



SLUB

Wir führen Wissen.

Gold Open Access

Financing open access publications

7. Oktober 2021

Eloisa Deola Schennerlein

Agenda

1. Introduction to open access
2. Gold open access
3. Publication fund for TU Dresden members
4. Monographs fund for TU Dresden members



Open Access
Introduction

Open Access

Definition

What is Open Access?



By "open access" to this literature [= peer-reviewed journal articles / unreviewed preprints], we mean its **free availability on the public internet**, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or **use** them for any other lawful purpose, **without financial, legal, or technical barriers** other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give **authors control over the integrity of their work** and the right to be **properly acknowledged and cited**.

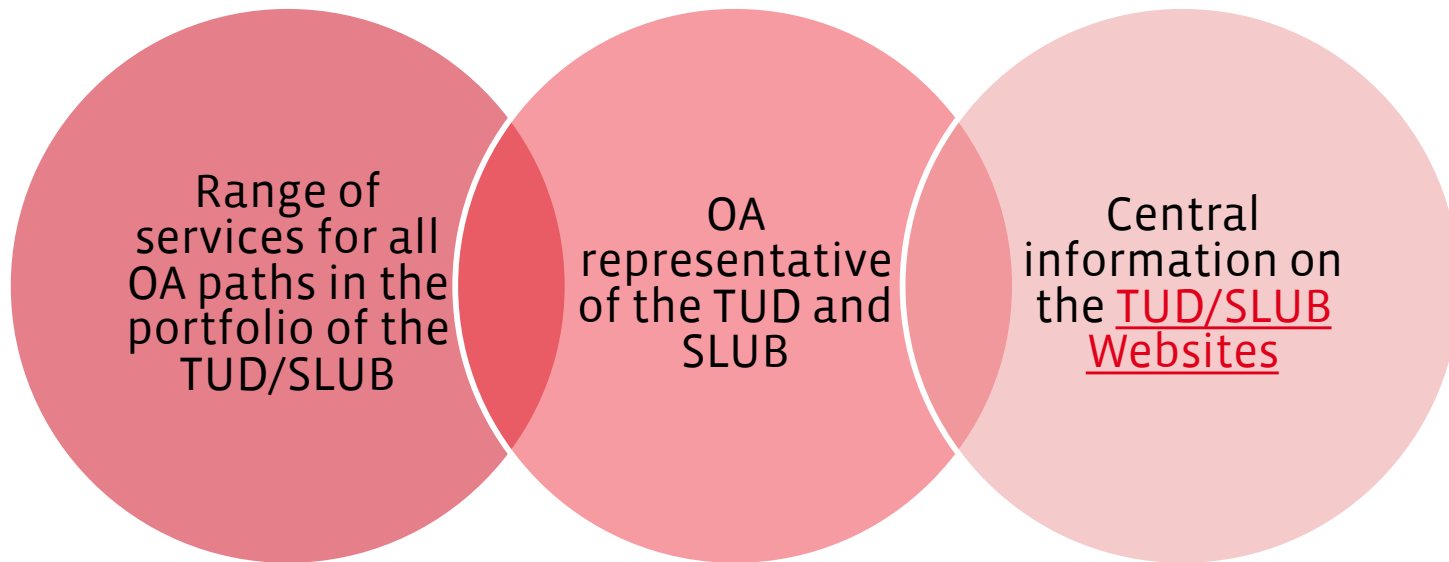
Source: Budapest OA Initiative
<https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read>
(February 2002)

Open Access Strategy and Services

Open Access at the TU Dresden

TUD Open Access Resolution (2012)

- Explicit recommendation for publication in OA journals
- Strong recommendation for publishing on Qucosa both as first publication (gold OA) and self-archiving (green OA)



