

Open Access Fundamentals & Open Publishing Strategies



Flinders
UNIVERSITY

FEARLESS



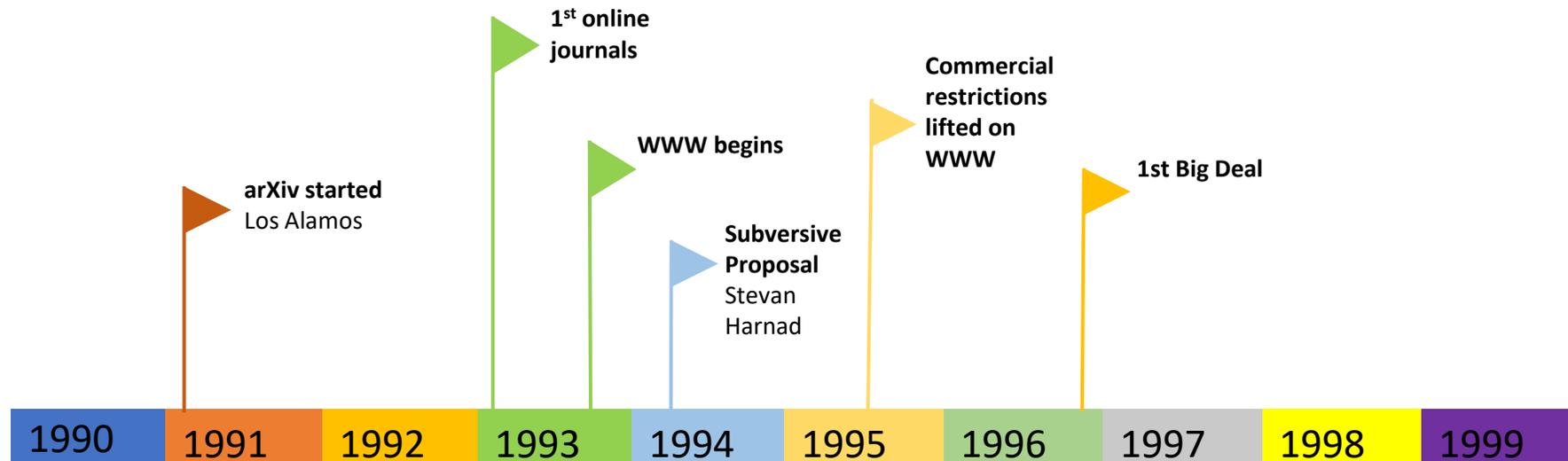
Flinders University acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the lands on which its campuses are located, these are the Traditional Lands of the Arrernte, Dagoman, First Nations of the South East, First Peoples of the River Murray & Mallee region, Jawoyn, Kurna, Larrakia, Ngadjuri, Ngarrindjeri, Ramindjeri, Warumungu, Wardaman and Yolngu people. We honour their Elders past, present and emerging.

Who benefits from Open Access?



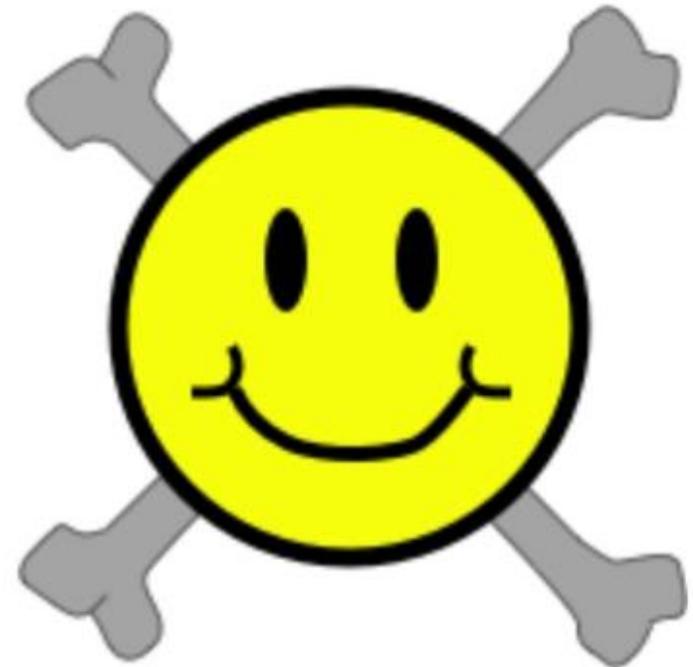
CC-BY Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown

It begins



1991 – arXiv.org started

- Early 1990's the internet was being used for non-commercial practices eg: military and academic
- Physicists were sharing research by post and then by email, but this was cluttering up inboxes.
- Paul Ginsparg recognized the need for central storage, and in August 1991 he created a central repository mailbox stored at the Los Alamos National Laboratory which could be accessed from any computer.
- Additional modes of access were soon added:
 - FTP in 1991
 - Gopher in 1992
 - and the World Wide Web in 1993.

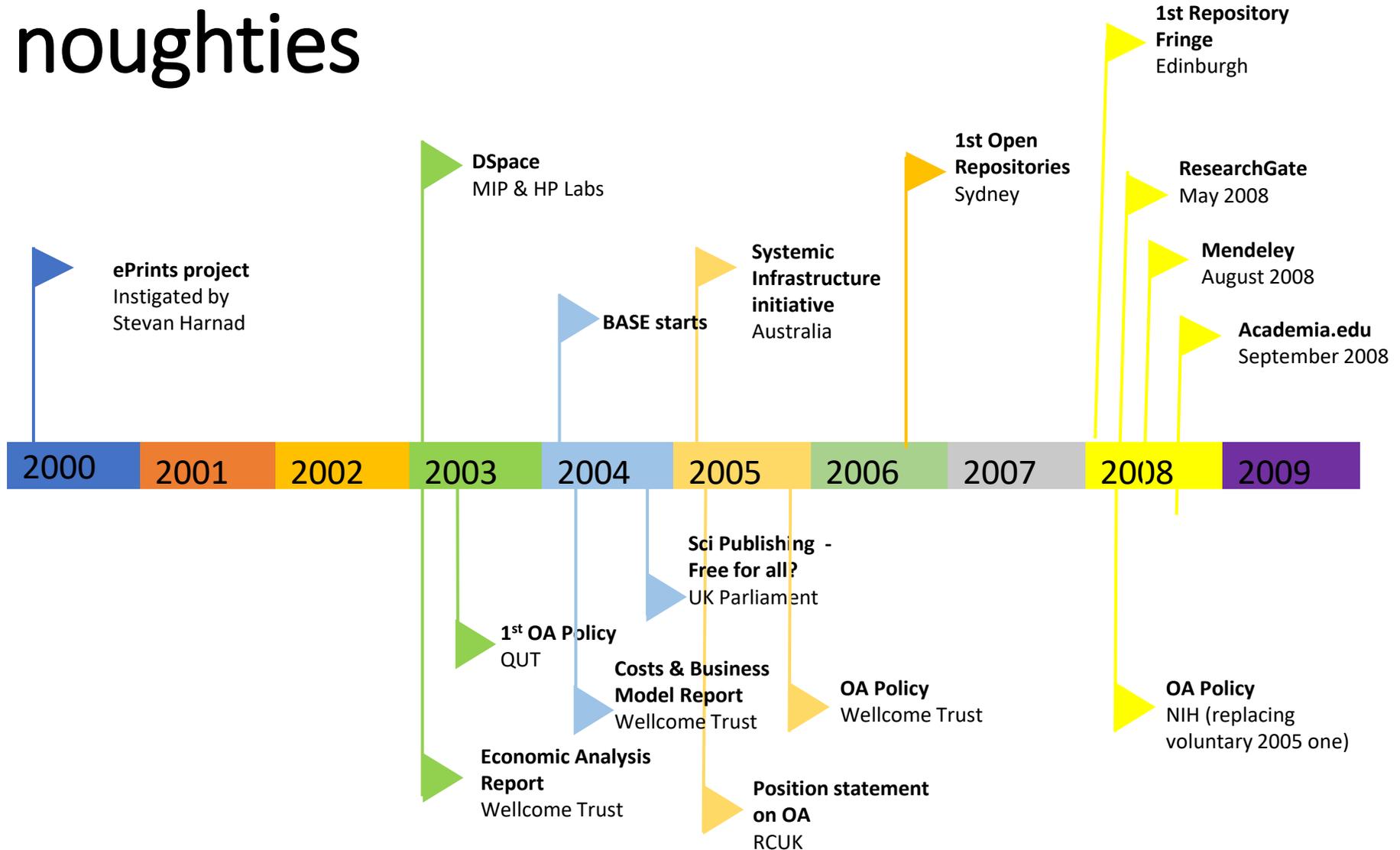


1994 - Subversive proposal

If all scholars' preprints were universally available to all scholars ... NO scholar would ever consent to WITHDRAW that preprint from the public eye after the refereed version was accepted for paper "PUBLICATION." Instead, everyone would, quite naturally, substitute the refereed, published reprint for the unrefereed preprint.

Paper publishers will then either restructure themselves ... so as to arrange for the minimal true costs and a fair return on electronic-only page costs ... or they will have to watch as the peer community spawns a brand new generation of electronic-only publishers who will.

