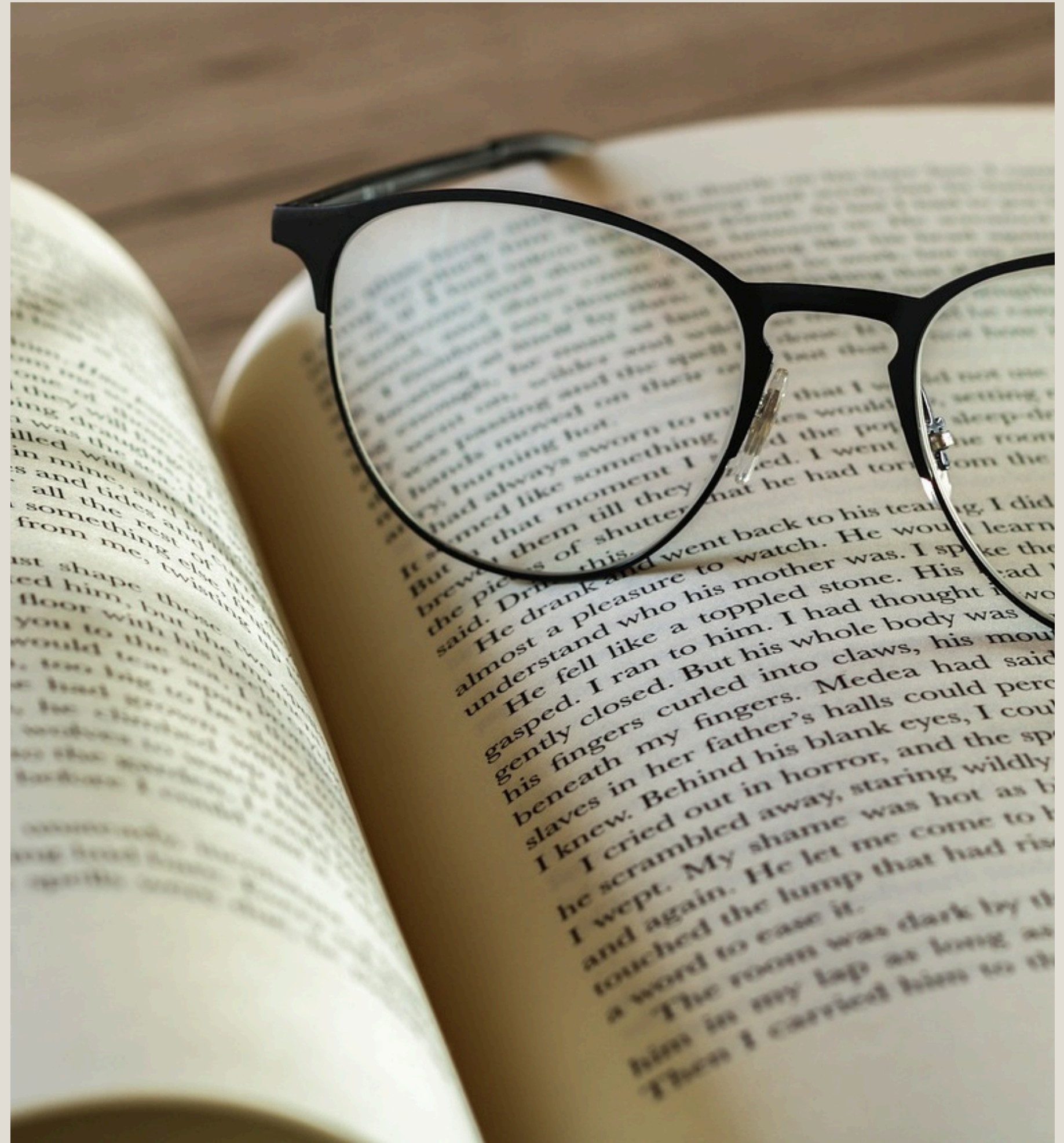


# Publishing in Open Access



# Open Access



Open Access is free access to the full content of peer-reviewed scientific publications on the public Internet without legal or technical barriers, including the need to log in.

Openness of scientific papers and research results is based on making content and data available digitally without legal, technical or economic barriers restricting their use.



# Open Access

Open publishing means making content and research results available online with certain freedoms for users.

The openness of research results and scientific publications is of great benefit as it simplifies the creation of new solutions, facilitates research, updating and co-creation of knowledge.



