eifl KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT BOUNDARIES

The Benefits of Open Access Publishing

Milica Ševkušić, EIFL

Lupane State University
Building Communities through Knowledge

Photo by Jesse Gardner on Unsplash

"An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible ***an unprecedented public good****. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will* ***accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge****."*

Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002)

Outline

- Key concepts
- Benefits of open access
- Different models of open access publishing
- More benefits and a look into the future

What is open access

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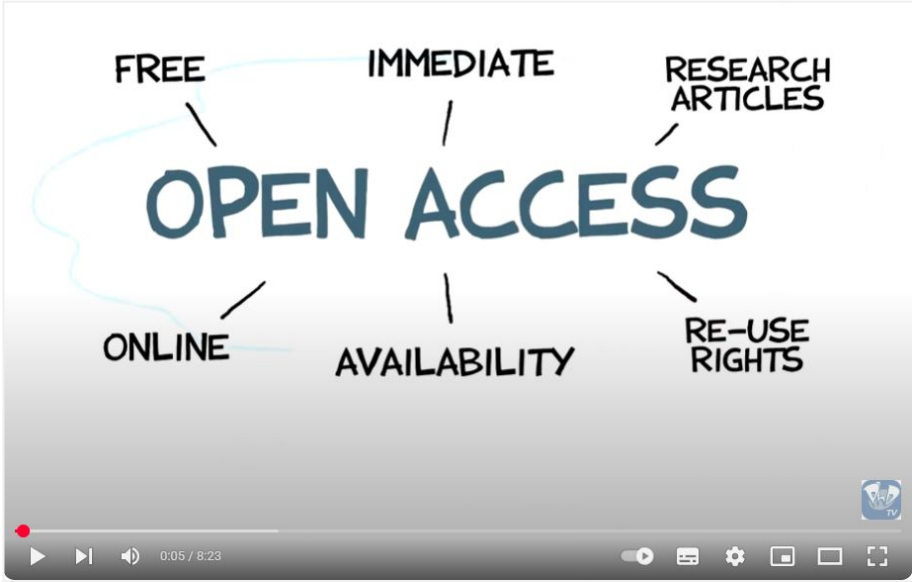
Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002)



Open Access Explained!
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5rVH1KGBCY

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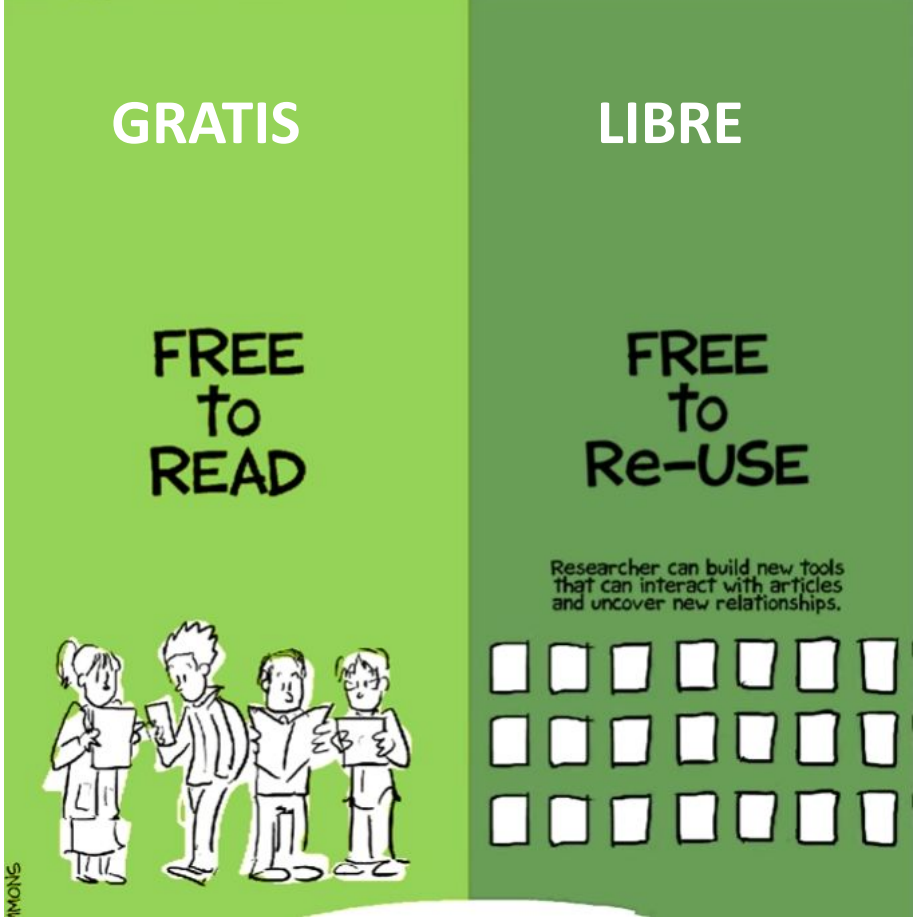

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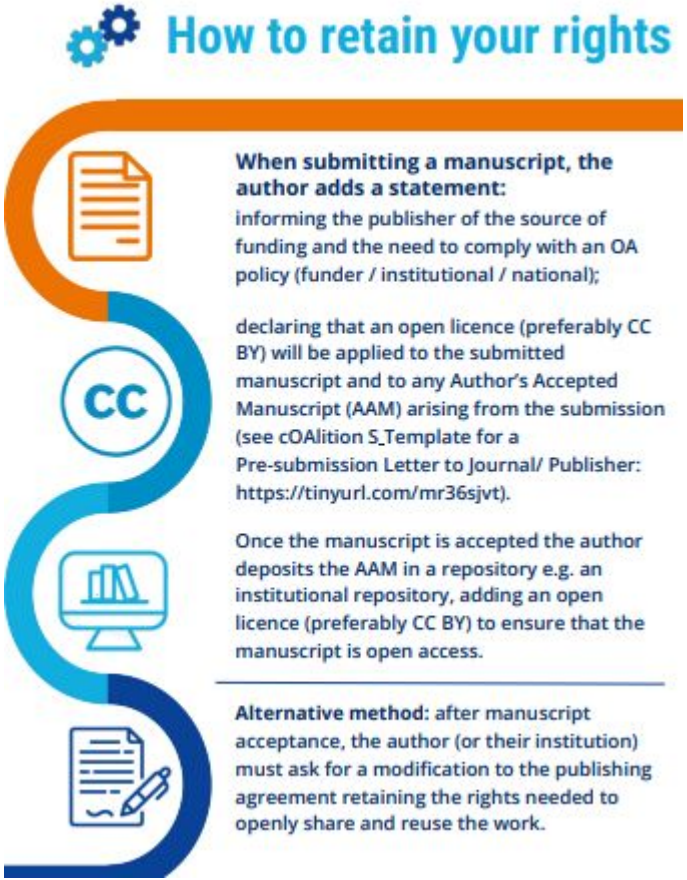

