

You are attending the training on

Open Access

Opening access to your publications



- The training will be recorded and the video will be available to the ULB community.
- Please turn off your microphone and camera.
- You may use the function *Raise a hand* to ask your questions, or write them down in the chat.





Open Access

Opening access to your publications



Françoise Vandooren
Department of libraries and scientific information
Université libre de Bruxelles
October 2023



OPEN SCIENCE

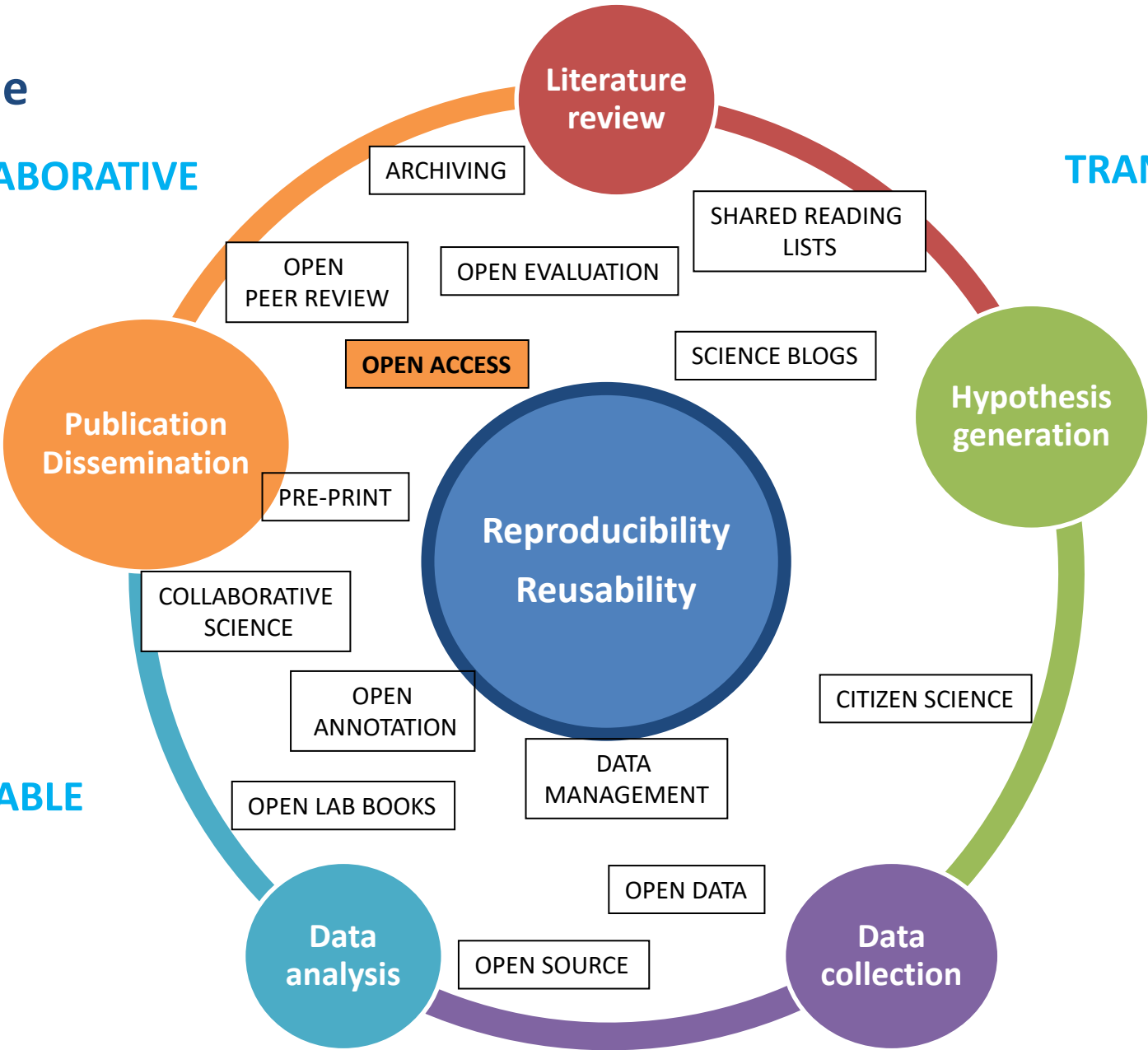
in the research cycle

COLLABORATIVE

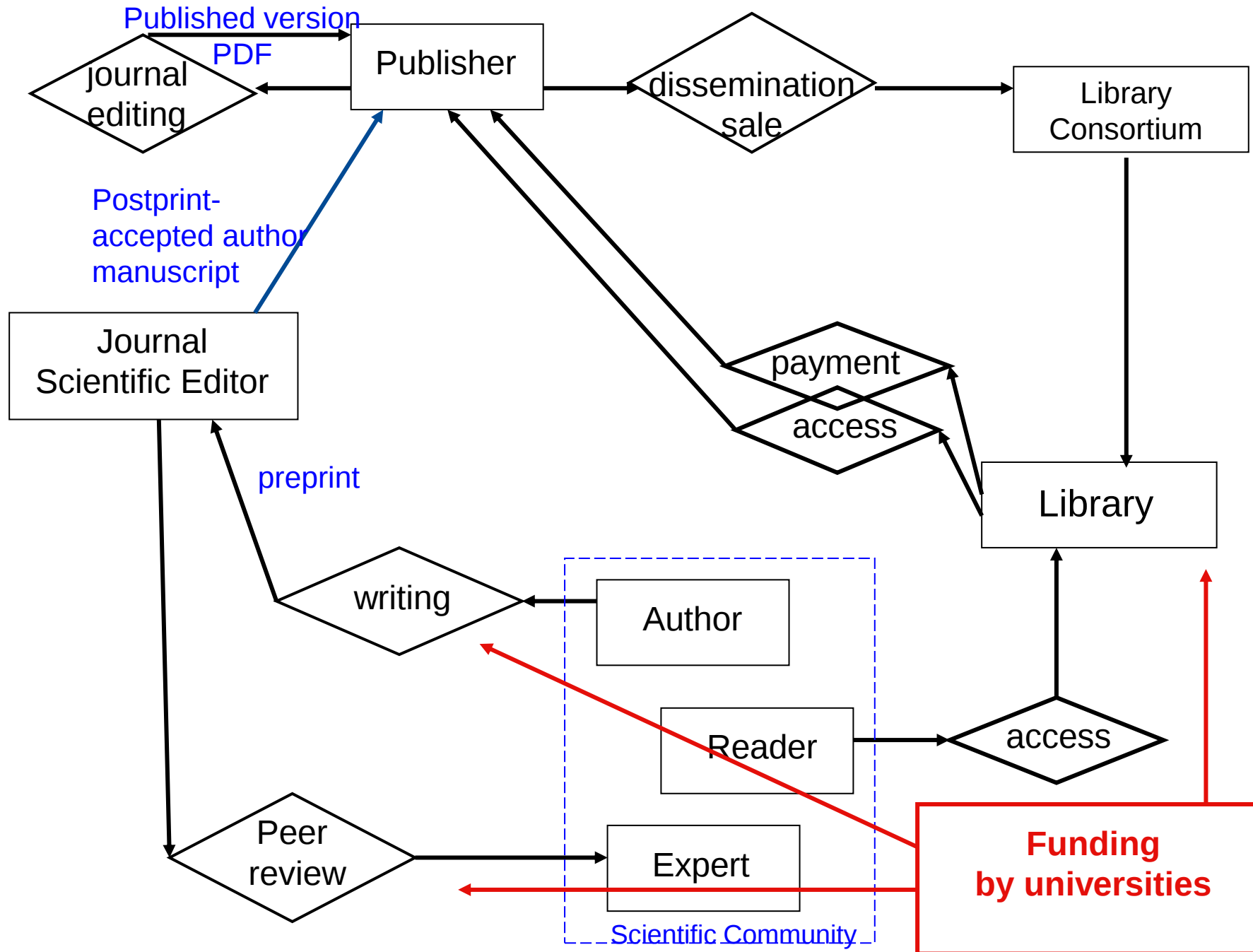
TRANSPARENT

RELIABLE

EFFICIENT



The *traditional* journal publishing process



The costs of access to scientific publications

Scientific journal expenses for subscriptions

Survey made in 2018 by European University Association

Second Big Deals survey: Preview of the results

<https://eua.eu/news/246:eua-releases-preview-of-2nd-big-deals-survey-report.html>

