

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE POLICY ON OPEN ACCESS TO UT PUBLICATIONS

1. Introduction

Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

—[Peter Suber, 2004](#)

The principles of OA are set out in the [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#) (2003). This declaration has been signed by many international organisations for academic research, including all Dutch universities.

The University of Twente highly values open access to the results of research. According to our mission, vision and strategy until 2030, 100% OA publication will be the new norm for researchers by 2023 ([Shaping 2030](#), p.22). This goal is in line with our national goal: In [the coalition agreement](#) of 2017, the Dutch government stated that “open science and open access will become the norm in academic research” (p.16).

In the Netherlands, the National Plan Open Science ([NPOS](#)), the Association of Universities in the Netherlands ([VSNU](#)), and the partnership of University Libraries and the National Library of the Netherlands ([UKB](#)) manage the transition to OA, mainly by jointly:

1. Negotiating with publishers for read-and-publish agreements
The VSNU and UKB jointly negotiate with publishers to let staff and students of Dutch universities read closed articles in agreement journals and publish OA in the same journals at a 100% discount.
2. Guaranteeing access to academic publications
The Dutch universities feel a responsibility to guarantee access to their own publications. The VSNU and the Dutch universities implemented [Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act](#), also known as the Taverne Amendment, as the so-called Taverne procedure to make closed short academic publications¹ OA in university repositories six months after their first online publication date.
3. Monitoring the percentage of university-authored, peer-reviewed articles that are OA each year.
To monitor how close the universities are to making 100 percent of their academic articles OA, a [national framework](#) was established with definitions about open access. The universities have monitored their OA percentages according to this framework since 2016.

The NPOS and the VSNU commissioned studies on the feasibility of 100 percent OA in the Netherlands. The major finding of the resulting [reports](#) (in Dutch) is that *sustainable* routes to OA are necessary to reach 100 percent OA. This new UT Policy on Open Access proposes such sustainable routes to make OA publishing the norm for UT authors.

¹ Articles in journals or conference proceedings, and book chapters in edited collections.

2. Scope

Based on the [national framework](#) for monitoring the number of university-authored OA articles each year, we use the following definition of OA:

OA publications are peer-reviewed academic publications that are gratis and permanently available on the website of the publisher or in a trusted repository.

As such, OA publication concerns articles in journals or conference proceedings, entire books, and book chapters.

The UT Policy on Open Access as outlined below is in line with national developments, but focuses on what we can do at our university to reach 100 percent OA in 2023, and sustainable OA to the results of our research beyond 2023. We will evaluate this policy in the beginning of 2024.

3. Current situation

3.1 Routes toward OA

UT authors have two ways to make publications OA, in order of preference:

1. Immediately with a licence for re-use (usually on the website of the publisher), and
2. Delayed and/or without a licence for re-use (usually in a trusted repository, in our case [UT Research Information](#)).

Appendix A outlines UT authors' current options to publish an article in a journal or conference proceedings OA immediately with a licence for re-use, and their options to cover the cost of each route (where applicable). They have many options to do so and to cover the cost.

Appendix B presents UT authors' current options to cover the cost of publishing a book (chapter) OA immediately with a licence for re-use. They have limited options to cover the cost.

Appendix C presents UT authors' current options to publish OA delayed and/or without a licence for re-use. They have options to do so, but the current Taverne procedure for making the final published version of their short, closed publications open access is too time-consuming.

3.2 Numbers and percentages

Table 1 shows that of all UT-authored, peer-reviewed journal articles that were published in 2020, 69 percent was OA: 62 percent was published OA immediately with a licence for re-use, and the remaining 7 percent was made OA in our repository [UT Research Information](#) after closed publication, usually without a licence for re-use. Of that 7 percent, 2 percent was made OA through the Taverne procedure based on the Dutch Copyright Act.