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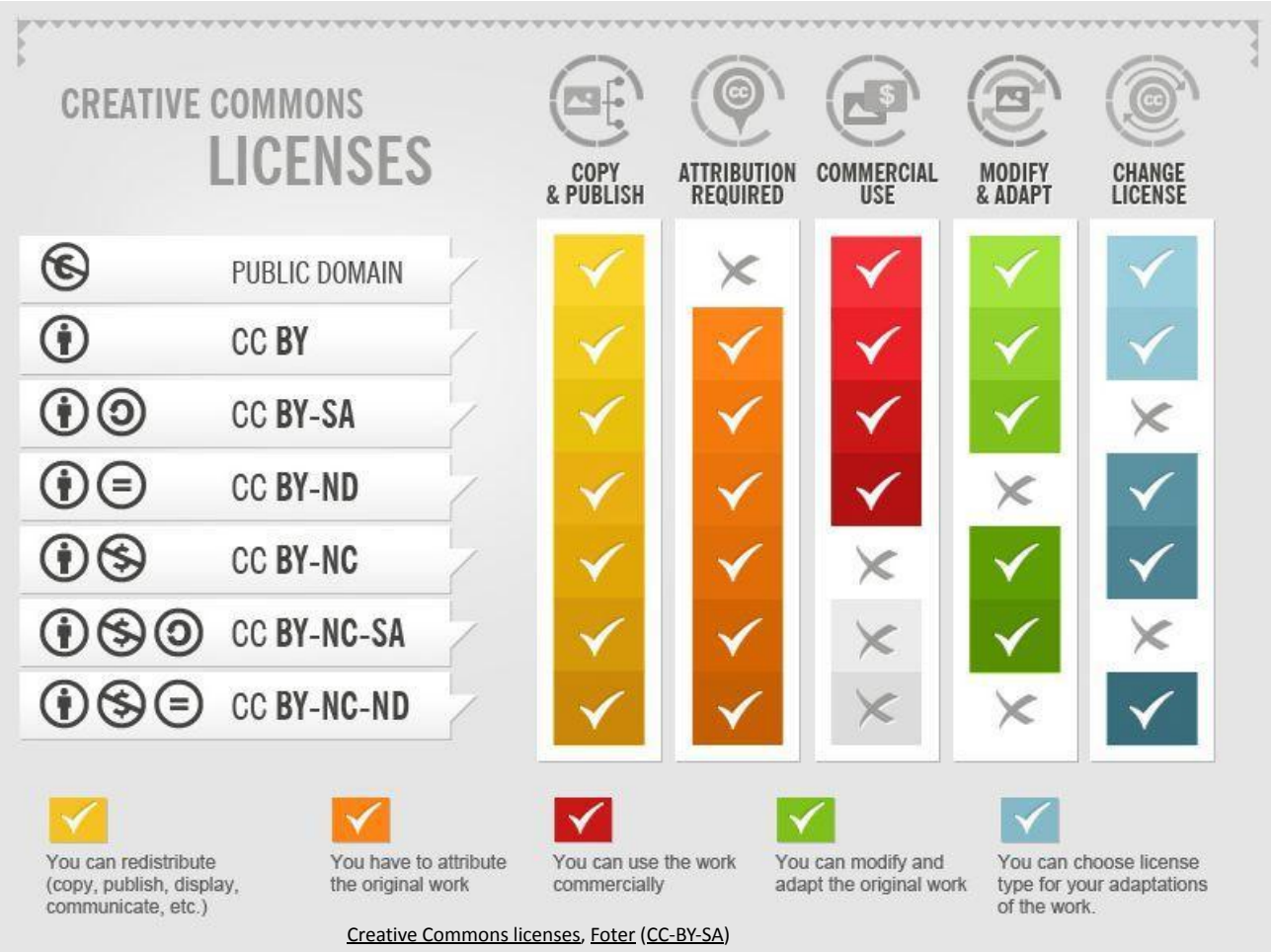

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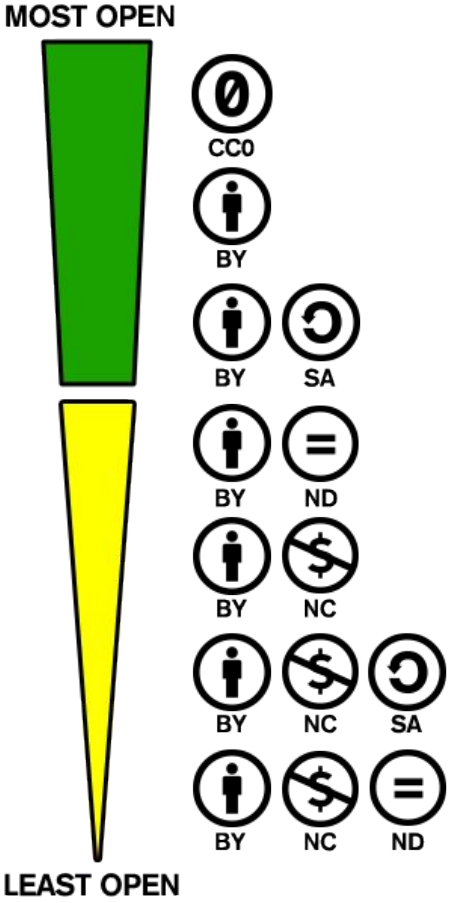

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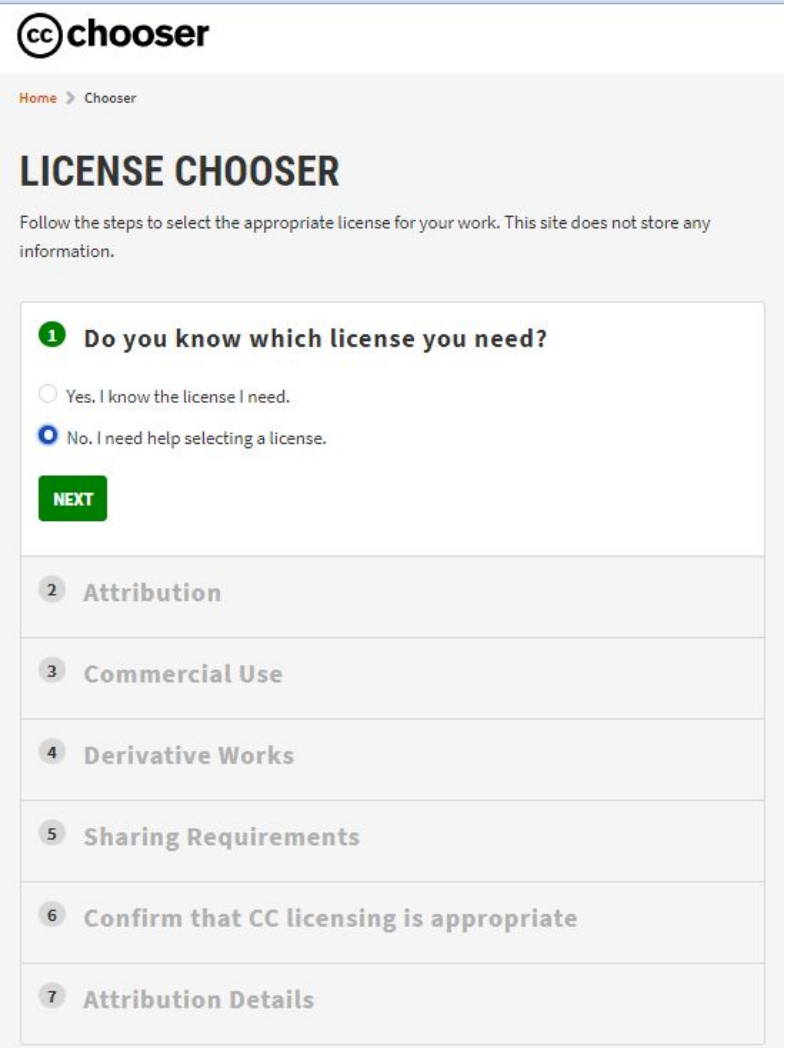