Second Big Deals survey: Preview of the results

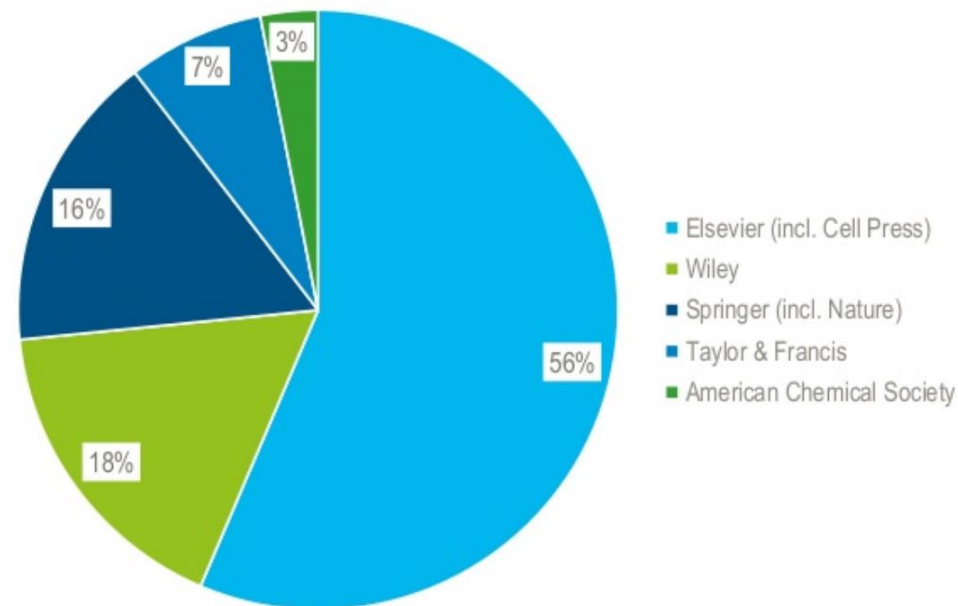
Big Deals Survey 2018

eua EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY
ASSOCIATION

Clip slide

Division of costs by
publisher (periodicals
only)

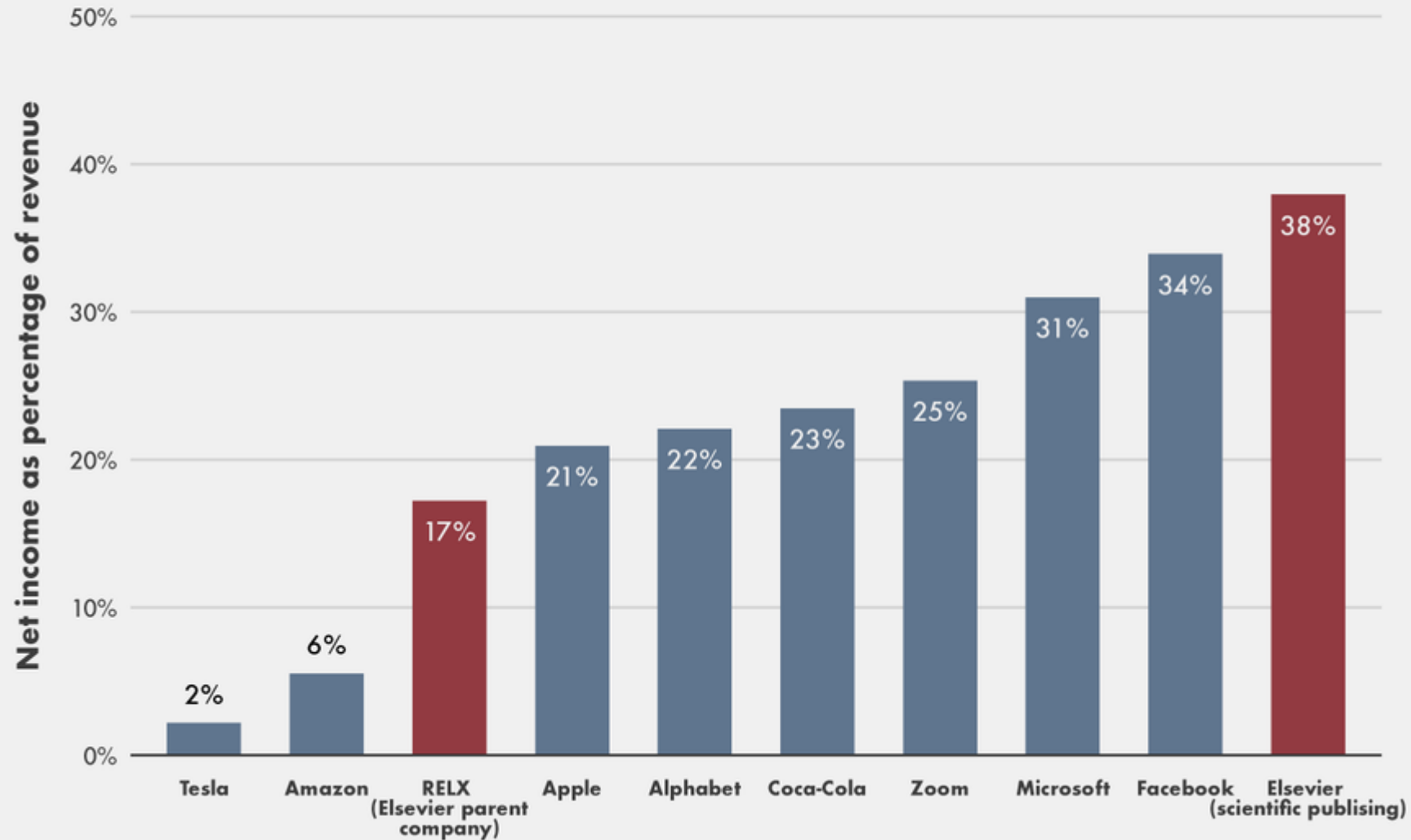
Total reported = 475 267 400 EUR
(data for 29 countries)



Typically, the publishers' annual increase varies between 3.3% - 4.7%. On average, the annual increase is 3.6%.