# Open Access – defining



*By ‘open access’ we mean the availability of content for free and on the public Internet, allowing anyone to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, link to full versions of texts, index, submit as data to software, and use for any other lawful purpose - without financial, legal or technical barriers other than those related to gaining access to the Internet itself.*

*The only restriction on the copying and distribution of content, and the only role that copyright law plays in this area, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their works and the right to appropriate credit and citation for their works.*

# Open Access – from the OA Policy accepted by NCN



*General and free access to up-to-date knowledge is one of the cornerstones of the functioning and development of a democratic society. The concept of open access refers to making publicly funded scientific publications and research results available in digital form on the Internet for free use by researchers, students, businesses and society at large. Open access to scientific papers is beneficial for researchers as it contributes to the visibility of authors in a scientific field by making data more accessible.*

Policy of the National Centre for Science concerning Open Access to publications of 27-05-2020

# Open Access models



1. Diamond/Platinum/Subsidised refers to journals and platforms that are fully open access, these are publishers financed by a foundation/university
2. Gold applies to journals with paid APCs
3. Green (libre) is free publishing with a time embargo, deposit of manuscripts in a repository
4. Bronze - making the manuscript available in the public domain at the publisher without a CC licence
5. Black - illegal access to paid articles



## Why publish in open access

The obligation to publish in open access all works resulting from research projects financed with NCN funds has been placed in grant agreements concluded after 1 January 2021. (The agreements apply to competitions announced after 15 June 2020). This obligation applies to all competitions organised by NCN for the implementation of research projects or activities. The obligation to publish in open access covers all scientific publications with the exception of monographs, chapters in collective works and peer-reviewed collected works.

The rule of openness applies above all to papers that have been produced with public funding or co-funding.



## Five rules for publishing in open access

1. Rule of openness (public access)
2. Rule of parallel paths (path equivalence)
3. Rule of fast access (no embargo)
4. Rule for maximising the quality of content (AAM, VoR, preprint)
5. Rule of maximising benefits (licences)

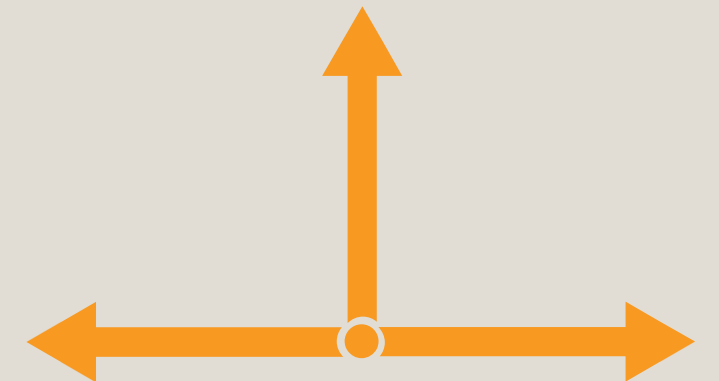




# There are three publication paths

## Track 1

Open access journal or platform that is registered or is in the registration stage in the Directory of Open Access Journals - the article/manuscript has been published in a so-called full Open Access journal on the DOAJ website.



# Track 2

AAM or VoR or preprint of a paper published in a subscription (hybrid) journal - Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) or Version of Record (VoR) of an article published in a subscription (hybrid) journal, preprint of an article published in a subscription (hybrid) journal of Record (VoR) of an article published in a subscription (hybrid) journal, preprint - a manuscript before the first review, additionally (in accordance with the liberalisation of the NCN regulations) has been published without time embargo in an open repository registered in the Open Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opensdoar/>), e.g. in REPO (preprints may be deposited)



# Track 3

Transformational journal/journal under an open access licence under a so-called transformational agreement - the publication has been published in one of the journals that have committed to transforming into open access journals. A list of journals granted transformational journal status is available on the Journal Checker Tool website; journals under an open access licence under a so-called transformational agreement must be registered in a register maintained by Efficiency and Standards for Article Charges



# Creative Commons Open Licences



These are legal licences that allow the ‘all rights reserved’ model to be replaced by the ‘certain rights reserved’ model. They offer a set of different licensing conditions - freedoms and restrictions - whereby the author himself can determine under which rules he wants to make his works available.

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**The author always keeps the copyright.**



# The four basic conditions of the CC licence are:



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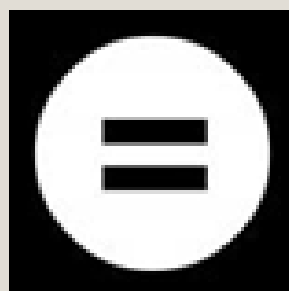


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# Publishing under a national licence

Publishing in journals  
at Elsevier and Springer Publishers





## Elsevier national licence

The Elsevier 2022-2024 National Licence Agreement covers the publication of a limited number of articles that are exempt from the Article Processing Charge (APC) (i.e. the so-called 'A programme' in the nomenclature of the previous agreement). In each year of the agreement, the programme covers 1013 articles sent to journals in that year. In 2022, 1013 articles have been published and, due to the delay of the Elsevier contract and Elsevier's postponement of the closure of the programme, an additional 465 articles (data from Elsevier 27.01.2023).

For 2023 and 2024, the programme runs from 1 January of the respective year until the pool for the respective year is exhausted. The pool of 1013 articles from 2023 was used up by 05.12.2023. The programme resumed on 1 January 2024 with a pool of 1013 articles for 2024.

**The programme excludes gold open access journals and some journals co-published by Elsevier, where open access papers are funded under special rules and cannot be implemented under the national programme.**



## Springer National License



The programme currently covers 1983 hybrid journals from Springer's core collection and 20 ADIS hybrid journals, see catalogue 2024 (updated 08.04.2024).

