

# Agenda table

1 OA Publishing Services introduction

2 Author Journey

# **OA Publishing Services**

1.0

# Open access publishing process



Manuscript is

provides e.g.

Peer review is

following.

conducted in the

Submitting author

information, article

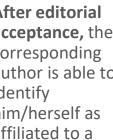
submitted

Submission

After editorial acceptance, the corresponding author is able to identify FundRef and ORCID him/herself as affiliated to a category is assigned member

institution







Identification



connected to a

member institution

Identified article is sent to the member institution's article approval service accounts for final verification of eligibility

Verification



**Publication** 

Eligible article is published immediately open access

**OA Funding note** added in article acknowledgments (if applicable)

# Author journey after editorial acceptance

Once an original article has been editorially accepted, authors will be able to identify themselves as being affiliated with a relevant institution.

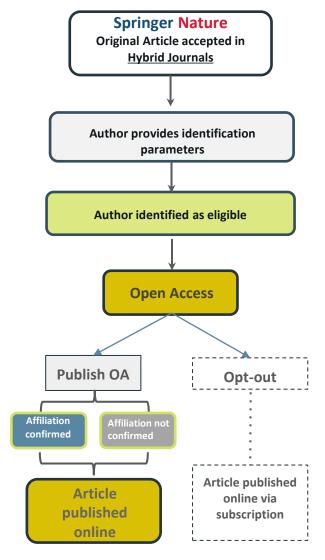
Once an author's eligibility is confirmed during the identification process and by the institution, the article is published open access at no cost to the authors.

As per agreement, the author has the option to opt-out of publishing Open Access.

In case of rejection, the author has the option to publish open access with their own funding or publish traditionally non-open access.

To find lists of eligible journals, please visit our Institutional Agreements website:

https://www.springernature.com/gp/openresearch/institutional-agreements/oaforspain



# **Author/article identification**

After article acceptance, the corresponding author receives an invitation to complete the publication process for the article and the authors are able to identify themselves:

### Corresponding author/article identification parameters:

- 1. Selected institution
- 2. Email domain recognition
- 3. IP recognition



The hierarchy of identification parameters is in the above order: 1, 2, 3.

-> In general, the authors are informed about how they were identified.

# **Author/article identification**

An author identifies themselves by using the following identification parameters:

### For example:

- 1. Selected institution: Universidad de Extremadura
- 2. Email domain recognition: University of Vienna
- 3. IP recognition: Max Planck Society
- -> 'Selected institution' is the strongest parameter. The author is identified as being affiliated with Universidad de Extremadura.

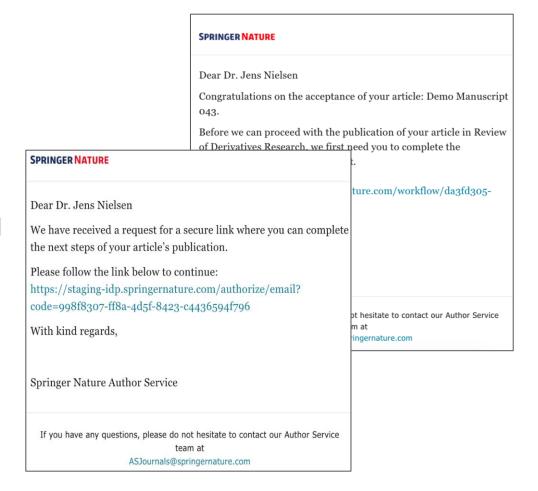
# **Author journey**

2.0

# Invitation upon article acceptance

Once an article is editorially accepted for publication, the author receives an email with a link to complete the publishing agreement

Authors will also receive an email containing the login link

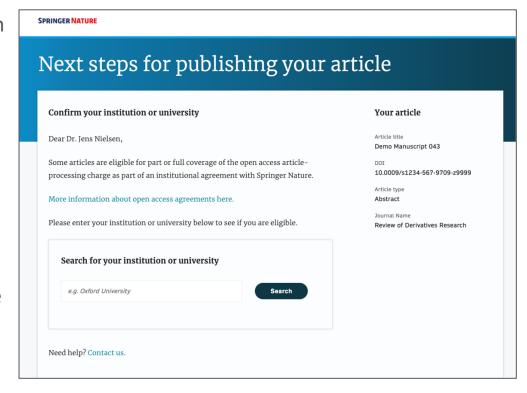


# Search for your institution I

**Corresponding authors** are asked to type in their institution in the search field and "select their institution".

Authors should then select the institution from the drop-down list in order for the identification to work.