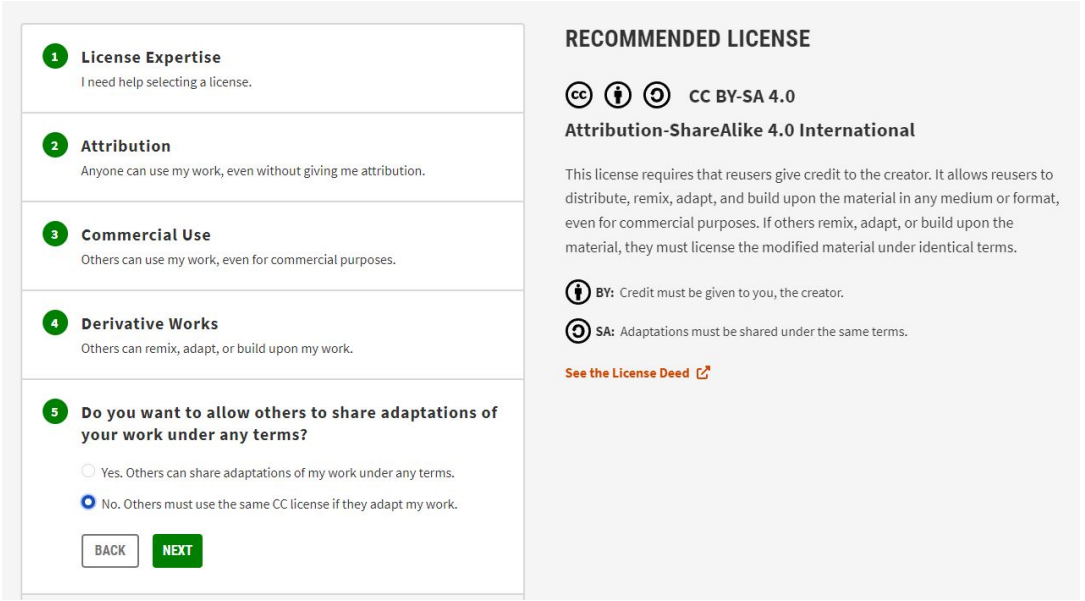

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R. Czajkowski, M.C.M. Pérombelon, S. Jafra, E. Lojkowska, M. Potrykus, J.M. van der Wolf, W. Sledz

Annals of Applied Biology | Pages: 18-38 | First Published: 27 October 2014

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Asparagine in plants

P.J. Lea, L. Sodek, M.A.J. Parry, P.R. Shewry, N.G. Halford

Annals of Applied Biology | Pages: 1-26 | First Published: 14 December 2006

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Annals of Applied Biology
An international journal of the aab

Volume 150, Issue 1
February 2007
Pages 1-26

Free Access

Asparagine in plants

P.J. Lea, L. Sodek, M.A.J. Parry, P.R. Shewry, N.G. Halford

First published: 14 December 2006 | https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-7348.2006.00104.x | Citations: 531

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Abstract

Interest in plant asparagine has rapidly taken off over the past 5 years following the report that acrylamide, a neurotoxin and potential carcinogen, is present in cooked foods, particularly carbohydrate-rich foods such as wheat and potatoes which are subjected to roasting, baking or frying at high temperatures. Subsequent studies showed that acrylamide could be formed in foods by the thermal degradation of free asparagine in the presence of sugars in the Maillard reaction. In this article, our current knowledge of asparagine in plants and in particular its occurrence in cereal seeds and potatoes is reviewed and discussed in relation to acrylamide formation. There is now clear evidence that soluble asparagine accumulates in most if not all plant organs during periods of low rates of protein synthesis and a plentiful supply of reduced nitrogen. The accumulation of asparagine occurs during normal physiological processes such as seed germination and nitrogen transport. However, in addition, stress-induced asparagine accumulation can be caused by mineral deficiencies, drought, salt, toxic metals and pathogen attack. The properties and gene regulation of the enzymes involved in asparagine synthesis and breakdown in plants are discussed in detail.

Figures References Related Information

Recommended

Transport of branched-chain amino acids in brain slices of developing and adult rats

M. PAJARI

Acta Physiologica Scandinavica

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Physicochemical Characterization of Kahata Angala (Dioscorea alata) Starch and its Potential as a Binder in Losartan Potassium Tablet Formulation

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.70851/jfines.2025.2(3).122.132

Keywords: Dioscorea alata , Kahata Angala, binder, Losartan tablets, Excipient

PDF

Published
2025-06-22

Issue
Vol. 2 No. 3 (2025)

Section
Original Research Paper

Categories
Interdisciplinary Approaches

Open Access Policies

Define rules and compliance mechanisms

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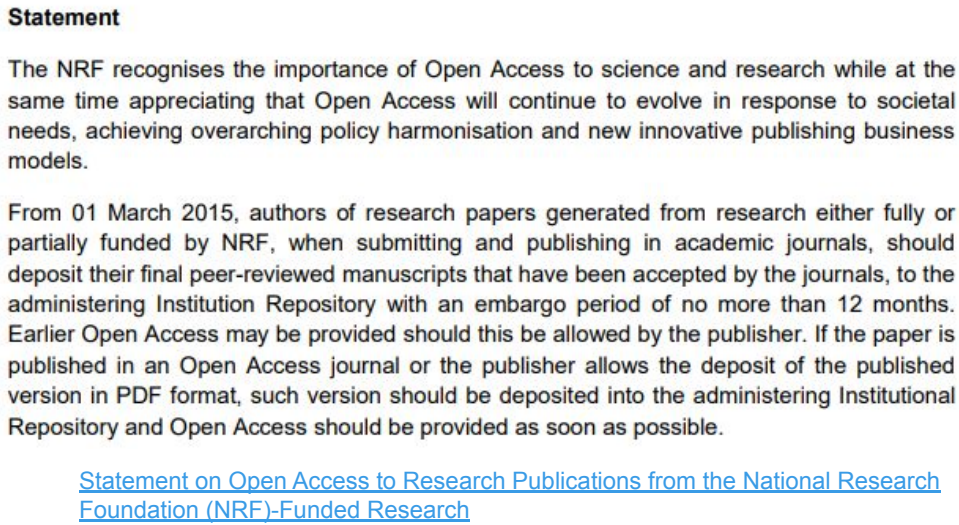

Statement

The NRF recognises the importance of Open Access to science and research while at the same time appreciating that Open Access will continue to evolve in response to societal needs, achieving overarching policy harmonisation and new innovative publishing business models.

From 01 March 2015, authors of research papers generated from research either fully or partially funded by NRF, when submitting and publishing in academic journals, should deposit their final peer-reviewed manuscripts that have been accepted by the journals, to the administering Institution Repository with an embargo period of no more than 12 months. Earlier Open Access may be provided should this be allowed by the publisher. If the paper is published in an Open Access journal or the publisher allows the deposit of the published version in PDF format, such version should be deposited into the administering Institutional Repository and Open Access should be provided as soon as possible.

