



JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTO
UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

Open access, copyright and reuse

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Topics

- Open access, copyright and licences
- Preprints and sharing your work (arXiv)
- Self-archiving in repositories
- Reusing published works
- Differences between disciplines



Open access, copyright and licences

Open access to research publications (1)



- An open access publication is available on the internet in its entirety
 - free of charge
 - without restrictions on reading, printing and copying
 - at least for non-commercial use.

([Federation of Finnish Learned Societies](#), 2019, 14).



Open access to research publications (2)



- **Required by both universities:**
 - University of Helsinki: [Principles of open publishing 2025](#)
 - University of Jyväskylä: [The principles of publishing at the University of Jyväskylä](#)
- **Required by many research funders:**
 - University of Helsinki: [Funders' open access policies](#)
 - University of Jyväskylä: [Open access publishing in research funded by the Research Council of Finland and the EU](#)



Copyright



- All original, creative works (including research publications) are protected by copyright law.
- Copyright grants the author(s) **exclusive rights** to their own work.
 - The author decides whether and how the work may be used.
- When publishing an article, the author and the publisher agree on which rights are transferred (= **publishing contract**).
 - In many traditional (non-open access) journals, copyright is transferred to the publisher.
 - After signing, your rights may be limited.
 - You may not own your published work.

Copyright and licences



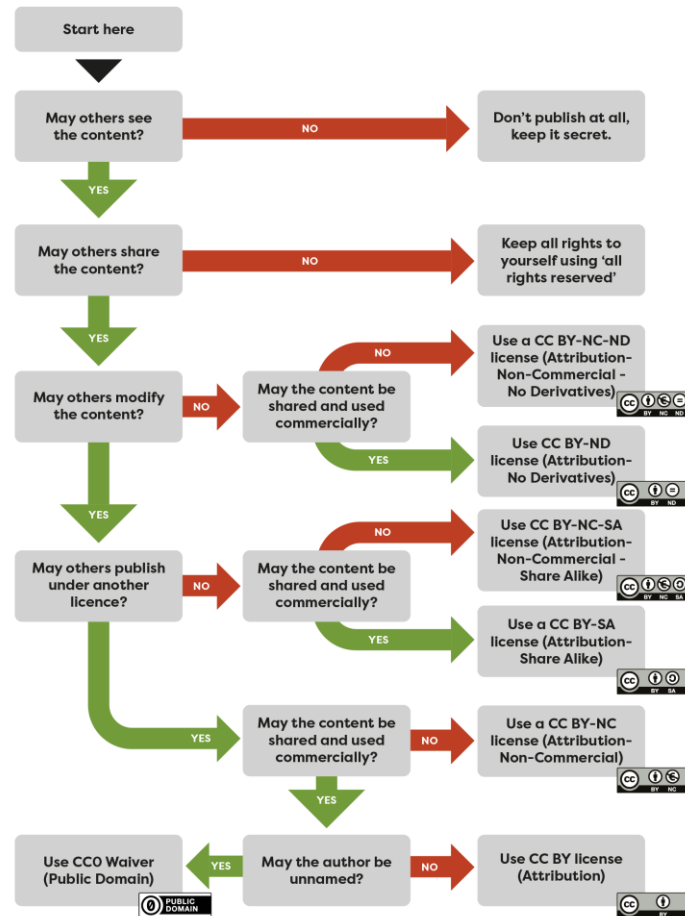
Copyright restricts – licences enable.

- **Copyright**
 - Protects a work from reuse without permission.
- **Licence**
 - Defines how a work can be used.
- **Types of licences**
 - Closed: restricted use (e.g. subscription journals, e-books, databases)
 - Open: reuse allowed (e.g. Creative Commons)
 - By applying an open licence to their work, the author allows certain reuse.