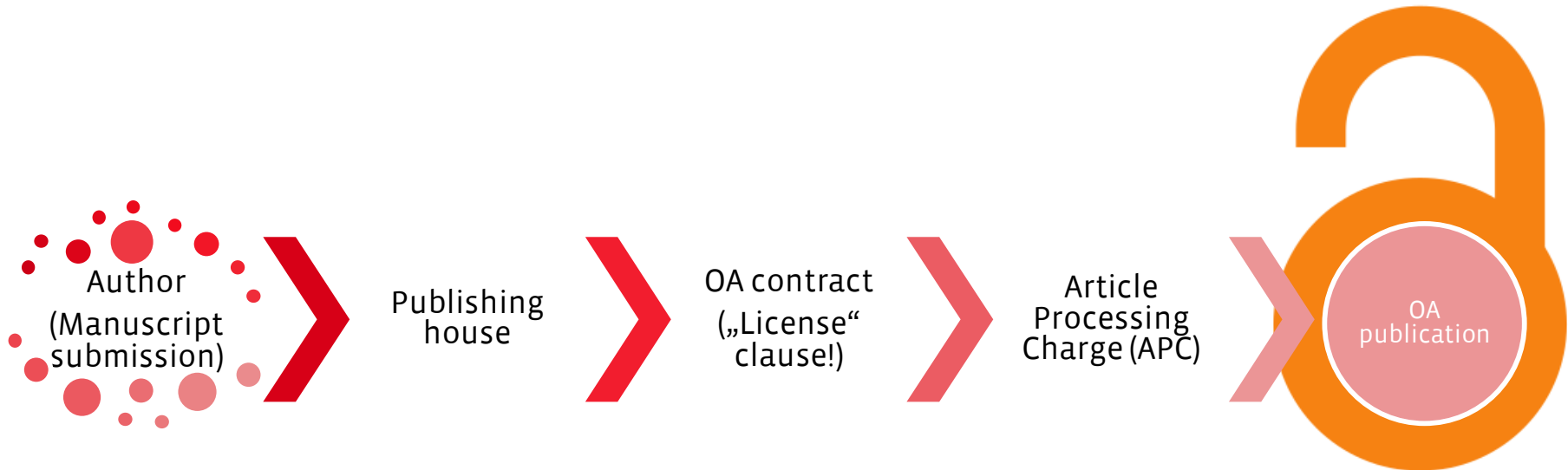
[TUD-Open Access Resolution](#)

A photograph of a dirt path winding through a forest. Sunlight filters through the trees, creating a warm, golden glow. The path is covered in fallen leaves and leads towards a bright light source in the distance. The trees are tall and thin, with some evergreens in the foreground.

Gold Open Access

Gold Open Access

Primary Open Access publishing



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What does the Horizon Europe Programme Guide say?

Version 1.2, 04 October 2021

“ While it is not mandatory to publish (if a project intends to exploit its results, it may decide not to publish), if **scientific peer-reviewed publications** are produced then they **must be open access immediately at publication time** under open licenses (such as Creative Commons), providing specific **minimum sets of rights of reuse** (CC BY for articles and **book chapters** in edited books and **CC BY, CC BY-NC, CC BY-ND, CC BY-NC-ND or equivalent for long-text formats.**”

Page 48

https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/programme-guide_horizon_en.pdf, last visited on Oct 6, 2021.

Icons: From Flaticon.com

Publication fund for TUD members

Journals

... must take the examination, as in Delhi, the ... practical, and project assessment was proposed as a proxy to arrive at results, with an option to improve performance at a subsequent examination. The Board must now come up with a model scientific scheme.

The decision to cancel the examination in 2021 may have resolved a prickly issue, but the question of national entrance examinations – such as NEET and JEE – need to be addressed. Importantly, the Centre must recognise that major factors such as non-availability of enough vaccine doses, absence of a systematic vaccine coverage plan, and poor variants are spreading, and may, in fact, cause better comprehension concern initially isolated from India, B.1.1.7.2, is spreading in that country. To be successful, genomic sequencing programmes, together with the availability of testing, is crucial to stop variants to hobble the country. The plight of students, which is engaging governments, has to become a top priority. Singapore has just approved mRNA vaccine coverage for children 12 years and older, just as the U.S. regulator FDA has for 12 to 15-year-olds. Britain has thought of 100 extra tuition hours for schools from 2022. There cannot be an interminable wait for vaccines to trickle down to all. The Centre must take responsibility to provide them to everyone, including students.