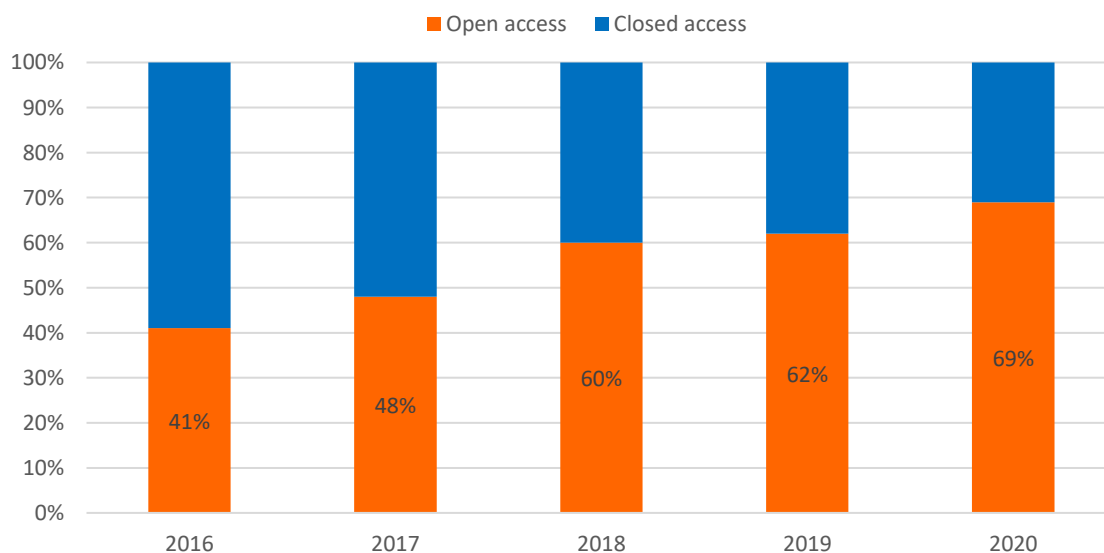
Table 1. UT-authored, peer-reviewed journal publications in 2020

Access	Numbers and percentages	
	#	%
CLOSED ACCESS	654	31
OPEN ACCESS	1423	69
Immediate OA with a licence for re-use in a DOAJ-listed full-OA journal	505	24
Immediate OA with a licence for re-use in a non-DOAJ-listed full-OA journal or in a hybrid journal	778	37
OA in UT Research Information only, delayed and/or without a licence for re-use	140*	7
TOTAL	2077	100

* Of these publications, 41 (2%) were opened up in the VSNU pilot 'You share, we take care'.

Appendix D shows the above numbers and percentages per faculty. In the past five years, the UT OA percentage increased every year (7 percent per year on average), as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. UT-authored, peer-reviewed journal publications 2016 – 2020



Source [Pure Research Information](#), as presented in [UT Research Information](#)
 Journal publications Peer-reviewed journal articles belonging to one of the following five categories:
 1) article,
 2) letter,
 3) comment / letter to the editor,
 4) article in a special issue, or
 5) review article.
 Open Access Either published OA immediately or made OA after publication in the UT repository

At the current pace, it is expected that 75% of the academic peer-reviewed journal publications by the Dutch universities will be OA in 2021, either because they are published OA immediately with a licence for re-use, or because they are made OA in a university repository after closed publication.

The pace for OA books is slower. The reports on the feasibility of 100% OA in the Netherlands showed that the transition of books will take longer and cost more than the transition of journal publications. Compared to journal publications, few books are published by UT authors each year: In 2020, UT authors published more than 2.000 journal articles compared to 15 books (of which seven were OA immediately with a licence for re-use).

Given our current situation and the challenges described in 'New open-access policy UT: Grounds', the University of Twente will not meet the goal of 100% OA publishing as the norm in 2023 at the current pace. We propose a new UT Policy on Open Access to meet our goal as set out in Shaping 2030.

4. Implementation

To make 100% OA publishing the norm, **all UT-affiliated academic publications must become OA**, at the latest six months after their first online publication date, but preferably immediately with a licence for re-use.

To support this UT-wide, the University Library will:

1. **Implement an opt-out Taverne procedure.**

To maximise the effect of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act at the UT, the current opt-in procedure needs to become an opt-out procedure with a UT regulation (see Appendix E), so the University Library can make all eligible short academic publications OA without a licence for re-use in UT Research Information, six months after their first online publication date, unless the author opts out for one or more publications.

2. **Continue the current R&P agreements.**

Submitting authors of Dutch universities can publish OA in the almost 10.000 journals that are covered by these agreements between the VSNU/UT and publishers. We will continue the existing agreements, provided that those still meet our requirements (e.g., no double dipping).

The Shaping Expert Group (SEG) Shaping Individuals and Teams should **implement a system of recognition and rewards** of academics and research that encourages open-science activities at the UT. This SEG aims to implement the approach and philosophy of Shaping 2030, and connects with the VSNU program on Recognition and Rewards. One of their guiding principles is "For research effort – assess contribution to Open Science" ([Manifesto and Guiding Principles](#), 2021, p.3).