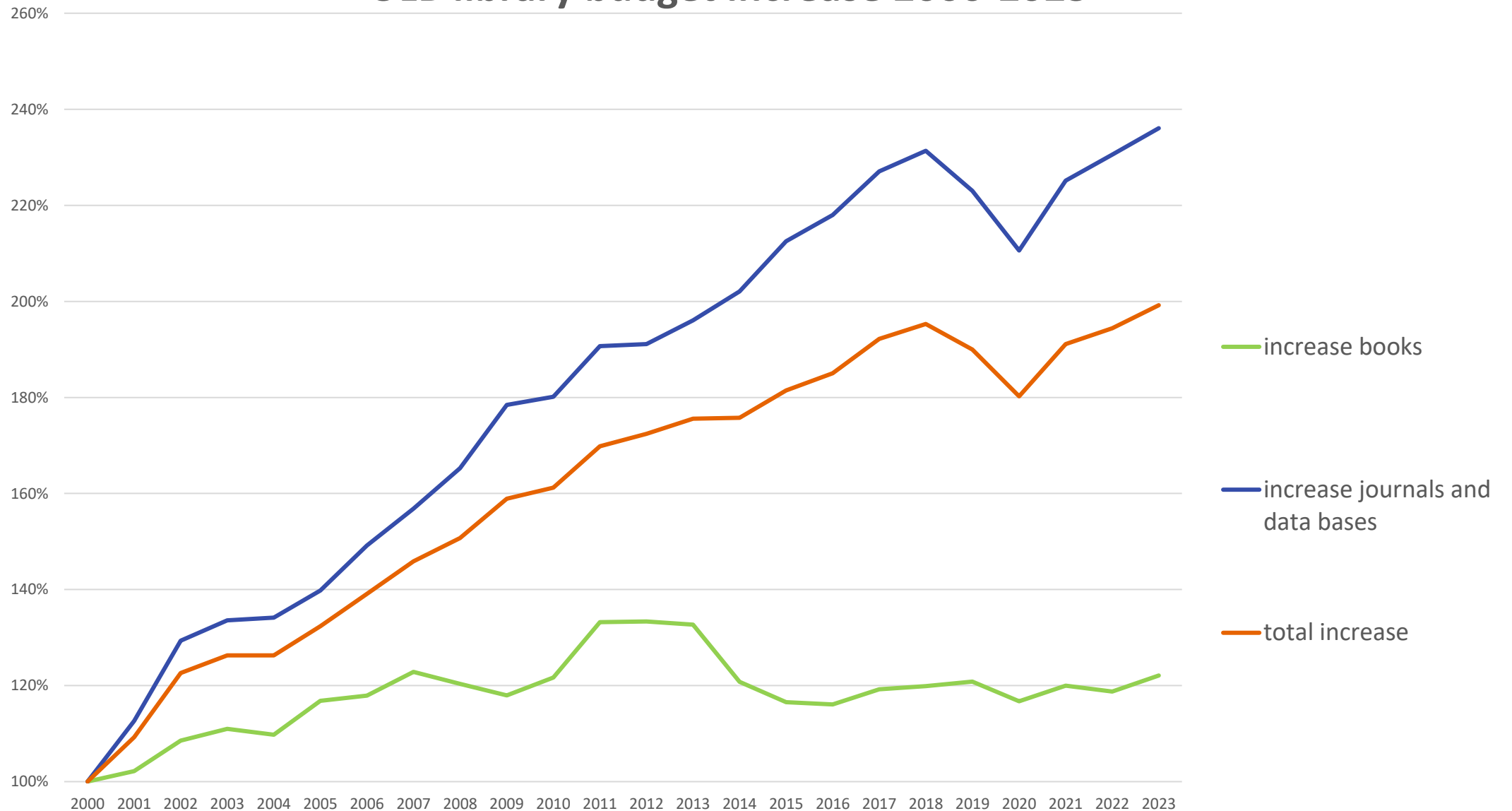
Profit margins in 2020

Elsevier's profit margins exceeded those of Apple, Google, Facebook and Zoom



Sources: RELX Investor Presentation 2021, macrotrends.net | @dthroelfs

ULB library budget increase 2000-2023



The rise of Open Access policies

OPEN ACCESS DEFINITION

Open access to scientific publications

Open Access means **free** availability on the public internet, permitting any users to reuse intellectually or through technical means (indexing, mining...) **without financial, legal, or technical barriers**, as far as the authors keep control over the integrity of their work and are properly acknowledged and cited.

—Budapest Open Access Initiative BOAI 2002 <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/>

—Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing 2003
<http://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/bethesda.htm>

—Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Scientific Knowledge 2003
<https://openaccess.mpg.de/Berlin-Declaration>



WHY OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS?



GOOD FOR SCIENCE

allows scientists to build on
previous research results
and avoids unnecessary
duplication of effort
improved quality and
greater efficiency



GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY

speeds up innovation
faster progress to market



GOOD FOR SOCIETY

makes research available
to individual citizens and
to non-profit
organisations
greater transparency

https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/oa-pilot/h2020-infograph-oa-sci-publ_en.pdf



PLAN S



Objective: from 2021 onwards, scientific publications resulting from publicly funded research will have to be published in Open Access journals or immediately available on Open Access platforms.

Research funders in Austria, Finland, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Italy, Slovenia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Jordania, Zambia.

Horizon Europe is aligned on Plan S

<https://www.coalition-s.org/>



Benefits for the researcher

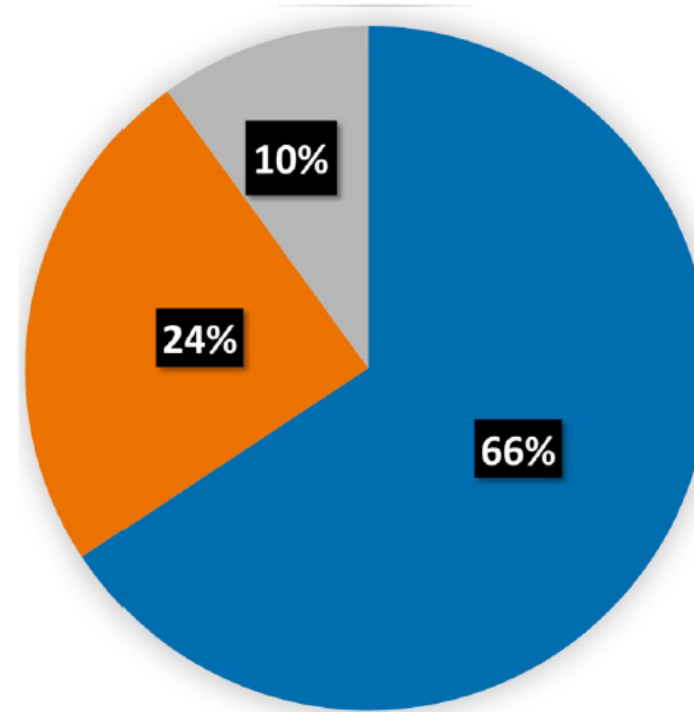




Citation Advantage

Sparc Europe Open Access Citation Advantage Service (OACA)

- 70 studies
- 2004-2015
- 2/3 found clear evidence of an OA citation advantage



Danny Smith

Studies published until 2015 that investigated the citation advantage grouped by their conclusion

<https://sparceurope.org/what-we-do/open-access/sparc-europe-open-access-resources/open-access-citation-advantage-service-oaca/oaca-table/>

Publishers and the Open Access citation advantage

Springer Nature

Assessing the open access effect for hybrid journals

SPRINGER NATURE

Open access articles in hybrid journals attract more downloads, citations, and attention compared to those published behind a paywall.

In partnership with Digital Science, we analysed a global sample of over 70,000 articles published in Springer Nature hybrid journals. Our new white paper, *Assessing the open access effect for hybrid journals*, examines the relationship between open access (OA) and impact, demonstrating the wider value hybrid journals bring to researchers, funders, institutions, and society more broadly.

The global analysis showed that:

- ✓ On average, OA articles were downloaded 1.6 times more by users based at academic institutions and 4 times more by users overall, compared to non-OA articles.
- ✓ OA articles attracted an average of 1.6 times more citations.
- ✓ OA articles attracted an average of 2.4 times more Altmetric attention, with 1.9 times more news mentions than non-OA articles.

