

OPEN ACCESS TERMS

A GLOSSARY

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PO Box 18223, Wynberg 7824
Tel: +27(0)21 7629083 Fax: +27(0)21 7622763
Email: pasa@publishsa.co.za
Vat Reg: 4770156109
Company Reg: 024-866-NPO

Accessibility – refers to ICT (electronic files) made available to people with disabilities, such as the visually impaired. ePub 3 format is accessible (has audio functionality). See also *DAISY*; *TIGAR*.

APC – Article publishing/publication charge, charged by some open access journals as a way of covering costs. See *Hybrid Open Access*; *Gold Open Access*

Author self-archiving – when publisher or journal gives author permission to self-archive a version of an accepted article within a repository. See *Green Open Access*.

Berlin Open Access Conference – series of yearly conferences; 10th meeting held in SA in November 2012, when DST endorsed OA (<http://www.berlin10.org/>).

Cape Town Open Education Declaration – created by the Shuttleworth Foundation and Open Society Foundation, and calls for educators and learners to create resources and to release their learning resources for open and free use (<http://www.capetowndeclaration.org>).

Creative Commons – public copyright licences often used by rights holders to license how a user may use a work. Some examples of these licences include: CC-BY (attribution required – all uses allowed); NC (non-commercial, eg not for sale or alongside advertising); ND (non-derivative, ie no modification allowed); SA (share alike, ie the same possibilities allowed and the same restrictions apply down the line).

Copyright – a host of rights (for example, the rights to publish, reproduce, display online, modify or translate a work on a territory-by-territory basis) that vests in the authors or their respective employers. Copyright may be transferred by written assignment. In the OA environment, authors, their employers and funders strongly lobby for authors to retain some of the rights of copyright or to grant exclusive licences to their publishers only. Publishers that obtain transfer of the whole copyright usually ‘licence-back’ ‘scholarly’ rights to authors, for example, rights to display online or to deposit in an institutional repository or to duplicate an article occasionally (ie non-systematically), and often provide non-exclusive licenses for other purposes, including OA. See *Publishing rights*

DAISY (Digital Accessible Information System) –an information system devised by the non-profit DAISY Consortium, applied to digital files to assist the transition from analogue to talking text for VIP people or those with reading difficulties; international standard for audio-enabled electronic files and books. Uses open, non-proprietary standards and specifications and royalty-free technologies. Is against DRM. See *Accessibility*; *Open source*.

DHET Green Paper (www.dhet.gov.za/portals/0/Documents/GreenPaper.pdf) – indicates in sections 8.1 and 8.3 that the DHET would like to support the development and co-ordination of a network of

online providers to develop 'well-researched, high-quality, national learning resources' to be made available as OER.

Electronic Communications and Transactions Act 25 of 2002 (ECTA) – South African Act which introduces various offenses relating to unauthorised access of or to digital content (including copyrighted works). The ECTA, to some extent, provides DRM protection consistent with the WIPO Copyright Treaty, even though the concept is more geared towards preventing computer fraud and cyber-crime activity.

Embargo – time during which access by end-users to published research articles is restricted. Often applies to articles distributed through Green OA.

Finch study – published recommendations for the UK of the Working Group on Expanding Access to Published Research Findings in June 2012 chaired by Dame Janet Finch: peer-reviewed and publicly funded journal articles should be made publicly available in open access journals; favoured Gold OA system in which journals derived income from APC; <http://www.researchinfonet.org/publish/finch/>; those recommendations were endorsed by the British Government: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-to-open-up-publicly-funded-research>

Hybrid Open access – open access provided to journal articles in subscription journals. Usually provided through author, author's institution or funder payment of a publishing fee (APC);

Gold Open Access – author publishes in an open access journal which provides immediate open access to its articles on the publisher's website. Some of these are funded by APCs, or institutions, or advertising revenues.

Gratis Open Access – text is free online.

Green Open Access – author publishes in a (usually subscription-based) journal and the text is provided (by the author, publisher, or other entity) for free public use in a repository (eg. UJ'sDigiSpace), or Open Access website. The text that is posted can be the peer-reviewed final manuscript or the version of record, depending on the author-publisher agreement or the publisher's policies. It's often referred to as author self-archiving.

Institutional repositories – online platforms hosted and managed by institutions such as universities and research foundations.

Libre Open Access – text is free online but some copyright and licensing restrictions can be retained; but no price, copyright and data-mining barriers are allowed.

MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) – openly accessible course as offered by for example MIT and UCT. Online tuition completed over a period of time.