The noughties

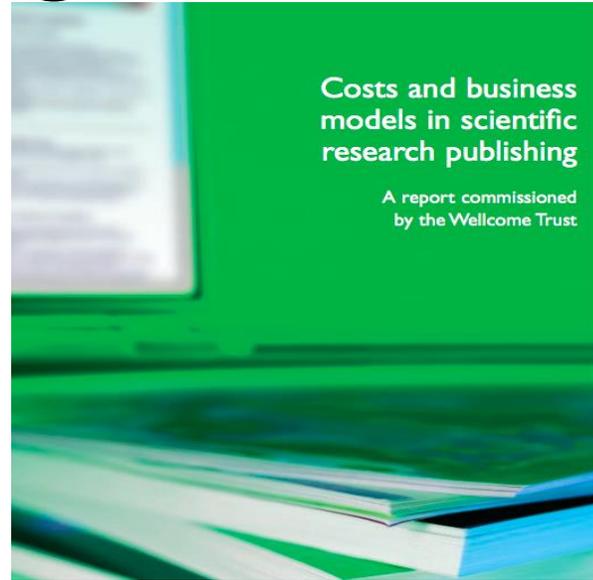


2003 – 2004 - UK govt & funders take notice



2003 – Wellcome - "The dominance of the commercial publishers will be challenged only if other players use the opportunities available to them"

https://wellcome.ac.uk/sites/default/files/wtd003182_0.pdf



2004 – Wellcome - Compared the costs between the current 'subscriber-pays' model, and an 'author-pays' model. This report provided evidence that an author-pays model offers a viable alternative to subscription journals

https://wellcome.ac.uk/sites/default/files/wtd003184_0.pdf



House of Commons
Science and Technology
Committee

Scientific Publications: Free for all?

Tenth Report of Session 2003-04

Volume 1: Report

2004 – House of Commons
Science and Technology
Committee “Scientific
Publications: Free for all?”
<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200304/cmselect/cmstech/399/399.pdf>

2006 – Australia was ahead of the game



The University of Sydney



Thank you and enjoy the rest of "Open Repositories 2006".

University of Sydney Library Sydney eScholarship Repository

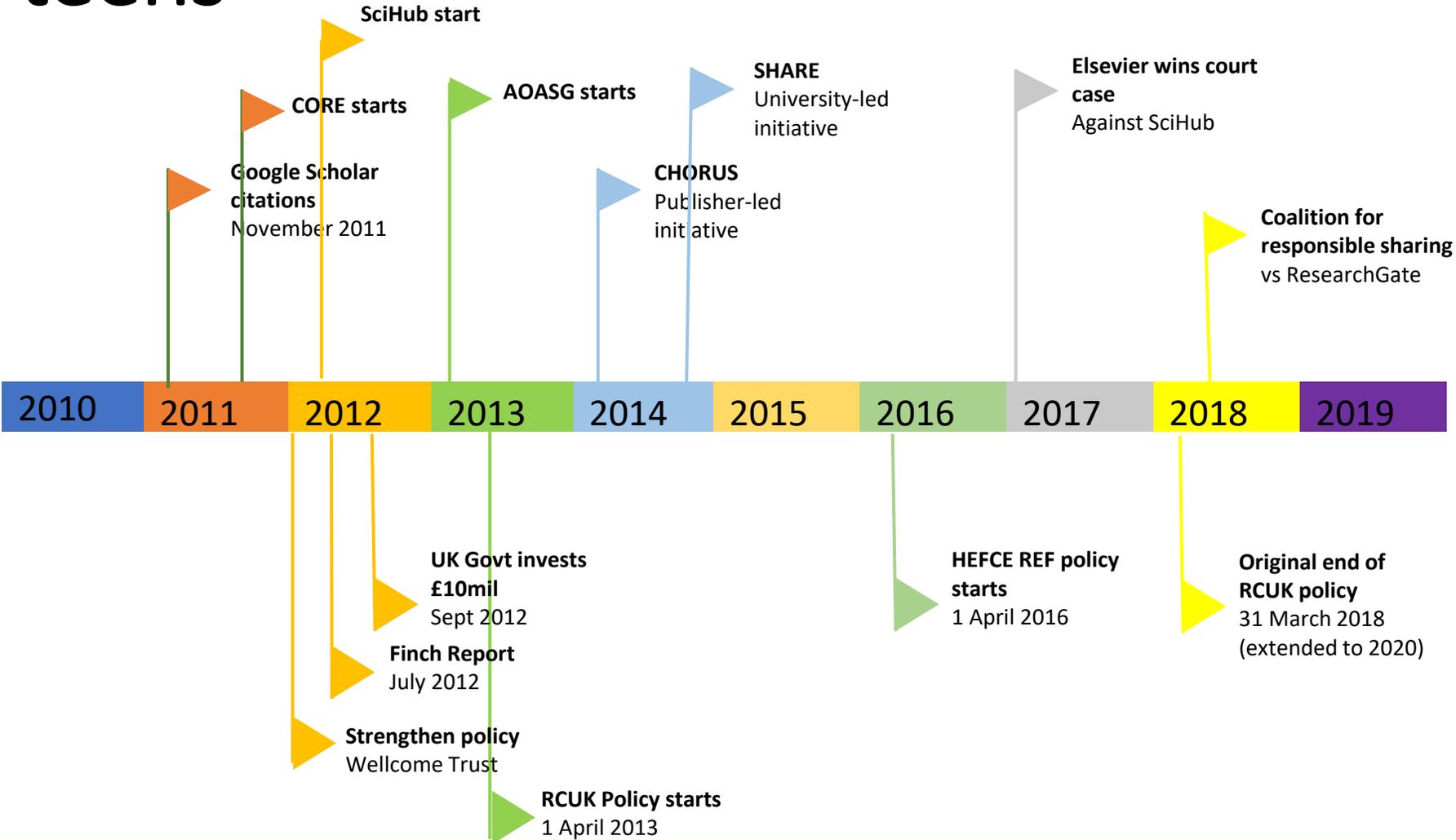


OPEN REPOSITORIES 2022

The 17th International Conference on Open Repositories : 6th - 9th June 2022, Denver, Colorado, USA

<https://or2022.openrepositories.org/>

The teens



2012 – A big year

Finch Report

July 2012

“...there should be a 'mixed model with a range of channels to publication' with a combination of subscriptions, hybrid and fully OA publishing with a policy emphasis on gold OA”

“The principle that the results of research that has been publicly funded should be freely accessible in the public domain is a compelling one, and fundamentally unanswerable”

<https://www.acu.ac.uk/research-information-network/finch-report-final>

News story

Government invests £10 million to help universities move to open access

The investment will enable a number of research-intensive UK institutions to kick-start the process of developing policies and setting up funds...

Published 7 September 2012

From: [Department for Business, Innovation & Skills](#)

Sept 2012 -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-invests-10-million-to-help-universities-move-to-open-access>

News story

Government to open up publicly funded research

Universities, businesses and the public to have better access to British scientific research and academic papers by 2014.

Published 16 July 2012

From: [Department for Business, Innovation & Skills](#) and [The Rt Hon David Willetts](#)

July 2012 -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-to-open-up-publicly-funded-research>

2014-2015



The screenshot shows the HEFCE website header with navigation links: Home, What we do, Publications & reports, Data & statistics, News & events, and Blog. The main content area features the title 'Policy for open access in the post-2014 Research Excellence Framework: Updated July 2015' and a paragraph stating: 'This document sets out the details of a requirement that certain research outputs should be made open-access to be eligible for submission to the next Research Excellence Framework (REF). This requirement will apply to journal articles and conference proceedings accepted for publication after 1 April 2016.'

2014 -

<http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/year/2014/201407/chdata/>
/

EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

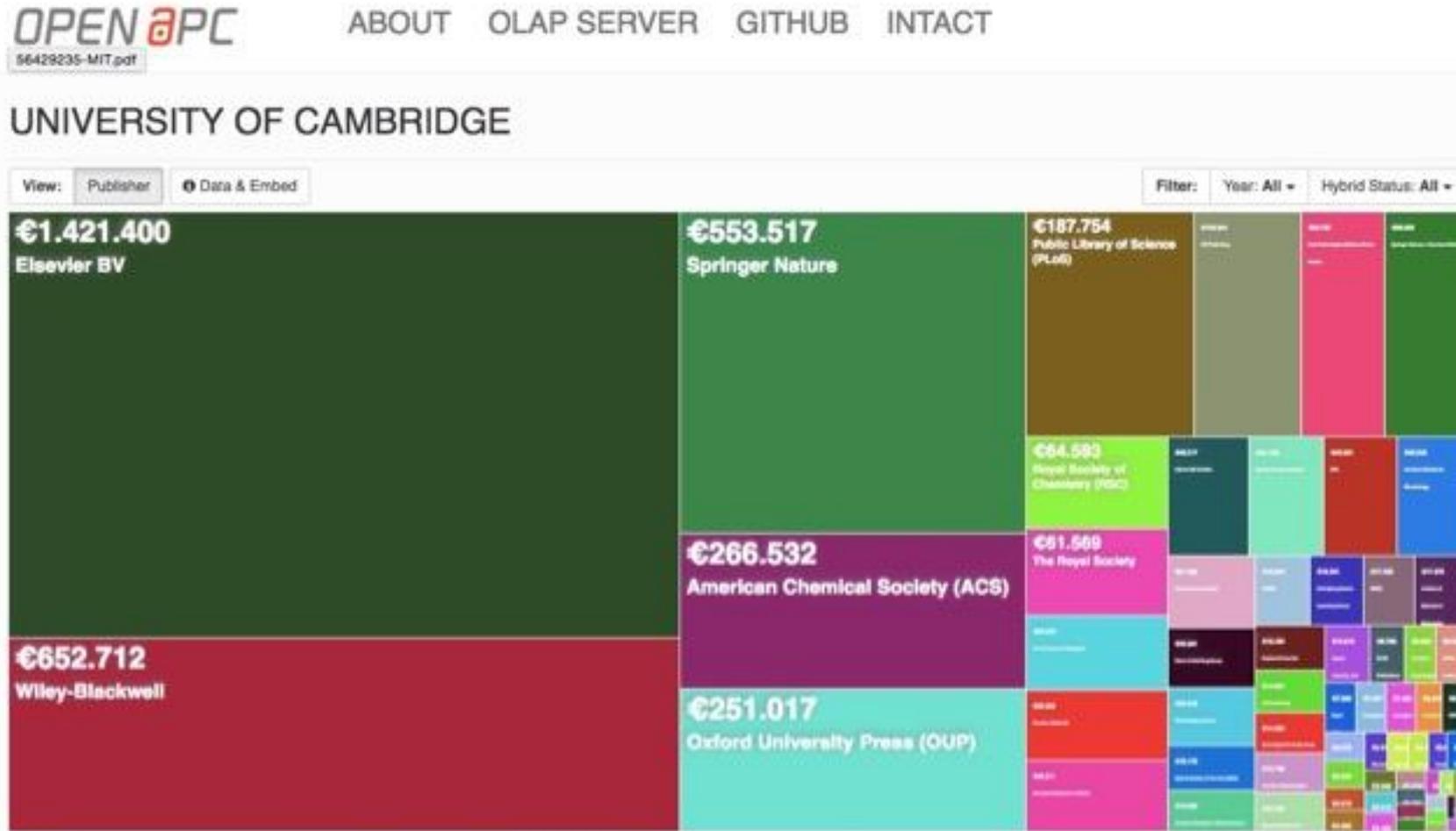


The screenshot shows the EPSRC website header with navigation links: Home, FUNDING, RESEARCH, INNOVATION, SKILLS, and NEWS, EVENTS AND PUBLICATION. The main content area features the title 'EPSRC policy framework on research data' and a table of contents with the following items:

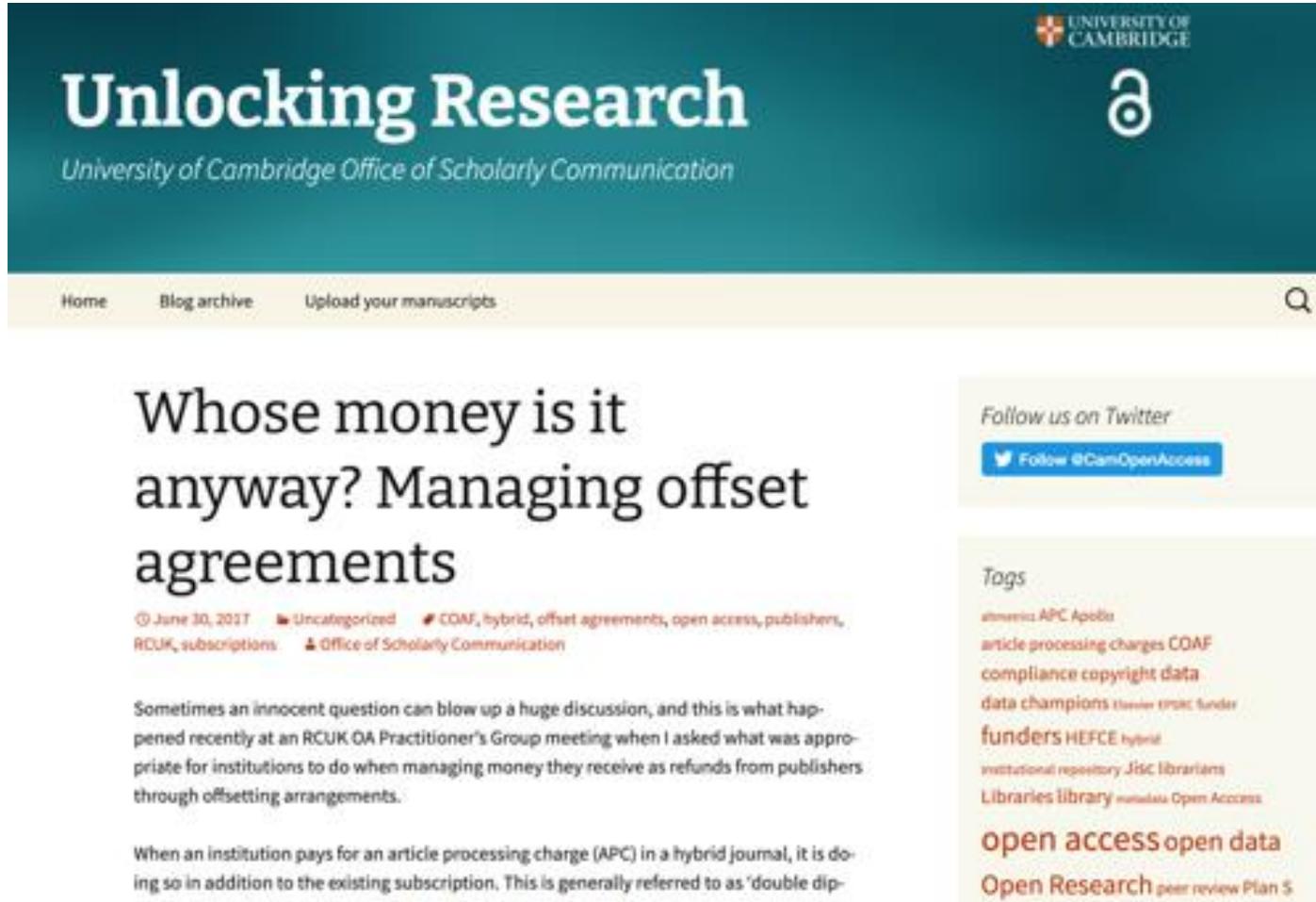
About us	Home / About us / Service standards and policies / EPSRC policy framework on research data
Service standards and policies	
EPSRC policy framework on research data	
Principles	
Scope and benefits	This policy framework sets out EPSRC's expectations concerning the management and provision of access to EPSRC-funded research data. EPSRC recognises that a range of institutional policies and practices can satisfy these expectations, and encourages research organisations to develop specific approaches which, while aligned with EPSRC's expectations, are appropriate to their own structures and cultures.
Exploitation of research results and collaborative research	The expectations arise from seven core principles on data sharing. Two of the principles are of particular importance: firstly, that publicly funded research data should generally be made as widely and freely available as possible in a timely and responsible manner; and, secondly, that the research process should not be damaged by the inappropriate release of such data.
Impact, timescales and support	
Responsibility for costs	The framework was endorsed by the EPSRC Council in March 2011 and implemented from 01 May 2011. It was developed with the benefit of advice from university administrators, from academics, and from research collaborators based in industry.

2015 - <https://epsrc.ukri.org/about/standards/researchdata/>

80% of Cambridge spend was on hybrid



Offsetting solution



The screenshot shows the top of a blog page. The header is dark teal with the University of Cambridge logo and the text 'UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE' and 'Unlocking Research' in white. Below the header is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Blog archive', and 'Upload your manuscripts'. The main content area has a large title 'Whose money is it anyway? Managing offset agreements' and a sub-header 'University of Cambridge Office of Scholarly Communication'. The post content begins with 'Sometimes an innocent question can blow up a huge discussion...'. To the right, there is a 'Follow us on Twitter' button and a 'Tags' section with various keywords like 'APC', 'COAF', 'open access', etc.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Unlocking Research

University of Cambridge Office of Scholarly Communication

Home Blog archive Upload your manuscripts

Whose money is it anyway? Managing offset agreements

© June 30, 2017 Uncategorized COAF, hybrid, offset agreements, open access, publishers, RCUK, subscriptions Office of Scholarly Communication

Sometimes an innocent question can blow up a huge discussion, and this is what happened recently at an RCUK OA Practitioner's Group meeting when I asked what was appropriate for institutions to do when managing money they receive as refunds from publishers through offsetting arrangements.

When an institution pays for an article processing charge (APC) in a hybrid journal, it is doing so in addition to the existing subscription. This is generally referred to as 'double dip-

Follow us on Twitter

Follow @CamOpenAccess

Tags

APC Apolla article processing charges COAF compliance copyright data data champions Elsevier tmsac funder funders HEFCE hybrid institutional repository Jisc librarians Libraries library Humanities Open Access open access open data Open Research peer review Plan S

