

Open access platform

Type of publications

Vilmante Pakalniskiene



Center for Developmental Research

Open access

- ◆ Types of materials in open access are related to the idea of open access
- ◆ Open access to scientific literature means



Budapest Open Access Initiative

- ◆ Free availability of materials on the internet
- ◆ Permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose
- ◆ Without financial, legal, or technical barriers

Budapest Open Access Initiative

- ◆ The only constraint on reproduction and distribution
- ◆ Copyright
- ◆ Should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited



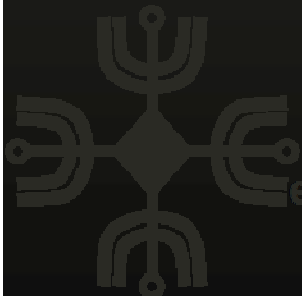
Type of material

- ◆ Open access suggests a fundamental distinction - writings that scientists and scholars do and do not wish to give away for free
- ◆ The objective is that when authors do wish to give away their writings, then readers should not have to pay to read



Type of material

- ◆ There should be open access to such writings and only to such writings
- ◆ The literature that should be freely accessible online is that which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment



Type of material

- ◆ Authors of textbooks typically hope to make money from them
- ◆ Therefore this initiative does not apply to textbooks
- ◆ Most authors of monographs hope to make money from them, regardless of the true sales prospects
- ◆ Therefore this initiative does not apply to most monographs



Type of material

- ◆ But by a contrast
- ◆ Most authors of peer-reviewed journal articles do not expect payment for them and willingly publish them in these journals
- ◆ Such articles form the core of the literature to which this open access applies

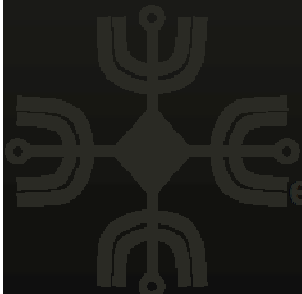


Open access

- ◆ Peer-reviewed journal literature is the goal of open access
- ◆ The golden road
- ◆ There is also a green road - unreviewed preprints
- ◆ And a grey road – various documents

Type of material (a road)

- ◆ Depends on the aim
 - ✦ Open access archive (self archive)
 - ✦ Open access journal
 - ✦ Open access data base
 - ✦ Open access platform



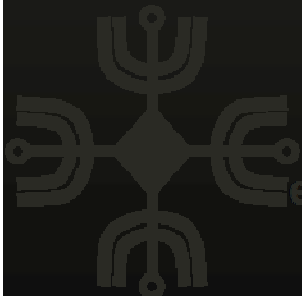
Type of material

- ◆ Most often in open access it is possible to find preprints
- ◆ That is green road
- ◆ Some open platforms or data basis
- ◆ Especially in self-archives



Type of material

- ◆ Self-archived texts mainly include preprints and postprints
- ◆ However, archive content also comprises monographs, research reports, conference proceedings etc. – grey road



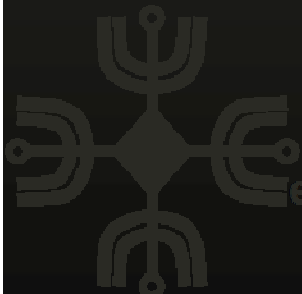
Preprint – green road

- ◆ A preprint is a draft of a scientific paper that has not yet been published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal
- ◆ In other words, the preprint has not yet been peer-reviewed and recommended for a publication



Preprint – green road

- ◆ Publication of manuscripts in a peer-reviewed journal often takes weeks, months or even years from the time of initial submission
- ◆ Because manuscripts must undergo extensive reviewer critique

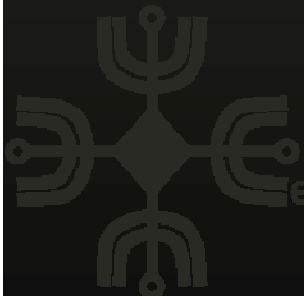


Preprint – green road

- ◆ The need to quickly circulate current results within a scientific community has led researchers to distribute documents known as preprints
- ◆ The immediate distribution of preprints allows authors to receive early feedback from their peers
- ◆ That may be helpful in revising and preparing articles for submission to peer-reviewed journals

Preprint

- ◆ Authors of preprints hold the copyright to them and may post them to open access archives with no copyright problems whatever



