

Open Access Publishing Guidelines

Background and motivation

New Harvest has a philosophy to **Default to Open**. We believe that by ensuring that the assets we create are accessible for all to use, re-use, redistribute and build upon, we are multiplying the impact of that asset. Open invites collaboration, discussion, and reflection - all of which are crucial in positively transforming our food system.

All grantees agree, as part of their award, that all outputs resulting from their New Harvest Research will be made open. **Starting on July 1, 2023, New Harvest will strictly enforce this commitment.** We have developed this guide to help answer questions about how grantees can uphold this commitment with regard to their research publications.

What is Open Access and why is it important

Open Access (OA) is the provision that peer-reviewed, scholarly, and research information is free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to access, copy, use, distribute, transmit, and make derivative works with proper attribution to the original author¹. Open access is not an end in itself, but a means to further ends. Above all, it is a means to the equity, quality, usability, and sustainability of research².

Why is it important for cell ag?

Cellular agriculture is a novel field, which aspires to transform the way that food is produced, which is central to the health and livelihood of people around the globe. In such a disruptive field, it is especially critical that information regarding this technology is open and freely available to other scientists, regulators, innovators, and the public to ensure that future products are:

- **Accessible**, such that anyone in the world can participate in the understanding, production, and consumption of cell ag products;
- **Applicable**, such that cell ag technologies can be applied accordingly and appropriately to different cultures, regions, and cuisines; and
- **Accountable**, such that claims can be substantiated and there is transparency along the length of the supply chain.

¹ Swan, A. (2012). *Policy guidelines for the development and promotion of open access*. UNESCO. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000215863>

² Budapest Open Access Initiative: 20th Anniversary Recommendations, 2022. <https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai20/>

Information to Understand OA publishing³

Intellectual assets can be protected through different paths based on the asset, such as patents, copyright, trademarks, and more. We will focus on understanding **Copyright, the method used to protect literary work.**

Copyright

What is it?

Copyright grants rights to the author or creator of a wide range of original works, including (but not limited to!) **literary works, artistic works, databases, and computer software.**

Although copyright laws vary from country to country, a few general fundamentals are:

1. **Copyright grants a set of exclusive rights** to copyright owners, which means that no one else can copy, distribute, publicly perform, adapt, or otherwise use the work without permission of the copyright holder.
2. **Copyright applies to works that are original.** Generally speaking, this means the work must have been a creation of its creator and not copied from another work.
3. **Copyright does not protect facts or ideas** themselves, only their expression.
4. As a general rule, **copyright is automatic the moment a work is created.** While registration with the local copyright office often confers certain benefits and allows you to record your authorship officially, registration is not required.
5. **Copyright protection lasts a long time**, often many decades after the creator dies.

Who owns it?

Typically, the first owner of a copyright will be the individual person that created a work. However, **copyright can be transferred to others, and often is in academic publishing!**





It is important to note that the author of a work may not necessarily be the copyright holder. For example:

1. **Works created in the course of your employment are likely to be owned by your employer**, although ownership rules vary by jurisdiction.
2. **If you have co-created a single original work that is subject to copyright, you may be a joint owner**, rather than an exclusive owner. Joint ownership generally prohibits one author from exploiting a work without the consent of the others.
3. **Copyright is often transferred to the journal when publishing an article, but it does not have to be!** Retaining your copyright is helpful to allow you to keep your work open. New Harvest has had luck asking publishers to take the copyright transfer out of their publishing agreements - you can ask for that too! For more information on rights retention see the [Plan S Rights Retention Strategy](#).

³ this section is adapted from the Creative Commons Certificate for Educators, Academic Librarians and GLAM, <https://certificates.creativecommons.org/cccertedu/>

Creative Commons (CC) licenses

CC licenses are types of copyright licenses commonly used in OA publishing. They are legal tools that creators and rights holders can use to offer certain usage rights to the public, while reserving other rights⁴. CC licenses are built on a combination of these components

-  **BY – (by attribution)** Credit must be given to the creator
-  **NC – (non-commercial)** Only noncommercial uses of the work are permitted
-  **ND – (no derivatives)** No derivatives or adaptations of the work are permitted
-  **SA – (share alike)** Adaptations must be shared under the same terms

Here are a few common CC licenses:

[CC BY 4.0](#) The most open license, allows any form of re-use (with credit to original publication)

[CC BY-NC-ND 4.0](#) Allows reuse if given attribution, but cannot be used for commercial purposes and cannot be modified.

[CC BY-NC-SA 4.0](#) Allows reuse if given attribution, but cannot be used for commercial purposes. Derivatives are allowed as long as the new version has the same CC license.

What does 4.0 mean? You will notice that the CC licenses have “4.0” in them (and you may see other licenses with other numbers!). 4.0 is the most recent license version ([introduced in 2013](#)). Information on earlier versions can be found [here](#).