We sampled

73,925

articles from hybrid journals
(globally)

9,114

articles in hybrid journals
with UK authors



Danny Smith

Open Access to publications at ULB

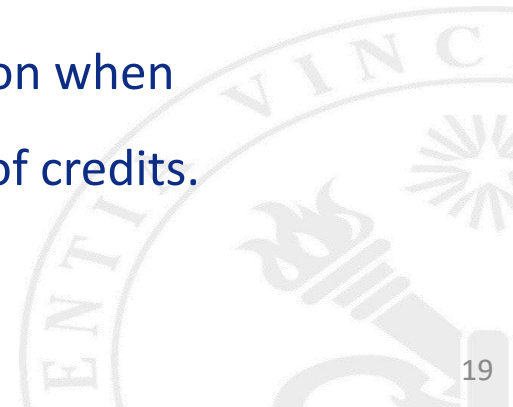


Open Access Decree in Wallonia-Brussels Federation

Decree on the establishment of a policy of **open access to scientific publications** in Wallonia-Brussels Federation (FWB) (3/05/2018)

OBLIGATION

- Obligation to **upload to the institutional repository** and to **provide open access** to the **manuscript** of **articles published from 14/09/2018 onwards**, presenting research funded (even partly) by public funds within a maximum delay of
 - 6 months in sciences, technology, medicine
 - 12 months in social sciences and humanities
- **Impact on application files:** for the articles in question, only those available in open access within the expected delay will be taken into consideration when assessing applications for appointment, promotion or the awarding of credits.



Open Access legislation in Belgium

Article of law relating to the publishing contract in the Code of Economic Law (15/09/2018)

PROTECTION

The author **RETAINS the right:**

- to grant **open access** to the **manuscript** of your scientific articles published in a periodical, after a period of
 - 12 months after their publication for social sciences and humanities
 - 6 months for other scientific disciplines,
- **regardless of the contract signed with the publisher**
- for any article stemming from research that has received at least half of its funding from public sources
- including articles published before the relevant law came into effect (15 September 2018)

This is an imperative right; it applies regardless of the law under which the contract was signed, provided that there is a connecting factor located in Belgium.

ULB OPEN ACCESS POLICY



Any researcher who has a **contractual or statutory link** with the University is required:

- a) to **input** the full list of their publications into **DI-fusion** in order to create their official list of publications at ULB;
- b) to **upload the full text** of their publications to **DI-fusion** (author's final manuscript as approved for publication [postprint] or publisher's version) immediately upon acceptance for publication;
- c) to make the full text of their publications **available to the public in open access**, immediately or after a period prescribed by the publisher, given that **for any publication released from 14 September 2018 onwards** in a periodical published at least once a year, and which is the result of a research during which the author was affiliated with the ULB or with another higher education institution of the WalloniaBrussels Federation, this period may not exceed **6 months after publication for science, technology, and medicine, or 12 months for social sciences and humanities**.



Impact on applications

For ULB researchers, the **list of publications produced by DI-fusion** is the only one for ULB researchers that is **officially recognised** by the French Community of Belgium. Therefore, only this list may be submitted with any application form (e.g. for credits, promotions, etc.).

Regarding articles published in a periodical from 14 September 2018 onwards, **only those whose full text is uploaded and accessible** in accordance with the rules specified above will be considered when assessing applications for appointments, promotions, or credits.



Which publications are concerned by
the Open Access Decree?

What are the roads to Open Access?

When to deposit?



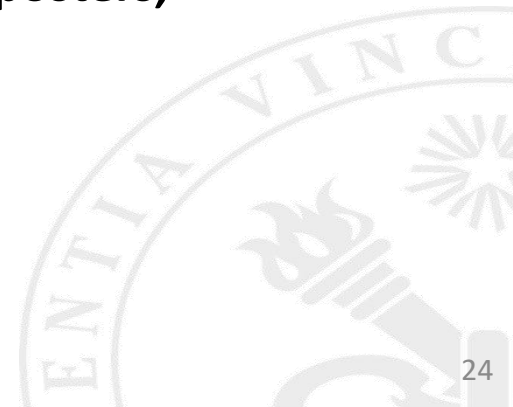
What do you have to deposit in Open Access?

Which publications are concerned by the Open Access Decree ?

Any publication

- published in a **periodical** issued at least once a year
 - ✓ **article;**
 - ✓ **review, letter to the editor ;**
 - ✓ **conference paper published in proceedings issued as a journal;**
 - ✓ **conference poster published in a journal and conference abstract published in a journal**
- AND published from **14/09/2018 onwards**
- AND presenting results of a research during which the author was **affiliated with the ULB** or with another higher education or scientific institution of the WBF.

NOT: book chapters, papers in conference proceedings not published as a journal, posters, monographs...



Version

Which version of the article should be uploaded in Open Access to DI-fusion?

Submitted Version

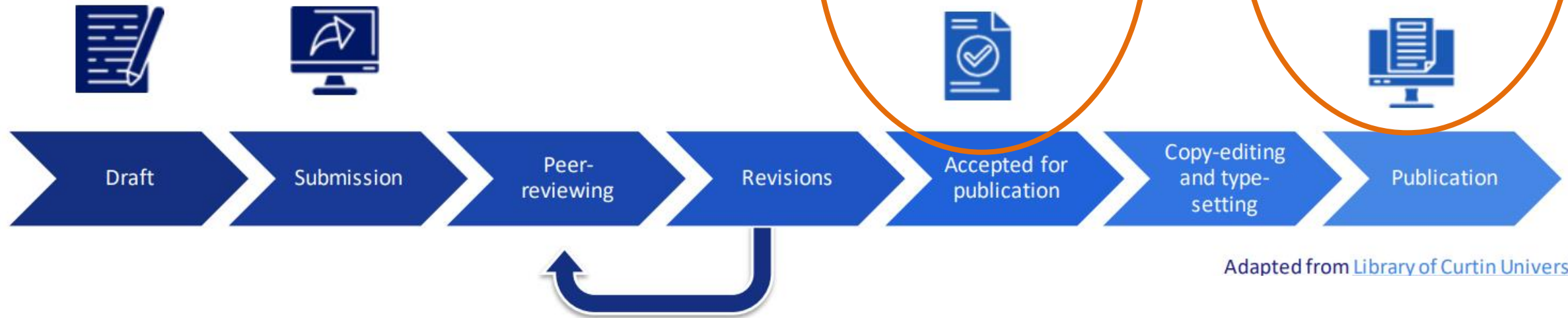
Pre-print

Accepted Version

Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM)
or postprint

Published Version

Version of Record (VoR)



Adapted from [Library of Curtin University](#)

Roads to Open Access to Articles published in journals



Green Open Access

Gold Open Access

Hybrid Open Access



GREEN OPEN ACCESS



The researcher
**decides where
to publish**

Publishes in a
**subscription-based
journal**

Upload immediately
to DI-fusion the **final
manuscript accepted
for publication**

**Open Access, immediately
or after an embargo period of
maximum**
6 months in Science, Technology,
Medicine (STM),
12 months in Social Science and
Humanities (SSH)

How to find the Author Accepted Manuscript?

- Ask the corresponding author
- Contact the journal and ask for a copy of the accepted version of your article
- Log into the journal submission system and retrieve a copy of the accepted version or AAM stored there during the publishing process.

=> See the guides « **Direct2AAM**: Helping Authors Find Author Accepted Manuscripts” available for most major journals.