Preprint

- ◆ Since 1991, preprints have increasingly been distributed electronically on the Internet, rather than as paper copies
- ◆ This has given rise to massive preprint databases such as arXiv.org
- ◆ Such preprints may be known as e-prints



Preprint

- ◆ Thus, preprint – is not published, not peer-reviewed
- ◆ Their quality has not been tested or endorsed by others in the same field
- ◆ But this is because they are unrefereed preprints, not because an archive gives open access to them
- ◆ As long as they are labeled as preprints, there is no misleading of readers and no dilution of the body of refereed or peer-reviewed literature

Postprint

- ◆ While a preprint refers to an article not yet published
- ◆ A postprint refers to an article which has been accepted and published in a peer-reviewed journal
- ◆ It is a golden road



Postprint – golden road

- ◆ Refereed postprints have been peer-reviewed by journals
- ◆ The standards by which they have been judged and recommended are those of journals in the field
- ◆ The quality of the articles endorsed by these standards depends entirely on these standards, not on the fact that an archive provides open access to them



Postprint and preprint

- ◆ If the preprint is later accepted for publication in a journal that requires authors to transfer copyright to the publisher
- ◆ Then the journal may or may not give permission for the refereed postprint to be posted to an open access archive



Postprint and preprint

- ◆ If permission is denied, then the preprint may remain in the open access archive because it is a different work from the postprint and the author never transferred the copyright on the preprint
- ◆ Moreover, the author may post to the archive a list of differences between the preprint and postprint

Postprint and preprint

- ◆ This is not quite as convenient for readers as seeing the whole postprint online
- ◆ But it provides them with the equivalent of the full text of the postprint and is infinitely more useful than no free access at all

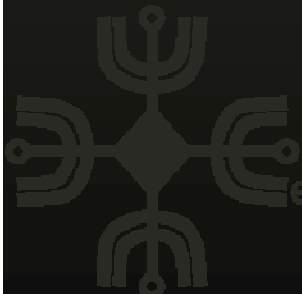


Postprint – golden road

- ◆ A postprint is the peer-reviewed version of a manuscript which has been accepted for publication
- ◆ The postprint has more or less the same content as the publisher's version but the two are not identical
- ◆ On the one hand the formatting in the postprint can deviate from that of the publisher's version
- ◆ On the other hand, the postprint has not yet been proof-read by the publisher

Postprint – golden road

- ◆ Hence the postprint may contain typing errors or wording which deviates from that of the publisher's version
- ◆ Journals and publishers differ considerably with regard to their willingness to allow postprints to be self-archived

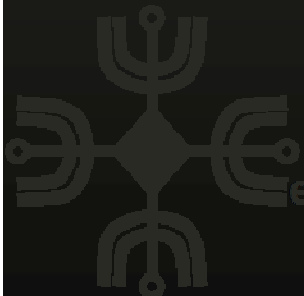


Reprint – golden road

- ◆ A reprint has been made by the journal publisher, but can also be made from e-prints
- ◆ For example, it can be taken from an electronic database of peer-reviewed journals, such as EBSCOhost
- ◆ Some journals are willing to let reprint for open access

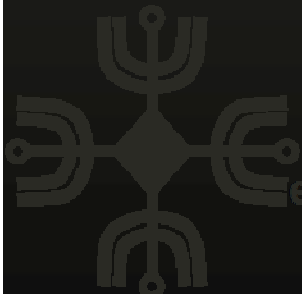
Type of material

- ◆ Postprints and reprints most often are connected to open access journals or their data bases, platforms



Open access journal – golden road

- ◆ A new generation of journals committed to open access
- ◆ Typically, these texts go through the same quality assurance process – usually peer review – as texts submitted to print journals



Open access journal – golden road

- ◆ Because journal articles should be disseminated as widely as possible
- ◆ These new journals will no longer invoke copyright to restrict access to and use of the material they publish



Open access journal – golden road

- ◆ Instead they will use copyright and other tools to ensure permanent open access to all the articles they publish
- ◆ Because price is a barrier to access, these new journals will not charge subscription or access fees
- ◆ They should turn to other methods for covering their expenses

