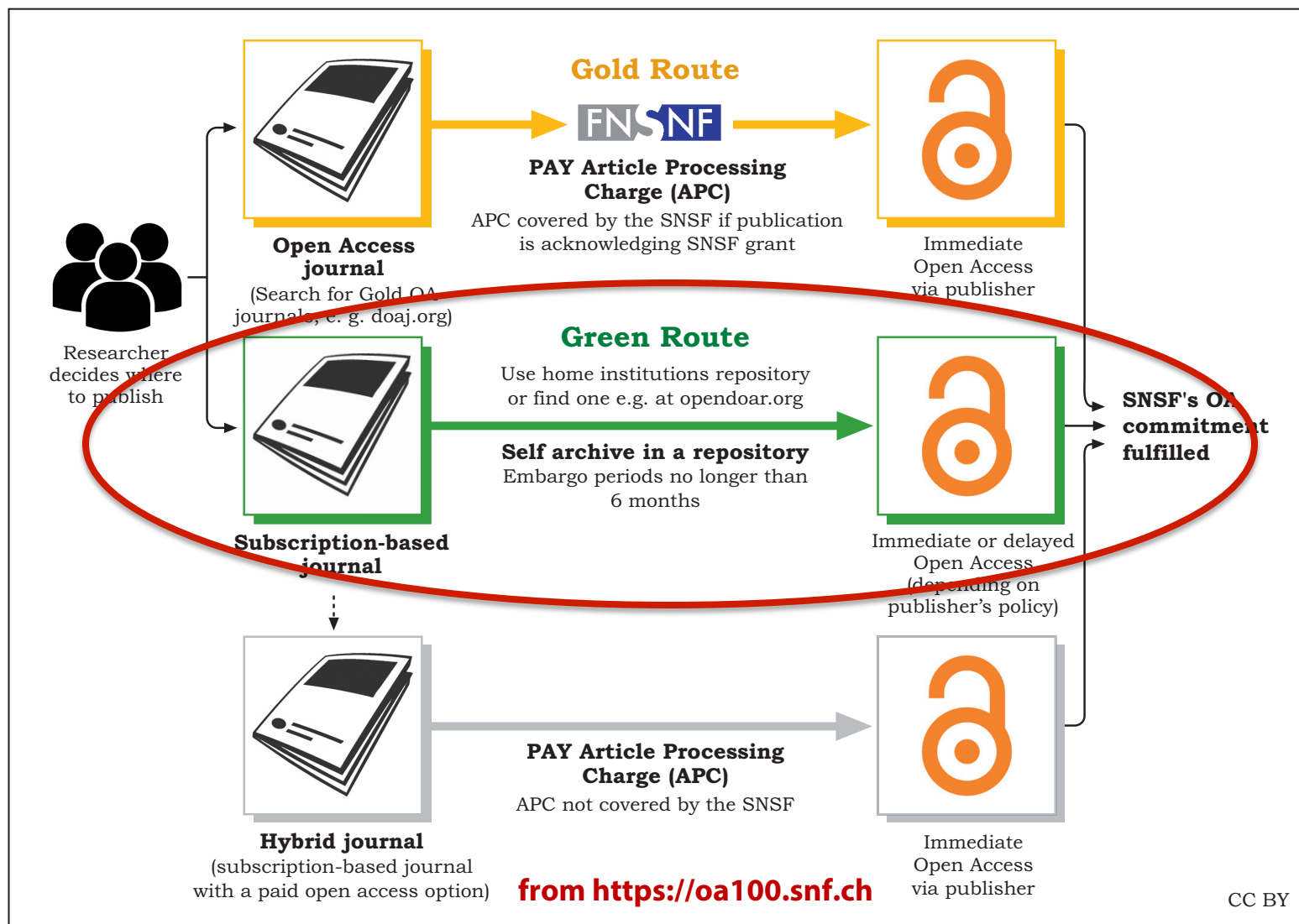
Roads to Open Access — Gold Route



List of journals available on the Directory of Open Access Journals
<https://doaj.org/>