To stimulate the OA uptake per discipline, every faculty will, with support of the information specialist and the specialist open access from the University Library, **determine which specific support is necessary** in the faculty to implement the OA policy and to reach 100% sustainable OA. Examples of such support are:

- entering into new, discipline-specific R&P agreements
- entering into new, discipline-specific full-OA agreements

- funding APCs when authors need to pay for OA and don't have other means of funding
- funding diamond constructions so authors can publish OA immediately with a licence for re-use without having to pay².

The faculties **finance the OA support in their faculty**, as they currently do with the R&P agreements. Given the expected slower and more expensive transition to OA for books, and given the fact that there is no option to make an entire book OA based on Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, each faculty must investigate the feasibility of 100% OA publication for books, and support OA for books where possible.

UT authors, faculty boards, the University Library, and the rector magnificus all **have the responsibility to make 100 percent OA publishing the norm at the University of Twente**. These responsibilities are shown in Appendix F.

² The University Library started a pilot with BMS authors who want to start their own diamond journal. In this pilot, the University Library explores the possibilities for setting up such a journal through Open Journal Systems ([OJS](#)). The cost of that system and of setting up and maintaining a diamond journal in that system will be paid for by the University Library. All other costs related to the diamond journal will be paid for by the faculty of BMS.

Appendix A

UT authors' options to publish an article OA immediately with a licence for re-use

UT authors have many options to publish their articles OA immediately with a licence for re-use:

1. In a full-OA journal and in UT Research Information;
2. In a hybrid journal and in UT Research Information;
3. On an OA platform and in UT Research Information; and
4. Only in UT Research Information.

Full-OA journal

In a full-OA journal, all articles are published OA with a licence for re-use. Of the many OA journals, 15.945 peer-reviewed OA journals are currently listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#)). These journals meet DOAJ's strict [requirements](#). The UT strongly encourages its authors to publish their research results in an OA journal that is listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals.

Covering the cost

Of the 15.945 DOAJ-listed journals, 11.358 currently do not charge an Article Processing Cost (APC; the cost of publishing an article OA). Part of those journals will charge APCs once they build an audience, but most of those journals are *diamond journals* that won't charge APCs by principle. An additional 539 OA journals do charge APCs, but give submitting UT authors a 100% discount thanks to an agreement between the publisher and either all Dutch universities combined (VSNU) or just our university. The journals that are part of these agreements are presented in the [UT Journal Browser](#).

The faculty BMS offers its authors a maximum reimbursement of €1.500,- per article and per year from their [Open Science Fund](#) to cover the cost of publishing in a DOAJ-listed journal. It is uncertain whether the BMS Open Science Fund will be continued after 2021.

UT researchers whose research is funded by the [Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research](#) (NWO), the [European Commission](#) (Horizon Europe) or the [European Research Council](#) (ERC) must publish OA immediately with a licence for re-use. When the cost of OA in a DOAJ-listed journal is already budgeted in the funding application, then it can be reimbursed from the research grant.

Hybrid journal

A hybrid journal is a subscription journal with an OA option for individual articles. Thanks to R&P agreements between the VSNU and publishers, submitting UT authors can currently publish OA at a 100% discount in 9.367 hybrid journals, as presented in the [UT Journal Browser](#). Many journals were added to this list in 2020, due to a new agreement with Elsevier that lets submitting UT authors publish OA at a 100% discount in most Elsevier journals. It is expected that compared to the numbers in 2019, this new agreement will add 10% to our university's OA percentage as of 2021 (a 5% increase was already visible in 2020).

Covering the cost

For each journal that is covered by an R&P agreement, the requirements for the discount are presented in the UT Journal Browser. Publishers increasingly use caps, which means that a maximum number of articles can be published OA at the 100% discount per year for all Dutch universities combined. Some agreements only allow certain types of articles to be published OA at the discount, and most only allow the submitting author (the author who submits the article to the journal and corresponds with the publisher during the publication process) to receive the discount.