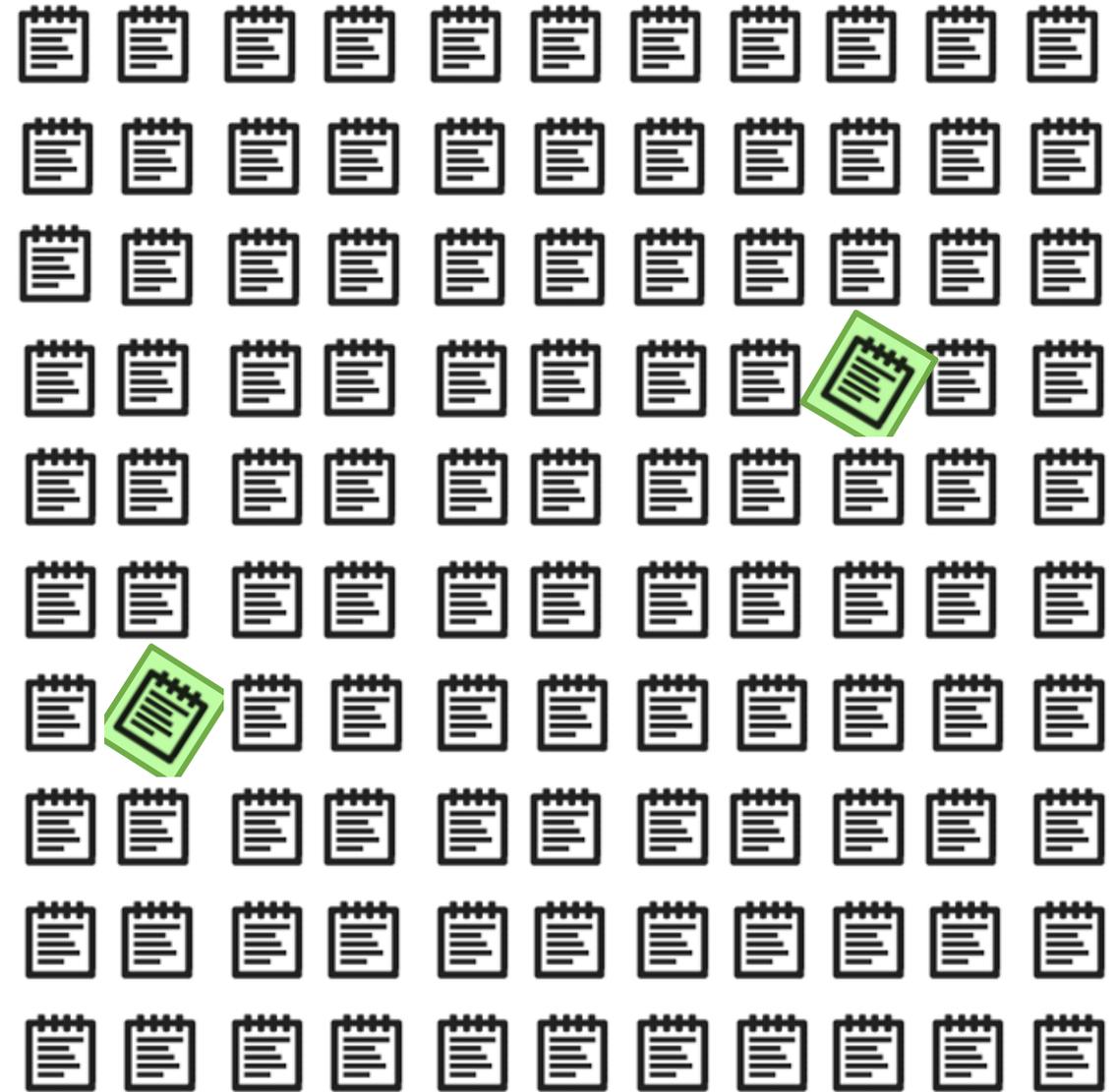
Offsetting works at an individual institution level.

Proportional reduction of subscriptions does not work for institutions that publish a lot.

The 'flipping' plan failed

Only 42 of Elsevier's 2,300 active journals flipped from toll access to open access in the period 2013-2017 (one in 55 journals)

https://figshare.com/articles/Elsevier_embargo_periods_2013_2015/1554748/11



2017 – Five years on from RCUK policy

Flickr: [Thomas Hawk](#) Fail - Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)



Yes, a much larger amount of UK research is OA and there is one publisher (Springer) who is trialling a new model but:

- No other country has joined the push for gold OA
- We have spent literally millions on hybrid articles
- Journals have not flipped and are unlikely to
- We now have a considerably more complex system in relation to embargoes (very expensive in terms of manpower)

Hybrid is just not sustainable



AAAS [Become a Member](#)

Science Contents News Careers Journals

In win for open access, two major funders won't cover publishing in hybrid journals

By Erik Stokstad | Nov. 5, 2018, 4:00 AM

Plan S, the open-access (OA) initiative launched by the European Commission and Science Europe in September, has gained two major new members. The Wellcome Trust and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation—two of the world's largest private foundations that support research—announced today they are joining a consortium of 11 European funding agencies in requiring their funded research to be immediately free for all to read on publication.

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2018/11/win-open-access-two-major-funders-wont-cover-publishing-hybrid-journals>

Open access publishing

Developing an Effective Market for Open Access Article Processing Charges
Bo-Christer Björk and David Solomon

March 2014

The hybrid journal market is 'highly dysfunctional, with very low uptake for most hybrid journals and a relatively uniform price in most cases without regard to factors such as discipline or impact'

<https://wellcome.ac.uk/sites/default/files/developing-effective-market-for-open-access-article-processing-charges-mar14.pdf>

Publisher negotiation led by Vice Chancellors

LSE



Blog Admin

July 8th, 2015

Dutch universities plan Elsevier boycott – will this be a game changer or will publisher profits remain unaffected?

15 comments | 2 shares

Estimated reading time: 5 minutes



Led by vice chancellors, Dutch universities have recently announced plans for a country-wide boycott of the academic publisher Elsevier. Such a boycott has the potential to be a significant game changer in the relationship between the research community and the world's largest academic publisher. But how will it affect open access momentum in the UK and around the world? Here we have brought together two expert views on the subject. **Danny Kingsley**, the Head of Scholarly Communication at University of Cambridge and **Steven Harnad**, longtime advocate for

2018-2019 increased cancellations

Country/organisation	Publisher activity	Date	Links
Norway	Cancelled Elsevier subscription	March 2019	https://www.editage.com/insights/norway-joins-the-ranks-of-germany-and-sweden-cancels-subscription-with-elsevier
University of California	Cancelled Elsevier subscription	February 2019	https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-00758-x
Hungarian Consortium EINZ	Did not renew Elsevier subscription	December 2018	http://eisz.mtak.hu/index.php/en/283-hungarian-consortium-terminates-negotiations-with-elsevier.html
Bibsam Consortium - Sweden	Cancelled agreement with Elsevier	16 May 2018	https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05191-0
French national consortium Couperin.org	Cancelled subscriptions to SpringerNature	30 March 2018	http://couperin.org/breves/1333-couperin-ne-renouvelle-pas-l-accord-national-passe-avec-springer
Dutch consortium VSNU	No agreement with Royal Society of Chemistry	12 March 2018	https://www.vsnu.nl/en_GB/news-items/nieuwsbericht/394-no-agreement-with-the-royal-society-of-chemistry-publishing%C2%A0.html

Read & Publish begin



<https://www.the-scientist.com/news-opinion/elsevier-and-norway-agree-on-new-open-access-deal-65789>



<https://www.the-scientist.com/news-opinion/german-institutions-and-wiley-reach-open-access-publishing-deal-65327>



<https://www.thebookseller.com/news/cup-oa-partnership-university-california-988666>

Sept 2018 - Plan S announced



Originally mooted to begin on 1 January 2020. Pushed out to 1 January 2021 after huge pushback from the publishing industry.

- Research needs to be OA with CC-BY license on publication
- No hybrid*
- No embargoes

* Now we are talking about 'transformative' journals. In theory the journal should be moving to flip to OA

Contorting publishing behaviour

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS PROFESSIONAL CAMPUS JOBS EVENTS RANKINGS STUDENT SI

ATLASSIAN Introducing high-velocity ITSM Powered by Jira Service Management [Try it free](#)

Open access deals 'shift scholars towards big publishers'

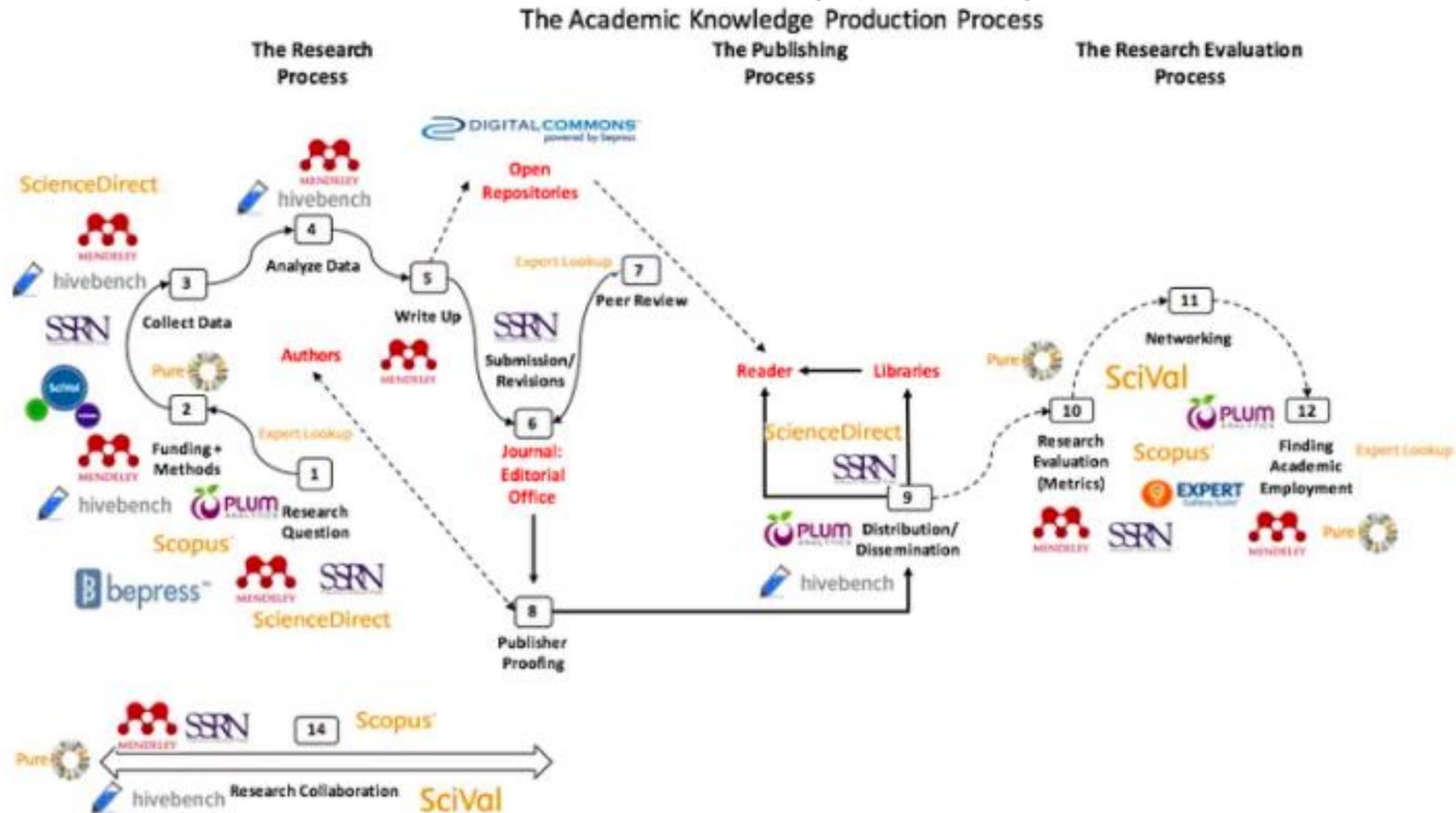
German study finds academics favouring Springer Nature and Wiley, with authors warning smaller publishers could be squeezed out

Twitter Facebook LinkedIn Email

Since these deals, the proportion of chemistry papers from Germany-based authors appearing in the publishers' journals shot up by more than 5 percentage points to over a third.

