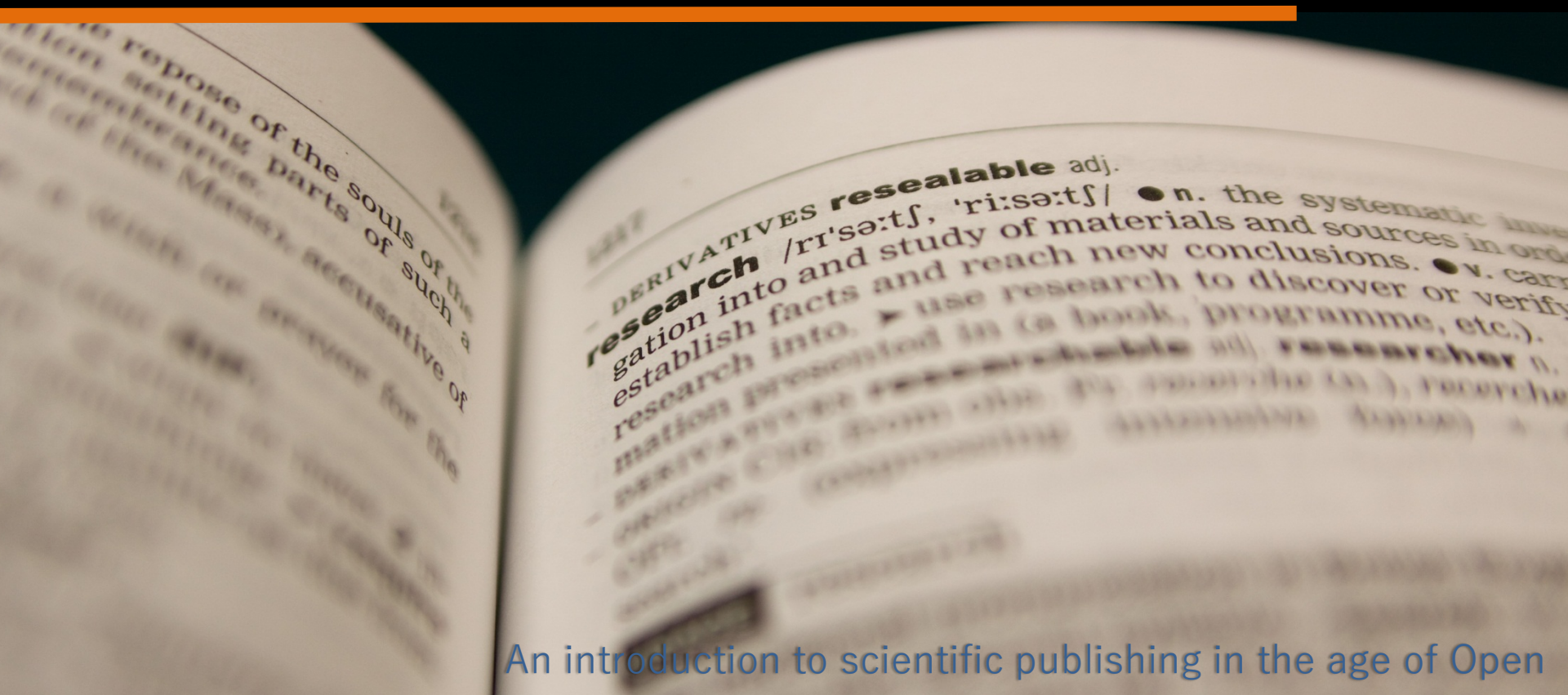


# The Changing Face of Publication



An introduction to scientific publishing in the age of Open

Presentation slides authored by Sophie Kay 2013 (rev. 2015), CC-BY-4.0.

See <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> for licensing details.