<https://openaccessbutton.org/direct2aam>

GOLD OPEN ACCESS: OA JOURNALS



DI·fusion



The researcher
**decides where to
publish**

Publishes in an
**Open Access
journal**
www.doaj.org

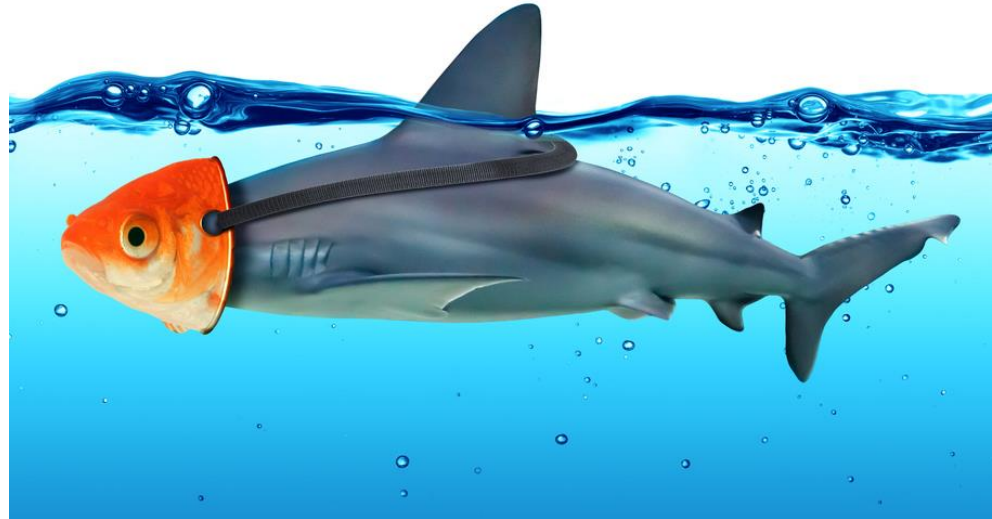
Pays Article
Processing
Charge (APC)
if necessary
Diamond OA
= without APC

Article is in **immediate
Open Access**
on the publisher's
website

Upload immediately
the published version of
article to DI·fusion
**in immediate open
access**

BEWARE OF PREDATORY PUBLISHERS!

fake academic publishers
not providing peer review



More info on <https://portail.ulb.be/en/research/publications-organisation-of-conferences-and-communication/publishing-your-research/publishing-an-article>



FIND RELIABLE OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS ON DOAJ.ORG



SUPPORT ♥ ▾

APPLY ▾

SEARCH 🔍

SEARCH ▾

DOCUMENTATION ▾

ABOUT ▾

LOGIN →

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Find open access journals & articles.

☒ Journals ☐ Articles

	In all fields ▾	SEARCH
----------------------	-----------------	--------

80
LANGUAGES

135
COUNTRIES
REPRESENTED

13,436
JOURNALS WITHOUT
APCs

19,963
JOURNALS

9,394,757
ARTICLE RECORDS

<https://doaj.org/>

The Predatory Publishers List 2023



Publishers

The Predatory Journals List 2023



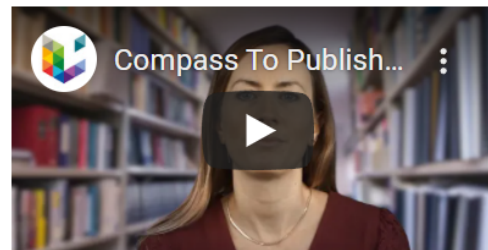
Journals

Compass to Publish (Beta Version)

Are you suspicious of a journal's authenticity? Is it a **predatory journal**?

These are legitimate questions if you're invited to submit a paper that:

- promises your rapid publication;
- has procedures and/or policies that look suspicious;
- is outside of your area(s) of expertise.



<https://app.lib.uliege.be/compass-to-publish/>

Compass to Publish

The quantified scale comprises 7 shades of color, which are meant to categorize and explain the potential fake and/or deceptive character of tested journals:

Dark red	Your answers indicate that the journal is very likely to be predatory. It is best to avoid it altogether.
Medium red	This journal is highly suspicious. There are many signs indicating it may be a predatory journal.
Light red	This journal looks risky.
Yellow	Your answers make it hard to determine whether or not this may be a predatory journal.
Light green	The risk that this may be a predatory journal is fairly limited.
Medium green	This is most likely not a predatory journal.
Dark green	Rest assured! Everything seems to indicate that this journal is very unlikely to be predatory.

<https://app.lib.uliege.be/compass-to-publish/pages/7/Methodology>

PHD THESES: BEWARE OF SCAM PUBLISHERS!

If you receive an email by a publishing house offering to publish your PhD Dissertation, look for further information before accepting!

Presses Académiques Francophones

Editions universitaires européennes, European University Publishers...

Such so-called publishing houses do not bring any added value to your PhD dissertation: you do the editing work, they merely sell your thesis online...



WHO'S PAYING THE PUBLICATION COSTS FOR OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS?

- Revenues from subscriptions

Delayed Open Access with moving wall : Journal freely accessible after a delay (6 months to 24 or 36 months). Current issues to be subscribed.

- OA journal business models :

(a) Subsidies – *Diamond Open Access*

= 67% of DOAJ journals do not ask for APCs

(b) Pay to publish: Article Publication Charge (APC)

Average APC: 1200€ (OA journals)



HYBRID JOURNALS

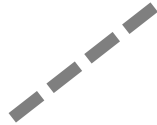


The researcher
**decides where
to publish**



Publish in a
**subscription-
based journal**

IF the Open Access
OPTION EXISTS
-> **hybrid journal**



**Pay Article
Processing Charge
(APC)**

Average APC : 2350€



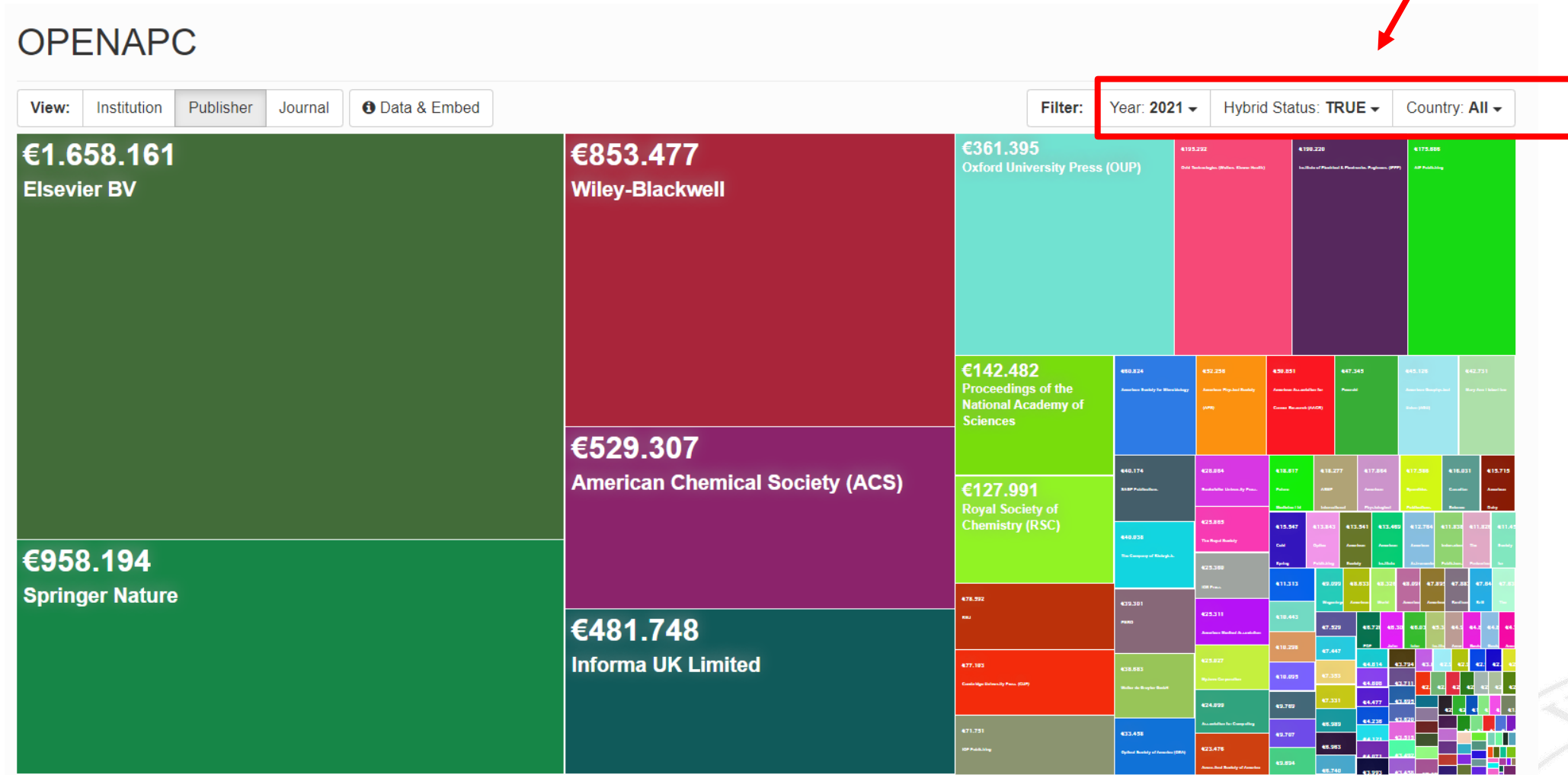
Article is in
immediate Open Access
on the publisher's
website



