



Your Guide to Publishing Open Access with Wiley



3 x Downloads

On average, open access articles were downloaded 3x as much as those which were not open access



2 x Citations

On average, open access articles were cited 2x as much as those which were not open access



4.5 x Altmetric

On average, open access articles received 4.5x as much Altmetric attention as those which were not open access



What is open access?

Publishing open access means your research is available to everyone around the world to read, cite, share, and build upon.

To achieve the widest possible distribution and use of your work, it is published under the terms of a **Creative Commons License**.

This permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium.

You will retain the copyright and be cited for the original creation.

Here are your steps to publishing open access with Wiley

Step 1

Explore the different types of open access publishing, and select the type that works best for you and your institution and/or funder

Step 2

Research the best home for your paper

Step 3

Make sure you understand publication fees and your funding opportunities

Step 4

Ensure you understand any open access mandates, and how to comply with funder and institutional requirements.

Step 5

Select your licensing and copyright preference

Step 6








Ensure you meet journal requirements for making your data available

Step 1

Decide what type of open access publishing works best for you and meets your institution and/or funder requirements

At Wiley we believe that publishing gold open access provides the best solution to both authors and the research community.

Benefits of gold open access

-  A final peer reviewed publisher version of your article is made freely available online
-  Access is immediate and permanent
-  Satisfies most funder and institutional requirements to make an article open access
-  Availability of funding for Article Publication Charges is growing
-  You retain copyright, publishing under a **Creative Commons** license
-  Choose from nearly 2,000 fully gold or hybrid¹ journals
-  Automatic export of the final article to repositories such as PubMed Central when appropriate

Features of green open access

- You will need to self-archive a version of the manuscript
- The version of the manuscript you may share publicly depends on the policy of the journal
- Embargo periods may apply – meaning your work isn't immediately available
- Article Publication Charges don't apply
- You will need to self-archive a version of the manuscript with repositories

Whichever option you choose, you can find additional information [here](#).

¹meaning a subscription journal which offers as open access option

What is a repository?

- A repository is a public archive for research and/or data to be stored for sharing and preservation. They may contain the submitted, accepted or final publisher versions of articles - depending on funder and journal policies.
- The most well-known subject-based repository for research is PubMed Central (PMC) and sister sites such as Europe PMC.

*** If you publish gold open access, Wiley automatically deposits the final publisher version into PMC, where appropriate.**

If the article is: 1) funded by an NIH funding institute, or 2) published as open access and funded by a PMC partner or Europe PMC funder, or 3) published open access in a MEDLINE-indexed journal, or 4) published in a Journal with a Full Participation Agreement with PMC; the final published version² will become freely available on PMC/Europe PMC, the full-text archive of scientific literature in the biomedical and life sciences.

²For NIH funded articles that are not published open access, the author manuscript will be deposited in PMC, rather than the final published version.

Quick reference guides: to help you as you publish

Gold open access

1. Select the journal you want to submit your research to and follow its submission guidelines.
2. Check if you have any funder requirements when publishing open access.
3. Check **eligibility for funding** and confirm your institutional affiliation when submitting.
4. If there is no funding available, you will need to arrange payment of your article publication charge in advance of publication.
5. Once your article is accepted, you are responsible for completing the open access agreement.
6. Upon online publication, the final version of your article will be made open access on Wiley Online Library under the terms of a Creative Commons license.
7. Upon publication in a journal issue your article is usually auto-archived in a repository such as PMC, where appropriate. *

Green open access

1. Is your article funded by research that has been wholly or partially publicly funded?
2. Check in case there are any funder mandate criteria.
3. Submit your manuscript via the journal submission system and answer any funding questions when prompted.
4. No article publication charges are payable by the author.
5. Sign and submit the copyright license agreement which will be sent to you by Wiley Author Services or the journal's editorial office.
6. The final version of your article is published on Wiley Online Library.
7. You are responsible for self-archiving your article after the embargo period.

Step 2

Explore the different types of journal available to you when selecting the best home for your paper

If you want to publish your paper open access, we've got you covered.

Wiley has...

450+ gold open access journals

All published articles in these journals are free for everyone to read, cite and share.

1,400+ hybrid journals

A subscription-based journal in which you are offered the choice to publish your article open access.

Join tens of thousands of your fellow researchers across the globe and publish your work open access.

Over 24,000 open access articles were published by Wiley in fully open access journals in 2020.

Over 29,000 open access articles have been published by Wiley in hybrid journals in 2020

Journals in over 130 subject areas are waiting for your open access paper.