**“Researchers of Tomorrow”  
JISC/British Library  
June 2012**



JISC

BRITISH LIBRARY

Researchers of Tomorrow:  
the research behaviour of Generation Y doctoral students

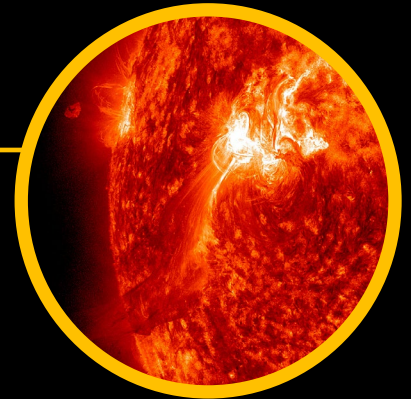


## Traditional Route of Publishing

---

## What is Open Access?

---

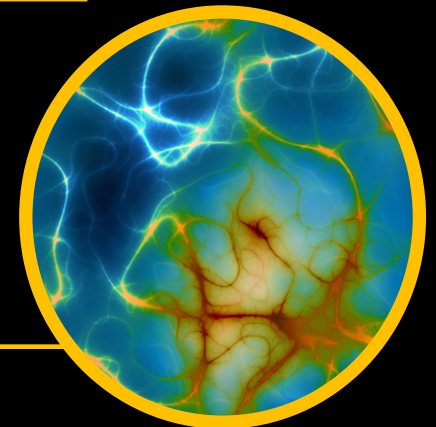


## Alternative Models

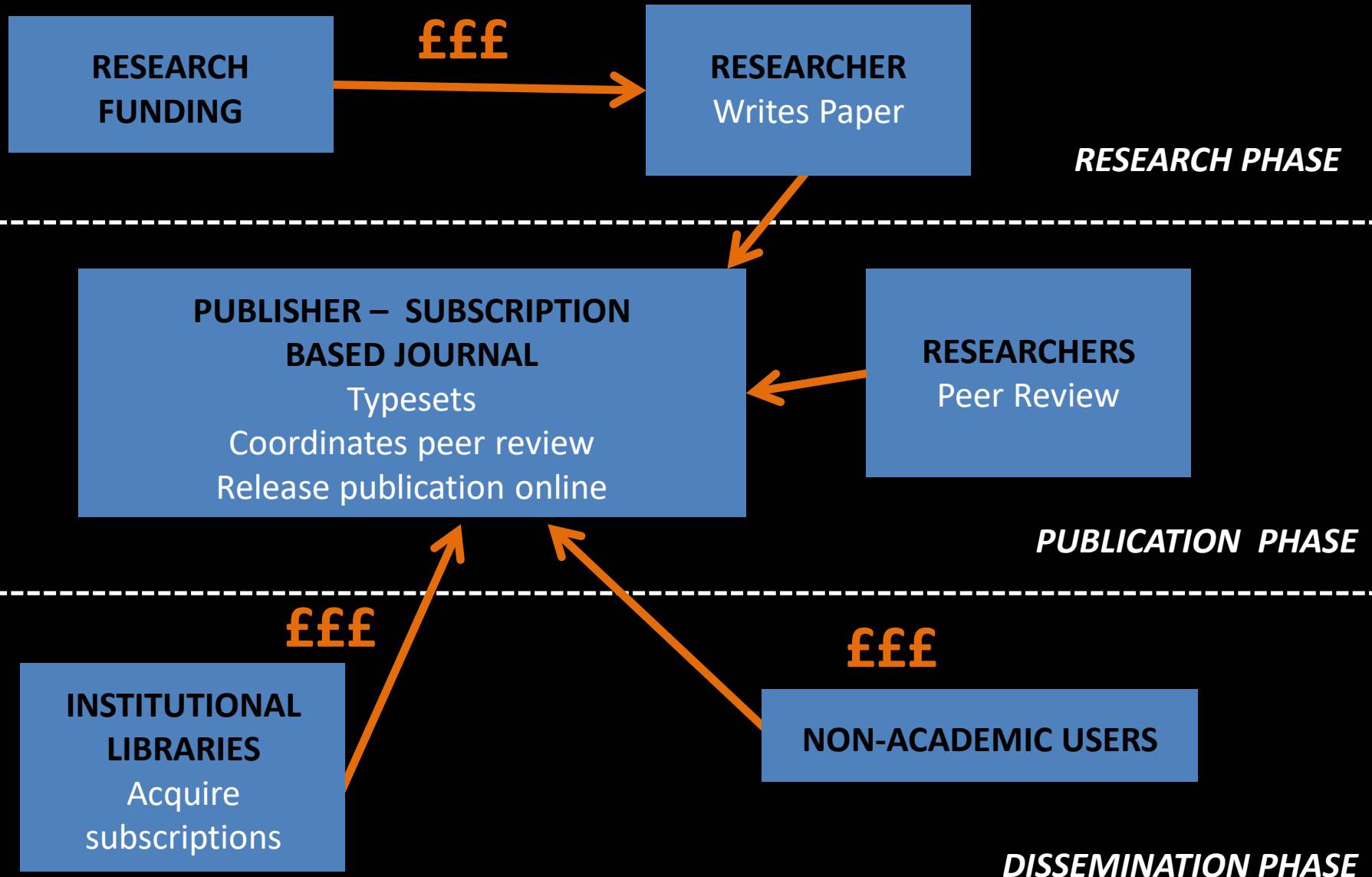
---

## Where Do We Go From Here?

---



# Traditional Model



Users of these slides will need to embed the PhD Comics video, “Open Access Explained”, or to view it directly, from the following address:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5rVH1KGBCY>

# Open Access Explained

---

# The Elsevier Boycott

January 2012: Tim Gowers' blog

## Gowers's Weblog

Mathematics related discussions

« SOPA — my part in its downfall <http://thecostofknowledge.com> »

### Elsevier — my part in its downfall

The Dutch publisher Elsevier publishes many of the world's best known mathematics journals, including Advances in Mathematics, Comptes Rendus, Discrete Mathematics, The European Journal of Combinatorics, Historia Mathematica, Journal of Algebra, Journal of Approximation Theory, Journal of Functional Analysis, Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications, Journal of Topology, and Topology. Elsevier has also been heavily criticized. I briefly summarize these

