10 things you should know about Open Access

1. ### Eawag has an Open Access policy.
   Among others, the policy states: "Therefore, Eawag requires that its researchers deposit the post print (i.e., accepted) version […] of all publications […] in the institutional repository DORA Eawag 'immediately' after publication."
   - Nr. 19-08 Open Access Publishing at Eawag - Provisional Guidelines

2. ### Identify your Closed Access articles in DORA and make them Open Access in 3 easy steps:
   a. Find yourself in the author list on DORA and click on the name: List of Eawag authors in DORA
   b. Set the filters (left column) to *Publication Type = Journals Article* & *Full Text = Restricted* to receive all your Closed Access articles.
   c. Send a PDF of the accepted manuscripts of these articles to DORA: dora@lib4ri.ch
   - Articles without accepted version, 2017-21: ECO | ECOTOX | ENG | ESS | FISHEC | SANDEC | SIAM | SURF | SWW | UCHEM | UMIK | UTOX | W+T

3. ### Make sure you keep the final version of your manuscripts.
   The final version of your paper (aka *accepted version*) is the version of the paper that incorporates all changes as a result of peer review but before being type-set by the publisher. Most publishers allow you to self-archive this version in DORA Eawag (dora@lib4ri.ch).
   You do not need to get this version from the publisher. You might still have the accepted version of the paper as a Word document or ask the corresponding author for it. If you like, you can *prettify* the final manuscript before submitting to DORA: remove double spacing, line numbering, comments and highlights for the editor and reviewers; move figures, tables and captions to the appropriate places in the document.
   - Guide for obtaining accepted versions from journal submission systems (even years after the article is published)

4. ### Most research grants come with an obligation to publish Open Access (& the funder will not forget about this).
   Understand the Open Access requirements of your grant and have a strategy for meeting these requirements before you submit your manuscript to a journal. Once your paper is published and the funder *reminds* you of the Open Access obligation, your options for making your paper Open Access are limited.
   - Guidelines for meeting the OA requirement of the SNSF
   - Horizon 2020 Online Manual > Open Access
   - Lib4RI: Research funders' Open Access policies

5. ### The SNSF offers funding for APCs in pure Open Access journals.
   Funding is independent from the project budget and can be requested even after the project has ended.
   - SNSF: Funding journal articles

6. ### Agreements with many publishers allow corresponding authors from Eawag to publish Open Access for free.
   This includes agreements with Elsevier, Springer, Taylor & Francis, SAGE etc. and covers more than 7'500 journals.
   - Lists of eligible journals, conditions and details about the process are available on the library website: Open Access Discounts

7. ### Take advantage of Lib4RI's Open Access fund for publications in pure Open Access journals.
   - Some conditions apply: Open Access Fund

8. ### A Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license is (most often) the best choice for Open Access publications.
   Each work is automatically protected by copyright, which means that others will need to ask permission from the copyright owner. Creative Commons licenses are legal tools to *give permission in advance* to share and use your work – on conditions of your choice. All CC licenses include the condition that users need to give appropriate credit to the authors of the publication (a citation). When publishing in pure or hybrid Open Access journals, many publishers offer you a choice among different CC licenses. The CC BY license is the most appropriate.
   - Why CC-BY?

9. ### When you self-publish a report on your (project) website, include a Creative Commons license.
   When you make a report publicly available on the internet, you want to disseminate your results as widely as possible. But even though everyone can download the report, others still have to ask for explicit permission if they want to re-use (parts of) the report, e.g. for the deposit in a repository (long-term preservation!) or for including a graph from the report in a review. By including a CC license on your report you can give permission in advance and set the conditions for re-use. This maximizes the disseminations and outreach of your work.
   - Marking your work with a CC license

10. ### Making your publications Open Access is an efficient method to promote your and your student's work.
    Open Access means more readers, more potential collaborators, more citations for your work, and ultimately more recognition. Many studies have documented that Open Access papers receive on average more citations than papers hidden behind a paywall.
    - The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles

Questions? Need support? ››› openaccess@lib4ri.ch