

Content adapted from the Papago project (<https://github.com/micaelacq/Papago/>)

## Open Access Guidelines

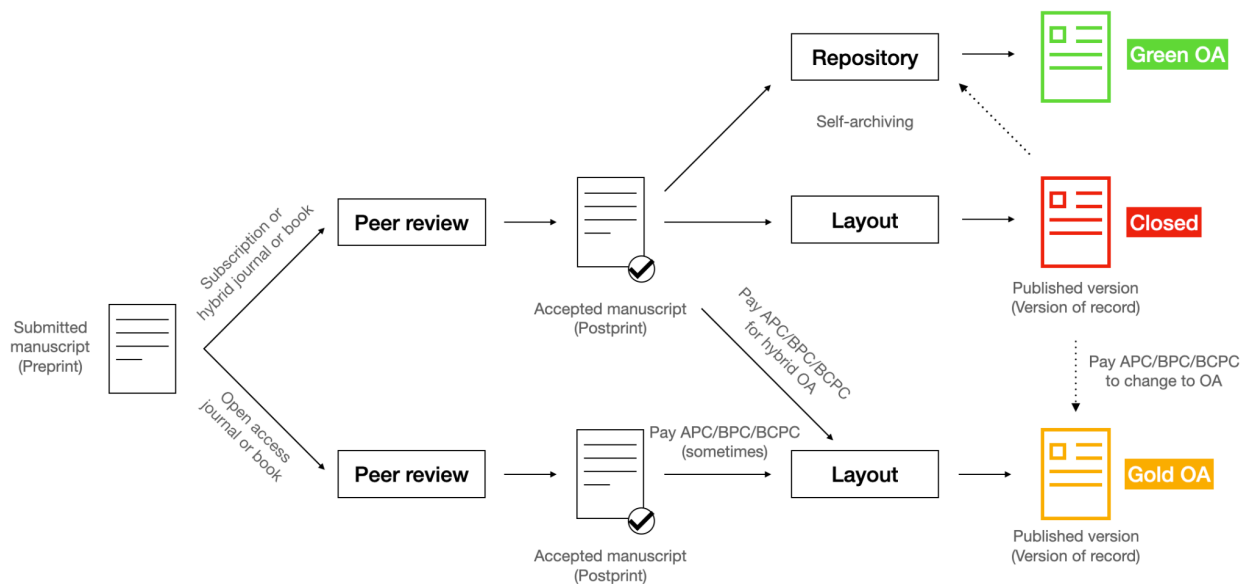
### Background

From January 2023, all research funded by the SNSF has to comply with the new Open Access (OA) [policy](#). General guidelines are provided by the SNSF [here](#). We thus provide this shortened guideline for all NCCR researchers to fulfill the OA requirements as set by the SNSF.

### Highlights of the OA policy

- Journal articles
  - Immediate OA is required (no embargo allowed).
  - CC-BY license for all articles.
- Books and book chapters
  - Embargo is allowed for a maximum of 12 months.

### How to achieve OA? (Roads to OA)



## FAQs

### 1. How to pay the APC/BPC/BCPC

- Open access journals (and books)
  - SNSF covers all the costs. Follow the guidelines [here](#) and submit your request on the ChronosHub.
- Hybrid journals (and books)
  - Institutional libraries have individual agreements with major publishers for free OA
    - UZH: <https://www.ub.uzh.ch/en/wissenschaftlich-arbeiten/publizieren/Publikation-finanzieren/Vertraege-mit-Verlagen.html>
    - UNIGE: <https://www.unige.ch/biblio/en/openaccess/get-published/agreements-with-publishers/>
    - UNINE: <https://www.unine.ch/bibliotheque/home/soutien/publier-en-open-access-a-lunine.html> (under the tab “Publier en Open Access - contrats Read & Publish”; only in French)
  - If no agreement is established with the publisher
    - Some departments and faculties at your institution may have special funds to cover the APC/BPC/BCPC - please consult your local institution
    - Resort to the green road to OA - see below

### 2. To achieve OA by self-archiving a copy, which repositories can I use?

NCCR researchers should primarily choose the **institutional repositories** for archiving their publications for the green road to OA:

- University of Basel  
<https://www.ub.unibas.ch/ub-hauptbibliothek/dienstleistungen/publizieren/open-access>
- University of Friborg  
<http://doc.rero.ch>
- University of Geneva  
<https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch>
- University of Lausanne  
<http://wp.unil.ch/infoserval>
- University of Neuchâtel  
<https://libra.unine.ch/Publications>

- University of Zurich  
<https://www.zora.uzh.ch>
- EPFL  
<https://infoscience.epfl.ch>
- ETHZ  
<https://www.research-collection.ethz.ch>

If archiving on institutional repositories is not permitted, archiving on a personal webpage would be the best option, for which publishers usually set the fewest restrictions. **IMPORTANT:** Always check how publishers/journals require the statement of licenses and copyrights for green OA.

### 3. Which version of the manuscript can I archive?

Either the accepted manuscript or the published version (version of record) should be archived to achieve green OA. However, publishers might set restrictions for the distribution of the published version, in which case only the accepted manuscript can be archived and shared. Guidelines of some major publishers can be checked below:

#### Springer Nature

<https://www.springernature.com/gp/open-research/policies/journal-policies>

<https://www.springernature.com/gp/open-research/policies/book-policies>

#### Elsevier

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/sharing>

#### Cambridge University Press

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/open-access-policies/open-access-journals/green-open-access-policy-for-journals>

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/open-access-policies/open-access-books/green-open-access-policy-for-books>

#### Routledge

<https://www.routledge.com/our-products/open-access-books/publishing-oa-books/chapters>

#### Wiley

<https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/open-access/author-compliance-tool.html>

## More useful tools

### 1. Papago

A simple webpage where you can get the OA guidelines by answering just a few questions about your publication situation: <https://michaelacq.github.io/Papago/?inst=unil&lang=en>. (Please note that the information about the embargo period might be outdated since the SNSF, as mentioned above, updated the policy at the beginning of this year.)

### 2. SHERPA/RoMEO

An excellent resource for learning publishers' policies on self-archiving:  
<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>

### 3. Directory of Open Access Journals and Directory of Open Access Books

The Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#)) is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

The Directory of Open Access Books ([DOAB](#)) lists academic, peer reviewed Open Access books.

## Glossary

### The green road (Green OA)

The Green Road refers to the parallel publication of a version of the manuscript in an open repository, or self-archiving. Open repositories can be institutional, such as ZORA at UZH and Archive ouverte at UNIGE, or disciplinary.

The publication is often delayed (embargo period) and allowed only for the author accepted manuscript (AAM), also known as postprint. This is the manuscript accepted for publication (post peer-reviewed), but before all copy editing by the editor.

### The gold road (Gold OA)

The Gold Road refers to the immediate Open Access publication. This is possible either through purely Open Access journals, or by agreement with the publisher for books.

Open Access works published via the Gold road are usually protected by an open license, such as [Creative Commons](#).

## Embargo

In the field of scholarly publishing, an embargo is a period during which access to articles (or the digital version of a monograph) is not allowed to users who have not paid for access to them.

## Manuscript Version