The programme also includes a dozen journals that have changed from a hybrid model to a fully open access model during the current 2022-2024 contract, see the information in the catalogue under the 'Publishing Model' and 'Important Note' columns. Authors who submit their articles to fully open-access journals covered by the programme should expect the risk that the article will be accepted after the pool has been exhausted of 2024 and will have to be funded by the author (in the case of hybrid journals, a subscription publication option remains).

**The programme does not include the other open access journals SpringerOpen and BioMed Central.**



## Update on the use of open access publishing programmes

As of 14 November 2024, 1334 articles have been used from the Springer open publishing programme pool allocated for this year, this pool has been increased to 1446 articles.

The Springer open publishing programme was launched 8 April 2024 and initially included a pool of 1363 articles, to which 89 articles were added in November, as well as the addition of 14 spare articles, which are available in case the pool is exhausted before the end of the year. Unfortunately, a further increase in the Springer pool is not possible due to the restrictions of the Public Procurement Law. Once the current pool is exhausted, presumably at the beginning of December this year, it will not be possible to resume the Springer programme until the first quarter of 2025 after the Ministry of Science and Higher Education has awarded funding for 2025 and after signing a new contract with the publisher.



Please note that the Elsevier open access publishing programme was closed on 23 October this year.

As with the Springer programme, the Elsevier programme will be able to resume in the first quarter of 2025 after funding for 2025 has been granted by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and a new contract with the publisher has been signed.

# Manuscript path before final submission for publication



1. The first step is to submit the manuscript for review - if you plan to publish under a national license, the time at which you submit the article for review is very important (best to do it at the beginning of the year).
2. First review - otherwise first comments and suggestions for improvement.
3. Acceptance of the revised article.
4. Link from Elsevier/Springer to article submission for publication
5. Here again, there may be a choice of free publication, or if the publishing programme with a paid APC is exhausted, a pop-up will appear with the need to accept payment of a fee.
6. Appearance of the application in the account for acceptance (confirmation) that the applicant (affiliation) is our employee, doctoral student, student.



# Open Access - benefits for the author



- Increasing the visibility of scientific output
- Easy and quick access to the article;
- Facilitation of interdisciplinary research
- Recognition and building one's scientific self-image;
- Potential increase of citations and impact of publications
- Opportunities for new contacts and cooperation,
- Finding sources of funding more easily
- Easier scientific communication





# Open Access - benefits for the author

Free and fast access to high quality scholarly material. Books and scientific papers that are published in Open Access can usually be downloaded or opened in pdf format on any electronic medium via the Internet.

Free and fast access to research data. Research data published in Open Access provides the opportunity for reuse, reference to the resulting research results, no duplication of research.





# IMPORTANT - open access and patents

The basic principle concerning patents is that the originality/innovation of a solution or technology is a condition for obtaining a patent, so that information on a new solution cannot be available in existing papers, regardless of the model of release (because by definition this solution would not be new).

Therefore, it is necessary to keep in mind  
the basic sequence of actions:

**first patenting and then publishing.**



*At the end, a glossary of abbreviations*

**OA - open access**





# APC (Article Processing Charge)



APC (Article Processing Charge) is nothing more than an article processing charge, i.e. from the moment the article is submitted for review and forwarded to the reviewers - this includes the payment for the reviewers and the process of publishing the article

What are APC article processing charges?

Article processing charges (APCs) are charged from authors of scientific articles during the publication process. APCs are used by open access journals in place of the subscription fees that libraries and readers have traditionally paid to access scientific articles.

Do all journals charge APCs?

Many Open Access journals do not charge any APC (including journals published by universities - see Journal of Sociotechnical Critique and Virginia Journal of Science published in the ODU Digital Commons). 60% of journals in The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) do not charge APCs.



## Preprint

Defining PREPRINT - preliminary print, preprint.

It is the author(s)' own description of the results of research and analysis that has not been subjected to scientific review or any other value (such as formatting, editing, technical improvements and the like) by the publisher.

## AAM

Author version after final review revisions (AAM - Author Accepted Manuscript).

This is the final author-created version of the manuscript, which includes any changes made after review and has been accepted for publication by the journal. Other names: postprint, author accepted manuscript.

## VoR

Published version or editorial pdf (VoR - Version of Record) is the version of the manuscript published in the journal with a font set and graphics corresponding to the journal's visual identity system.

## Other things you need to know when publishing in open access



Nowadays, publishing in open access is not just about a published article; along with the article, the research data on which your publication is based must be deposited.

Are you publishing in a hybrid model at no cost and your article is under a time embargo? Find out under which rules you can make your article available in the green open access model.

**IMPORTANT** - do this before signing the contract with the publisher!

Find out what form of publication the publisher allows to be deposited in an open repository and when - the green open access model.



*Thank you for your attention*

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Rector's Plenipotentiary for Open Access Policy

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