Embracing children

Speedy implementation of relief schemes for children orphaned by COVID-19 is essential

Well begun is not always half done, and, in any case, half done is never good enough. The Centre's response to the Supreme Court that the modalities of the expansive assistance programme for children orphaned by COVID-19, announced by the Prime Minister, were yet to be formulated comes as a disappointment. While rightly feted for its announcement of a comprehensive programme for the most vulnerable section of the population during this COVID-19 pandemic, children, the Centre did not lay down procedural formalities for implementation. It is clear from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights' submission in the Supreme Court that nearly 10,000 children are in need of immediate care and protection. They include children aged between zero and 17 years orphaned or abandoned during the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020. The total was 9,346 children who have been affected, including 1,742 children who lost both parents, 7,464 who have lost one parent, and 140 who have been abandoned from March 2020 to May 29, 2021. It further told the apex court that these children run a high risk of being pushed into trafficking and the flesh trade. There is thus no doubt that time is of the essence here.

Given the urgency of rescuing these children, the Government cannot dawdle over figuring out implementation strategies. A swift laying down of processes and

part and one direction are again part of such appeals to a narrative of a strong nation state rather than one of governance.

Union encroachment

To be sure, such moves to erode the powers of State governments are not new. In post-independent India, the Centre, on several occasions, has used its powers to dismiss or use the Governor to intimi-

constitutional division of responsibilities. However, the adverse changes to federal relations at present are more systemic.

To understand what has changed, at the risk of repetition, there has been increasing centralisation in resource allocations and welfare interventions. The gap

While coalition governments in the past enabled the rise and the visibility of regional businesses in post-reform India, the current dispensation is working towards centralising economic power in conjunction with political centralisation. It is becoming clear that aligning politically with the BJP is critical to do business. While the rise of yoga guru Baba Ramdev's business empire is indicative of this, the dominance of

business groups seem to be close to the BJP, probably at the expense of smaller players. On the one hand, the Centre has sought to insulate Indian big business from global competition by choosing not to enter into the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

Institutional transgression

The second challenge is in the use of executive and legislative aggression. Central institutions are increasingly weakening the policy

and pandemic without consulting State governments, the Centre has now put State governments at a disadvantage in vaccine usage by fixing differential pricing for procuring vaccines for them. This forces State governments to pay more even as they are deprived of their revenue shares.

Socio-cultural foundation

The third and crucial challenge lies in the socio-cultural foundations of federalism. As Chatterjee argues, the legal-constitutional framework underpins the

are the primary sources of bias. What is seldom recognised that the degree of federalism in India has depended largely on two variables: the nature of political coalitions at the Centre and role States in such coalitions (the period 1996 to 2014 for example) and the cultural diversity of regions. Hence, what is needed is a federal coalition that looks beyond the legal-constitutional aspects of federalism to preserve the idea of a plural India in terms of both culture and politics.

Kalyanasram is a Fulbright-Hughes postdoctoral fellow at the Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, Brown University, U.S., and Assistant Professor at the Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai. M. Vijayarajasekar is Professor at the Madras Institute of Development Studies. The views expressed are personal.

Close the vaccination gap

Immunisation needs cooperation and is a prerequisite



JOSEP BORRELL

By the end of 2021, only 2.1% of Americans had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. We need to close the vaccination gap between advanced and developing countries. What the World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, called "vaccination apartheid" is both morally right and in everyone's interest.

Therefore, we need global multilateral action to increase the production of vaccines and accelerate the roll-out worldwide. Since the beginning of the novel coronavirus pandemic, this is the path chosen by the European Union (EU). It is now also the path defined by the G20 leaders at the Global Health Summit in Rome on May 21.

A worry

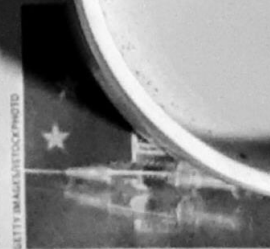
The pandemic is still killing thousands of people every day and at the current pace, the whole world

Vaccination is also a prerequisite for lifting the restrictions that are holding back our economies and freedoms. These restrictions penalise the whole world, but they weigh even more heavily on developing countries. Advanced countries can rely more on social mechanisms and economic policy levers to limit the impact of the pandemic on their citizens.

If the vaccination gap persists, it will be reversing the trend in recent decades of declining poverty and growing equalities. Such a negative development could hold back economic growth and increase geopolitical tensions. The cost of this is too high. We need to advance economic cooperation so that we collectively can spend to help vaccinate the whole world. Moreover, the EU welcomes the 500 billion plan proposed by the International Monetary Fund in order to be able to vaccinate 40% of the world population in 2021 and 60% by mid-2022.