OA platform

There are three types of OA platforms. The first are F1000 platforms like the ones from research funders (e.g., [Open Research Europe](#) for EU-funded research). The second are overlay journals on preprint servers (e.g., [Episciences.org](#)). These first two types of OA platforms publish first, then review. The platforms offer a wider range of research output than traditional journals (e.g., articles, data notes, registered reports, living systematic reviews). The third type are scholarly-led initiatives for diamond OA publishing (e.g., University Presses, [openjournals.nl](#), [universityjournals.eu](#), [SciPost](#)).

Covering the cost

For authors: n/a (no cost)

For journals: The University Library has a subscription to Open Journal Systems.

UT Research Information

When UT authors publish work that is based on funding by a [cOAlition-S](#) funder (e.g., NWO, EU, ERC), they have to comply with [Plan-S](#) requirements: “With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by [a cOAlition-S funder] must be published in OA Journals, on OA Platforms, or made immediately available through OA Repositories without embargo.”

cOAlition-S funded UT authors can still publish their work behind a paywall on a publisher’s website, as long as it is immediately OA in UT Research Information as well, with a licence for re-use. Usually, it is not allowed to make such works OA any sooner than after the embargo period set by the publisher or with a licence for re-use, but cOAlition-S-funded authors can use the [Rights Retention Strategy](#) to honour their funder’s OA policy. To do so, authors must notify the publisher upon submission that an Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) arising from their journal or conference submission will be made OA in their university’s repository with a CC BY licence.

Covering the cost

n/a (no cost)

Appendix B

UT authors' options to cover the cost of publishing a book (chapter) OA immediately with a licence for re-use

Covering the cost

Publishing a book OA costs around €10.000,-. Unlike book chapters in edited collections, book chapters in monographs and full OA books are not considered short academic works, so these cannot be made OA after six months based on Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act.

The faculty BMS offers its authors a maximum reimbursement of €1.500,- per book chapter per year from their [Open Science Fund](#) to cover the cost of publishing a book chapter OA. It is uncertain whether the BMS Open Science Fund will be continued after 2021.

For UT authors who publish an OA book (chapter) based on NWO funding, NWO's [Open Access Book Publication Fund](#) can cover the cost (up to €10.000).

In those cases where NWO's OA Book Fund cannot cover the cost³, the UT needs to pay. This won't necessarily cost €10.000,- per OA book: Contrary to articles where the corresponding author tends to pay the cost of OA publishing, authors/editors of books usually jointly pay the cost of OA publishing, so the full cost only needs to be paid for books with solely UT authors.

³ In the past years, about 25% of UT research was funded by either NWO or the EU. Only publications based on NWO funding are eligible for a reimbursement from NWO's OA Book Fund.

Appendix C

UT authors' options to publish OA delayed and/or without a licence for re-use

UT authors can make their closed publications OA in UT Research Information. This route to OA is delayed and/or without a licence for re-use. There are two ways to do so, in order of preference:

1. Opening up the version of record (VOR) after six months.
2. Opening up the accepted author manuscript (AAM), usually after an embargo period set by the publisher.

Opening up the VOR

The VOR is the final published pdf in the layout of the publisher.

Based on [Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act](#), UT authors can make the VOR of their closed short academic publications⁴ OA in UT Research Information six months after their first online publication date.

Opening up the AAM

The AAM is the full-text version after changes based on peer review but without editorial changes and the layout of the publisher.

Publishers usually only allow authors to make the AAM OA in their university's repository, usually without a licence for re-use, and usually only after an embargo period set by the publisher. This embargo period ranges from zero months to 48 months. This route is the least preferred route to OA and should only be used when both immediate OA publishing with a licence for re-use and delayed OA of the VOR after six months are not possible.

Covering the cost

n/a (no cost).

⁴ Articles in journals or conference proceedings, and book chapters in edited collections.

Appendix D

OA numbers and percentages per faculty for publications in 2020

UT-authored, peer-reviewed journal publications in 2020: UT, Faculty of BMS, and Faculty of EEMCS

Publications	UT		Faculty of BMS		Faculty of EEMCS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CLOSED ACCESS	654	31	144	33	114	38
OPEN ACCESS	1423	69	295	67	189	62
Gold, DOAJ classified OA ¹	505	24	103	23	63	21
Gold, not DOAJ classified/Hybrid ²	778	37	172	39	93	31
Green only OA ³	140*	7	20**	5	33***	11
TOTAL	2077	100	439	100	303	100

* Of these publications, 41 (2%) were opened up through the opt-in Taverne procedure.