## The Cost of Knowledge

### 13072 Researchers Taking a Stand. [See the list](#)

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the Research Works Act, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easily-accessible distribution of their work. If you would like to declare publicly that you will not support any Elsevier journal unless they radically change how they operate, then you can do so by filling in your details on this page.

More information:

## The Cost of Knowledge

### Add your name to the list.

First and Last Name

Affiliation

Email

only used once to verify your identity; never displayed, never shared

Subject

Comments (optional)

Link (optional)

such as a link to a blog post of yours explaining your position

I plan to refrain from:

publishing  refereeing  editorial work

# The Finch Report

---

*Accessibility, sustainability, excellence: how to expand  
access to research publications*

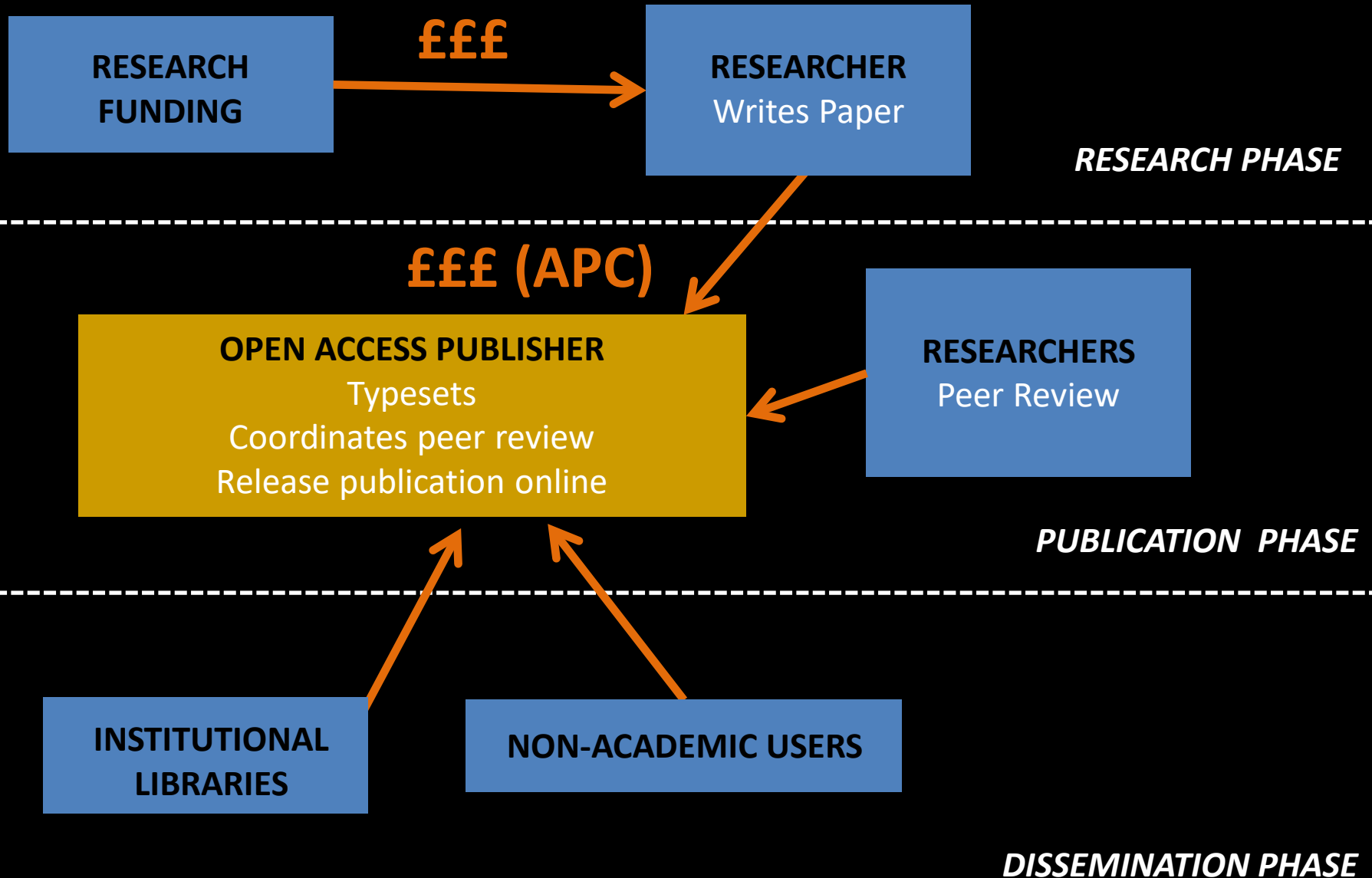
*Report of the Working Group on Expanding Access to Published  
Research Findings*