EU's lead role

To achieve this goal, we need closely coordinated multilateral action. We must resist the threat posed by linking the provision of vaccines to political goals and "vaccine nationalism". The EU has



GETTY IMAGES/STOCKPHOTO

peans can be proud of this record. India's "Vaccine Maitri" is another example of global solidarity.

In 2020, the EU supported the research and development of vaccines on a large scale and contributed significantly to the new generation of mRNA vaccines. The EU has become a major producer of COVID-19 vaccines, according to WHO, with 70% of the doses used globally in 2021. The EU has also exported 2.5 billion doses to 90 countries, which is about as much as it has received within the EU.

The EU is the main donor and financial assistance – what we call "Team Europe" – is also in need, particularly in the Western Balkans. It aims to donate at least 100 million more doses to low- and middle-income countries

with their partners to boost manufacturing capacity in Africa for vaccines and medicines and technologies. so that they can produce their own populations and export more vaccines, as the EU is doing. In cooperation with vaccine manufacturers, we are working to increase the EU vaccine production capacities to more than three billion doses a year by the end of 2021.

Our European industrial partners have committed to deliver 1.3 billion doses of vaccines before the end of 2021 to low-income countries at no-profit, and to middle-income countries at lower prices. They have also committed themselves to further deliver over 1.3 billion doses for 2022 – many of which will be delivered through COVAX.

Supporting Africa

All countries must avoid restrictive measures that affect vaccine supply chains. We also need to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology, so that more countries can produce vaccines.

omies and freedom

of its vaccines. This has to change. Team Europe is launching an initiative to this end – backed by 1 billion funding from the EU, the African Union and European development financial institutions – with African partners to boost manufacturing capacity in Africa for vaccines and medicines and technologies.

