

University
of Exeter

Open Research

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UKRIO – 6th December 2023

Agenda



Open Research



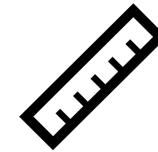
Publishing



Funding



Open Research
practices



Licensing



Final
Considerations

Open Research



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Research Data Management



Research data management contributes to more reliable, efficient, and impactful research outcomes:

DMP

- The inquiry driving your research.
- Nature of data and methodologies.
- Data anonymization.
- Software or hardware.
- Security and welfare of research equipment.
- Details of how you plan to safely share data.
- Your plans for the long-term sharing and preservation of research data.
- How you will use rich metadata to make data more discoverable for others.



Open Research Data



Why?

1. Ethical Factors
2. Enhanced Reusability and Reproducibility
3. Broader Collaboration

Where?

Most funders will request that data is shared through a recognised data repository. This is because storing research in a specialist data repository ensures a) that data is kept in safe and sustainable storage and b) that data receives a DOI and a citation.

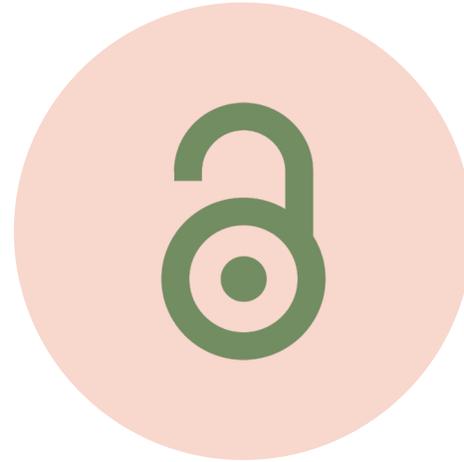
Register of data repositories at re3data.org

- [ReShare](#)
- [Zenodo](#)

Publishing



GOLD OPEN ACCESS
open access journals



GREEN OPEN ACCESS
depositing in a repository

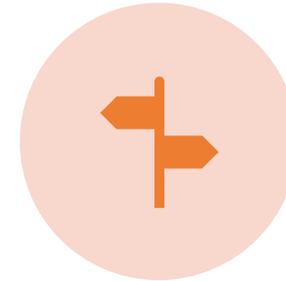
Where to publish in Open Access?



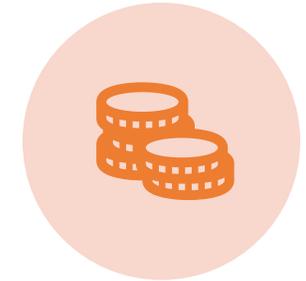
Consult [DOAJ](#)

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS

a “pure” or “fully” open access
journal: they only publish open
access



a hybrid journal: a subscription
journal with an open access
option



a transformative or read-and-
publish journal: reading and
publishing articles are bundled
together in a subscription

Ask your library



open access book publishers and
university presses

Publish: Costs & Funding



- Many fully open access journals do not have APCs (Article Processing Charges)

70% free
publishing
journals

A screenshot of the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) website. The header is dark with the DOAJ logo on the left and 'SUPPORT' with a heart icon and a dropdown arrow on the right. Below the header are three navigation links: 'SEARCH', 'DOCUMENTATION', and 'ABOUT', each with a dropdown arrow. The main content area has the subtitle 'THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS' and the heading 'Find open access journals & articles.' Below this are two radio buttons: 'Journals' (selected) and 'Articles'. A search bar is present with a dropdown menu set to 'In all fields' and a yellow 'SEARCH' button. At the bottom, five statistics are displayed in a row, separated by vertical lines: 80 LANGUAGES, 130 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED, 12,269 JOURNALS WITHOUT APCs, 17,412 JOURNALS, and 7,111,098 ARTICLE RECORDS.

DOAJ SUPPORT ♥ ▾

SEARCH ▾ DOCUMENTATION ▾ ABOUT ▾

THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Find open access journals & articles.

Journals Articles

In all fields ▾ **SEARCH**

80
LANGUAGES

130
COUNTRIES
REPRESENTED

12,269
JOURNALS
WITHOUT APCs

17,412
JOURNALS

7,111,098
ARTICLE RECORDS

Publish: Costs & Funding



• Funders

- Block grant
 - UKRI (AHRC, BBSRC, EPSRC, ESRC, MRC, NERC or STFC); Wellcome Trust; Cancer Research UK (CRUK); British Heart Foundation;
- Grant applications
 - Some funding bodies will support their grant holders to deliver on open access policies by paying APCs. Where possible you should include anticipated open access charges in your grant application.
 - Where an APC is paid, most funding bodies will expect the article to be made available under a specific Creative Commons licence, and failure to follow this requirement will result in the output being considered as non-compliant.
 - If you have received funding, you should acknowledge the funder in any publications that arise from it.

