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Parallel publishing



JÖNKÖPING UNIVERSITY

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Open Access (OA)

Open access – research results in the form of articles and other publication types should be freely available for everyone

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003)

*“Our mission of disseminating knowledge is only half complete if the information is not made **widely and readily available to society**. New possibilities of knowledge dissemination not only through the classical form but also and increasingly through the open access paradigm via the Internet have to be supported. **We define open access as a comprehensive source of human knowledge and cultural heritage that has been approved by the scientific community.**”*



Open access (OA)

Some of the goals of the Berlin declaration:

- *encouraging our researchers/grant recipients to publish their work according to the principles of the open access paradigm.*
- *developing means and ways to evaluate open access contributions and online journals in order to maintain the standards of quality assurance and good scientific practice.*
- *advocating that open access publication be recognized in promotion and tenure evaluation.*



Two roads to Open Access

Two roads that will keep the quality assessment role of journals
(peer-review)

“The golden road”

Publishing in Open Access journals.

<http://old.library.georgetown.edu/newjour/>

“The green road”

Parallel publishing of articles, already published in journals that
are not Open Access, in institutional repositories like DiVA.

<http://www.openoar.org/>



Parallel publishing – what is that?

To make an article freely available on a web site, at the same time as it is, or has been, published in a commercial journal.

This usually means publishing the article in an open institutional digital archive such as DiVA.



Parallel publishing - why?

Faster and increased dissemination of research results

Increased visibility and availability

Increased number of downloads

More downloads result in more citations

(<http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html>)

Which means higher impact

Read more at OASIS (Open Access Scholarly Information Sourcebook):

http://www.openoasis.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=146&Itemid=253



What are you allowed to parallel publish?

Pre-print – the article **before** it is accepted and peer reviewed

Post-print – the article **after** it is accepted and peer reviewed

Post-print (1) – publisher's pdf (with page numbering and logotype)

Post-print (2) – author's manuscript with changes made after peer review (without page numbering and logotype)

Embargo – restrictions on how soon an article can be made public

Eprint.org: Approx. 62% of commercial journals allow parallel publishing of post-prints (29% allow pre-prints)



Important things to remember!

Concerning pre-prints – i.e. articles **prior** to acceptance and peer review – one should keep in mind that:

Don't publish pre-prints of an article in full text before it is accepted for publication in the journal as publishers, in general, won't accept articles that have been published somewhere else before.

A pre-print is thus the version you publish afterwards as open access in those cases when the publisher doesn't allow you to post the peer review post-print on a web site.



Parallel publishing and copyrights (1)

Sherpa/RoMEO - a database that summarizes publishers' policies

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php>

RoMEO's colour categories of publishers' policies:

Green = allow publishing of pre-prints **and** post-prints or publisher's pdf

Blue = allow publishing of post-prints **or** publisher's pdf

Yellow = allows only publishing of pre-prints

White = no publishing is formally supported

It's important to save your different versions of the article!



Parallel publishing and copyrights (2)

What if the publisher is “white” in Sherpa/RoMEO or not included at all?

Keep the rights to archive the article in DiVA when signing the contract with the publisher

Use one of the international contract agreement models below:

<http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>

<http://www.arl.org/sparc/author/addendum.html>

<http://copyrighttoolbox.surf.nl/copyrighttoolbox/authors/licence/>

Send an e-mail or a letter to ask for permission to publish open access!



Example request to publisher

Dear ...,

I am writing to ask for permission to self-archive a copy of my article (publication name, ...) (article title), published in (Publication name, vol, issue, pages). The copy will be archived in DiVA (<http://www.publ.hj.se/diva>), the freely available institutional repository at Jönköping University.

Best regards,

Hej,

Jag ber att få tillgängliggöra en kopia av (bidragets namn), publicerad i (publikationens namn). Kopian kommer att bli fritt tillgänglig i DiVA (<http://www.publ.hj.se/diva>), Högskolans i Jönköping institutionella arkiv.

Med vänliga hälsningar,



Front page of parallel published article - example template -

This is an author produced version of a paper published in [Journal].
This paper has been peer-reviewed but does not include the
final publisher proof-corrections or journal pagination.

Citation for the published paper:

[Author]

["Title"]

[Journal, Year, Vol., Issue: pp]

URL to article at publisher's site:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2702.2006.01584.x>

Access to the published version may
require subscription.

Published with permission from: [Publisher]



Procedure

Check the journal in Sherpa/RoMEO

If you are allowed to parallel publish as pre-print or post-print:

Make a front page and publish!

(Contact the publisher and ask them to send back the final accepted, revised and unformatted version of the manuscript.)

If you are not allowed to parallel publish the article:

Send an e-mail or letter and ask for permission!

If the journal can't be found in Sherpa/RoMEO:

Look up the journal's web site and try to find information on its copyright policy. Can usually be found under such headings as *Copyright, Information for authors, Licence to publish.*



Recommendations for universities and university colleges The Association of Swedish Higher Education (SUHF)

Among other things:

- All universities and university colleges should have a digital repository for e-publishing and parallel publishing.
- There should be a plan for how e-publishing and parallel publishing could be carried through and incorporated into the university's organization. It should also be made clear which organizational unit should take on the responsibility for the archiving service on the university.
- The university library should care for a well-established service function for researchers who want to parallel publish.
- At each university, there should be a forum in the form of a reference group where interested parties within the university are represented, and where discussions can be held on issues like development of open archives and increased availability of research publications.



HJ:s Open Access policy (2007-03-16)

Jönköping University advocates publishing of research results in such a way that it promotes free access. This means that researchers should consider publishing in journals that are freely available for the public or publish a copy (post-print) of each scientific article in the university's local digital archive (DiVA) as long as it is not in conflict with the publisher's copyrights.

“Högskolan i Jönköping vill verka för att forskningsresultat publiceras på ett sådant sätt att det främjar fri tillgång. Detta innebär att forskare bör överväga publicering i tidskrifter som är fritt tillgängliga för läsaren eller deponera en kopia (post-print) av varje publicerad vetenskaplig artikel i högskolans digitala arkiv (DiVA) såvida det inte möter hinder av upphovsrättsliga skäl.”



OA policy example Chalmers University of Technology

- Policy adopted in January 2010
- "The green path to Open Access"

"All research published by Chalmers' researchers must be made available in an open archive, normally within six months of publication although no later than 12 months. This means that researchers at Chalmers must submit a full-text copy of all their publications in electronic form to the Chalmers Publication Library (CPL). /.../

"Researchers at Chalmers are recommended to publish in journals that are freely available, so-called Open Access journals, when this is appropriate."

http://www.chalmers.se/en/sections/about_chalmers/policies-rules/open-access-policy



OA policy example Chalmers University of Technology

- Why *green* and not golden?
- Arguments *for* and *against*:

"Free access to scientific results was from an academic point of view considered the most interesting.

Parallel publishing as a mean to *increase visibility* to one's research seemed attractive, especially combined with the *potential benefit of getting more citations.*"

[Kinger, M. \(2010\). Chalmers choosing the green path to Open Access. Sciecom Info, 1.](#)