Open Access (OA) – the practice of making texts available online, free for access by users. Texts can be hosted on a repository maintained by a publisher or library, or a publisher's website.

Open Access Publishing European Network (OAPEN)(www.oapen.org) – European scholarly open access platform. Its aim is to 'develop and implement a sustainable Open Access model for academic books in the humanities and social sciences' – note, not just journal articles.

Open Access textbook – online textbook created using free content and (usually) free software. They are being created as part of the broader OER movement, which includes open courses, course material, modules, textbooks, videos, tests, software, etc (see www.arl.org/spare/oer). There is a view that hard copy textbooks should shrink in extent and be supported by more resources online.

Open content – this is OA but includes the right of the user to modify the work. It creates a collaborative environment. This has been used for textbooks, where lecturers are given the right to modify the text for their courses (eg Flatworld Knowledge). Or it is used to encourage creative collaboration or research development.

Open Distance Learning (ODL) – applies to institutions, such as Unisa is positioning itself to be, offering open access learning materials for distance learning courses.

Open Education Resources (OER) – freely downloadable electronic supporting materials and resources for educational purposes. They include open courses, course material, modules, textbooks, videos, tests, software, etc. They can be downloaded and printed and modified. They are referred to in the DHET Green Paper.

Open source – freely available software for use as is or even for modification.

OER (see Open Education Resources)

Phile Davis Study (http://www.publishers.org/_attachments/docs/journalusagehalf-life.pdf) – study analysing usage pattern of journal articles published in over 2.800 journals (half-life of journals). First evidence based study for an informed discussion about embargo periods.

Publishing rights – Authors can either transfer the entire copyright or grant exclusive licences to a publisher. Separately and independently of any transfer of copyright or of an exclusive licence, the publisher on publication becomes the owner of a separate copyright in South Africa and a number of Commonwealth Countries: the so-called ‘published edition’ copyright. With the advent of OA, academic activists make the case that the authors should retain their copyright more frequently and merely provide exclusive licences to the publishers. Nevertheless, the allocation of copyright in the hands of a single entity, such as the publisher has numerous benefits as technology changes and new unimagined uses of copyright works become possible. Enforcement of copyright (for example the fight against plagiarism) is also facilitated where copyright is held by the publisher of the version of record (version of peer-reviewed manuscript originally published in a scientific journal).

Post-print – author’s final draft manuscript, post peer review, but not copy-edited, or tagged for value-add.

Pre-print – manuscript that is pre peer review.

Proprietary – the opposite of open access and open source in relation to published research, or covered by professional or trade secret in relation to the underlying (frequently patentable) research findings.

Read-only access – access to electronic documents that cannot be downloaded or printed; usually online-only, not offline.

Registry of Open Access Mandatory Archiving Policies (ROARMAP) – searchable database of universities, research institutions and research funders around the world which have documented their open access archives and archiving policies; also documents the growth of open-access mandates. Lists four South African universities which have documented their OA archiving policies: University of Johannesburg, University of Pretoria, Unisa and University of Stellenbosch. UKZN gives their policy on the website for UKZN Research Space. All require, to varying degrees, all publications or research papers or theses to be self-archived on the institution's repository.

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) – US organisation which, inter alia, supports the author's right to retain the copyright for digital reuse of their work

SHERPA/RoMEO (www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/) – a searchable database of publishers' policies regarding copyright and the self-archiving of journal articles on the Web and as OA. It invites publishers of scholarly journals to list their OA format policy for quick reference by institutions and authors who are required to self-archive on repositories. As more book chapters and monographs are archived as OA, book publishers will be encouraged to display or otherwise make known their OA archiving policies.

The suggested forms on the Sherpa/Romeo website are:

- * Pre-print (pre peer review) only
- * Pre-print (pre peer review) and post-print (final draft post peer review) or publisher's version/ PDF
- * Post-print (final draft post peer review) or publisher's version/PDF
- * Archiving not formally supported

TIGAR Project (Trusted Intermediary Global Accessible Resources) – Project created by WIPO. Seeks to facilitate cross-border exchange of copyright protected electronic files for books in accessible formats between national libraries and charitable institutions (trusted intermediaries) serving the blind, visually impaired and other persons with print disabilities; 3-year pilot project aiming for completion in 2013. See *Accessibility, Daisy, WIPO*.

WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation)

WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) (www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/wct/trtdocs_wo033.html) – Has legal force in US, EU and Australia, but not enacted in SA where the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act 25 of 2002 is in force instead. Art 86 penalises the circumvention of technological protection measures, such as access control.