If this change left just two or three mega-publishers controlling the market, said Professor Haucap, these giants would have “tremendous market power to squeeze money out of libraries and science organisations” in future open access deals

Market consolidation = very risky



Vertical integration resulting from Elsevier's acquisitions, from Alejandro Posada and George Chen, (2017) *Rent Seeking and Financialization strategies of the Academic Publishing Industry - Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care- A Case Study of Elsevier*

<http://knowledgegap.org/index.php/sub-projects/rent-seeking-and-financialization-of-the-academic-publishing-industry/preliminary-findings/>

10 words on Open Access...go!

Go to: www.menti.com
Code: 3711 8930



Generally, there is support for OA

open access is very important for the public and consumers of research such as GP's, local health professionals without academic status, and consumers

I think that knowledge which is generated with tax payers' money should not be behind a paywall

Open access is extremely helpful in some contexts, especially for those of us working closely with industry partners who do not have access to paywalled articles.

Open access is a good concept as it allows increased visibility of one's work in the large number of countries that do not have access to the vast majority of restricted journals

Some seem to have forgotten subscription journals?

I find that APCs rule out inclusion of my scholarly output

Some journals are of high quality and I cannot meet this cost, which excludes me from publishing in that particular journal.

the large fee restricts the journals that I submit articles to

The status quo is the continuing extortion of the scientists creating the work. publication charges for journals with a mostly digital platform are beyond excessive for the amount of formatting and distribution provided to the authors

However many open access journals seem to be of poor quality.

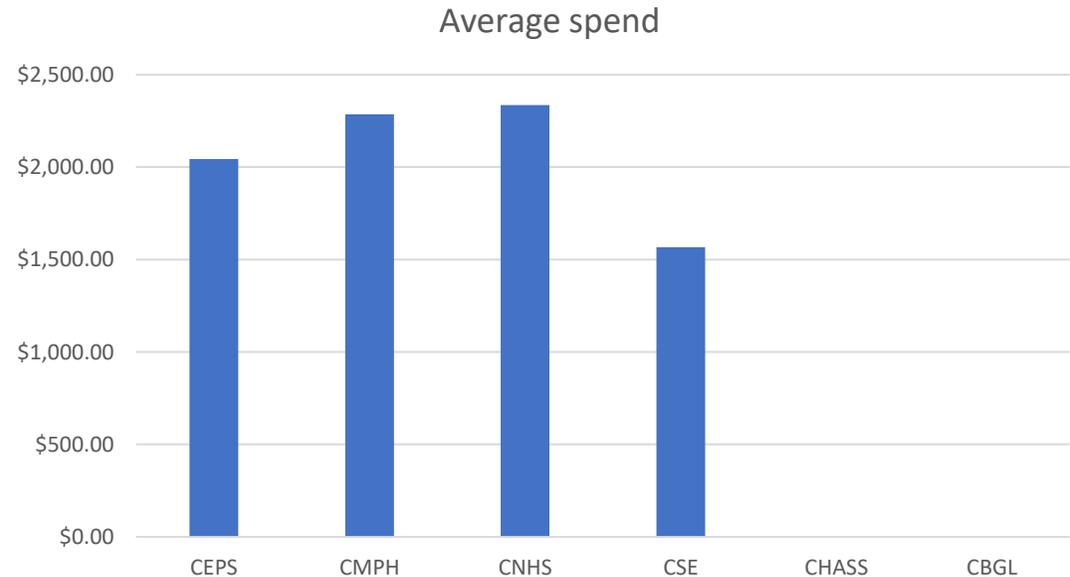
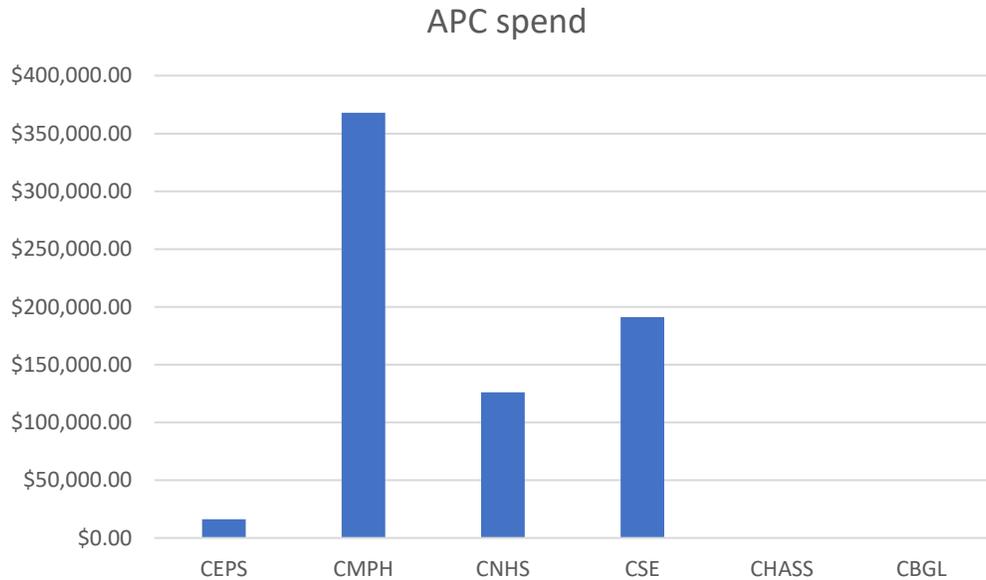
I don't have funds to publish in any of these which is why I slave away at night for free papers in Nat Sci Sleep

Open access costs are only partially supported by the University which directs researchers thus still to journals which cover costs via subscription and thus open access is often not preferred even though the total cost for publishing should be the same

Where is the money in OA?



Analysis of Natural Account – External Publications 3212 (2019-2021)



Total spend according to this account = **\$701,788**
Likely to be a *significant* underestimation

Items incorrectly coded against this account

- newspaper subscriptions
- Memberships
- poster printing
- abstract fees
- journal submission fees
- copyright clearance
- distribution of the Christmas newsletter
- submission fees
- professional editing
- membership fee
- book for retirement
- an email distribution service for PhD
- Books
- Pdfs
- Maps
- copyright clearance
- professional editing
- foil, markers, pens
- book or journal purchases for research or teaching
- annual subscription
- AFP photo service
- Wine Industry Directory

Survey for APC info



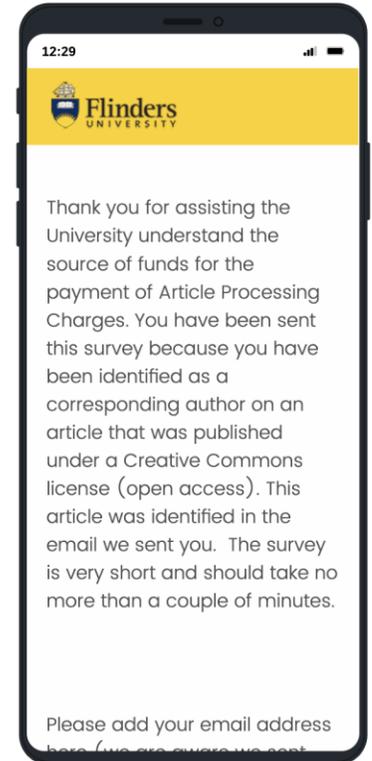
Thank you for assisting the University understand the source of funds for the payment of Article Processing Charges. You have been sent this survey because you have been identified as a corresponding author on an article that was published under a Creative Commons license (open access). This article was identified in the email we sent you. The survey is very short and should take no more than a couple of minutes.

Please add your email address here (we are aware we sent the survey link to your email, but it is not embedded into the survey in case you wish to remain anonymous)

I have not been a corresponding author on a paper - you seem to have sent me this in error

I wish to complete this survey anonymously

My email is below



Where does the money come from?

[EARLY ANALYSIS]

- **Grant funds - 38%**
 - ARC grant
 - NHMRC
 - Other external grants
- **Flinders funds – 12%**
- **Personally sourced funds - 33%**
 - Other funds – consultancy/industry etc
 - Personal payment
 - Cost share with co-author
- **No APC paid – 16%**

APC Discounts

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Flinders University Library website. It includes the library logo, a search icon, and a list of navigation links: Accessing Collections, Spaces & facilities, Students, Researchers, Staff, About, Databases, and Quick links. Below the navigation bar is a dark blue banner with the text 'Flinders Support for Open Access' in yellow. At the bottom of the banner is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Open Access > Library Support for Open Access.