APC covered through *mySNF* platform

Roads to Open Access — Green Route

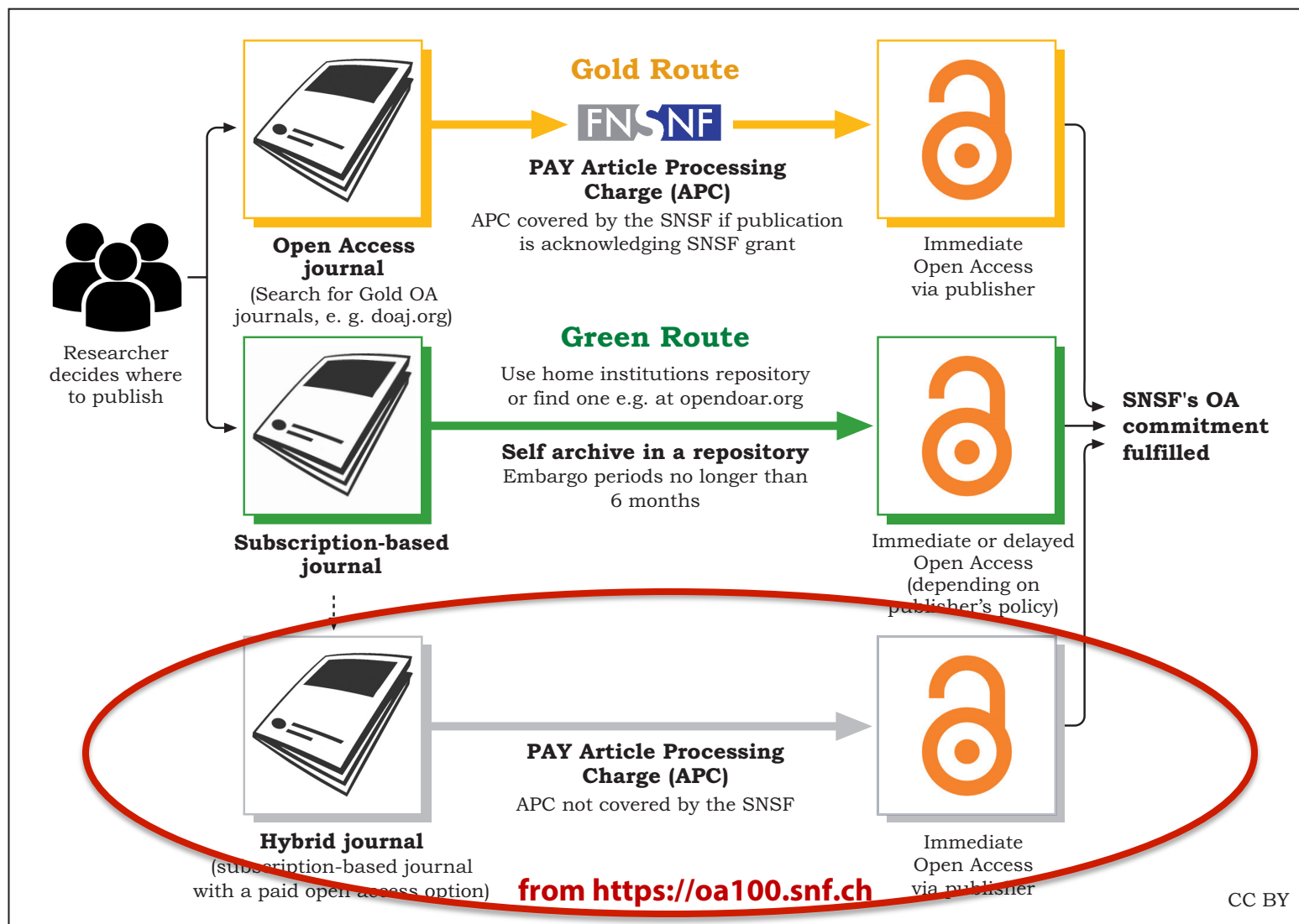


The published version (**published PDF**) or the accepted manuscript after peer-reviewing (**post-print**) has to be made available on a repository for self-archiving. **The submitted version is not enough. Embargo < 6 months ok – many journals have 12-24 months!**

Institutional repositories:
e.g. InfoScience (EPFL), Research Collection (ETHZ), edoc (UniBas), DORA Empa, DORA PSI, etc.

Other repositories:
e.g. arXiv.org

Roads to Open Access — Hybrid journals



SNSF does not cover publishing costs to hybrid journals

Read&Publish agreements between swissuniversities and the major publishers with full APC funding or discounts:

- Elsevier (May 2020, >2'500 journals)
- Springer Nature (July 2020, > 2'000 j.)
- Wiley (April 2021, > 1'400 journals)

More info in your institutions e.g.

<https://www.epfl.ch/campus/library/services/services-researchers/gold-open-access-financial-support/>

H2020

- Under Horizon 2020, each **beneficiary must ensure open access to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results.**
- Beneficiaries can freely choose between the most appropriate route towards open access for them:
 - **Self-archiving** (also referred to as 'green' open access) means that a published article or the final peer-reviewed manuscript is archived (deposited) in an online repository before, alongside or after its publication. Repository software usually allows authors to delay access to the article ('embargo period') **If this route is chosen beneficiaries must ensure open access to the publication within a maximum of six months (twelve months for publications in the social sciences and humanities).**
 - **Open access publishing** (also referred to as 'gold' open access) means that an article is immediately provided in open access mode (on the publisher/journal website). Publishers sometimes charge so called Article Processing Charges (or APCs) to make articles open. Such **costs are eligible for reimbursement during the duration of the project** as part of the overall project budget. In the case of gold open access publishing, open access must be granted *at the latest on the date of publication* and you also have to deposit a copy in a repository.