How to use them

It is as simple as writing it on your work! If you are the owner of the copyrighted material, you are free to place any license you would like to on it - just write it somewhere on the document.

Journals sometimes require certain licenses (often a type of CC license, sometimes other bespoke licenses), and if you have signed ownership of the copyright over to them it is now their decision (*reasons to keep your copyright!*).

⁴ Creative Commons FAQ, <https://creativecommons.org/faq/#is-creative-commons-against-copyright>

Article Versions

As you write, submit, revise, and publish your piece there are different rules related to OA at each stage. To understand OA publishing options, you first must understand these different article versions:

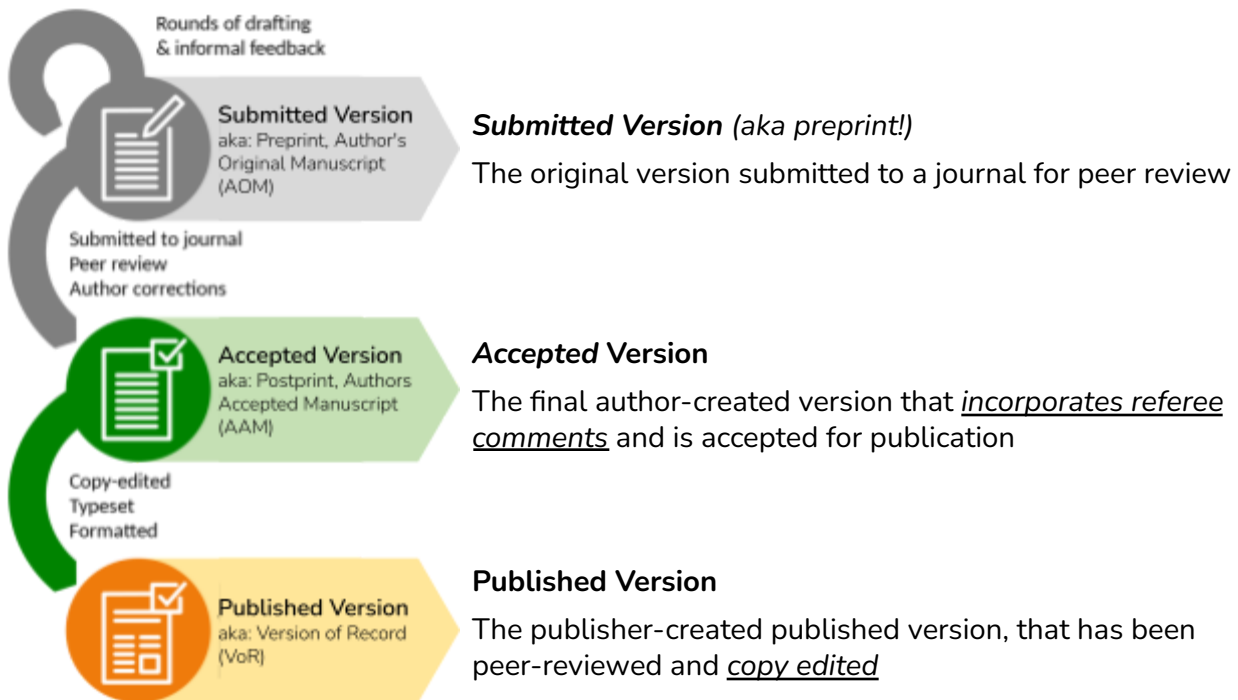


Figure adapted from diagram by Thomas Shafee⁵

Types of Open Access

You might hear names for different types of OA in publishing, such a “green” or “gold”. While we find these names to often be confusing and prefer descriptive terms, we’ve outlined them here to help with your understanding as you navigate journal policies.

Gold OA: The author pays a fee to make their article OA. Author retains copyright, but pays an Article Processing Charge (APC).

Green OA: Also known as “self-archiving”. The article is published normally (may be closed) and the author archives a version of the article in an **OA repository** (i.e. arXiv, ResearchGate, [The New Harvest OpenCellAq Repository](#)). Green OA does not typically require a fee, however, the publisher may place restrictions such as an embargo or which [versions](#) can be archived.

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Preprint_postprint_published.svg

How to ensure your article is OA

Types of Journals

Fully Open Access Journals - Best!

These journals only publish OA articles. Most of these journals will still charge an APC (those which do not are called **Diamond OA**). To check if a journal is fully open access, you can search for it on the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#). (Note: if looking for a specific journal, it is often easiest to search for its ISSN number!)

Transformative Journals - Second best!

Transformative journals are hybrid journals (see below) that have made an explicit commitment to transition to full OA and must meet key performance indicators each year. You can find a list of transformative journals [here](#).

Hybrid Journals - Last resort!

Hybrid journals contain a mix of open and closed articles. Authors pay a fee to make their specific paper **Gold OA**. Most OA advocates do not recommend supporting publishing in hybrid journals (unless they have transformative agreements) because it incentivizes a broken system. However, some of the biggest publishers out there follow this model.