** Of these publications, 8 (2%) were opened up through the opt-in Taverne procedure.

*** Of these publications, 9 (3%) were opened up through the opt-in Taverne procedure.

UT-authored, peer-reviewed journal publications in 2020: Faculty of ET, Faculty of ITC, and Faculty of S&T

Publications	Faculty of ET		Faculty of ITC		Faculty of S&T	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
CLOSED ACCESS	127	34	87	29	181	27
OPEN ACCESS	245	66	213	71	479	73
Gold, DOAJ classified OA ¹	92	25	121	40	126	19
Gold, not DOAJ classified/Hybrid ²	130	35	83	28	298	45
Green only OA ³	23*	6	9**	3	55***	8
TOTAL	372	100	300	100	660	100

* Of these publications, 6 (2%) were opened up through the opt-in Taverne procedure.

** Of these publications, 9 (3%) were opened up through the opt-in Taverne procedure.

*** Of these publications, 9 (1%) were opened up through the opt-in Taverne procedure.

¹ Immediate OA with a licence for re-use in a DOAJ-listed full-OA journal

² Immediate OA with a licence for re-use in a non-DOAJ-listed full-OA journal or in a hybrid journal

³ OA in UT Research Information only, delayed and/or without a licence for re-use

Appendix E

Open access procedural regulations for publishing short academic works by UT staff members

Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act (hereafter: CA) entitles researchers to share a short academic work without financial consideration after a reasonable period. To facilitate exercising this right, the Universities of the Netherlands (UNL) completed a successful pilot project as a part of the National Programme for Open Science (NPOS) in 2019. The participating researchers gave universities their permission to share short academic works.

The pilot's evaluation showed that the efficiency of the administrative procedures for researchers to grant permission (by two-way paper licence) is an obstacle to scaling up. The solution was found in converting the so-called opt-in approach into a tacit licence procedure with the possibility to opt out.

The universities, as the employer, warrant the participating researchers to pay for the possible costs in the case of a legal dispute with a publisher. Within the UNL, the universities agreed to share the legal risks.

Considering that:

- the University of Twente supports the importance of Open Access, thereby following Dutch government policy as laid down in the letter of the State Secretary for Education, Culture and Science dated 15 November 2013⁸;
- Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act (CA) entitles researchers to share a short academic work without financial consideration following a reasonable period after publication;
- the University has an interest in the academic output of its staff members being easily retrievable and, with a view to being a good employer, wishes to facilitate that its staff members can optimally exercise their rights under Article 25fa CA;
- the University requires a tacit, non-exclusive licence from its staff members for the purpose as mentioned above;

the Board of the University of Twente decided to adopt the following Procedure (hereafter: procedure), coming into effect on December 20, 2021.

⁸ Letter of State Secretary for Education, Culture and Science, Sander Dekker (15 November 2013). Kamerstuk [Parliamentary Document] 31288, no. 354. <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-31288-354.html>

1. Definitions

The following definitions apply to all aspects covered by this procedure:

Open Access: Allowing for unlimited availability of academic manifestations (here: publications), in particular by providing free and online access to them.

Short work: The traceable bibliographical part of all short forms of transfer of the outcomes of academic research published as part of larger works, that is to say, for the categories of KUOZ (academic research indicators) publication types⁹ 'refereed' or 'non-refereed' article in a journal, part of a volume, or 'refereed' or 'non-refereed' conference publications. These may include both printed and electronic publications.

Staff member: A person with a current or past employment contract with the University.

Repository: A database containing information in various forms (e.g., text, datasets, images, or sound). In this document, the University's database set up for this purpose, in which the University's research output is being stored, managed, and saved.

University: The University of Twente (UT)

2. Background and legal framework

2.1 Article 25fa reads:

The creator of a short scientific work, the research for which has been paid for in whole or in part by Dutch public funds, shall be entitled to make that work available to the public for no financial consideration following a reasonable period of time after the work was first published, provided that clear reference is made to the source of the first publication of the work.

2.2 Article 1.8 of the Collective Labour Agreement for Dutch Universities (CAO NU) reads:

Article 1.8 General 1. The employer is obliged to act and to refrain from acting in a way a proper employer should under similar circumstances. 2. The employee is obliged to perform his duties to the best of his ability, to behave as a good employee and to act in accordance with the instructions given by or on behalf of the employer. 3. In the performance of his duties and in his personal and concerted behaviour towards third parties, an employee is expected to act in the spirit of the goals of the university as much as possible.