QUICK LINKS

Publishing support	>
Research Now	>
ROADS	>
Thesis submission	>

OPEN ACCESS

Open Access home	>
Open Access Platforms	>
Latest news	>

Flinders University Library supports Open Access through various memberships and agreements that deliver value to our research community.

Through arrangements with the following publishers, we are able to offer discounted article processing charges (APCs), when you submit an article for open access publication using a Flinders affiliation and email address. Flinders University has also negotiated a number of Read & Publish deals, described on [these pages](#).

- **BioMed Central (15% off)**
The Library is a [BMC Supporter Member](#) which gives a 15% discount on the article processing charges of all primary research articles accepted for publication in journals published by BioMed Central.
- **Elsevier (12.5% off)**
Corresponding authors affiliated with Flinders University are entitled to a 12.5% discount on the article processing charge on [Elsevier owned and Elsevier published core hybrid journals](#).
- **SpringerOpen (15% off)**
Flinders University authors are entitled to a 15% discount on the article processing charge in Springer's [fully open access journals](#). Does not apply to Nature Research, Palgrave, or Springer Nature hybrid (Open Choice) titles.
- **MDPI Journals (10% off)**
The Library is a member of the MDPI [Institutional Open Access Program](#) which gives

Read & Publish agreements



Flinders' pilot R&P agreements via CAUL

- Cambridge University Press
- CSIRO Publishing
- Portland Press Biochemical Society
- Springer Nature

Concerns

- Inflation of publishing costs in subsequent years
- Static resources budget
- Allocation limits for APCs with some agreements

With Microbiology Society agreement, these represent <10% of our output

2022: A pilot year for Flinders

CAUL's first year managing both the negotiation of Read & Publish Agreements and the approval process of the pool of articles. Flinders is making a measured entry into R&P Agreements to:

- understand new required work-flows for Read & Publish agreements
- ensure library staff are across the issues of these deals
- provide information and support to the academic community, manage future expectations
- understand financial implications for the library now and into the future

Beware - other charges

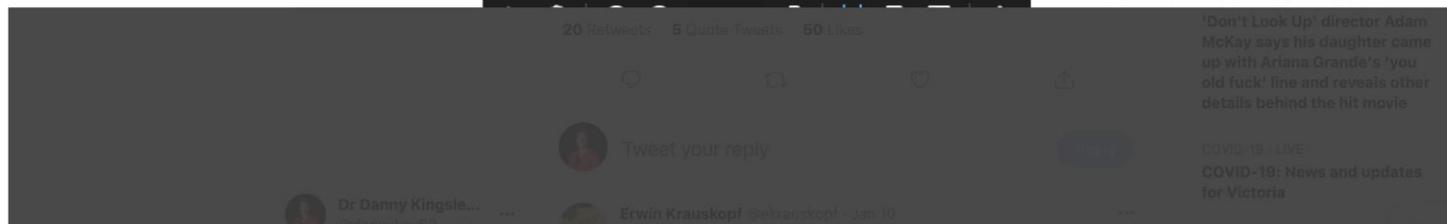


Article Fees Summary:

Items	Unit Price	Quantity	Amount	Waiver Amount	Revised Amount
Journal Page Fee (per page) (Non-Member)	\$75.00	15	\$1,125.00	\$0.00	\$1,125.00
Color Art (first page) (Non-Member)	\$400.00	1	\$400.00	\$0.00	\$400.00
Color Art (fee for subsequent color pages) (Non-Member)	\$200.00	4	\$800.00	\$0.00	\$800.00
Figure Reshoot - Color	\$90.00	4	\$360.00	\$0.00	\$360.00
Author Alterations	\$3.25	27	\$87.75	\$0.00	\$87.75

Subtotal: \$2,772.75

Total Amount Due (USD): \$2,772.75



Ashley Farley
@ashleydfarley

These fees are billed after we have paid the open access fee. This is a society journal. How can authors afford this if they can't use grant money? It feels like these fees come out of the blue...
[#DubiousValueAdd](#)

1:35 PM · Jan 10, 2022 · Twitter Web App

20 Retweets 5 Quote Tweets 50 Likes

Tweet your reply Reply

Erwin Krauskopf @... · Jan 10
Replying to @ashleydfarley
Is it one of those society journals that is using a commercial publisher's platform?

Ashley Farley @as... · Jan 10
I don't think so but I'll admit it's hard for me to tell nowadays
atsjournals.org/journal/ajrcm

Beware - the cup runneth out...

The screenshot shows the Utrecht University website with a news article. The header features the Utrecht University logo, a search bar, and the language 'Nederlands'. The main heading is 'OPEN ACCESS' with a large orange 'd' logo. Below this is a yellow 'News' banner and a black navigation bar with links for 'News', 'Events', 'In Depth', 'Dossiers', and 'Press and Media'. The article is dated '2 November 2021' and titled 'Quotum open access publications Springer Nature reached'. The text explains that an annual maximum of scientific articles has been reached under the agreement between VSNU and Springer Nature. It notes that articles can no longer be published free of charge until the end of 2021 and provides instructions on how to share articles via the Utrecht University Repository. A 'Share' section at the bottom of the article includes icons for Twitter, LinkedIn, and Facebook. The footer contains navigation links: 'Go to', 'Services', 'About UU', and 'Follow Utrecht University'.

Utrecht University

Search uu.nl

Nederlands

UU.nl > News > Quotum open access publications Springer Nature reached

OPEN ACCESS

News

News Events In Depth Dossiers Press and Media

2 November 2021

Quotum open access publications Springer Nature reached

In the agreement between VSNU (Association of Universities in the Netherlands) and publisher Springer Nature (2018-2021) an annual maximum of scientific articles is agreed upon that may be published open access by corresponding authors of Dutch universities and University Medical Centres. That maximum number has been reached.

This means that articles can no longer be published free of charge up until the end of 2021. The alternative is to share your article via [Utrecht University Repository](#). Based on article 25fa of the Dutch copyright law, sharing is possible after a reasonable period of six months. [You need to register for this option](#). Please consult the [Open Access Journal Browser](#) to check the open access options per journal.

For any questions about open access publishing, please contact the university library: library@uu.nl

Share

[Twitter](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Facebook](#)

Go to Services About UU Follow Utrecht University

Why do you publish?

Go to: www.menti.com

Code: 3711 8930



Who reads your research?

What the
academic
community
reads

What
academic
community
cites

**Counting citations
is not the best way
of determining the
'value' of your
research**

Students
Practitioners – Medical, pharmaceutical,
teachers, accountants etc
Start up technology companies
Government departments
Policy makers
General public
Pharmaceutical company researchers
Government researchers
LOTS of people who don't cite
[IF THEY CAN GET ACCESS TO IT]

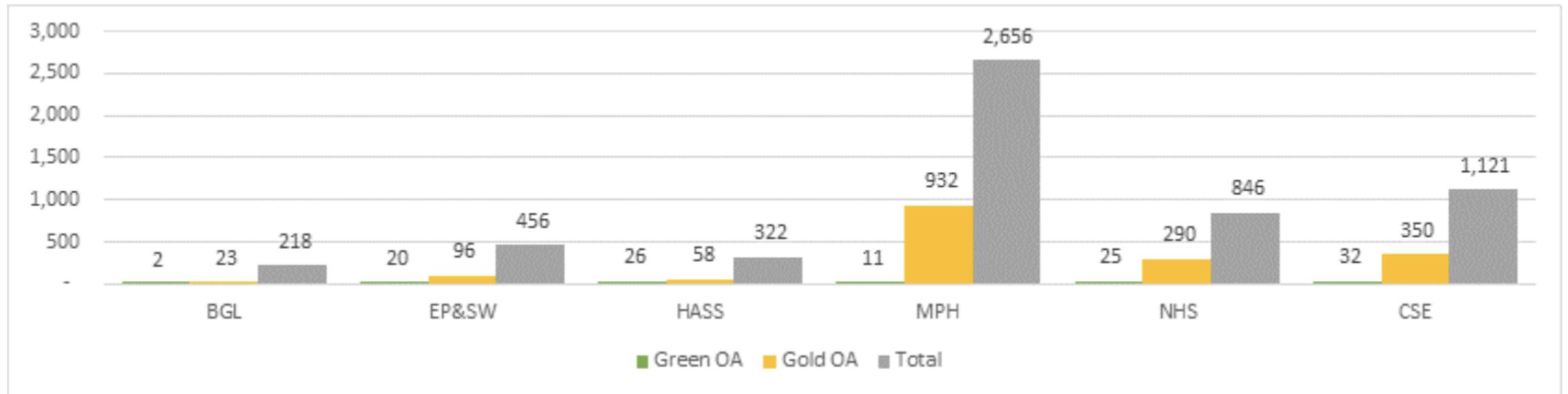
Moving to 'how' - making your work OA



Open Access... options

Type	Description	Cost?
Green OA	Placing an Author's Accepted Manuscript in an OA repository	NO COST
Hybrid OA	Paying to make a particular article OA in an otherwise subscription journal	ALWAYS COSTS
Fully Gold OA	Publishing in a journal where all the articles are OA from publication	USUALLY COSTS

How is Flinders making its research available?



