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# Open Access

# What is Open Access?

**Open Access**, as defined by the [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#) , is the free of charge, immediate, online availability of scientific publications with full re-use rights. What makes it possible is the internet and the consent of the copyright holder.

**Open Access** is *entirely compatible* with peer-review, copyright, revenue, prestige, quality and other services normally associated with conventional scientific literature.

If you want to know what Open Access is all about in 5 minutes, watch the introductory video below.

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/gzRgknyITEM>

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# Is publishing in an Open Access journal the only way to do Open Access?

**No.**

Publishing in a (pay-to-publish or free-to-publish) Open Access journal constitutes the **Gold Road** towards Open Access. Open Access works published via the Gold Road are *immediately* openly accessible and are usually protected by an open licence, such as [Creative Commons](#) .

However, there is an alternative way to publish in Open Access, namely the **Green Road**. The Green Road refers to the parallel publication of a version of the manuscript in an open repository, or *self-archiving*. Open repositories can be institutional, as our own [SERVAL](#), or disciplinary. The publication is often *delayed* (embargo period) and allowed only for the author accepted manuscript (AAM), also known as postprint. This is the manuscript accepted for publication (post peer-reviewed), but before all copyediting by the editor. There are no costs for researchers to follow this road.

Below you can find a scheme that shows the available roads to Open Access.

[OA EN-resize600x451.png](#)

# An Open Access journal has invited me to publish in their journal. How do I know it's a trustworthy publisher?

With the development of OA, parasitic or « predatory » OA journals have started to exploit the « author pays » model. The authors, generally solicited by email, are invited to submit articles, which are systematically accepted after publication fees are payed for, regardless of the scientific value. One must note that this problem exists only for Gold OA journals.

Jeffrey Beall, of the University of Colorado, created in 2008, [scholarlyoa.com](http://scholarlyoa.com), a website that contained a list of potentially predatory journals based on 52 criteria. This list was used as a standard until its discontinuation in January 2017. An archived version is still [available](#) and other [sites](#) have tried to carry the torch. It is also possible to check the Directory of Open Access Journals, [DOAJ](#) , to evaluate the credibility of an OA journal.

The recently launched cross-sector initiative called « [Think. Check. Submit](#) » is a campaign seeking to help researchers identify journals of quality for their research. It consists of a simple check-list that researchers can use to evaluate journals or publishers. This initiative is an excellent way of fighting against « predatory » journals.

# Can I publish my monograph in Open Access?

**Yes.**

Though article OA is well developed, monograph OA is still in its infancy and practices are much less standardised than for journals. Nevertheless, more and more publishers allow for the OA publication of digital versions of books from the moment of publication (**Gold OA**). The Directory of Open Access Books ([DOAB](#)) lists academic, peer reviewed Open Access books. [OpenEdition](#) is another Open Access Book platform mainly for books in French. Both are excellent sources to get to know the publishers who already publish books in Open Access. The costs of Gold Open Access to books is financed by the [SNSF](#) for all swiss-based researchers.

It is also possible to grant Open Access to books through the **Green Road**, or the self-archiving of the manuscript and its opening after an embargo. In this case, researchers are expected to negotiate with publishers on a case-by-case basis. UNIL researchers can request funding for Green OA for books through the [Fonds de publications UNIL](#).

# Do Open Access mandates limit academic freedom?

The Encyclopaedia Britannica defines **academic freedom** as "the freedom of teachers and students to teach, study, and pursue knowledge and research without unreasonable interference or restriction from law, institutional regulations, or public pressure. Its basic elements include the freedom of teachers to inquire into any subject that evokes their intellectual concern; to present their findings to their students, colleagues, and others; to publish their data and conclusions without control or censorship; and to teach in the manner they consider professionally appropriate."

From this point of view, Open Access mandates that allow for a mix of Open Access scenarios (namely, a mix of Green and Gold Open Access) should not limit the academic freedom of researchers.

Indeed, by allowing both roads, researchers can choose the most appropriate outlet for their works, and subsequently follow the necessary road to grant Open Access to them. Gold OA allows for the publication in OA journals and books, whereas Green OA allows for the parallel publication of the article in a subscription journal and the author manuscript (or post-print) in an institutional repository.

Open Access

# Can I deposit my old publications in SERVAL?

In principle, yes, but you must first check which rights you've transferred to your editor.

Use [this checklist](#) to know where to find this information and to know if and how the deposit is possible.

# Gold Open Access

# What is Gold Open Access?

The Gold Road refers to the *immediate* Open Access publication.

This is possible either through purely Open Access journals, or by agreement with the publisher for books.

- The Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#)) is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.
- The Directory of Open Access Books ([DOAB](#)) lists academic, peer reviewed Open Access books. [OpenEdition](#) is another Open Access Book platform mainly for books in French. Both are excellent sources to get to know the publishers who already publish books in Open Access.

Open Access works published via the Gold road are usually protected by an open licence, such as [Creative Commons](#).