2.3 Article 1.20 of the CAO NU reads:

1. The employee is obliged to comply with provisions reasonably laid down by the employer with regard to patent rights, database rights, plant breeder's rights, design rights, trademark rights and copyright, with due observance of the legal provisions.

⁹ In conformity with the definitions of the Kengetallen Universitair Onderzoek (academic research indicators, KUOZ): https://vsnu.nl/files/documenten/Feiten_en_Cijfers/Vsnu_Definitieafspraken_onderzoeksinzet_en_out_put_KUOZ.PDF.

3. *Scope of the procedure*

3.1. The staff member, as a researcher, is entitled to invoke Article 25fa CA in order to publish their short academic works via open access after a reasonable term. With a view to being a good employer, the University wants to facilitate its researchers to use this right. The Procedure allows for this with the staff member's tacit approval, without the staff member having to undertake any actions. The Procedure contains an opt-out clause and a catch-all provision. Further explanation can be found on the University's website.

4. *Publishing short works in the University's institutional repository*

4.1 The employer facilitates that short works will be published in the institutional repository based on a tacit licence.

4.2 The University has the non-exclusive right to make publicly available any short works that the staff member has made during their employment contract with the UT and that meet the requirements of Article 25fa CA in the institutional repository without financial consideration. The point of departure is that the staff member agrees to this.

4.3 The University also has the non-exclusive right to make publicly available all future short works that the staff member will produce during their employment contract with the UT and that meet the requirements of Article 25fa CA in the institutional repository without financial consideration. The point of departure is that the staff member agrees to this.

5. *Opt-out*

5.1 The staff member has the right to request an opt-out for each individual short work from being made available.

5.2 The University will ensure that the procedure for requesting an opt-out can be found on the University's website.

5.3 When an opt-out concerns a publication with multiple UT authors, the University will process the staff member's personal details, at least including their surname, initials, and faculty/department, to inform the other UT authors of that publication about the opt-out.

6. *Warranties and obligations*

6.1 The staff member warrants the UT to be the creator or co-creator of the short work and as such, to be authorized to grant this consent.

6.2 The University warrants the staff member to support them legally and financially in case of any third-party claims against the staff member that arise from this procedure. The UT shall ensure legal aid at the initiative and expense of the UT. The UT shall fully compensate any costs, penalties or claims that the staff member has incurred due to the public availability of a short work in the context of Article 25fa CA. The above shall not apply in the case of intent or gross negligence on the part of the staff member.

6.3 The University shall not make the short work publicly available within six months of its first publication.

6.4 The University shall always clearly state the source of the first publication of the short work.

6.5 The University and the staff member shall inform each other immediately of any infringements of the short work or short works, or if a third party makes a claim to the short work or short works, or states that one or more short works constitute an infringement of their rights.

7. *Retroactive effect*

7.1 These Regulations have a retroactive effect on works that have been made before the date of commencement of these Regulations.

7.2 The Regulations equally apply to staff members who had an employment contract with the UT before the date of commencement with regard to short works published during the term of the employment contract. In that case, it must be ascertained that the staff member has been informed of the Regulations and the possibility to opt out.

8. *Catch-all provision*

Situations not foreseen in these Regulations shall be settled by the Board of the University, balancing the interests of all parties involved.

9. *Official title*

These Regulations shall be cited as Open Access Procedural Regulations and shall come into effect on December 20, 2021 after being adopted by the Board of the University on December 20, 2021.

10. *Contact details*

For any questions about this Regulation, about Open Access and the implementation of the Procedure, you can contact open-access@utwente.nl (University of Twente Library).

11. *Table of publication types according to KUOZ categories (Kengetallen Universitair Onderzoek, academic research indicators)*

Research output (publications and research work) will be classified based on aim and envisaged target group into three main categories that distinguish KUOZ types. The KUOZ types may be divided further into subtypes, to the extent that these have been distinguished in the University's current research information system (CRIS).

The table below lists the distinguished KUOZ types as they are used in the CRIS and the repository linked to it, indicating whether they are covered by Article 25fa CA.

SEP: Standard Evaluation Protocol as determined by the VSNU, KNAW and NWO.