Explainer – types of journals

Subscription Journals

- Articles are behind a paywall.
- May allow you to deposit a version of your paper (**Green OA**)

Fully OA Journals

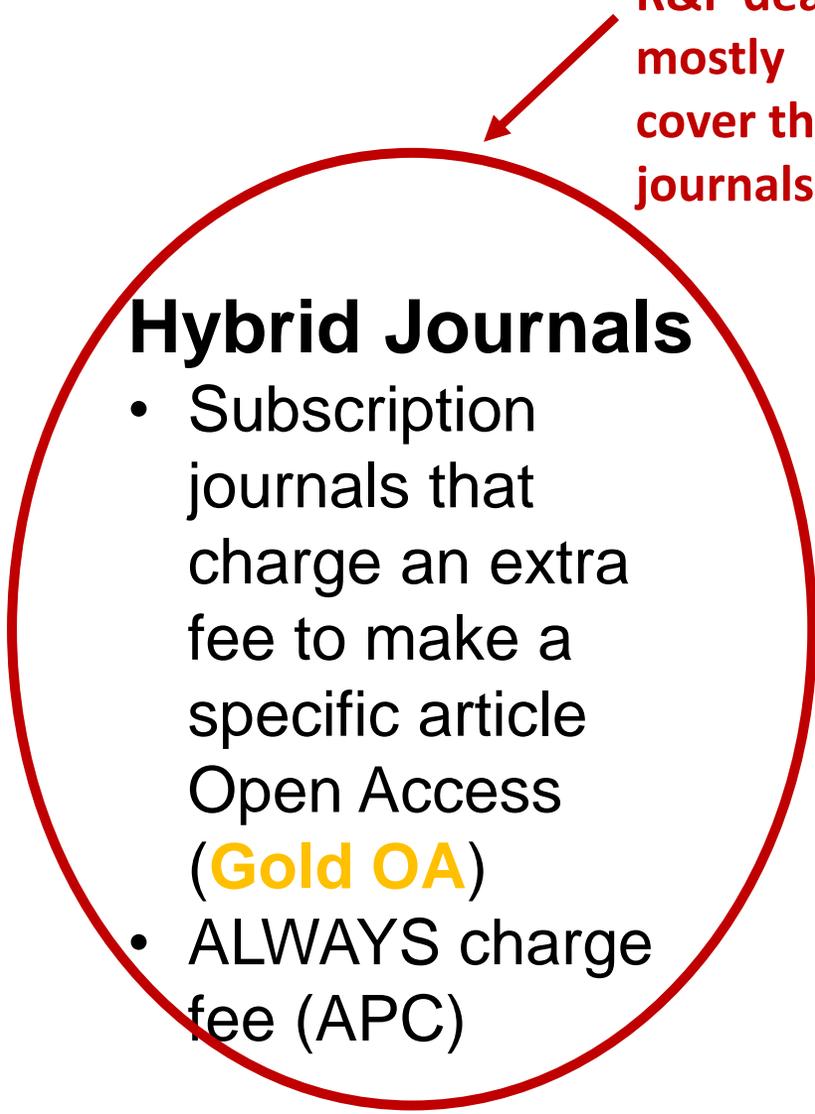
- Content is immediately available to read by anyone (**Gold OA**)
- Usually charge fee (APC) – but not all do

Hybrid Journals

- Subscription journals that charge an extra fee to make a specific article Open Access (**Gold OA**)
- ALWAYS charge fee (APC)

Explainer – types of journals

R&P deals
mostly
cover these
journals



Subscription Journals

- Articles are behind a paywall.
- May allow you to deposit a version of your paper (**Green OA**)

Fully OA Journals

- Content is immediately available to read by anyone (**Gold OA**)
- Usually charge fee (APC) – but not all do

Hybrid Journals

- Subscription journals that charge an extra fee to make a specific article Open Access (**Gold OA**)
- ALWAYS charge fee (APC)

What do ARC & NHMRC ask for?

6.2 Requirements for Research Outputs

6.2.1 Research Outputs must be made Openly Accessible

Any Research Output Published in respect of ARC Funded Research must be made Openly Accessible within a twelve (12) month period from the Publication Date and must include acknowledgement of ARC funding and the ARC Project ID.

6.2.2 Location of Research Outputs

~~Consistent with the purpose of this policy, it is acceptable for Research Outputs to be made Openly Accessible either in an Institutional Repository or somewhere other than an Institutional Repository, for example, through a publisher's website, if the Published version of the article is Open Access with an associated licence, such as a Creative Commons licence. Research Outputs may also be deposited in an Openly Accessible public digital archive (for example, PubMed Central® (PMC) or Zenodo or OALster).~~

Decisions on where to make Research Outputs Openly Accessible must be consistent with any copyright or licencing arrangements in place.

<https://www.arc.gov.au/policies-strategies/policy/arc-open-access-policy>

~~.....~~

NHMRC requires that any peer-reviewed publication arising from NHMRC supported research must be made openly accessible in an institutional repository or other acceptable location (e.g. publisher website, subject repositories) within a 12-month period from the date of publication. This policy applies to all publications from 1 July 2012 except for peer-reviewed conference papers where it applies from 15 January 2018.

<https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/about-us/resources/open-access-policy>

Green OA - Harvard: Your Story Matters



DIGITAL ACCESS TO
SCHOLARSHIP AT HARVARD
DASH.HARVARD.EDU



HARVARD LIBRARY
Office for Scholarly Communication

[Home](#) » [Stories](#)

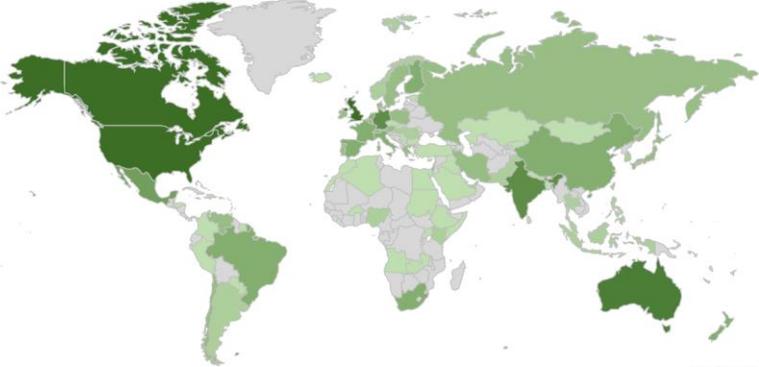


Your Story Matters

Click to find out what readers are saying about DASH!

Brazil: 20 stories

+
-



Highcharts.com © Natural Earth

“ I assess and treat autistic children since 1980; thus, I have seen a great number of such patients either for a short time [assessment] or for a long time [psychoanalytic treatment]. Some of them had a huge improvement, other not. I never gave up the quest for better understanding and treating this disorder, trying to make links and creating a dialogue with other disciplines. We psychoanalysts know in depth how our individual autistic patient functions, how his mind works, but we lack data on other fields. Cross-fertilization of ours and others experience is an important endeavor, and being able to access current studies about the subject is a starting point.

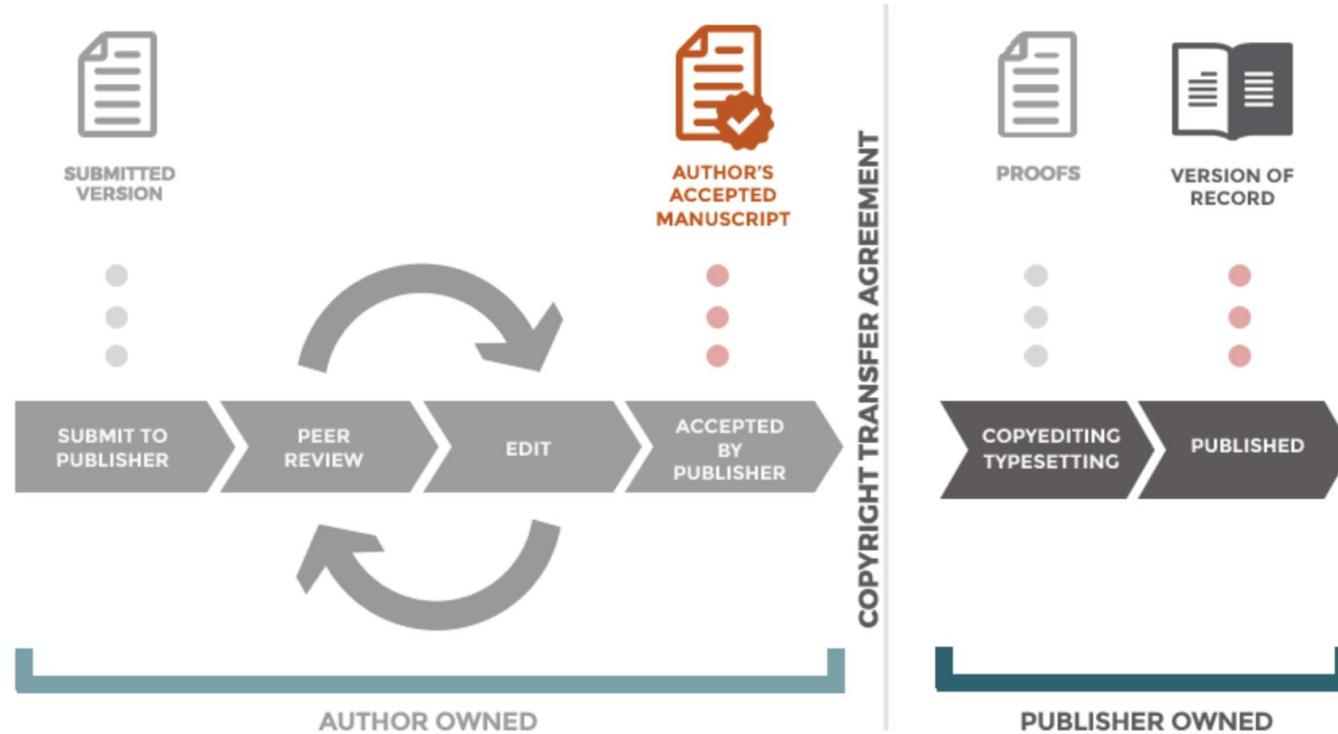
[Read "Evolutionary conservation in genes underlying human psychiatric..."](#)