- From art to zoology, from chemistry to neurology, from anthropology to radiology, and just about everything in between!

Choosing the right journal doesn't have to be complicated.

- You can use our [Journal Finder](#) and Journal Recommendation Service to discover the best place for your research article.

Step 3

Make sure you understand publication fees and funding opportunities

- Typically, open access journals will charge a fee to publish your article – known as an article publication charge (APC).
- These fees vary between journals, publishers and subject areas.
- Who pays the article publication charge?
 - **Authors** – you can pay using grant funds and you should check for any waivers or discounts available
 - **Funders** – some funders have dedicated funds for open access publishing.
 - **Institutions** – many arrange with publisher to cover these charges using central funding
- Payment is usually taken after acceptance and before publication.

Institution and funder payment agreements with Wiley

- Over 1,600 institutions and funders have open access agreements with Wiley, offering full or partial funding of article publication charges.
- Countries with open access funding agreements include Austria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and some institutions and consortia in USA.

Checking your eligibility for funding

Check if your institution has an agreement with Wiley [here](#).

Step 4

Stay up-to-date on open access mandates

You should be aware of mandates that could affect your open access publication.

- Mandates are policies that affect how publicly funded research is published, and they usually come from funders, institutions or governments.
- These mandates might say you need to publish gold or green open access or have criteria around how you have to handle sharing your data.

Step 5

Select your licensing and copyright preference

To achieve the widest possible distribution and use of your work, it is published under the terms of a **Creative Commons (CC) license**. This permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium.

You will retain the copyright and be cited for the original creation.

There are variety of license options (CC-BY, CC-BY-NC, CC-BY- NC-ND) but the most common is CC-BY (Creative Commons Attribution License), which allows anyone to do what they like with your article. With this license, research and ideas can be expanded upon easily, and it is the license preferred by many funders.

When you publish open access with us, you sign an open access agreement which grants a license to Wiley to publish the article and to identify Wiley as the original publisher.

You will be offered a choice of Creative Commons licenses. Here is a quick reference guide:

Licence type	Read, download, print	Share, distribute	Reuse, build-on (non-commercially)	Tweak, remix, translate	Reuse commercially	OPEN
 CC-BY Attribution.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Most
 CC-BY-NC Attribution, Non-commercial.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
 CC-BY-NC-ND Attribution, Non-commercial, No derivatives.	✓	✓	✓			Least

*<https://creativecommons.org/>

Once your article is published on Wiley Online Library, readers can identify its open access status clearly – here is an example:

The screenshot shows the Wiley Online Library interface for the article "Social predation in electric eels". The page features a header with the Wiley logo and a search bar. A prominent banner at the top encourages submission to *Ecology and Evolution*. The article title is accompanied by a blue "Open Access" badge, which is circled in orange. Below the title, the authors are listed, and the publication date is given as 14 January 2021. The article is categorized as a "NATURE NOTES" and includes icons for Open Access, Creative Commons Attribution, and a help icon. The abstract describes social predation in electric eels. The "1 INTRODUCTION" section begins with a paragraph on group foraging. On the right side, a sidebar provides volume and issue information (Volume 11, Issue 3, February 2021) and mentions that the article appears in a "Nature Notes" virtual issue. Below this, another advertisement is visible. At the bottom right, a "Metrics" section is circled in orange, showing a citation count of 2 and an Altmetric score of 494. The "Details" section below the metrics states the copyright information and confirms the article's open access status under a Creative Commons Attribution license.

Step 6

Check out open data and citation options

By sharing your data, you are enabling others to use and reproduce your work, helping to improve the efficiency of the research process and outcomes.

Underlying data is as important as the published article and many funders and journals expect or even mandate data sharing and archiving.

Authors of articles published in Wiley journals are encouraged to **share their research data** including, but not limited to: raw data, processed data, software, algorithms, protocols, methods, materials.

Wiley has a number of **data-sharing policies** across its portfolio of journals ranging from 'encourages' (entry-level policy to encourage data sharing), 'expects' (requires researchers to publish a data availability statement), 'mandates' (requires a data availability statement and sharing of data) and 'mandates with peer review' (requires sharing of data and the peer review of that data).

Visit our **Author Compliance Tool** for the policy of your chosen journal.

Fully open access and hybrid journals allow for submission of manuscripts that have been made available on non-commercial pre-print servers.

For more information on publishing open access with Wiley, visit **www.wileyauthors.com**

For more information on how publishing open access can benefit your research explore our **infographic** or **white paper** on the *Advantage of Open Access*.