**Finch Report**  
**June 2012**

---

**Licensed CC-BY**

# Gold Open Access Model





# Gold OA Development

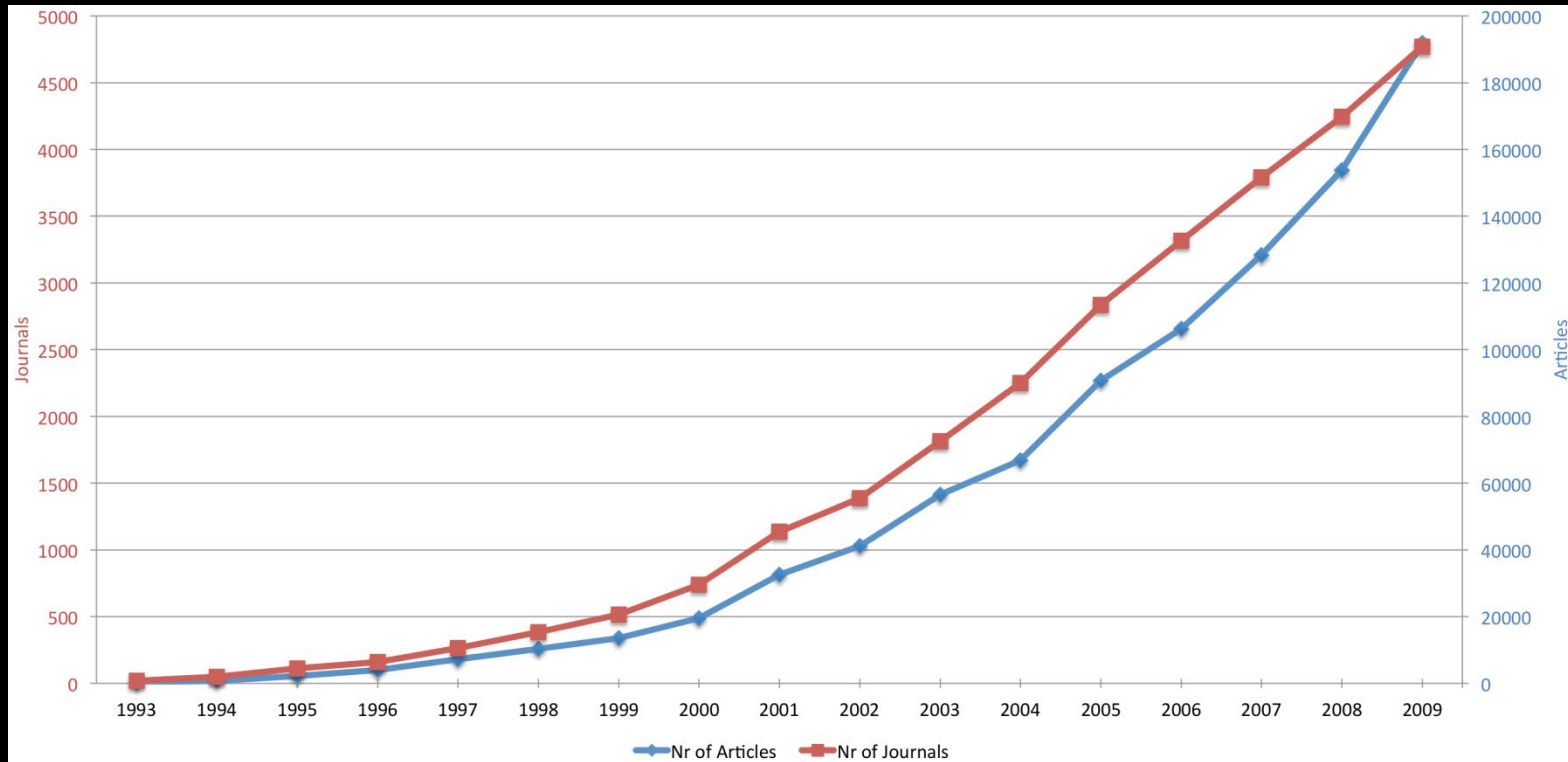
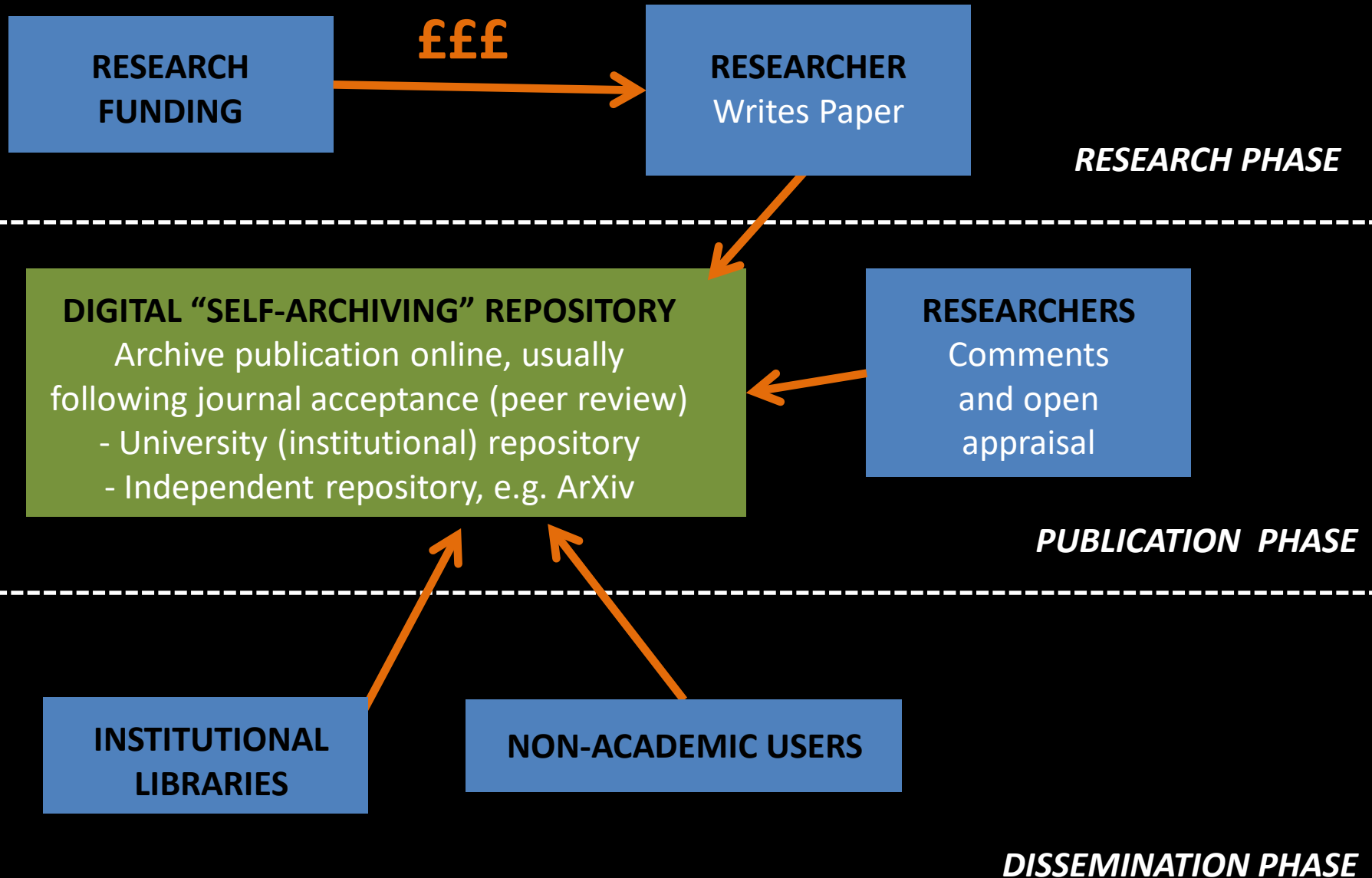


