

OPEN ACCESS LICENCES

What is open access?

Open access to scientific publications means in short that publications shall be openly available for everyone to read. Today, a large amount of money is used to pay for journal subscriptions and those subscriptions are only available for you if you are affiliated to a university, hospital or other subscriber.



Swedish national goal

"Regeringen anser . . . att vetenskapliga publikationer, som är ett resultat av forskning som finansierats med offentliga medel, ska vara omedelbart öppet tillgängliga med verkan från 2021."
[that means full open access to research results by 2021]

Proposition 2020/21:60. *Forskning, frihet, framtid – kunskap och innovation för Sverige*. Utbildningsdepartementet.
<https://www.regeringen.se/4af915/contentassets/da8732af87a14b689658dadcfb2d3777/forskning-frihet-framtid--kunskap-och-innovation-for-sverige.pdf>

Open access licenses

A report from the National Library of Sweden recommends the Creative Commons (CC) license as a national standard. This is based on the licence's widespread use and established status. The CC BY version is advocated in the report since it is the most generous version that includes a reference to the author.



Uppföljning av krav på öppen tillgång till publikationer samt rekommendationer för Creative Commons-licenser.
<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:kb:publ-416>

Different types of licenses

Creative Commons licences

CC0 – "no rights reserved" (cf publ. domain)

<https://creativecommons.org/share-your-work/public-domain/cc0/>

CC BY – Attribution (free use, even commercial, as long as the original creator is credited)

CC BY-SA – Attribution-ShareAlike (credit the creator, use the same license when sharing)

CC BY-NC – Attribution-NonCommercial (credit the creator, use freely but not commercially)

CC BY-ND – Attribution-NoDerivs (credit the creator, do not adapt when sharing)

Combined licenses:



CC BY-NC-ND, CC BY-NC-SA

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/?lang=en>



Open access archiving

Licences make archiving options more explicit. Archiving in public repositories such as DiVA enhances publications' visibility and accessibility.



DOAJ

Find gold open access journals and their licenses in DOAJ, the Directory of Open Access Journals. <https://doaj.org>