Statement on Open Access to Research Publications from the National Research Foundation (NRF)-Funded Research

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- A Compendium of Open Access/Open Science Policy Case Studies from African Higher Education Institutions, 2022

Benefits of Open Access

"Benefits_Open_Access" by Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown . CC-BY

REVIEW

Check for updates

REVISED The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review

[version 3; peer review: 4 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Jonathan P. Tennant [1], François Waldner [2], Damien C. Jacques [2], Paola Masuzzo [3,4], Lauren B. Collister [5], Chris. H. J. Hartgerink[6]

Author details

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Abstract

Ongoing debates surrounding Open Access to the scholarly literature are multifaceted and complicated by disparate and often polarised viewpoints from engaged stakeholders. At the current stage, Open Access has become such a global issue that it is critical for all involved in scholarly publishing, including policymakers, publishers, research funders, governments, learned societies, librarians, and academic communities, to be well-informed on the history, benefits, and pitfalls of Open Access. In spite of this, there is a general lack of consensus regarding the potential pros and cons of Open Access at multiple levels. This review aims to be a resource for current knowledge on the impacts of Open Access by synthesizing important research in three major areas: academic, economic and societal. While there is clearly much scope for additional research, several key trends are identified, including a broad citation advantage for researchers who publish openly, as well as additional benefits to the non-academic dissemination of their work. The economic impact of Open Access is less well-understood, although it is clear that access to the research literature is key for innovative enterprises, and a range of governmental and non-governmental services. Furthermore, Open Access has the potential to save both publishers and research funders considerable amounts of financial resources, and can provide some economic benefits to traditionally subscription-based journals. The societal impact of Open Access is strong, in particular for advancing citizen science initiatives, and leveling the playing field for researchers in developing countries. Open Access supersedes all potential alternative modes of access to the scholarly literature through enabling unrestricted re-use, and long-term stability independent of financial constraints of traditional publishers that impede knowledge sharing. However, Open Access has the potential to become unsustainable for research communities if high-cost options are allowed to continue to prevail in a widely unregulated scholarly publishing market. Open Access remains only one of the multiple challenges that the scholarly publishing system is currently facing. Yet, it provides one foundation for increasing engagement with researchers regarding ethical standards of publishing and the broader implications of 'Open Research'.

Tennant JP, Waldner F, Jacques DC *et al.* The academic, economic and societal impacts of Open Access: an evidence-based review [version 3; peer review: 4 approved, 1 approved with reservations]. *F1000Research* 2016, **5**:632 (https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.8460.3)

In an Age of Open Access to Research Policies: Physician and Public Health NGO Staff Research Use and Policy Awareness

Laura L. Moorhead, Cheryl Holzmeyer, Lauren A. Maggio, Ryan M. Steinberg, John Willinsky

Published: July 22, 2015 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0129708

"Those working in health fields will utilize more research in the course of their work as a result of (a) increasing open access to research, (b) improving awareness of and preparation for this access, and (c) adjusting public and open access policies to maximize the extent of potential access, through reduction in embargo periods and access to pre-policy literature."

Moorhead LL, Holzmeyer C, Maggio LA, Steinberg RM, Willinsky J (2015) In an Age of Open Access to Research Policies: Physician and Public Health NGO Staff Research Use and Policy Awareness. PLoS ONE 10(7): e0129708. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0129708

Don't Think Open Access Is Important? It Might Have Prevented Much Of The Ebola Outbreak

Studies

from the *paywalls-kill* dept

Fri, Apr 10th 2015 10:58am - **Mike Masnick**

For years now, we've been talking up the importance of **open access** to scientific research. Big journals like Elsevier have generally fought against this at every point, arguing that its profits are more important that some hippy dippy idea around sharing knowledge. Except, as we've been trying to explain, it's that sharing of knowledge that leads to innovation and big health breakthroughs. Unfortunately, it's often pretty difficult to come up with a concrete example of what *didn't happen* because of locked up knowledge. And yet, it appears we have one new example that's rather stunning: it looks like the wors
from the past few months **might have been avoided** if key research had been c
locked up.

That, at least, appears to be the main takeaway of a recent NY Times article by
drafting Liberia's Ebola recovery plan. What they found was that the original
was held up by incorrect "conventional wisdom" that Ebola was not present in

> *The conventional wisdom among public health authorities is that the Eb*
> *killed at least 10,000 people in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, was a*
> *phenomenon, not seen in West Africa before 2013. (The one exception w*
> *anomalous case in Ivory Coast in 1994, when a Swiss primatologist was in*
> *performing an autopsy on a chimpanzee.)*

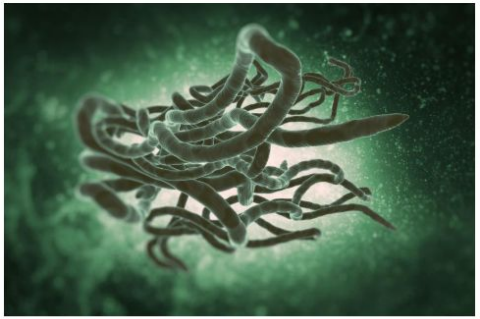
1982 study suggested Ebola was in Liberia then

Robert Roos | News Editor | CIDRAP News, April 7, 2015

Topics: Ebola , Viral Hemorrhagic Fever

SHARE

The medical world should not have been completely surprised when Ebola erupted in Liberia and surrounding countries more than a year ago, because there was evidence of its presence in the region as long ago as 1982, according to two Liberian health officials and a private expert who published an opinion piece in the *New York Times* today.



Svisio / iStock

The three authors point out a 1982 article in *Annals of Virology* in which a trio of Germans reported finding Ebola antibodies in 26 of 433 Liberians (6%) who underwent testing for antibodies to Ebola, Marburg, and Lassa fever viruses.

The writers of the *Times* piece said they were "stunned" when they stumbled across the 1982 study in the course of drafting Liberia's recovery plan. The writers are Bernice Dahn, MD, MPH, chief medical officer of Liberia's Ministry of Health; Vera Mussah, MIPH, the ministry's director of county health services; and Cameron Nutt, Ebola response advisor for the nonprofit group Partners in Health.

https://crln.acrl.org/index.php/crlnews/article/view/24414/32251

Scholarly Communication

Willa Tavernier

COVID-19 demonstrates the value of open access

What happens next?

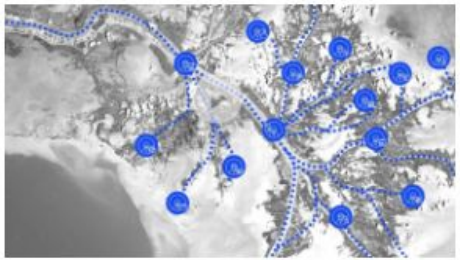
Willa Tavernier is open scholarship resident librarian at Indiana University-Bloomington's Herman B. Wells Library, email: wtavern@iu.edu.