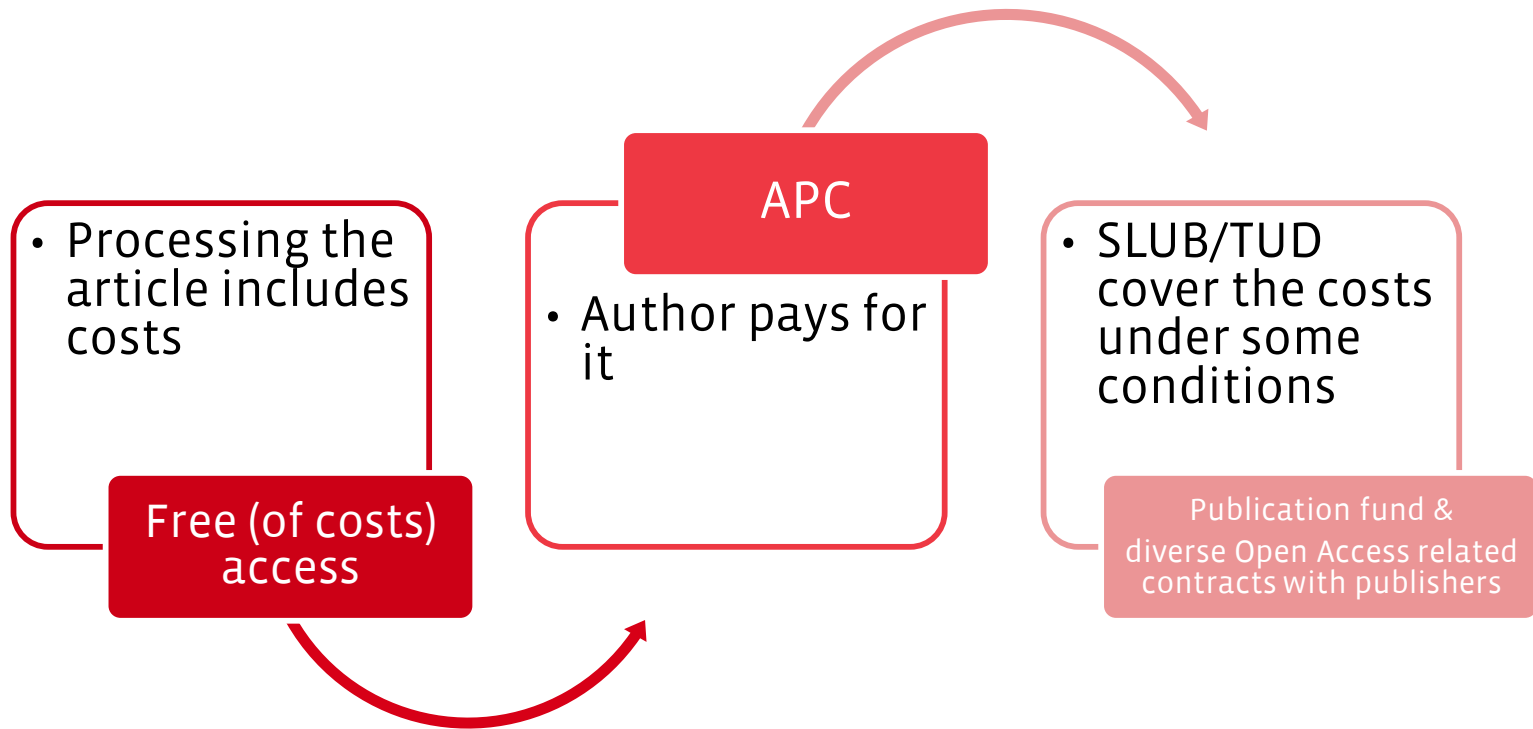
Issue of licensing

Voluntary licensing is the preferred way to ensure such transfer of technology and know-how turns out to be insufficient. Existing Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement and the 2001 Doha Declaration already foresee the possibility of compulsory licensing. However, many countries have been listening carefully to countries complaining about how difficult it is to use these flexibilities. To speed up these technologies, the EU will continue forward with a new proposal to the World Trade Organization work by early June.

The COVID-19 pandemic reminded us that health is a public good. Our common COVID-19 vaccine action to close the vaccination gap must be the first step toward genuine health cooperation for the benefit of all. The Route Declaration

Publication fund of SLUB/TU Dresden

Background




Current **Open Access related contracts** with SLUB

We support publishing diversity

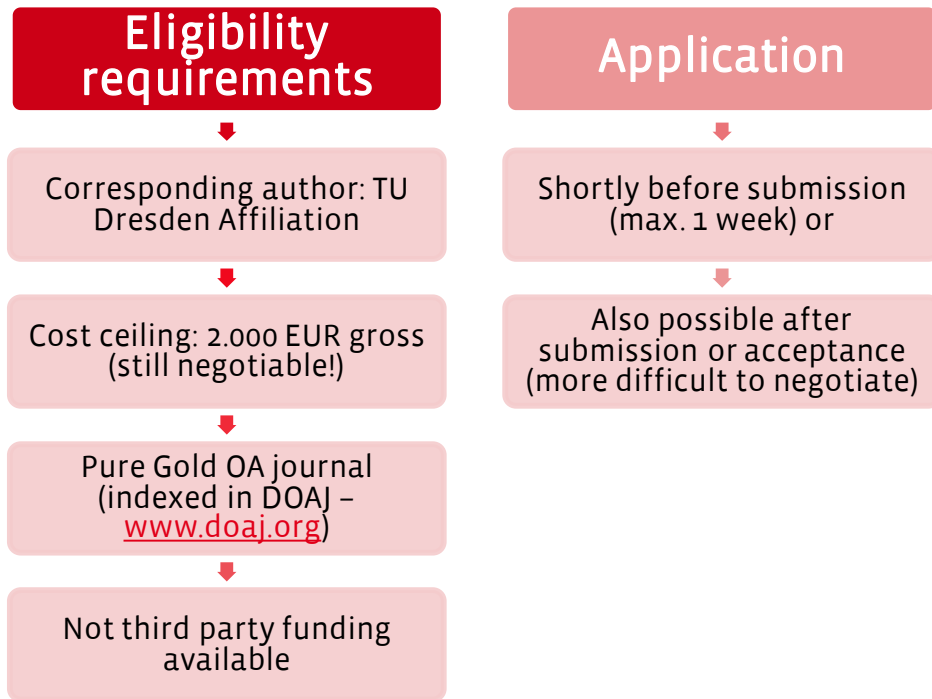
AAAS	AIP	BMJ	Cogitatio	Copernicus
CUP	EDP Sciences	Frontiers	Hogrefe	IEEE
IOP	Karger	MDPI	Open Library of Humanities	SCOAP ₃
Sage	SPIE	Springer Nature (DEAL)	Thieme	Wiley (DEAL)

* Application form (s. next slide) is sometimes needed!

 [Hier](#) you find updated information.