Child Psychiatrist
Brazil

[Tweet](#) [Like](#) [Share](#) [Link](#) [Country Link](#)

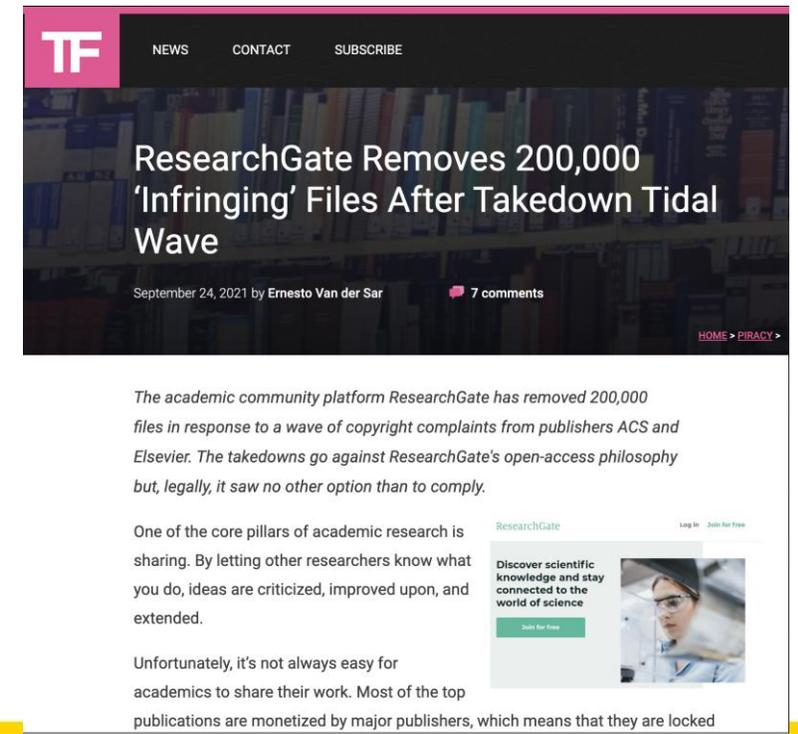
Versions of work

Published Pre-Prints sit outside this ecosystem



When you sign a publishing agreement

- You are **SIGNING AWAY** the copyright of your work
- This means you need to be careful about
 - which version you put up and
 - where you deposit it



Author's guidelines

Submit a Manuscript

HOME

CONTENT

ALERTS

FOR AUTHORS

EDITORIAL BOARD

ABOUT

SUBSCRIBE

Rights and Permissions

Updated June 2020

Top

AUTHOR LICENSE POLICY

Authors grant *JNeurosci* a license to publish their work. For articles published after 2014, the Society for Neuroscience (SfN) retains an exclusive license to publish the article for 6 months. After 6 months, the article becomes available to the public to copy, distribute, or display under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#). This license allows data and text mining, use of figures in presentations, and posting the article online, provided that the original article is credited.

Material published in *JNeurosci* is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License](#) (CC-BY-NC-SA). SfN holds copyright for the article.

Authors may pay a surcharge to make their article freely available under a CC-BY license immediately upon publication. Authors can select the Open Choice option at submission, revision, or acceptance.

Author Rights

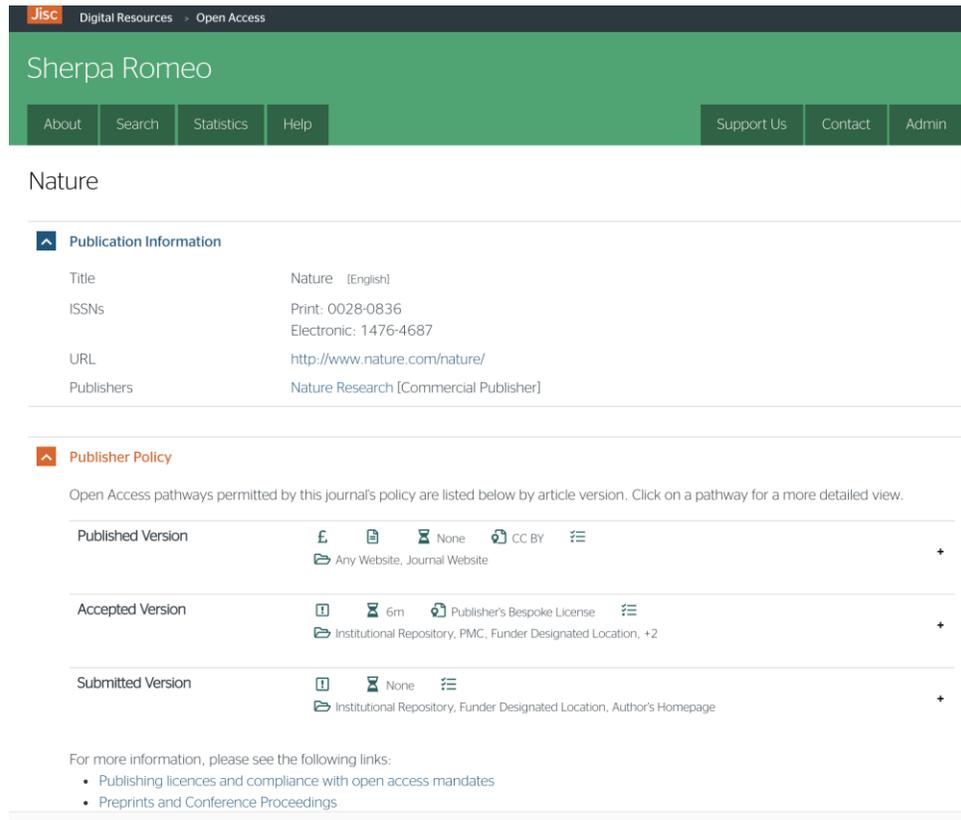
Authors do not need to obtain permission to reuse their material, including to:

- Reuse figures and tables in future works
- Include articles in theses or dissertations
- Reprint articles in books or compilations of their work
- Deposit the accepted manuscript version of their manuscript in an institutional repository or on their personal website. The *JNeurosci*-formatted PDF may be used 6 months after issue publication, or immediately if published Open Choice.

The original article in *JNeurosci* must be cited and linked to, where appropriate.

Deposit the accepted manuscript version of their manuscript in an institutional repository or on their personal website. The *JNeurosci*-formatted PDF may be used 6 months after issue publication, or immediately if published Open Choice.

This website is a good summary (most publishers)



The screenshot shows the Sherpa Romeo website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'About', 'Search', 'Statistics', 'Help', 'Support Us', 'Contact', and 'Admin'. The main content area is titled 'Nature' and is divided into two sections: 'Publication Information' and 'Publisher Policy'.

Publication Information

Title	Nature [English]
ISSNs	Print: 0028-0836 Electronic: 1476-4687
URL	http://www.nature.com/nature/
Publishers	Nature Research [Commercial Publisher]

Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.

Version	Permissions
Published Version	None, CC BY Any Website, Journal Website
Accepted Version	6m, Publisher's Bespoke License Institutional Repository, PMC, Funder Designated Location, +2
Submitted Version	None Institutional Repository, Funder Designated Location, Author's Homepage

For more information, please see the following links:

- Publishing licences and compliance with open access mandates
- Preprints and Conference Proceedings

Sherpa Romeo lists the permissions we can use for open access. There's usually an embargo.

So, how can you make your work OA?

- You can make the Author's Accepted Manuscript of your work openly accessible through ResearchNow.
- The simplest way is to click this button (if item not validated*)



Simple steps in ResearchNow

Electronic version(s), and related files and links ⓘ

Electronic version(s) of this work

Add electronic version (file, DOI, or link)...

Other links

Add other link...

Other files

Add other file...

Upload an electronic version

Upload an electronic (full-text) version of this work (e.g. the author's accepted manuscript)

File *

Drag file or [browse](#) your computer.

File title

Document version

Accepted author manuscript
Peer reviewed version

Access to electronic version

Public access to file * ⓘ
Select access...

Available on portal date
No value

Licence

Licence to document
Select licence

Open Access guidance

Sherpa Romeo policy recommendations

- Submitted version
- Accepted version

The following Open Access route is permitted for this version

Option 1

Embargo: No embargo

Locations:

- Author's Homepage

Conditions:

- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to publisher version with DOI
- Post-prints are subject to Springer Nature re-use terms
- Set statement to accompany deposit (see policy)

Option 2

Embargo: 12 Months

Licences:

- Publisher's Bespoke License

Locations:

- Funder Designated Location
- Institutional Repository

Conditions:

- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to publisher version with DOI
- Post-prints are subject to Springer Nature re-use terms

Published version

Publisher policies

Last updated date: 2/10/21

Cancel Create

Choose type

Upload an electronic version

Add DOI of an electronic version

Add link to an electronic version

ds of research

Library staff check the licenses, the access and embargoes

So, what are you waiting for?

Contact us via Service One:

- ✓ Library Research Query
- ✓ Research Outputs Query



Library research
query



Research outputs
query

CONNECT

Contact us: [Service One](#) > [Library Research Query](#)

 [/flindersuniversity](#)

 [@flinders](#)

 [@flindersuniversity](#)

 [school/flinders-university/](#)

 [@flindersuniversity](#)