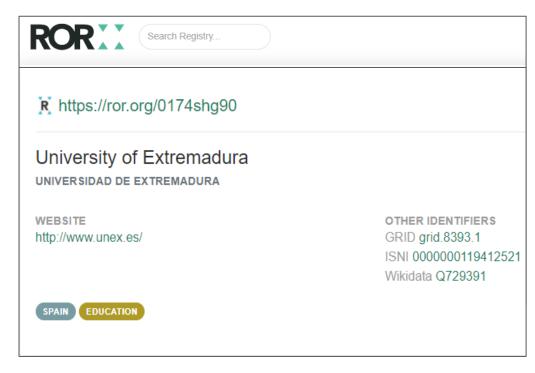
Authors are also identified via IP range and/or an institutional email domain in the "background".



# Search for your institution II

To help ensure as many authors as possible are able to identify themselves, Springer Nature retains lists of name variants for every eligible institution.

We have integrated the Research Organization Registry into our systems to help cover as many different name iterations for every institution as possible.



SPRINGER NATURE

# Select your affiliation

If the author is identified as eligible, a **welcome message** appears, which provides further information on the OA agreement.

Authors are informed on how they were identified.

### **Eligible article types:**

OriginalPaper

Standard article, usually presenting new results; articles published under this article type may also be referred to as Original Research, Original Article, Original Paper or Research Paper.

### **Eligible license types:**

- CC-BY
- CC-BY NC

#### Confirm your eligibility status

Dear Dr. AuthorName AuthorSurname,

Thank you for confirming your institution or university. Based on your selection, you have been identified as affiliated to the institution or university below.



You have identified yourself as affiliated with Instituto de Biologia Molecular. Thanks to the CRUE-CSIC agreement with Springer Nature for the period 2021-2024 you can publish open access at no cost. The cost of such publication is covered by your institution which is a member of the CRUE-CSIC Alliance.

On www.springernature.com/oaforspain you will find specific information on the agreement.

# Publishing model opt out

As your agreement has the option to opt out, the author can select how they would like to publish:

- Choose to publish open access and submit to the institution for approval
- Choose to publish traditionally non open access (subscription)
- Authors can also search for a different institution if needed

I want to publish my article open access, with my fees covered under the agreement between Springer Nature and my institution.

Yes, submit for approval

No, I want to publish my article without open access

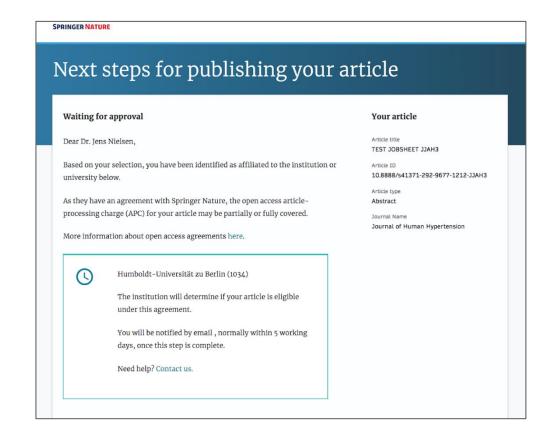
Publish Subscription

Not your institution or university?

Search again

# **Awaiting institutional approval**

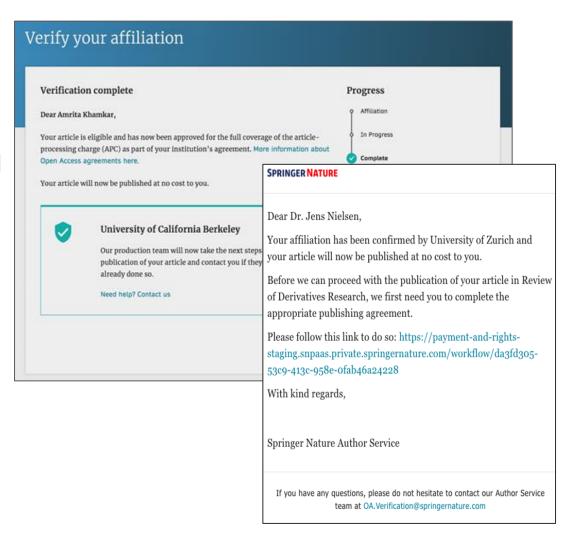
Approval request has been submitted to the selected institution



### Affiliation is confirmed

If the author is confirmed as being affiliated with an eligible institution and will be covered under the OA agreement, they will receive confirmation of this