Creative Commons licences

Licence selection



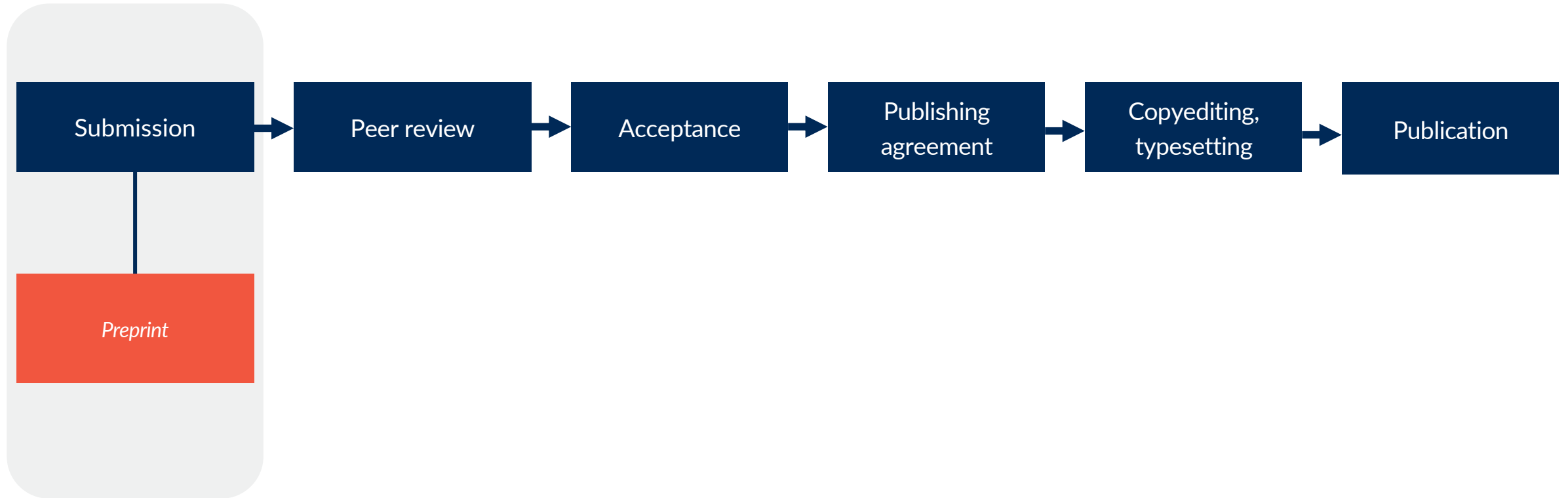
Picture: Mikkonen, J. ym. 2021. *ImagOA - Open Science and Use of Images guide*. https://libguides.aalto.fi/imagoa_eng. CC BY

- Most common licences for open access content.
- Author **retains copyright**.
- CC licences allow others to reuse the work without asking permission, as long as they follow the **specific conditions** set by the author.
- Conditions:
 - BY: Attribution (*always required*)
 - ND: NoDerivatives
 - SA: ShareAlike
 - NC: NonCommercial
- Six combinations → six CC licences to choose from.

<https://creativecommons.org/>

Sharing and reusing your work

Preprints in the article lifecycle



Preprints



- Preprint = a version of an article that **has not yet been peer reviewed**.
- Publishing a preprint on a preprint server (e.g. [arXiv](#)):
 - Enables rapid sharing of research results.
 - Establishes priority of findings.
 - Allows feedback from the research community.
 - Makes the output citable.

Preprints and journal policies



- Many preprints are later published in journals.
- Publishing preprints is often allowed by publishers.
 - However, always check journal policies: you can use the [Open Policy Finder](#)
 - Once the article is published, most publishers require linking the preprint to the published version.

Examples:

- [Springer Nature](#): "Preprints may be posted at any time during the peer review process."
- [Elsevier](#): "Authors can share their preprint anywhere at any time -
- Some society-owned titles and journals that operate **double-anonymized peer review** have different preprint policies."
- [APS](#): "Many journals do not consider the submission of a manuscript to a preprint server as redundant publication, but it is the responsibility of the author to **follow the relevant journal policies**. When the manuscript has been published in a refereed journal, **a link to the final document should be added to the preprint.**"