- Institutional central open access funds
- Journals' waivers
- Transformative Agreements
- Open Access Initiatives
 - Monographs and Journals
 - Peer Community In

Publish: Predatory Journals



Predatory journals are those publishers who charge a fee for the publication of material without providing the publication services an author would expect such as peer review and editing.



Predatory publishers typically contact potential authors directly via email to offer their services and encourage publication with many starting to branch out into offering academic conferences.

Publish: Predatory Journals

Checklist of things to help to avoid predatory publishers:

- Check if it is listed in DOAJ
- Indexed in known databases
- Website quality
- Transparency and good information on the website
- Hidden fees
- Peer-review
- Quality of previous publications
- Editorial board
- Check if the journal uses Creative Commons licences
- Ask peers or senior researchers



Choose the right journal or publisher for your research

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Publish: Rights Retention



- The Rights Retention Strategy (RRS) is the mechanism firstly envisioned by the University of Harvard and more recently by a group of mainly European national funders including Wellcome Trust and UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)
 - promotes the deposit of full-text accepted manuscripts in institutional systems upon manuscript acceptance with no embargo and under a Creative Commons licence.
- Rights retention supports the self-archiving route to open access.
- It's being widely implemented in UK and European universities.

Open Research Practices

- **Open collaborative tools**

- Electronic Lab Notebooks, online code repositories like [GitHub](#) , and collaborative productivity platforms such as Google Drive or OneNote can serve as effective means to document and release fundamental research materials.

- **Pre-registration of research**

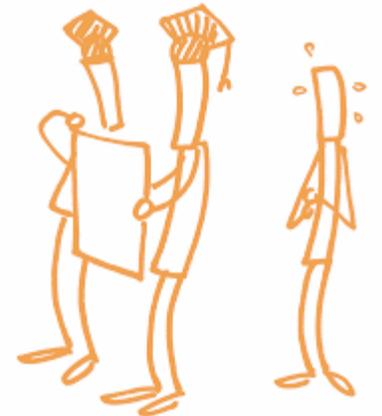
- [Open Science Framework](#)
- [Registered reports](#)

- **Preprints**

- [arXiv](#)

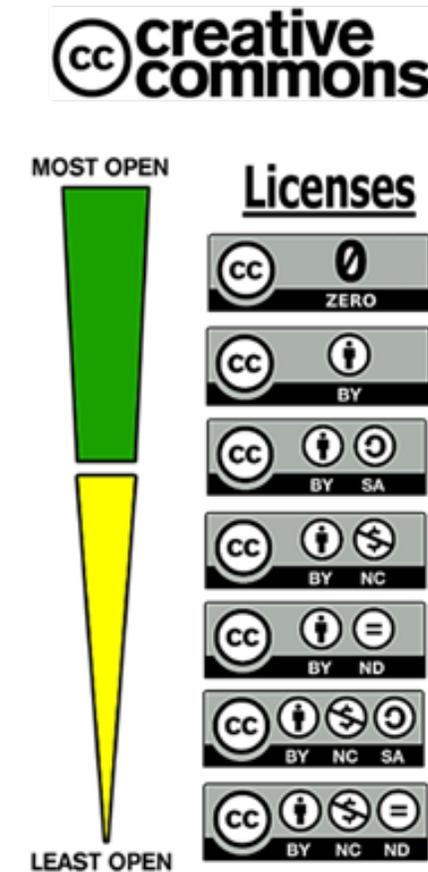
- **Open peer-review**

- Any peer review model in which aspects of the peer review process are made publicly available, either before or after publication.



Licensing

- A copyright licence is a form of contract based in copyright law, an automatic right protected in law as soon as a work is produced.
- Licences allow:
 - authors and creators to retain copyright whilst granting others permissions to use their work.
 - Authors to modify copyright terms and allow the work to be copied, distributed, edited, remixed or built upon, within the boundaries of copyright law.
- Under UK law, Intellectual Property (IP) generated by an employee in the course of their usual work belongs to the employer. However, universities may waive ownership of copyright in materials of a scholarly nature such as academic journal articles.



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Icons



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Non-Commercial (NC)

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Final Considerations



- The scholarly publishing model is **steadily shifting** from pay-per-view subscriptions to fully open access.
- **Plan S** is accelerating this shift and funders are demonstrating alignment by embedding open access requirements in their policies.
- We are in a transitional stage, where there is a **complex mix of publishing models** and different ways of making your research open access.
- Use **DOAJ to find where to publish in open access**. Many journals do not charge APCs. Request funds if you need and if they are available through funding bodies or institutions.
- Use Think, Check, Submit to avoid **predatory journals**.
- **Creative Commons licences** gives you credit and provides a way to license the sharing and reuse of your work.
- **Explore open research practices** such as preprints.

Thank you!



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[in www.linkedin.com/in/sofiafernands](https://www.linkedin.com/in/sofiafernands)