

Self-archiving

If you would like to re-publish ("self-archive") a journal article or another paper via the "Green Road" of Open Access in the Research Collection, you need to comply with the copyright policies of the original publisher.

Article version

Many publishing houses permit the publication of either **preprints** or **postprints (also called Author's Accepted Manuscript, short AAM)** of published articles in an institutional repository such as the Research Collection.

A **preprint** is the manuscript version of an article as submitted to the publisher, i.e. before peer review.

A **postprint** is the accepted manuscript after the peer review process. The postprint...

- is the final author's manuscript accepted by the publisher for publication
- contains all the revisions made in the course of the peer review process
- is equivalent to the published version in terms of content
- is designed by the author
- does not have a publisher layout or contain any publisher logos

Publishing houses rarely allow the use of the **publisher PDF** for publication in a repository.

Embargo

Some publishing houses only permit the publication of articles in repositories after a so-called **embargo** from the first publication date. The embargo generally varies between 6 to 36 months.

You can nevertheless submit your article at any time to the Research Collection. When uploading the file, indicate the embargo end date - your file will then be automatically made available to external users on this day while only metadata will be visible immediately.

Where to look up publisher copyright policies?



The [SHERPA/RoMEO database](#) provides information on self-archiving guidelines of many scholarly journals and publishers.















Please consider however, that in case of doubt only those regulations actually stipulated in your publishing contract (Copyright Transfer Agreement, Licence to Publish) are legally binding.

In the absence of a publishing contract, the publisher's general terms and conditions apply.

Example

The following example of an entry in SHERPA/RoMEO for the journal "Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing" tells you that...

- you are allowed to publish a preprint (submitted version)
- you are allowed to publish a postprint (accepted version) in an open access repository after an embargo of 12 months or on your homepage without embargo
- you are only allowed to publish the publisher's version if you have paid an open access fee to the publisher

Published Version	   None  CC BY  Any Repository, Journal Website, +1
Accepted Version [pathway a]	 None   Author's Homepage
Accepted Version [pathway b]	 12m   Any Repository
Submitted Version	 None   arXiv, Preprint Repository

Securing authors' rights

Ideally, you should always make sure whether and to which extent self-archiving in an institutional repository is permitted before signing a publishing contract.

If your publisher does not allow self-archiving, you can try to negotiate the right to self-archive, for example by adding and having the publisher sign an author addendum to the publishing contract (see eg. [SPARC Author's Addendum](#)).

Moreover, you can also obtain the publisher's consent to making a work accessible via the Research Collection retrospectively.

Self-archiving as part of a doctoral thesis (cumulative doctoral thesis)

Some publishers have special conditions for reusing content within doctoral theses that are more generous than what is documented in [Sherpa/Romeo](#). You can find more information on this topic on the page [Cumulative doctoral theses](#).