In the wake of COVID-19, many publishers have tacitly agreed that open access is beneficial to scientific advancement and necessary to move science forward to combat disease. Publishers have committed to open access publication of scientific articles relating to the disease. Some are facilitating rapid and open peer review and fast-tracking the publishing of related research.[1] Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Michael Hiltzig refers to this convincing demonstration of the value of open access to scientific research as one of the most important positive disruptions caused by COVID-19.[2]

Open Climate

A Year in the Open Climate Campaign

by Monica Granados, Cable Green



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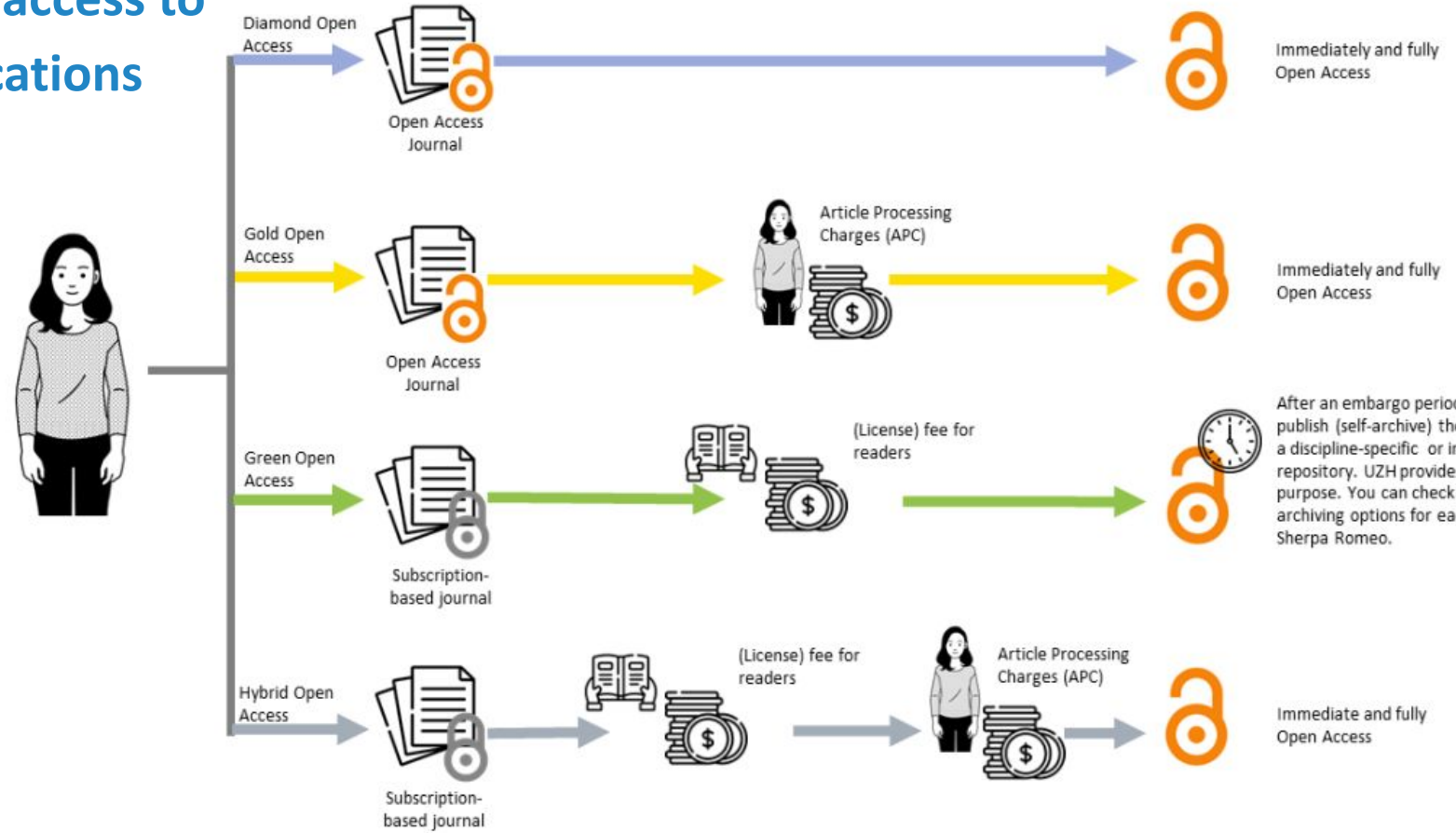
If we are going to solve climate change, the knowledge about it must be open. Only 47% of research papers on climate change are open. That means less than half of all climate research can be read by the public, researchers, journalists, educators, policy makers, students and others seeking to mobilize this knowledge in mitigations and solutions for climate change. One year ago, Creative Commons and our partners — SPARC & EIFL with the guidance of the Steering Committee — launched the Open Climate Campaign to address the lack of access to climate change research. Comprising 11 goals, the Open Climate Campaign's mission is to make the open sharing of research the norm in climate science.

https://creativecommons.org/2023/10/23/a-year-in-the-open-climate-campaign/

Open access publishing models

Photo by Daniel Seßler on Unsplash

Open access to publications



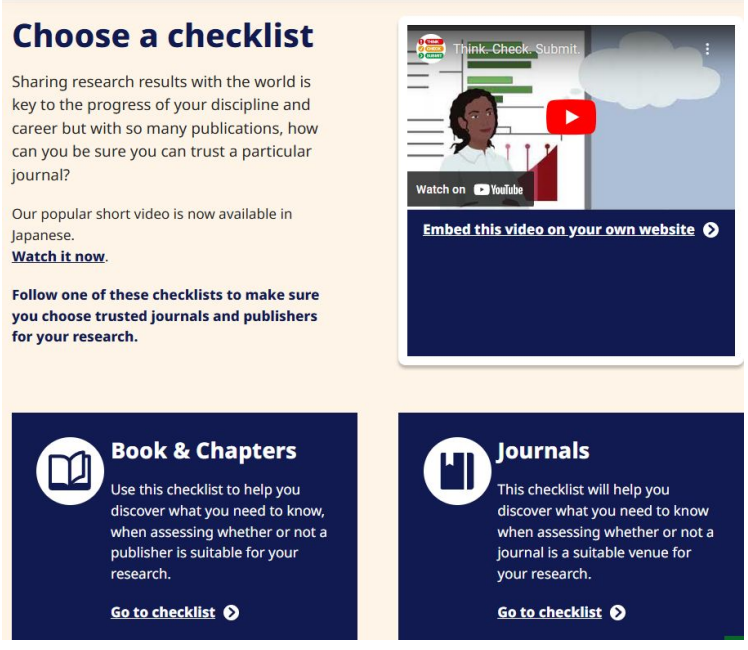
https://www.uzh.ch/blog/ub/2023/03/02/the-snsf-new-open-access-regulations/?lang=en

The colours of open access

Symbol	Name	Characteristics	Who pays what?
	GOLD	• Publishing in OA journals • Licence (most commonly Creative Commons)	• No cost for readers. • Authors or their institutions pay a fee (APC) • The cost of maintaining infrastructure is borne by publishers.
	GREEN	• Self-archiving • Licence (most commonly Creative Commons)	• No cost for readers. • The cost of maintaining infrastructure is borne by repository owners. • No cost for publishers.
N/A	DIAMOND / PLATINUM	• Publishing in OA journals • Licence (most commonly Creative Commons) • Also referred to as APC-free OA, no-fee OA, publisher-pays model	• No cost for readers. • No cost for authors and their institution. • The cost of maintaining infrastructure is borne by publishers (and/or their sponsors).
	BRONZE	• Free to read • All rights reserved, implied or explicit • Not really OA	• No cost for readers. • In most cases, no cost for authors and their institutions. • The cost of maintaining infrastructure is borne by publishers (and/or their sponsors).
N/A	HYBRID	• Publishing in subscription-based journals with an Open Access option • Licence (most commonly Creative Commons)	• No cost for readers for OA articles, but no discount for the non-OA content. • Authors or their institutions pay a fee (APC) • The cost of maintaining infrastructure is borne by publishers.
	BLACK	• Illegal piracy websites • Copyright violation by posting copyrighted content on social media (ResearchGate, Academia.edu, etc.) • Not really OA	• No cost for readers. • No cost for authors and their institution. • Publishers bear the cost of infrastructure and legal proceedings against copyright infringement. • Platforms offering copyrighted content illegally bear the cost of the underlying infrastructure and legal proceedings against copyright infringement.