**Upload immediately
the published version of the
article to DI-fusion
in immediate
Open Access**



Expenses on APCs/revenues of APCs: the openAPC project



Expenses on APCs in hybrid journals in 2021 - Data collected from 402 research organisations and funders

https://treemaps.openapc.net/apcdata/openapc/#publisher/is_hybrid=TRUE&period=2021

Measure:	Sum	Number of Articles	Mean Value	Standard Deviation	Download as:		CSV	JSON
Publishers (151 entries)		Sum	Number of Articles	Mean Value	Standard Deviation	Percentage		
 Elsevier BV	€1.658.161	656	€2.528	€935	23.17%			
 Springer Nature	€958.194	340	€2.818	€1.008	13.39%			
 Wiley-Blackwell	€853.477	287	€2.974	€1.216	11.93%			
 American Chemical Society (ACS)	€529.307	152	€3.482	€818	7.40%			
 Informa UK Limited	€481.748	241	€1.999	€1.023	6.73%			
 Oxford University Press (OUP)	€361.395	115	€3.143	€772	5.05%			
 Ovid Technologies (Wolters Kluwer Health)	€195.292	64	€3.051	€705	2.73%			
 Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	€190.220	131	€1.452	€354	2.66%			
 AIP Publishing	€175.686	59	€2.978	€641	2.45%			
 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences	€142.482	46	€3.097	€1.265	1.99%			
 Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC)	€127.991	74	€1.730	€290	1.79%			
 BMJ	€78.592	26	€3.023	€986	1.10%			
 Cambridge University Press (CUP)	€77.103	31	€2.487	€555	1.08%			
 IOP Publishing	€71.751	30	€2.392	€550	1.00%			

Expenses on APCs in hybrid journals in 2021 - Data collected from 402 research organisations and funders

https://treemaps.openapc.net/apcdata/openapc/#publisher/is_hybrid=TRUE&period=2021

Measure:	Sum	Number of Articles	Mean Value	Standard Deviation	Download as:	CSV	JSON
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Journals (1663 entries*)	Sum	Number of Articles	Mean Value	Standard Deviation	Percentage
 Nature Immunology	€9.500	1	€9.500	NA	0.13%
 Journal of Neuroscience Research	€8.341	1	€8.341	NA	0.12%
 Magnetic Resonance in Medicine	€16.682	2	€8.341	€0	0.23%
 Glia	€8.341	1	€8.341	NA	0.12%
 Structure	€7.600	1	€7.600	NA	0.11%
 Joule	€7.600	1	€7.600	NA	0.11%
 Cell Metabolism	€7.600	1	€7.600	NA	0.11%
 Cancer Discovery	€7.500	1	€7.500	NA	0.10%
 Cell	€7.285	1	€7.285	NA	0.10%
 Nature	€32.476	5	€6.495	€3.719	0.45%
 Acta Physiologica	€19.457	3	€6.486	€3.214	0.27%
 Developmental Cell	€12.150	2	€6.075	€2.157	0.17%
 Trends in Ecology & Evolution	€5.800	1	€5.800	NA	0.08%

Expenses on APCs in hybrid journals in 2021 - Data collected from 402 research organisations and funders
https://treemaps.openapc.net/apcdata/openapc/#publisher/is_hybrid=TRUE&period=2021



APC : FUNDING SOURCES FOR ULB RESEARCHERS

- **ULB**: no central budget for paying APCs
research **budget** in Faculties -> ask your Faculty
- University Foundation : **only** in a pure open access journal
- FNRS: **maximum 750 € per publication** (not for predatory journals and hybrid journals, see FAQs)
- Horizon 2020 (including ERC):
Gold & Hybrid APC : Cost eligible for reimbursement only during the duration of the project.
No price cap for APCs.
- Horizon Europe
Gold APC : Cost eligible for reimbursement only during the duration of the project. No price cap for APCs.
Hybrid APC not eligible anymore

APC : accounting MONITORING AT ULB

Online purchase request on the **ULB SAP Portal**: give details in the "**note interne**" section.

Indicate :

- If it is an article, book chapter or book ;
- If it is an Open Access publication charge or other publication costs (e.g. submission, colour, page...);
- In the case of an article in Open Access, if the journal in which it is published is entirely in Open Access (Gold) or if placing the article in Open Access was optional (Hybrid).

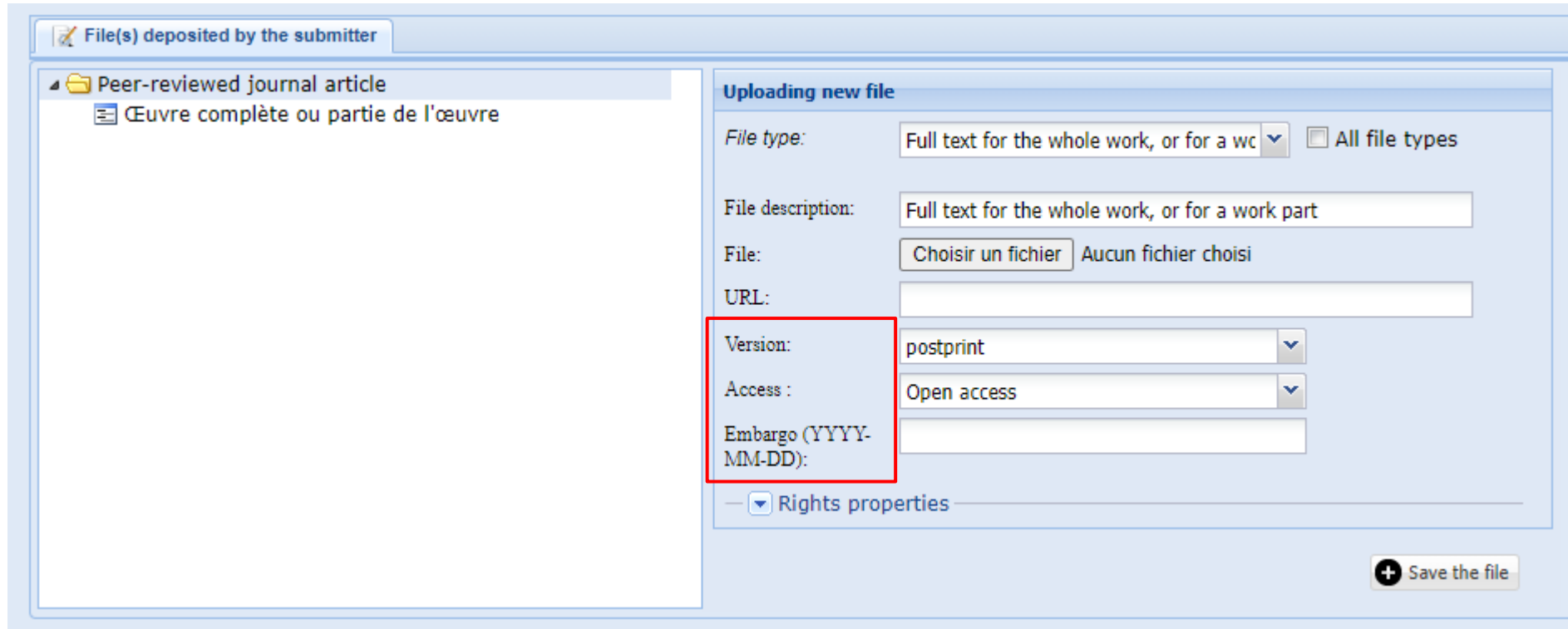
See: <https://portail.ulb.be/en/research/publications-organisation-of-conferences-and-communication/publishing-your-research/publication-costs>