Preprints and open access requirements



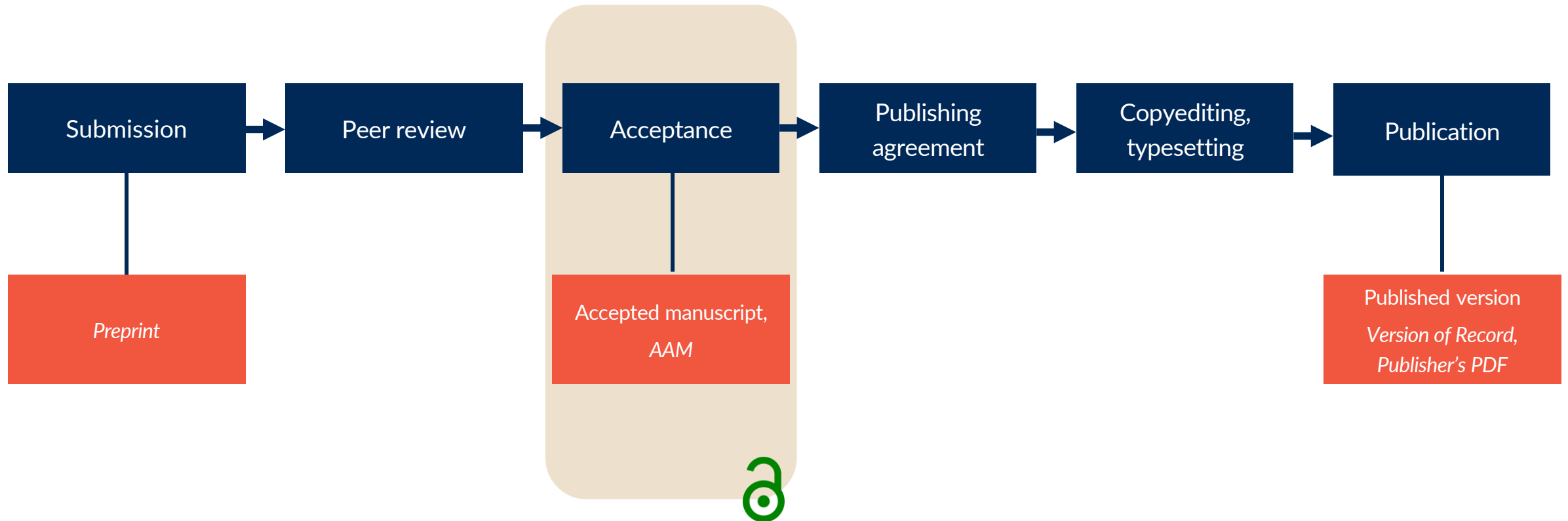
- Note
 - Preprints do not fulfil open access requirements set by organisations and research funders.
 - Many research funders require **peer-reviewed publications** to be openly available.
 - Preprints are **not counted as OA publications** in the funding model of Finnish universities.
- Therefore, publish your article open access and/or deposit the accepted manuscript in your institutional repository (*self-archiving*).

Self-archiving



- Self-archiving (parallel publishing) means depositing an open version of a publication (e.g. an article, conference paper or book) in a repository.
- Universities require self-archiving of research publications in their own repositories:
 - University of Jyväskylä: [JYX](#)
 - University of Helsinki: [HELDA](#)
- Which version is archived?
 - Either the **accepted manuscript (AAM)** or the **published version** (if licence allows).

Article lifecycle and self-archiving



Reusing published works

Citation vs. reuse



- Citation = Referring to results in another publication
 - Always allowed, no permission needed.
 - Standard academic practice.
- Reuse = Using parts of a published work
 - E.g. figures, images, tables
 - May require permission – depends on copyright, licence, publishing agreement

Citation is allowed – reuse may require permission.

Example: Reusing figures – your own and others'



I published an article with a figure. May I reuse the same figure in a new article?

- The answer depends on
 - Who holds the copyright – you or the publisher?
 - The licence of the original article – e.g. CC BY = reuse allowed.
- If the copyright has been transferred to the **publisher**, permission for reuse is often required.
- Possible solutions:
 - Draw a new figure based on the underlying data.
 - Request permission from the copyright holder.
- Always cite the original publication.

Example: Including articles in your dissertation



- Dissertations at JYU and the University of Helsinki are **published online**.
- Including published articles in the dissertation is usually allowed.
 - Depends on the publisher's policy, publishing agreement, licence.
- Which version can you include?
 - Open access articles > final, published version (publisher PDF)
 - Non-open access article > usually accepted manuscript
 - Unpublished manuscripts > May be excluded from the online version > check journal policies (preprints may be allowed)

If you have any questions, please contact the experts responsible for dissertation publishing at your university.

Preprints & publishing across disciplines



- The same principles apply, but practices and publication cultures vary by discipline.
- **Physics and mathematics**
 - Mostly international journal articles; early sharing via preprints is standard.
- **Biology, chemistry, social sciences:**
 - Preprint servers exist (e.g., bioRxiv, SocArXiv, PsyArXiv, ChemRxiv), but their use is less established than in physics.
- **Humanities:**
 - Sharing mainly occurs after acceptance; preprints are less common. In many fields, books play a central role, and other outputs may also be shared (e.g. teaching materials).

Conclusion



- Sharing your work increases the visibility of both the research and the researcher.
- Copyright determines who controls the work.
- Licences determine how the work can be reused.
- You may not always own your published work.
 - Check policies, licences and agreements and ask for permission if needed.
- Preprints enable early sharing but do not fulfil open access requirements of organisations and funders.
- Open access publishing through self-archiving is easy, permitted, free and safe!

Instructions and support



University of Jyväskylä

- WWW: [Open science at the University of Jyväskylä](#)
- Email: openpublishing@jyu.fi

University of Helsinki

- WWW: [Publishing, open science and self-archiving](#)
- Email: openaccess@helsinki.fi



Thank you!

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