Gold Open Access

- Publishing fees (APC)
- Waivers and discounts are sometimes available
- Finding a “safe” journal (search DOAJ, use Think. Check. Submit, Choosing a journal for your research: Checklist for researchers and librarians)
- Checking compliance with funder requirements
- Copyright and licences



March 21, 2023 | Malavika Legge

Report from Equity in Open Access workshop #1: the APC debate, reflections and rainbows

OASPA
Open Access Scholarly Publishing Association

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The APC-barrier and its effect on stratification in open access publishing

Thomas Klebel, Tony Ross-Hellauer

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Quantitative Science Studies (2023) 4 (1): 22–43.
https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00245 **Article history**

OPINIONISTA

Breaking barriers or breaking the bank? The academic publishing system is extorting emerging researchers

By Mariette van der Walt Follow 04 Sep 2023 4

VIEWPOINT | Open Access

Can I afford to publish? A dilemma for African scholars

Addisu Mekonnen, Colleen Downs, Edu O. Effiom, Mohamed Kibaja, Michael J. Lawes, Patrick Omeja, Fanomezana M. Ratsoavina, Onja Razafindratsima, Dipto Sarkar, Nils Chr. Stenseth, Colin A. Chapman

First published: 26 December 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1111/ele.13949 | Citations: 9

Research Outputs as Testimony & the APC as Testimonial Injustice in the Global South

*Emily Cox**

C&RL College & Research Libraries

Opinion | Full Access

From serials crisis to dollar crisis: The compelling evidence against APC-based open access in sub-Saharan Africa countries

Idowu Adegbilero-Iwari

First published: 21 August 2024 | https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1620

Hybrid Open Access journals

Why hybrid journals do not lead to full and immediate Open Access (source: [Why hybrid journals do not lead to full and immediate Open Access | Plan S])

- Hybrid has not facilitated a transition to Open Access (OA)
- The research community pays twice (double dipping)
- Hybrid journals are more expensive than fully OA journals
- Hybrid journals provide a poor quality of service
- Hybrid journals crowd out new, full OA publishing models
- Reader access: a hybrid journal is a “random OA” journal

Open Access

Chemoselective Synthesis of α-Chloro and α,α-Dichloro Acetamidines via the Carbenoids Addition to Inherently Low Electrophilic Carbodiimides

Davide Castiglione, Margherita Miele, Alberto Nardi, Laura Castoldi, Vittorio Pace

First Published: 25 June 2025

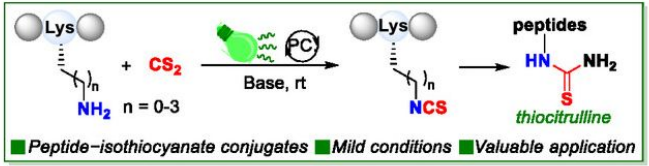
Carbodiimides act as competent electrophilic synthons for the chemoselective addition of lithium mono- and di-halocarbenoids. The transformation is provided through a single synthetic operation—hitherto elusive—halogenated acetamidines. Interestingly, the constitutively tamed electrophilicity of the starting materials is effectively counterbalanced by the usage of the highly reactive halogenated organolithiums.

Abstract | Full text | PDF | References | Request permissions

Green-Light Photocatalytic Synthesis of Non-Proteinogenic Isothiocyanate-Decorated Amino Acids from Lysine Residues and Carbon Disulfide

Jingjie Hai, Hongyao Li, Yang Li, Xinyao Li

First Published: 25 June 2025



A sustainable and mild approach for the synthesis of unnatural isothiocyanate-decorated amino acids from lysine residues and carbon disulfide via green-light photocatalysis is presented. A series of pharmacologically interesting isothiocyanate-containing amino acids and oligopeptides is obtained through the desulfurization strategy with the wide tolerance of protected groups and amino acid residues, which can be further converted into thiocitrulline derivatives.

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- Rights retention is usually required to enable immediate OA and use an open licence
- Some publishers have made their self-archiving more restrictive to discourage Green Open Access

ELSEVIER

Materials Science and Engineering: B
Volume 243, April 2019, Pages 175-182

The initial characteristics of the polypyrrole based aqueous rechargeable batteries with supercapattery characteristics

Branimir N. Grgur [a], Marija Janačković [a b], Branimir Z. Jugović [c], Milica M. Gvozdenović [a]

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mseb.2019.04.013

Published version

Highlights

- PPy was electrochemically synthesized on the plane graphite electrode.
- The Zn|PPy; $PbSO_4$|PPy and PPy|PbO_2 cells were investigated.
- Charge-discharge characteristics of the cells were examined.
- Specific capacity, energy, energy efficiency and the power of the cells was estimated.
- Systems shows "superapattery" behavior.

The initial characteristics of the polypyrrole based aqueous rechargeable batteries with supercapattery characteristics

The electrochemically synthesized polypyrrole (PPy) is investigated as a possible active material of the low-cost aqueous based secondary power sources in combination with zinc, lead oxide, and lead sulfate. The discharge capacity of the polypyrrole in the chloride-based electrolyte (for the Zn|PPy cell) is in the range 110 mAh g −1 of PPy, while in the sulfate-based electrolyte ~150 mAh g −1 of PPy (for the PbSO 4 |PPy and PPy|PbO 2 cells), which is close to the theoretically calculated values. Electrochemical and electrical parameters, reactions in the cells, specific capacity, specific capacitance, energy, and power, for the Zn|PPy, PPy|PbO 2 and PbSO 4 |PPy cells are determined. In addition, the energy efficiency, for the considered systems is estimated. Obtained values of the specific power and energy, could classified investigated systems as a battery type hybrid superacapacitors or "supercapattery". © 2019 Elsevier B.V.

2019

Keywords:
lead oxide / lead sulfate / power / supercapattery / zinc

Source:
Materials Science and Engineering B: Solid-State Materials for Advanced Technology, 2019, 243, 175-182

Publisher:
- Elsevier

Funding / projects:
- Electrochemical synthesis and characterization of nanostructured functional materials for application in new technologies (RS-MESTD-Basic Research (BR or ON)-172046)

Note:
- Supporting dataset: http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/n8fcg2g5z4.1

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Materials Science and Engineering: B
Volume 243, April 2019, Pages 175-182

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Branimir N. Grgur [a], Marija Janačković [a b], Branimir Z. Jugović [c], Milica M. Gvozdenović [a]

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- PPy was electrochemically synthesized

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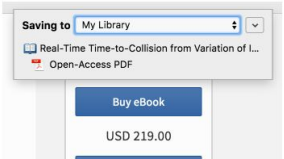

The initial characteristics of the polypyrrole based aqueous rechargeable batteries with supercapattery characteristics

B Grgur, M Janačković, B Jugović... - ... and Engineering B ..., 2019 - technorep.tmf.bg.ac.rs

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Figure captions Fig. 1. Cyclic voltammogram of the PPy electrode in 2 M NH4Cl and 1.1 M ZnCl2 a) Galvanostatic polymerization of pyrrole from 1 M HCl and 0.1 M pyrrole, b) Polarization curve (v = 1