KUOZ type	1) Academic	2) Professional	3) Popular
a. 'Refereed' article in a journal	SEP 1a		
b. 'Non-refereed' article in a journal	SEP 1b	SEP 2	SEP 3
c. Book	SEP 1c	SEP 2	SEP 3
d. Volume	SEP 1d	SEP 2	SEP 3
e. Thesis (KUOZ: sum of 1+2; SEP: subdivided into A + B)	SEP 1e		
f. Refereed conference publication	SEP 1f		
g. Non-refereed conference publication	SEP 1f	SEP 2	SEP 3
h. Annotation	SEP 1b	SEP 2	
i. Protocol	SEP 4	SEP 4	
j. Report	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
k. Patent (1st application)	SEP 2		
l. Book review	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
m. Inaugural speech	SEP 4		
n. Conference contribution (abstract, poster)	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
o. Design	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
p. Database	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
q. Digital or visual products	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
r. Performance/execution	SEP 4		
s. Software	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
t. Online publication (web)	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
u. Other	SEP 4	SEP 4	SEP 4
	Article 25fa CA applies		
	Article 25fa CA does not apply		
	A dissertation may be a collection of individual articles. Article 25fa CA may apply to these articles.		

Appendix F

Responsibilities

Individual UT authors, faculty boards, the University Library, and the rector magnificus have the following responsibilities to make 100% OA publishing the norm at the University of Twente.

UT authors

UT authors are responsible for making all their UT-affiliated publications OA.

UT authors:

- Make all their UT-affiliated publications OA, at the latest 6 months after the first online publication date, but preferably immediately with a licence for re-use.
- Preferably publish in high-quality OA journals that are listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and in the almost 10.000 journals that let submitting UT authors publish OA at a 100% discount. These journals can be found in the [UT Journal Browser](#).
- Use possible funds from their research funder to publish OA immediately with a licence for re-use outside of the R&P agreements for a 100% discount.
- Whose research is funded by a cOAlition-S funder (e.g., NWO), either publish OA with a licence for re-use immediately or make the accepted author version of their closed publications OA immediately with a CC licence for re-use in the UT repository [UT Research Information](#), based on the [Rights Retention Strategy](#).
- Make sure that the final pdf of all their publications is uploaded to [Pure](#), to be presented in [UT Research Information](#). This makes UT-authored publications sustainably available in the National Library of the Netherlands, and more visible because widely used search engines will now find them in UT Research Information.

The faculty board

The faculty board is responsible for making 100% OA publishing the norm within the faculty. The board determines *how* to reach this goal.

The faculty board:

- Creates awareness of the importance and uptake of OA within the faculty.
- Supervises and monitors the uptake of OA within the faculty.
- Discusses the uptake of OA with departments on an annual basis.
- Supported by the information specialist and the specialist open access from the University Library, determines what support is needed most in the faculty to stimulate immediate OA publishing.
- Supported by the information specialist and the specialist open access from the University Library, designs faculty-specific strategies that specify where OA publishing is recommended and what to avoid, and what kind of support is possible within the faculty.
- Stimulates the recognition and rewards of OA publications and initiatives within the faculty.

University Library

The University Library is responsible for the UT's research information system, for UT-wide support, and for representing the UT in national and international OA developments.

The University Library:

- Maintains the UT's [research information system](#).
- Implements and executes the opt-out Taverne procedure.
- Monitors the OA uptake within the University of Twente.
- Keeps track of and participates in national and international OA developments (e.g., negotiations with publishers, NPOS/VSNU projects, UKB working groups).
- Communicates with publishers about existing and new R&P agreements for the UT.
- Supports the implementation of OA workflows at the UT (e.g., validation of eligibility).
- Offers advice and support on making use of existing R&P agreements with publishers.
- Offers advice and support on entering into new R&P agreements with publishers.
- Offers advice and support on general OA issues.
- Explores possibilities for sustainable OA (e.g., diamond OA through OJS, and immediate OA with a licence for re-use in a trusted repository).
- Stimulates awareness of OA on the individual and organisational level.
- Supports the faculties in determining what support is needed most to stimulate immediate OA publishing.
- Supports the faculties in designing faculty-specific strategies to stimulate OA publishing.

The rector magnificus

The rector magnificus is responsible for reaching the goals as set out in Shaping 2030.

The rector magnificus:

- Creates awareness of the importance and uptake of OA within the university.
- Has and maintains an OA policy that contributes to the university's goal of 100% OA publishing as the norm in 2023, and to sustainable OA, also after 2023.
- Facilitates and monitors the implementation of the OA policy as part of the goals set out in Shaping 2030.