Publication fund

We pay the APC even without a contract with the publisher



It might change as of 2022!

<https://www.slub-dresden.de/en/contact/slubform/publikationsfonds>

Application for Assumption of Costs for Publication Fees

The SLUB open access team is happy to check if your open access publication is eligible for funding. Simply enter your details here. The fields marked with * are mandatory.

APPLICANT	
Applicant (corresponding or submitting author) *	<input type="text"/>
Faculty/Institute of the TU Dresden *	<input type="text"/>
E-mail address *	<input type="text"/>

PUBLICATION	
Article title *	<input type="text"/>
Author(s)	<input type="text"/>
Name of journal *	<input type="text"/>
Name of publisher *	<input type="text"/>

STATE OF SUBMISSION	
Have you already submitted your paper? *	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
If no submission has been made yet: Will you submit your paper within the next 7 days? *	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

DFG funding

Programme „Open Access Publication Funding“

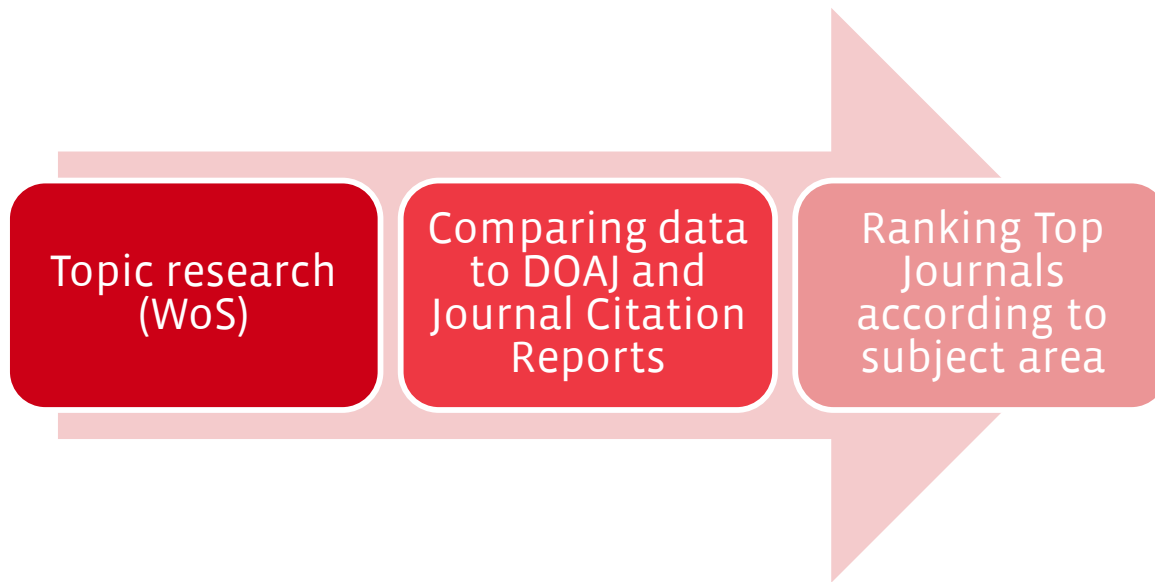
As of Jan 2022

No DFG funding for
publications with a
„NC“ license

Consequences for TU
Dresden members
not yet clear

Bibliometrics

How to find a suitable OA journal?



Send to us:

1. Abstract
2. 3 to 4 keywords



Monographs fund for TUD members

Monographs fund

What can you get fund for?



Complete production costs of the electronic publication

- Up to 5.000 EUR gross: monographs and miscellanies
- Up to 2.500 EUR gross: book chapter



Differently from publication fund (journals)

- Possible to split the invoice



No funding for

- Print-related costs
- „Flat“ BPC

Photo 1: by [Charles Deluvio](#); Photo 2: by [Omid Armin](#); Photo 3: by [Andrej Lišakov](#) – all of them on [Unsplash](#)

Requirements

- So far unpublished OA publication
- PhD thesis: only with „summa cum laude“
- Review process / editing
- Book chapters: complete publication of the volume in OA
- OA license (Preference: CC BY)
- Indexing in DOAB
- Reference to the OA status in the publication

<https://www.slub-dresden.de/veroeffentlichen/open-access-monographienfonds>

Thank you for your attention! 😊

For questions and suggestions:

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