Finding the Right Journal

While the academic system often pressures authors to publish in high impact journals, New Harvest believes that **the merit of the publication is more important than the venue** in which it is published. We strive to push back against the accepted norm that impact factor or journal name is the most important factor when choosing a journal.

Ensuring your work is accessible should be the #1 priority!

We do not want to limit which journal you publish in. However, **it is your responsibility to ensure that the journal has a pathway for your article to be OA.**












Each publisher has different (and often multiple!) options for how to make your article OA.

In addition, each [version](#) of the article may have different options and policies for making it open access.

SHERPA Romeo Database

To understand your options for making articles open access, we recommend using the [SHERPA Romeo](#) database.

SHERPA Romeo provides detailed information on every OA pathway within each journal's policy. Each pathway represents a way in which a document can become OA. Pathways have the following properties:

Icon	Name	Description
	Open access publishing	The pathway includes open access publishing
	Additional open access fee	The pathway requires the payment of a fee (in addition to any normal publication fees that may be required) to make the article open access
	Not permitted	No open access pathway exists for the article version
	Copyright owner	The copyright owner that the pathway requires
	Conditions	Conditions that apply to the pathway
	Licence	The licence that the pathway requires
	Prerequisites	Requirements that must be met to allow the pathway to be used. These may include prerequisite funders, subjects, or permissions from the publisher
	Location	The websites on which the pathway allows the article version to be available. This includes self-archiving and publisher-deposit locations, including the website of the journal
	Notes	Additional notes on the policy
	Publisher deposit	The publisher will deposit on your behalf in the location specified
	Embargo	The embargo that the pathway requires. Unless stated otherwise, the embargo starts on the date of publication

For example: *Biomaterials* has 4 different pathways for OA (follow [this link](#) to see the *Biomaterials* page): 2 for the published Version, 1 for the Accepted Version, and 1 for the Submitted Version.

For more information on how to use SHERPA Romeo, see their [Help Guide and Videos](#)

Institutional OA Policies and Funding

Some universities, funds, and governments have implemented OA publishing policies. These policies are often more than just an OA mandate - **they often also provide assistance for agreements with publishers, financial assistance for fees, and/or options for archiving your work in institutional repositories.**

As our fellows are affiliated with universities around the world, it is hard for us to keep tabs on all of the institutional and regional policies. However, as we learn of these, we aim to record the information for future fellows to use.

Table of open access policies and assistance by university

University	OA Policy	Financial and Other Assistance	Institutional Repository
Dalhousie University	No	Discounts or waivers at select journals	DalSpace
Newcastle University	No	Discounts or waivers at select journals No dedicated fund, but contact their open access team for assistance	ePrints
Tufts University	No	Discounts or waivers at select journals Funding assistance	Tufts Digital Library
University of Bath	Yes	Discounts or waivers at select journals Funding assistance	University of Bath's Research Portal
University of California (all)	Yes	Discounts or waivers at select journals UC Davis Open Access Fund & TOME Open Access Monograph Fund	eScholarship
University of Vermont	No		ScholarWorks
Technical University Munich	Yes	TUM Publishing Fund Discounts or waivers at select journals TUM OA Memberships & Initiatives Due to agreements between the TUM and publishers you can benefit from special conditions for self-archiving .	mediaTUM

If you have information to add to this directory, please contact [Breanna Duffy](#).

New Harvest Publishing Policies

For New Harvest Grantees

All peer-reviewed publications that are based on results from research funded fully or partially by New Harvest must be published OA.

Grantees can follow 3 routes to make their publications OA:

Route	Description	Funding
<i>(Top Choice)</i> Open Access publishers	Publish in a fully Open Access Journal	Can request funding from New Harvest OA Fund*
Subscription publishers (transformative journals)	Publish Open Access in a Transformative Journal	Can request funding from New Harvest OA Fund*
<i>(Last Resort)</i> Subscription publishers (repository route)	<p>Publish in a subscription journal and make either the accepted or published version openly available in the New Harvest OpenCellAg Repository.</p> <p>The journal must allow posting in an institutional repository within 12 months of publication.</p> <p>Note: You must check that the publication allows this!</p>	New Harvest will not support publication fees, but will host the article on the repository.

* When funding is available. See the policy below on using the OA Fund.

To assist with OA fees, New Harvest will have an Open Access Fund. At least at first, the OA fund will be limited, so it is important that this is the last resort.

To request funding from the OA Fund, fellows must first:

- A. Publish in a fully OA journal or a Transformative Journal (no other hybrid journals will be supported)
- B. Demonstrate that they have first attempted to receive funding through their university or other means. (see [Institutional OA Policies and Funding](#))
- C. Justify why they must publish in the given journal (fellows should prioritize OA journals, and choose the journal with the lowest possible fee)