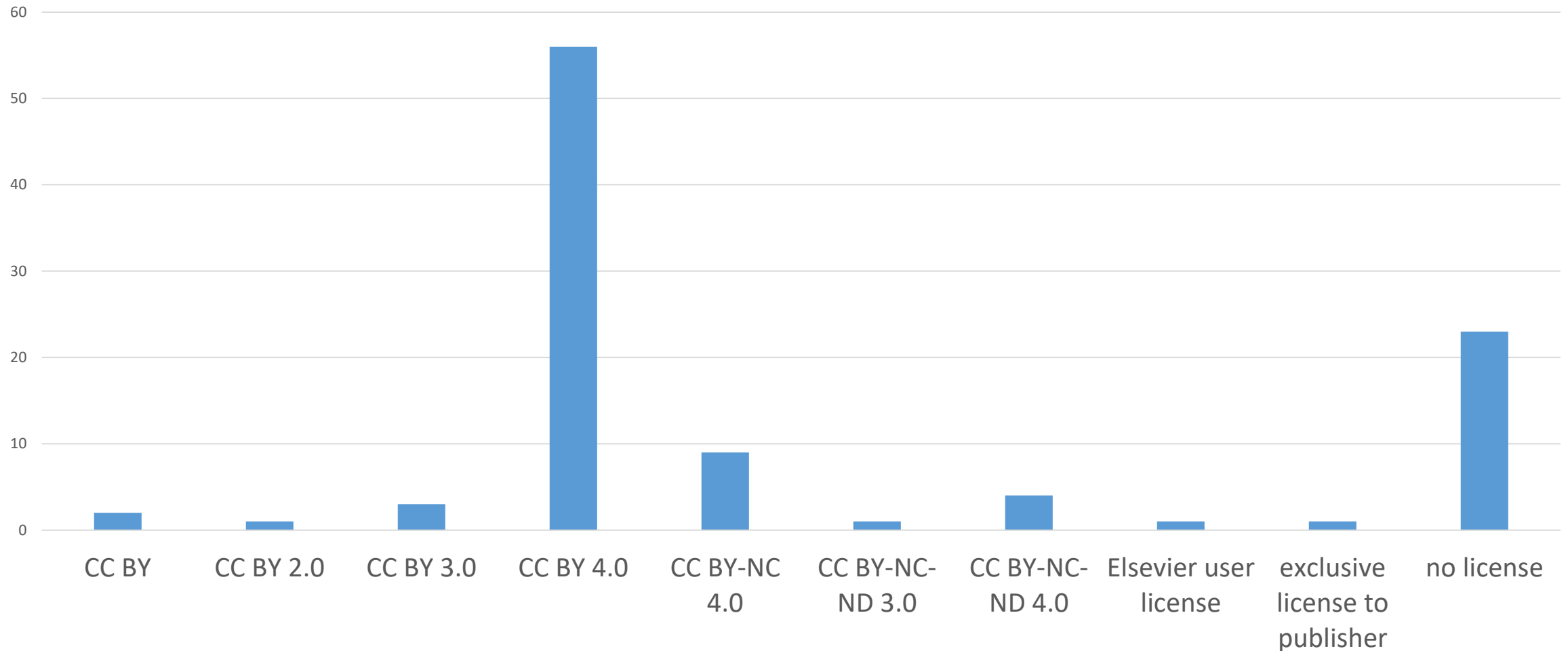
SHERPA/RoMEO

Use SHERPA/RoMEO to find out publishers' conditions for open access archiving.

<https://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>

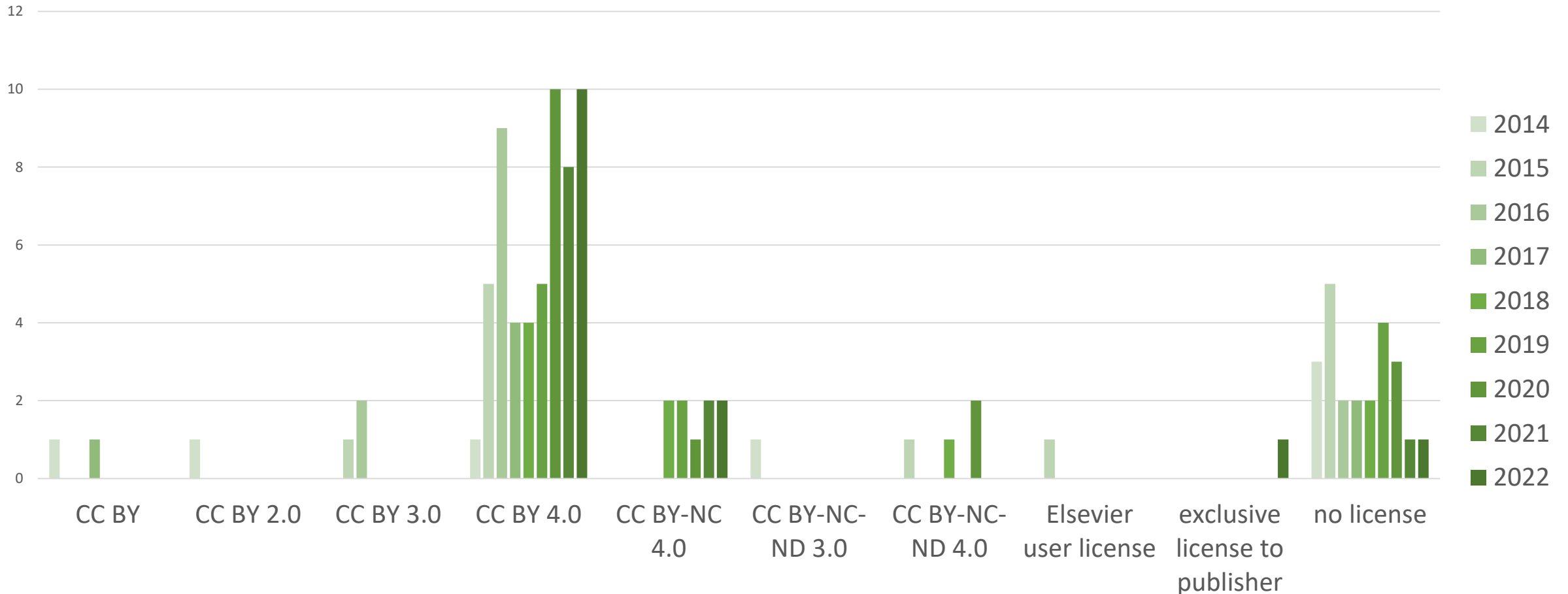


University of Skövde research group example: Number of licences for 109 articles, 2014-2023 *)