Open access journal – golden road

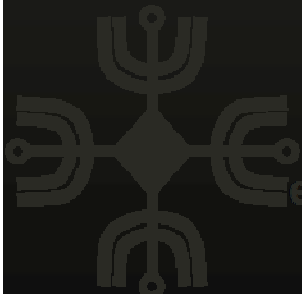
- ◆ The quality of scholarly journals is a function of the quality of their editors, editorial boards, and referees, which in turn affect the quality of the authors who submit articles to them
- ◆ Open-access journals can have exactly the same quality controls working for them that traditional journals have

Open access journal – golden road

- ◆ Open-access journals do not differ from toll-access journals in their commitment to peer review
- ◆ Or their way of conducting it, but only in their cost-recovery model
- ◆ Which has no bearing on the quality of the articles they publish

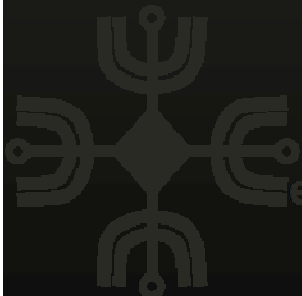
Open access journal – golden road

- ◆ Open access journals are comparable to peer-reviewed journals
- ◆ The only exception is for preprints, which are put online prior to peer review, but which are intended for peer-reviewed journals at a later stage in their evolution



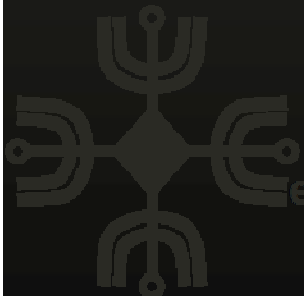
Type of material

- ◆ Preprints – green road
- ◆ Postprints – golden road
- ◆ Reprints – golden road



Type of material

- ◆ A large number of preprints are never published elsewhere



Grey road

- ◆ The could be various documents available online free of charge without the involvement of publishers and journals
- ◆ And it is not accompanied by retrospective publication by a publisher or a journal
- ◆ For example, dissertations



Type of material

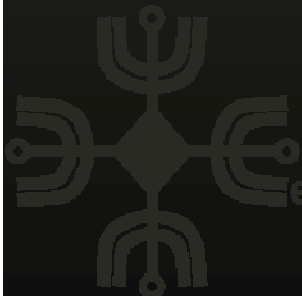
- ◆ Full text of articles (preprints, postprint, reprints)
- ◆ Technical reports
- ◆ Dissertations
- ◆ Theses
- ◆ Monographs

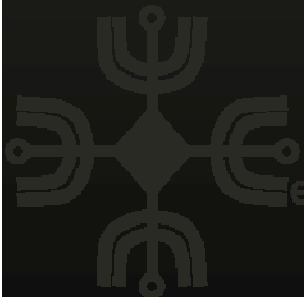
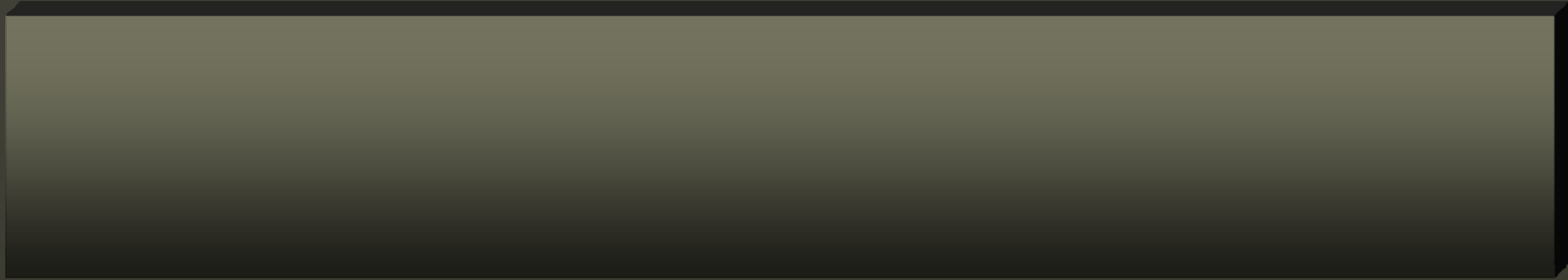
Type of material

- ◆ Research reports from a large list of institutions
- ◆ Research reports (primary papers)
- ◆ Conference papers
- ◆ Abstracts
- ◆ Full text books
- ◆ Talks or posters

Type of material

- ◆ It does not include books from which their authors would prefer to generate income
- ◆ It does not include any non-scholarly writings, such as novels or news





Center for Developmental Research