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Grgur Branimir • 01/01/2018

Figure captionsFig. 1. Cyclic voltammogram of the PPy electrode in 2 M NH4Cl and 1.1 M ZnCl2 a) Galvanostatic polymerization of pyrrole from 1 M HCl and 0.1 M pyrrole, b) Polarization curve (v = 1

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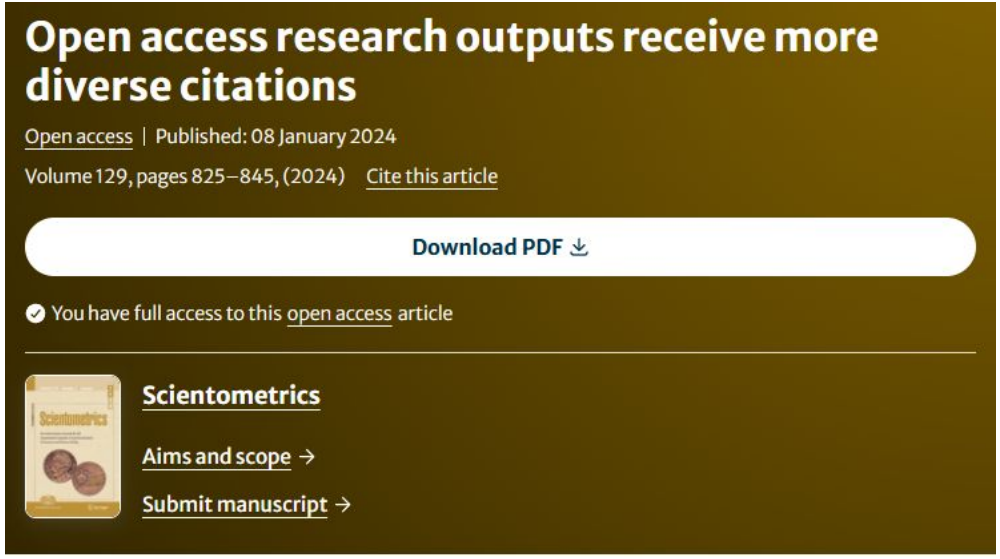

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Huang, CK., Neylon, C., Montgomery, L. et al. Open access research outputs receive more diverse citations. Scientometrics 129, 825–845 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-023-04894-0

The Budapest Open Access Initiative: 20th Anniversary Recommendations

1. Host OA research on open infrastructure. Host and publish OA texts, data, metadata, code, and other digital research outputs on open, community-controlled infrastructure. Use infrastructure that minimizes the risk of future access restrictions or control by commercial organizations. Where open infrastructure is not yet adequate for current needs, develop it further.

2. Reform research assessment and rewards to improve incentives. Adjust research assessment practices for funding decisions and university hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions. Eliminate disincentives for OA and create positive new incentives for OA.

3. Favor inclusive publishing and distribution channels that never exclude authors on economic grounds. Take full advantage of OA repositories and no-APC journals ("green" and "diamond" OA). Move away from article processing charges (APCs).

4. When we spend money to publish OA research, remember the goals to which OA is the means. Favor models which benefit all regions of the world, which are controlled by academic-led and nonprofit organizations, which avoid concentrating new OA literature in commercially dominant journals, and which avoid entrenching models in conflict with these goals. Move away from read-and-publish agreements.

https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai20/

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- Open-source software (OJS, OMP, Kotahi, Janeway, etc.)
- Persistent identifiers
- Structured and open metadata
    - Repositories often release metadata under the CC0 licence
    - OA journals often release metadata under the CC0 licence
    - Initiative for Open Citations
    - Initiative for Open Abstracts
    - Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information https://barcelona-declaration.org
- Access to full text is important for text and data mining
- The rise of open research graphs, citation indexes and search engines

OpenAlex

- Free bibliographic database, vith metadata under the CC0 licence
- Maintained by OurResearch, a non-profit organization, since 2022 (successor of the Microsoft Academic Graph)
- API access (up to 100,000 calls per day free of charge; more for premium users)
- Data sources:
  - ORCID
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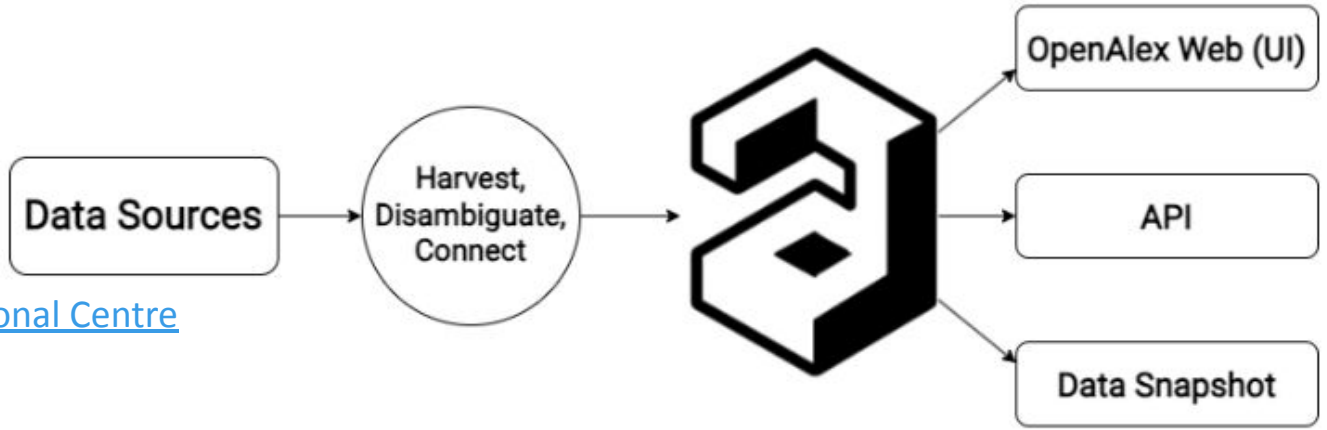