When to deposit?

- **Upload** your article as soon as possible to DI-fusion and at the latest **on publication**
- Ensure **open access immediately** or at the latest **6 months** after publication **in STM** (science, technology, medicine) and **12 months in SSH** (social sciences and humanities) – indicate the end of embargo period at the time of deposit



-> Upload the file of your publication



File(s) deposited by the submitter

Peer-reviewed journal article

Œuvre complète ou partie de l'œuvre

Uploading new file

File type: Full text for the whole work, or for a work part ☐ All file types

File description: Full text for the whole work, or for a work part

File: Choisir un fichier Aucun fichier choisi

URL:

Version: postprint

Access : Open access

Embargo (YYYY-MM-DD):

☐ Rights properties

+ Save the file

-> select **Version**: Postprint or Published version

-> select **Access**: Open Access

-> **Embargo** : date of publication + 6/12 months

Eg: published 2023-07-15 -> end of embargo = 2024-01-14 ou 2024-07-14

A VARIETY OF OPEN ARCHIVES

INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES:

DI-FUSION AT ULB: [HTTPS://DIFUSION.ULB.AC.BE/](https://difusion.ulb.ac.be/)

SPECIALISED ARCHIVES :

- THESES

[TEL France](#); E-theses Portal [DART-Europe](#) : theses from 613 Universities in 28 European countries

- Preprints Servers

ArXiv, [Directory of preprint server policies and practices](#)

NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES

France – [HAL](#); The Netherlands - [NARCIS](#) ; European - [Zenodo](#) ...

DISCIPLINARY ARCHIVES ...

+4000 open archives [Directory of Open Access Repositories](#)

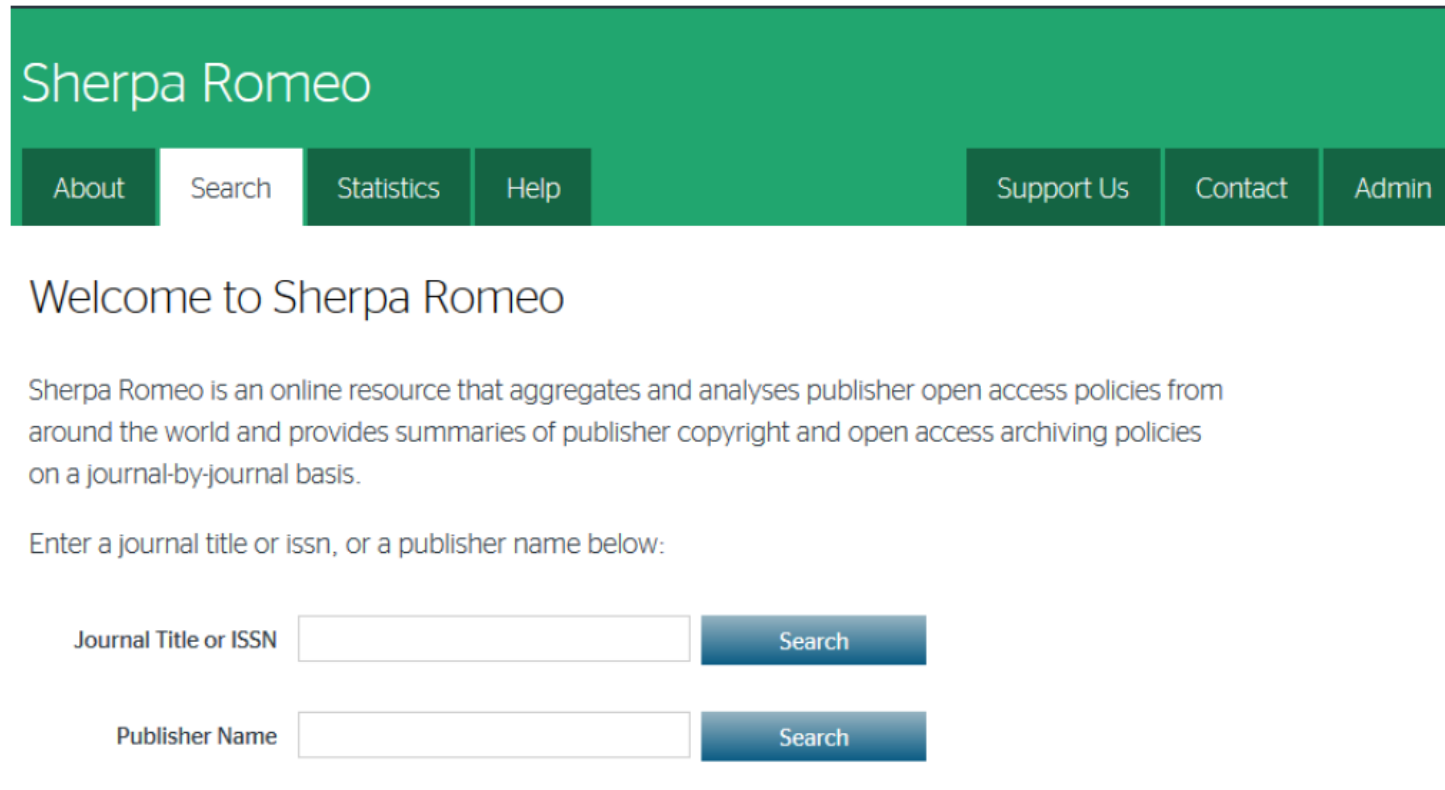
Research Gate and Academia are NOT open archives!

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of ULB OA policies	Yes	No	No


<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>
 University of California OSC

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-access-publishing/#/id/5a326071c2af651d1e3b1c14>

KNOW THE OPEN ACCESS POLICY OF A JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER



The screenshot shows the Sherpa Romeo website. At the top is a green header with the 'Sherpa Romeo' logo in white. Below the logo is a navigation bar with buttons for 'About', 'Search', 'Statistics', 'Help', 'Support Us', 'Contact', and 'Admin'. The 'Search' button is highlighted. Below the navigation bar, the text 'Welcome to Sherpa Romeo' is displayed. A paragraph follows, stating: 'Sherpa Romeo is an online resource that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies on a journal-by-journal basis.' Below this, a prompt says 'Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:'. There are two search input fields. The first is labeled 'Journal Title or ISSN' and the second is labeled 'Publisher Name'. Each field has a blue 'Search' button to its right.