Image from Laakso, M.; Welling, P.; Bukvova, H.; Nyman, L.; Björk, B. C.; Hedlund, T. (2011). Hermes-Lima, Marcelo. ed. "The Development of Open Access Journal Publishing from 1993 to 2009". *PLoS ONE* 6 (6): e20961.

Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Licence, CC-BY-2.0

# Green Open Access Model



# UK Research Councils

---

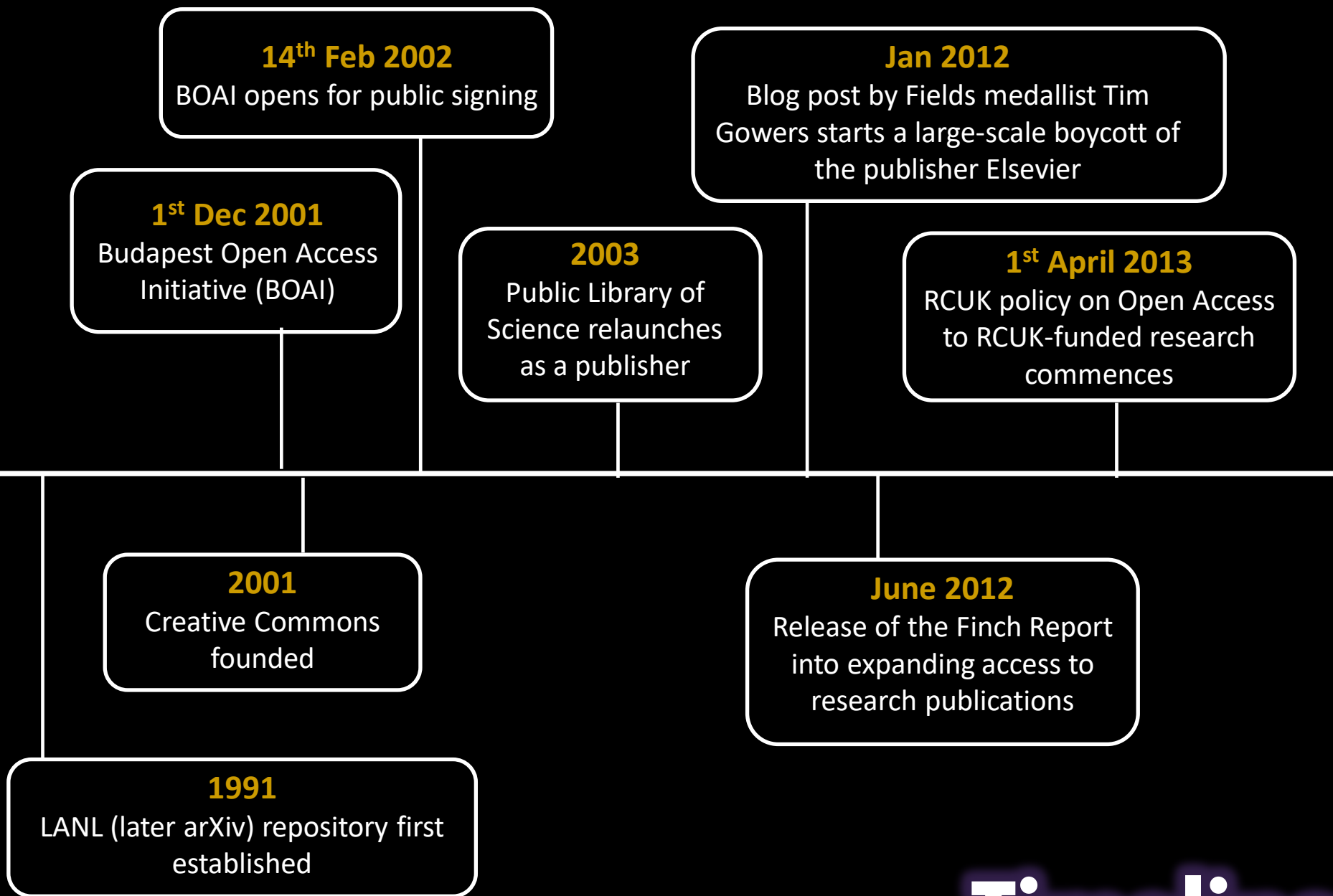
*“...BBSRC will require a copy of any resulting published journal article...to be deposited, at the earliest opportunity, in an appropriate e-print repository...”*



