

# **Access: Open Access Models & Implications**

**Workshop EPPP –  
European Psychology Publication Platform**

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## Open Access?

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Open Access  $\approx$  free, immediate, permanent, full-text, online access, for any user, web-wide, to digital scientific and scholarly material.

Primarily research articles published in peer-reviewed journals.

OA means that any individual user, anywhere, who has access to the Internet, may link, read, download, store, print-off, use, and data-mine the digital content of that article.

-> Claims for Open Access result from the antagonism between technical facilities and restrictive licencing agreements.

## Open Access??

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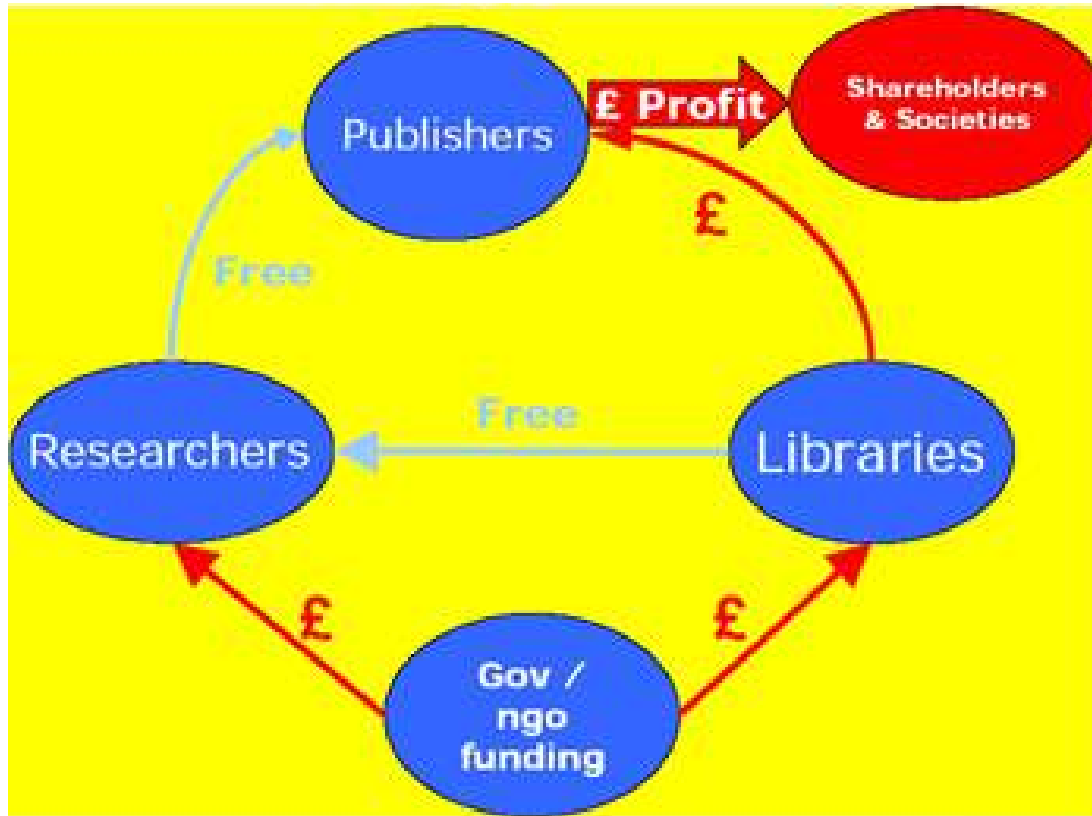
Electronic publications allow an accelerated exchange of information.

Basically the availability of scientific information was improved with the beginning of the internet era.

But: The chances to access information were reduced as

- licence agreements and contracts of Toll Access publishing houses restrict the access to information
- the budgets of scientific institutes and libraries are dropping
- the fees for the use of scientific information are rising

## Open Access: The role of scientists



Taken from Robert Kiley und Robert Terry: Open access to the research literature: a funder's perspective. In: Neil Jacobs (Ed.): Open Access: Key Strategic, technical and economic Aspects

# Open Access Models

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Green Road/ Self Archiving

Golden Road/ Self Publishing



## Open Access: Green Road

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### Green Road, Self Archiving

Publishing of scientific documents (mainly journal articles, postprints) or preprints on disciplinary or institutional repositories

e.g.

Psydok <http://psydok.sulb.uni-saarland.de/>

Cogprints <http://cogprints.org/>

-> „secondary usage“

## Open Access: Green Road

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Repositories are no genuine publication platforms

- usually repositories do not offer a quality control of their own
- the quality of documents is derived from external factors (e.g. the type of document)
- authors must retain their rights to publish documents on repositories explicitly or use some kind of contract addendum
- generally publishing houses own the exclusive rights to publish and distribute the articles
- if they allow pre-/postprints publishing on repositories, it is an act of goodwill, <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo.php?all=yes>

## Open Access: Golden Road

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Golden Road/ Self Publishing

Launching of / or publishing of articles in scientific online journals which may be used free of charge

e.g.

BioMed Central <http://www.biomedcentral.com/>

Open Access University Presses

-> primary or genuine publication



## Open Access: Golden Road

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Open Access journals are genuine publication platforms

- usually they offer a quality control of their own
- the quality of documents is guaranteed by their editors/peers
- generally the journal owns the non-exclusive rights to publish and distribute the articles (OA Journals often use CC licences)
- authors retain the rights to publish or distribute their articles
- Open Access journals are financed through APCs (Article Processing Charges), institutional memberships or they are some sort of extra service of the scholarly society

## Open Access Models in a nutshell

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	<b>Green Road</b>	<b>Golden Road</b>
<b>Quality control</b>	derived	built in
<b>(Exclusive) rights belong to</b>	publishing houses	authors
<b>Publishing</b>	free of charge	Incurring costs through publication fees
<b>Status</b>	Secondary usage of scientific publication	Generates primary publications  Self-publishing is sometimes even considered an act of scientific self-autonomy



## Open Access

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Questions?

Comments?



Thank your for listening ...

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