H2020

- In Horizon 2020 the Commission has launched a **flexible pilot for open access to research data (ORD pilot)**. The pilot **aims to improve and maximise access to and re-use of research data generated by Horizon 2020 projects**, taking into account
 - the need to balance openness and protection of scientific information
 - commercialisation and IPR
 - privacy concerns
 - security
 - data management and preservation questions

<https://bit.ly/35wmEbm>

Tools

ChronosHub and Journal Finder Beta

<https://journalfinder.chronoshub.io>

To help selecting a journal, check the compliance with different funding agencies, and guide in the submission process (> 40'000 journals). From 15 June 2021, pilot collaboration with SNSF to handle directly the APC (<https://oa100.snf.ch/en/funding/chronoshub/>). No need to submit a request through *mySNF*

SNSF Open Access Check

Prototype

<http://www.snsf-oa-check.ch/>

To check individual status regarding open access. You can enter any author name.

Open Access Check: Nicola Marzari

The SNSF Open Access Check is a prototype and reports like this one can still contain errors.

Overall, **86%** of Nicola Marzari's analysed articles are openly available. **43%** are open access according to SNSF's definition, only taking gold, green and hybrid articles into account.

Report of June 11, 2021

For the year(s) 2015 - 2021 we found **183** publications in Dimensions¹ for researcher Nicola Marzari, listing her/him as author, regardless of position in the author line.

Publication Type (Dimensions)	n	Used in OA Check
Article	105	Yes
Chapter	4	No
Preprint	73	No
Proceeding	1	No

Only the 105 articles found in Dimensions are analysed. Lack of coverage of other publication formats does not allow for a useful analysis beyond articles.

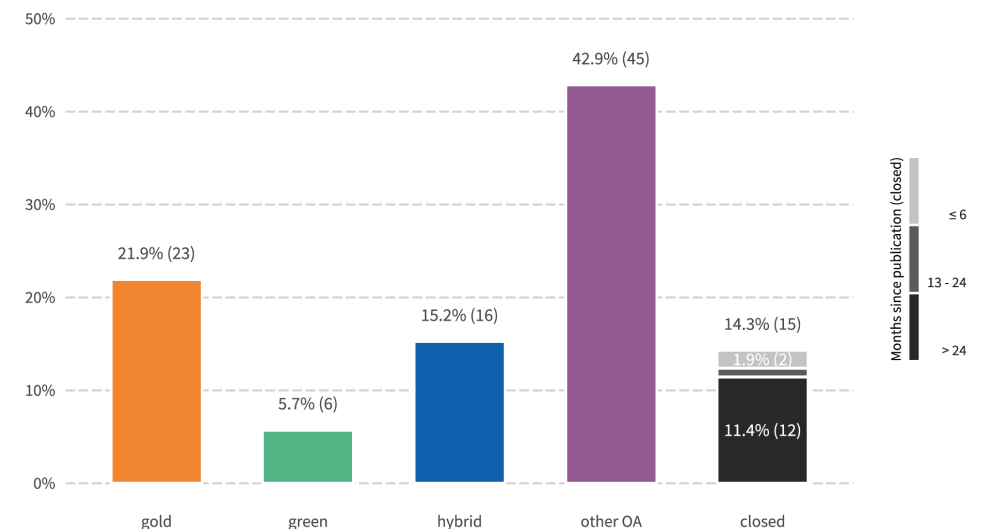


Figure 1: SNSF OA categories, 105 articles by Nicola Marzari, number of articles in brackets

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To check individual status regarding open access. You can enter any author name.



<https://unpaywall.org/>

To find the open access version of a publication. A plugin to be installed on Chrome or Firefox.

Sherpa Romeo

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

To search the publisher copyright and open access archiving policies, journal by journal. In particular, for the green route, the duration of the embargo and the allowed repositories.

ArXiv – pros and cons

Pros

While in principle open-access publication should allow text mining, most open access journals explicitly forbid systematic downloads. ArXiv.org instead allows it.

Cons

On the green route, for articles available on repositories like arXiv.org, it is not possible to distinguish between the published version or the author's accepted manuscript (including revisions after peer review, excluding publisher's layout) and the not peer-reviewed, submitted versions. These articles will appear as "other OA" in the SNSF Open Access Check.

Predatory journals

Journals, often open access, employing unethical business practices such as using fraudulent impact factors or copying the names and designs of established journal.

- No guarantee of quality or scientific integrity
- Scarce peer-review, proofreading and editing steps
- Manuscript often published immediately after submission

Consequences:

- Very little scientific value
- Damage to your reputation
- Damage to your institution's reputation

In case of doubt consult e.g.:

- Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- Checklists such as  **THINK**  **CHECK**  **SUBMIT**

<https://publicationethics.org/>

<https://doaj.org/>

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Choose the right journal or publisher for your research



Good practices regarding publications

Authors should keep their **Author's Accepted Manuscript** (post-print), regardless of where they publish (gold, hybrid) or embargo lengths. It should be **deposited at once** and as soon as available, regardless of embargo lengths etc. on an institutional or a disciplinary **repository**, which usually allows to specify an embargo at deposit.

JUST REMEMBER THIS

<https://nccr-marvel.ch/toolbox>