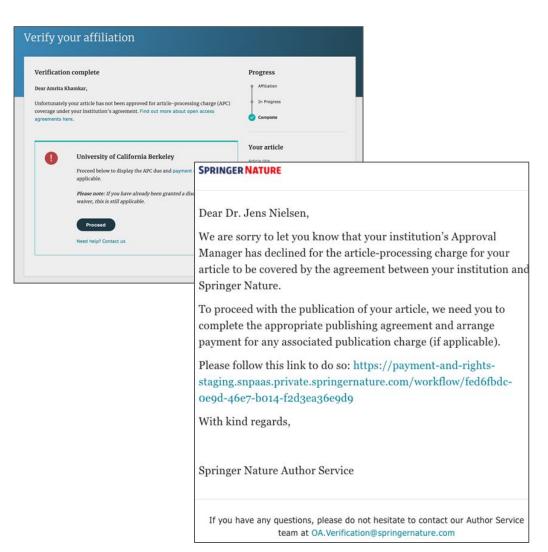
An email confirming this is also sent to the author



### Affiliation has not been confirmed

If the institution cannot confirm the author's affiliation, the author is informed that the agreement will not cover the open access publishing costs

The author can pay the open access fee or decide to publish subscription instead



# **Open Access Publication I**

```
Open Access | Published: 20 June 2021
```

On the suitability of deep convolutional neural networks for continental-wide downscaling of climate change projections

```
<u>Jorge Baño-Medina</u> <sup>™</sup>, <u>Rodrigo Manzanas</u> & <u>José Manuel Gutiérrez</u>
```

```
Climate Dynamics 57, 2941–2951 (2021) | Cite this article 1353 Accesses | 15 Altmetric | Metrics
```

#### Rights and permissions

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

# **Funding note**

### Funding

The authors acknowledge partial support from the ATLAS project, funded by the Spanish Research Program (PID2019-111481RB-I00). Open Access funding provided thanks to the CRUE-CSIC agreement with Springer Nature.

The OA funding note states the consortium that verified the eligibility of the article in the AAS.

### **Publication II**

After publication, the author will receive an email containing information about the respective OA license

This email explains:

- General information about the article
- The specific license in use (CC-BY or CC-BY-NC)
- How the author can share their article
- Information on announcing and citing the article
- Extra services SN provide for authors

The email also contains a link to the online version of the published article and an online PDF copy

#### **SPRINGER NATURE**

#### **Congratulations**

Dear corresponding author

We are pleased to inform you that your article has just been published:

#### Title

cc by article

#### Journal

Journal of Human Hypertension

#### DOI

10.1234/1D9A10E4-6B8A-402A-A619-80D82CA8E2FA

#### **Publication Date**

2020-11-27

Your article is available online here https://link.springer.com/article/10.1234/1D9A10E4-6B8A-402A-A619-80D82CA8E2FA or as a PDF here https://link.springer.com/article/10.1234/1D9A10E4-6B8A-402A-A619-80D82CA8E2FA.pdf.

Your article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution license which allows users to read, copy, distribute and make derivative works, as long as the author of the original work is cited. You may self archive this article in any location of your choice, including on your own website, an institutional repository or funder's repository and make it publicly available immediately.

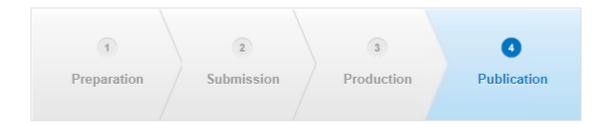
#### How can I share my article?

Your final article (Version of Record) may be shared anywhere, at any time, by you or by anyone providing they observe the terms of CC BY and credit you as author, as described above.

# **Support for authors**

Authors can find contact details for further support on:

- Open Access System Solution platform
- In the <u>author helpdesk</u>
- And on: <a href="https://www.springernature.com/gp/open-research/institutional-agreements/oaforspain">https://www.springernature.com/gp/open-research/institutional-agreements/oaforspain</a>



# Thank you

Any questions? oa.verification@springernature.com

#### The story behind the image



## Antarctica meltdown could double sea level rise

Researchers at Pennsylvania State University have been considering how quickly a glacial ice melt in Antarctica would raise sea levels. By updating models with new discoveries and comparing them with past sea-level rise events they predict that a melting Antarctica could raise oceans by more than 3 feet by the end of the century if greenhouse gas emissions continued unabated, roughly doubling previous total sealevel rise estimates. Rising seas could put many of the world's coastlines underwater or at risk of flooding and storm surges.