Academic publishing is not free. Gold Open Access shifts the financial flow towards the editor from the reader to the author. Therefore, Gold Open Access is an "author pays" mode and often (although not always!) implies paying article processing charges (APC) or book processing charges (BPC). **APC and BPC of purely Gold Open Access is financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation.**

# There are no good Open Access journals in my domain. How could I possibly comply with Open Access mandates?

If you have checked the Directory of Open Access Journals, [DOAJ](#) and haven't found any relevant journal for the results you would like to publish, you can follow the **Green Road** to OA.

The Green Road refers to the parallel publication of a version of the manuscript in an open repository, or *self-archiving*. Open repositories can be institutional, as our own [SERVAL](#), or disciplinary. The publication is often *delayed* (embargo period) and allowed only for the author accepted manuscript (AAM), also known as postprint. This is the manuscript accepted for publication (post peer-reviewed), but before all copyediting by the editor. There are no costs for researchers to follow this road.

Below you can find a scheme that shows the available roads to Open Access.

[OA EN-resize600x451.png](#)

# Do all Open Access journals charge Article Processing Charges (APC)?

**No.**

Many OA journals do not charge Article Processing Charges (APC). In fact, 74% of the journals listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals, [DOAJ](#) , do not charge APCs.

Publishing is not free. Gold OA journals that don't charge APCs rely on funding from universities, academies, funding agencies, libraries, etc, to function. These are subsidised OA journals and constitute the *Platinum OA* model in which articles are free to publish and free to read.

# Green Open Access

# What is Green Open Access?

The Green Road refers to the parallel publication of a version of the manuscript in an open repository, or *self-archiving*. Open repositories can be institutional, as our own [SERVAL](#), or disciplinary.

The publication is often delayed (embargo period) and allowed only for the author accepted manuscript (AAM), also known as postprint. This is the manuscript accepted for publication (post peer-reviewed), but before all copyediting by the editor.

[SHERPA/RoMEO](#) is an excellent resource when trying to learn a publisher's policy on self-archiving.

[Héloïse](#) is a similar service available for francophone journals.

Green Open Access

# How can I follow the Green Road at UNIL?

In order to follow the Green Road at UNIL you can use our institutional repository, [SERVAL](#).

# Does self-archiving (Green Open Access) violate copyright?

**Not as long as you make sure you are depositing and opening the correct version of your manuscript after the embargo period specified by your publisher.**

The best way to know which version your publisher allows to deposit and the embargo they require, you can look for the publishing contract you signed when your publication was accepted.

Alternatively, [SHERPA/RoMEO](#) is an excellent tool to check the standard terms of your publisher.

[Heloïse](#) is the homologous service for french publishers and journals.

# What is an embargo period?

An embargo is a period during which access to academic articles is not allowed to users who have not paid for access (or have access through their institution). The purpose of this is to ensure publishers have revenue to support their activities.

Therefore, in Green Open Access, an embargo period refers to the period of time in which the allowed version of the manuscript must remain closed in the institutional repository after publication. Once the embargo period expires, the manuscript is released and available to everyone.

# What is a pre-print?

**Pre-print** (or Author Submitted Manuscript, ASM): A pre-print is the original version of the manuscript as it is submitted to a journal. It typically is a double spaced .doc file with minimal formatting. It is useful to think of this version as pre-peer review.

**Post-print** (or Author Accepted Manuscript, AAM): A post-print is a document that has been through the peer review process and incorporated reviewers comments. It is the final version of the paper before it is sent off to the journal for publication. It still looks like the double spaced .doc file. It is useful to think of this version as post-peer review.

**Published version/PDF** (or Version of Record): This is the version that has been typeset by the publisher and that is published in their website.

Manuscript versions Open Access-resize600x250.png

# What is a post-print?

**Pre-print** (or Author Submitted Manuscript, ASM): A pre-print is the original version of the manuscript as it is submitted to a journal. It typically is a double spaced .doc file with minimal formatting. It is useful to think of this version as pre-peer review.

**Post-print** (or Author Accepted Manuscript, AAM): A post-print is a document that has been through the peer review process and incorporated reviewers comments. It is the final version of the paper before it is sent off to the journal for publication. It still looks like the double spaced .doc file. It is useful to think of this version as post-peer review.

**Published version/PDF** (or Version of Record): This is the version that has been typeset by the publisher and that is published in their website.

Manuscript versions Open Access-resize600x250.png

# What is SERVAL?

[SERVAL](#) (SERveur Académique Lausannois) is our institutional repository. Using SERVAL has [many benefits](#).

SERVAL is a great tool for securely storing your scientific publications and a platform to render them open by following the [Green Road](#). Depositing in SERVAL is compliant with virtually all Open Access mandates.

The aim of SERVAL is twofold:

- Firstly, it aims at gathering and **preserving** all the scientific production of UNIL.
- Secondly, it aims at **maximising our researchers' visibility**, by enabling them to follow the Green Open Access road.