*“Free and open access to the outputs of publicly-funded research offers significant social and economic benefits...”*





*“All published research articles arising from EPSRC-sponsored research...must become available on an Open Access basis through any appropriate route”*





# Timeline

# How Open Is It?

| Access  | Reader Rights   | Reuse Rights  | Copyrights   | Author Posting Rights   | Automatic Posting  | Machine Readability  | Access  |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
|  OPEN ACCESS   | Free readership rights to all articles immediately upon publication                             | Generous reuse & remixing rights (e.g., CC BY license)  | Author holds copyright with no restrictions  | Author may post any version to any repository or website  | Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) immediately upon publication | Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, provided in community machine-readable standard formats through a community standard API or protocol |  OPEN ACCESS   |
|   | Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo of no more than 6 months                | Reuse, remixing, & further building upon the work subject to certain restrictions & conditions (e.g., CC BY-NC & CC BY-SA licenses) | Author holds copyright, with some restrictions on author reuse of published version              | Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to any repository or website        | Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 6 months              | Article full text, metadata, citations, & data, including supplementary data, may be crawled or accessed through a community standard API or protocol                              |   |
|   | Free readership rights to all articles after an embargo greater than 6 months                   | Reuse (no remixing or further building upon the work) subject to certain restrictions and conditions (e.g., CC BY-ND license)       | Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author and reader reuse of published version | Author may post final version of the peer-reviewed manuscript ("postprint") to certain repositories or websites | Journals make copies of articles automatically available in trusted third-party repositories (e.g., PubMed Central) within 12 months             | Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed without special permission or registration   |   |
|   | Free and immediate readership rights to some, but not all, articles (including "hybrid" models) | _____   | Publisher holds copyright, with some allowances for author reuse of published version            | Author may post submitted version/draft of final work ("preprint") to certain repositories or websites          | _____  | Article full text, metadata, & citations may be crawled or accessed with permission  |   |
|  CLOSED ACCESS | Subscription, membership, pay-per-view, or other fees required to read all articles             | No reuse rights beyond fair use/ limitations & exceptions to copyright (all rights reserved copyright) to read                      | Publisher holds copyright, with no author reuse of published version beyond fair use             | Author may not deposit any versions to repositories or websites   | No automatic posting in third-party repositories   | Article full text & metadata not available in machine-readable format  |  CLOSED ACCESS |

Grid taken from the "HowOpenIsIt? Open Access Spectrum" leaflet, produced through a collaboration between PLoS, SPARC and OASPA.

Licensed under CC-BY-NC-ND-3.0; leaflet subsection used here with permission.

A PDF download of the full leaflet is available at <http://www.plos.org/about/open-access/howopenisit/>