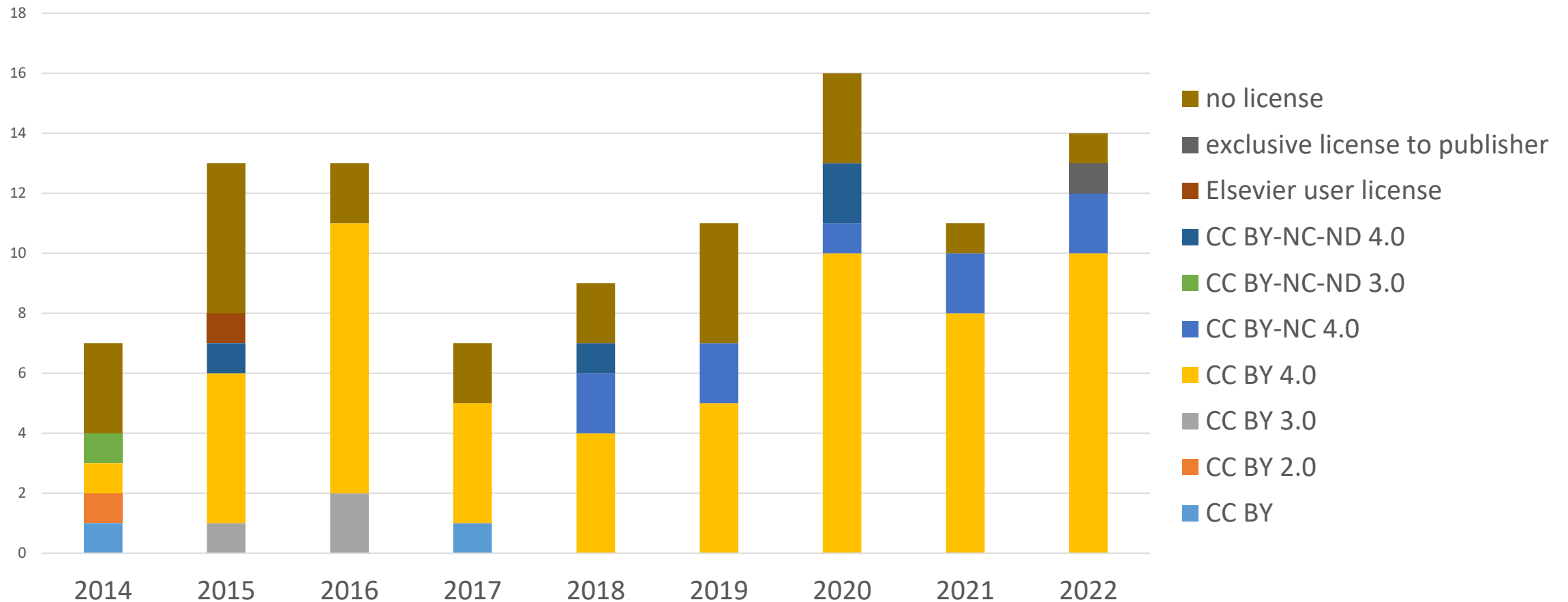


*) as of September 21, 2023, from the DiVA repository

University of Skövde research group example: Number of licences per year



University of Skövde research group example: Combined number of licences per year



Summary

The research group behind the data above publishes most of its output in open access journals with generous licenses, mainly CC BY.

If possible:

Select publication channels with CC licenses to make public archiving (e.g. in a repository like DiVA) and sharing possible.

Consider which license suits you the best to safeguard your rights without limiting the common benefits of your work more than necessary.

For more information about open access, support for publication costs, and the repository DiVA, visit the Staff Portal at the University of Skövde.