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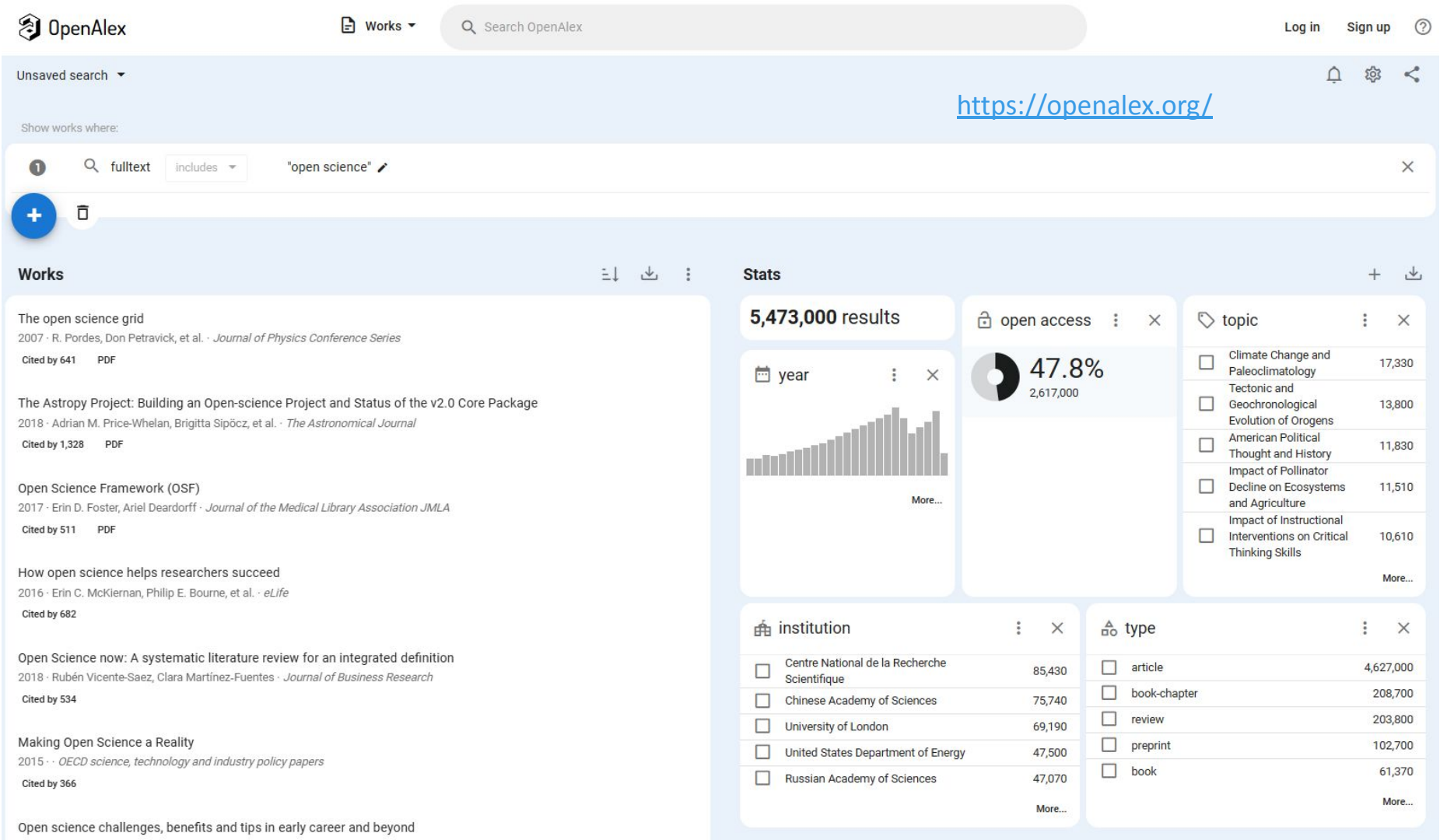
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- Shift towards platforms

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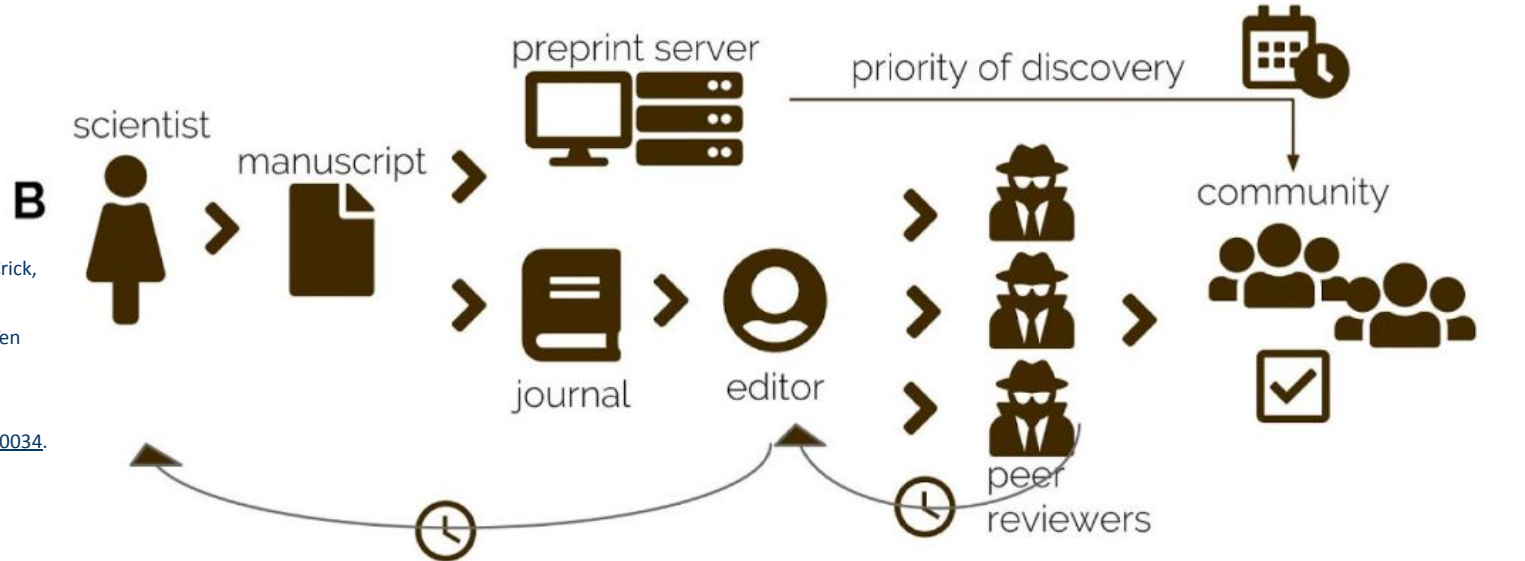

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Quentin Chapus ; Victor Potier ; Julien Brailly - **Créations de plateformes numériques dans le secteur agricole français et logiques relationnelles : découplage ou encastrement ?**

arcs:10972 - Analyse de réseaux pour les sciences sociales, July 15, 2024, Relational chains - https://doi.org/10.46298/arcs.10972

Créations de plateformes numériques dans le secteur agricole français et logiques relationnelles : découplage ou encastrement ?

Article

Authors: Quentin Chapus [1,2]; Victor Potier [3,4,5]; Julien Brailly [6,7]

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Cet article porte sur les dynamiques de l'encastrement relationnel des créateurs et créatrices de plateformes numériques dans le secteur agricole français, entreprises qui se sont considérablement développées ces dernières années. A partir d'une analyse qualitative et quantitative reposant sur des données mixtes collectées auprès d'entrepreneur.e.s, nous observons d'abord un processus de découplage, qui est majoritaire parmi les entrepreneur.e.s rencontré.es. Ces dernier.e.s n'échapperaient donc pas à la dynamique propre à « l'activité entrepreneuriale », à savoir le recours de plus en plus faible aux relations personnelles à mesure que l'entreprise se développe, phénomène qui a déjà été documenté par de nombreuses études. Toutefois, une analyse plus fine des profils montre que le taux d'encastrement d'une partie non négligeable des enquêté.e.s s'écarte de la distribution générale, ce qui interroge les conclusions d'ensemble. Un type de profil retient notamment notre attention, pour lequel le taux d'encastrement progresse au fil du temps. Nous montrons dans cet article que si cela est le signe pour certain.e.s d'une baisse d'activité de l'entreprise, pour d'autres il pourrait s'agir d'un mode original de développement. La singularité du monde professionnel sur lequel porte notre analyse (les mondes agricoles) et du type d'entreprise créée pourrait alors expliquer de tels résultats.

https://doi.org/10.46298/arcs.10972
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