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Open Access Strategy of FAI/CEBIA-Tech

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PART ONE
BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1
Basic Provisions

- (1) This document sets out the basic principles concerning the Open Access Approach (hereinafter also, "Open Access" - or "OA"), to scientific information applied at the Faculty of Applied Informatics (hereinafter "FAI"), based on Czech Republic Government approved strategic materials; see the "National Strategy of the Czech Republic's Open Access to Scientific Information for 2017–2020" and the "Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Strategy of the Czech Republic's Open Access to Scientific Information for 2017–2020".
- (2) It is also necessary to follow the document "National Policy of Research, Development and Innovation of the Czech Republic 2021+", which states, among other things, that one of the strategic goals is to ensure open access to those R&D results and data created using public funds that are freely available and negotiate with major scientific publishers the rules for their publication in the Open Access mode following the CzechELib project.
- (3) At Tomas Bata University in Zlín (hereinafter referred to as "TBU"), the TBU Library (<https://open.k.utb.cz/>) covers the Open Access strategy and the TBU Library also fulfils an advisory role in this area and has access to website links that specialise in the creation of journals with Open Access lists and publishers of openly accessible journals overviews.

PART TWO
OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

Article 2
Open Access to Scientific Information

- (1) Open Access means the provision of free and unrestricted online access to the end-user for scientific information with the possibility of further, repeated re-use of that information. For the purposes of this strategy, "Scientific Information" means scientific publications and research data.
- (2) Open Access to scientific publications includes peer-reviewed scientific-research journal articles and their manuscript versions, conference papers, monographs, articles in proceedings, textbook and commentary-type publications containing scientific information.
- (3) Open Access to textual research outputs is a scientific communication model that ensures permanent, immediate, independent and free online access to the full texts of published scientific results (most often articles); without restriction to anyone.
- (4) Open Research Data is data in a digital form – for more see Article 7.

Article 3

The Golden Path in Publishing Activities

- (1) Gold Open Access (OA) represents publication in scientific peer-reviewed journals with immediate Open Access. The Golden Open Approach means that the publisher who creates the final published form of the article will make this final version freely available via the Internet.
- (2) As regards the auto-archiving of the articles in question in the open TBU's publishing activities repository, the article author will proceed in accord with Rector's Decision RR/3/2019.
- (3) However, in order to cover the costs of publishing an article in an openly accessible journal, the publisher usually requires the author to pay an Article Processing Charge (APC). Payments associated with publishing are therefore shifted from readers, who otherwise pay these costs in fees.
- (4) These royalties are usually paid by the author's employer (i.e. TBU in Zlín), or eventually, by another research organisation or provider funding Research, Development and Innovation (R&D&I support entity).
- (5) There are diamond/platinum OA magazines, where fees are not paid by readers or authors; e.g. these may be journals published by the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.
- (6) Following the policies of mandatory open access, commercial publishers have adopted a hybrid model of the journal, which allows open access only to those articles for which the authors pay the required fee (APC). In this case, they are not openly accessible magazines, but openly accessible articles. Other articles in such a magazine are accessible only to subscribers, or after paying for access to individual articles.
- (7) The undeniable advantage of the Open Access golden path is immediate free online access to scientific articles, i.e. at the time of publication.
- (8) Some OA journals publishers provide TBU with royalty discounts – see: (<https://open.k.utb.cz/blog/2020/06/24/slevy-u-ac-s-a-aps/>).

Article 4

The Green Path in Publishing Activities

- (1) Green Open Access is a publication in traditional journals distributed on a subscription basis.
- (2) Regarding the Green Open Access project, open access is provided by the authors themselves, most often through institutional or professional repositories, in which they upload their works - and thus make them available to the public.
- (3) At TBU, authors ensure that the “author's version” of the article is stored in the TBU Publishing Activities Repository. This is so-called “self-archiving” and the author of the article proceeds according to Rector's Decision RR/3/2019 (Art. 2, Para. 8) – for more details see Article 5.
- (4) Depending on the policy of the publisher and / or provider of financial support for R&D&I or the author's institution; they will do so before, after or during publication. In accordance with the terms of the publisher in the license agreement between the author and the publisher, open access to the final version of an article (identical in content

to the published version) stored in the repository, is sometimes delayed (by an "embargo period") to allow the publisher to retain an advantage for magazine subscribers. Different individual publishers' terms may also apply to the version of the article that may be stored by the author in the repository. They must therefore be careful not to violate the conditions of the support provider, or the publisher of the magazine he has chosen to publish his article in.

Article 5

Auto Archiving of Publication Activities

- (1) According to Rector's Decision RR/3/2019, it applies (according to Art. 2, Para. 8) that when supplementing data for individual OBD records, the author is obliged to attach a post-print of the relevant article as an attachment. This will then be stored in the TBU Publishing Activities Repository and made available according to the journal's status in the Sherpa / Romeo2 Database. The status of the given journal will be checked by the TBU Library. If the publisher does not allow free publication of the post-print of the article, this article will only be available in the repository within the TBU computer network.

Article 6

TBU Publishing Activities Repository

- (1) The TBU Publishing Activity Repository (hereinafter referred to as the "Repository"), contains a bibliography of TBU authors publication activities. It focuses only on the evaluated TBU Science and Research results - which are articles in journals, monographs and contributions in conference proceedings.
- (2) The Repository purposes are as follows:
 - a) it provides an up-to-date bibliography of articles in peer-reviewed journals and papers in conference proceedings and monographs,
 - b) it presents TBU publishing activities to the academic community and the public,
 - c) it also serves to auto-archive the full texts of these publications and to ensure their availability.

Article 7

Open Access to Research Data

- (1) Open Research data is mainly digital data from research projects (experiments, surveys and measurements; including so-called metadata [data that provides information on other data] and details on data processing) available without restriction online to all potential users.
- (2) Open Access to Research Data includes the ability to freely use, edit and share data by anyone for any purpose.
- (3) Research data shared through Open Access must be complete, easily accessible, machine-readable, using standards with a freely available specification, made available under clearly defined conditions of the use of the research data, with a minimum of restrictions, and available to users at a minimum possible cost.
- (4) Open Access to Research Data is usually implemented through electronic data repositories. Research data must be made available in a form that allows further use from both a technical and a legal point of view; use, access, reproduction and dissemination of data must be free of charge.