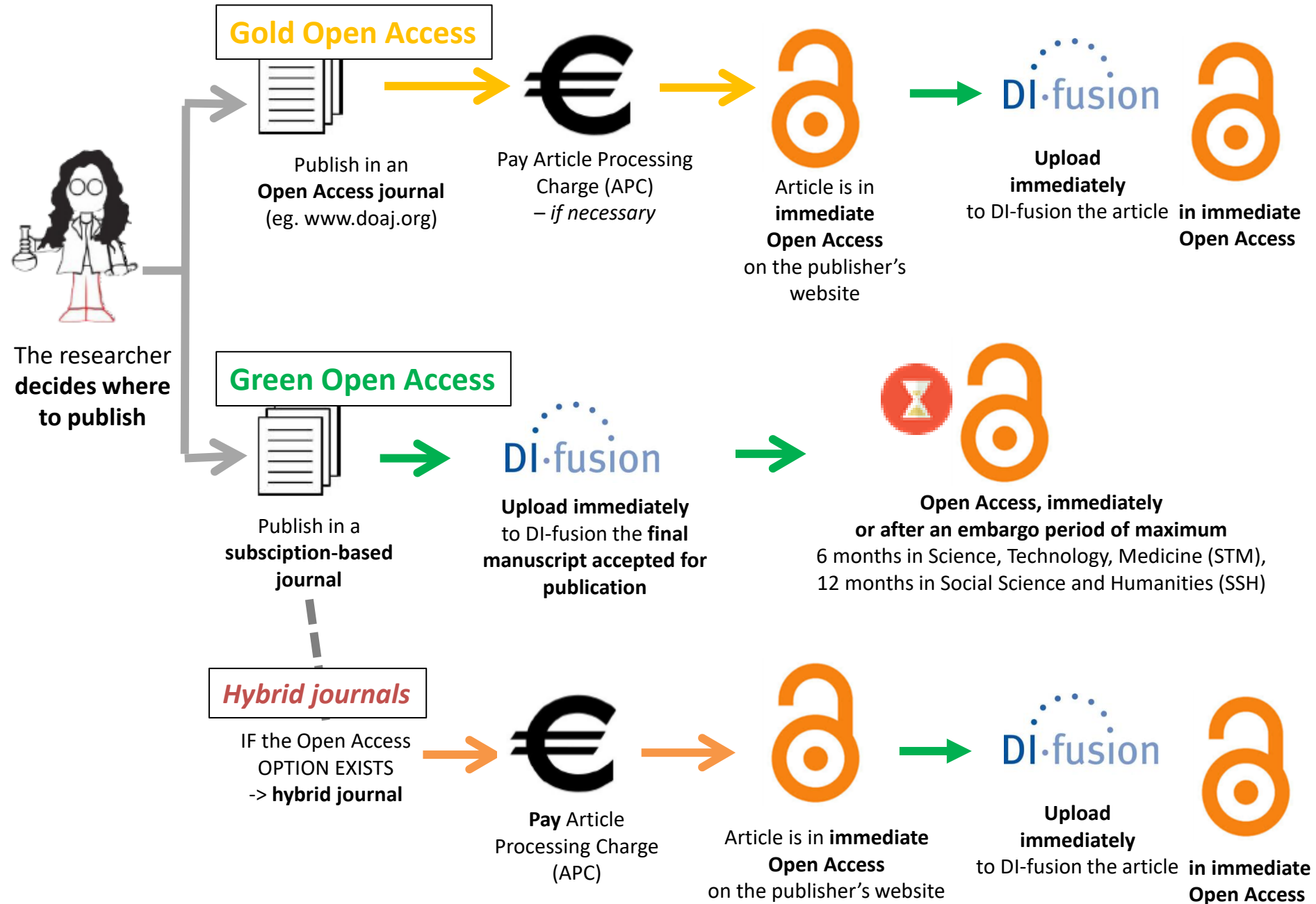
[Sherpa/Romeo](#) : + 4200 publishers >> Check the conditions for sharing an article on open access:

- ✓ Authorised version
- ✓ Embargo duration
- ✓ Type of authorized open archive

Example: [IEEE Internet Computing](#)

Published Version	   None  CC BY   Journal Website
 OA Fee	This pathway has an Open Access fee associated with it
 OA Publishing	This pathway includes Open Access publishing
 Embargo	No Embargo
 Licence	CC BY
 Location	Journal Website
 Notes	Authors must contact publisher stating Creative Commons Attribution requirement
Accepted Version [pathway a]	 None   Any Repository, arXiv, Institutional Website, +3
 Embargo	<u>No Embargo</u>
 Copyright Owner	Publishers
 Location	Any Repository Author's Homepage <u>Institutional Repository</u> Institutional Website Named Repository (arXiv, TechRxiv)
 Conditions	When accepted for publication, set statement to accompany deposit (see policy) Must link to publisher version with DOI Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged

Recap



What to deposit?

Version to be uploaded to DI-fusion	
Green Open Access	Upload the postprint version or Author Accepted Manuscript in open access and specify an embargo period of maximum 6 months (STM) or 12 months (SSH)
Gold Open Access	Upload the publisher's version in immediate open access without embargo
Hybrid Open Access	Upload the publisher's version in immediate open access without embargo

Opening access to the research data underlying the article

Deposit and open access to data underlying the publications

- Required by some funders (H2020 and Horizon Europe)
 - [OA to Research Data in Horizon 2020](#)
 - [BELSPO Open Research Data mandate](#)
- Required by some publishers (PLOS, [Nature Research](#), [Copernicus Publications](#), PeerJ, Springer ...)
- Objectives:
 - Validate research results and ensure reproducibility
 - Reuse data
 - Avoid duplication of existing research data sets



Copernicus Publications
The Innovative Open Access Publisher

You publish. We care.

Co-founder of CASPA

About us

Meetings

Publications

Services

- Open-access publishing
- Publication ethics
- **Data policy**
- Competing interests policy
- Article level metrics
- Editorial support
- Interactive Public Peer Review
- Plagiarism detection
- Copy-editing for English
- Archiving & indexing

Data policy

The output of research is not only journal articles but also data sets, model code, samples, etc. Only the entire network of interconnected information can guarantee integrity, transparency, reuse, and reproducibility of scientific findings. Moreover, all of these resources provide great additional value in their own right. Hence, it is particularly important that data and other information underpinning the research findings are "findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable" (FAIR) not only for humans but also for machines.

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Interspecific trait integration increases with environmental harshness: A case study along a metal toxicity gradient

Guillaume Delhayé✉, David Bauman, Maxime Séleck, Edouard Ilunga wa Ilunga, Grégory Mahy, Pierre Meerts,

<https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2435.13570>

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DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Data are available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3736538> (guidelhayé, 2020).

Supporting Information



Filename	Description
fec13570-sup-0001-Summary.pdf PDF document, 72.6 KB	Supplementary Material
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Abstract

In a partial reinforcement schedule where a cue repeatedly predicts the occurrence of a target in consecutive trials, reaction times to the target tend to decrease in a monotonic fashion, while participants' expectancies for the target decrease at the same time. This dissociation between reaction times and expectancies—the so-called Perruchet effect—challenges the propositional view of learning, which posits that human conditioned responses result from conscious inferences about the relationships between events. However, whether the reaction time pattern reflects the

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Thank you!

For further information, please contact me:

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