



Promises & Reality

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University of Hong Kong Libraries



29 May 2015

Outline

- Open Access (OA)
 - Concept & Elements
 - History & Development
- Open Education Resources (OER)
- Open Data & Reproducible Research
- Reality of OA
- OA @ HKU



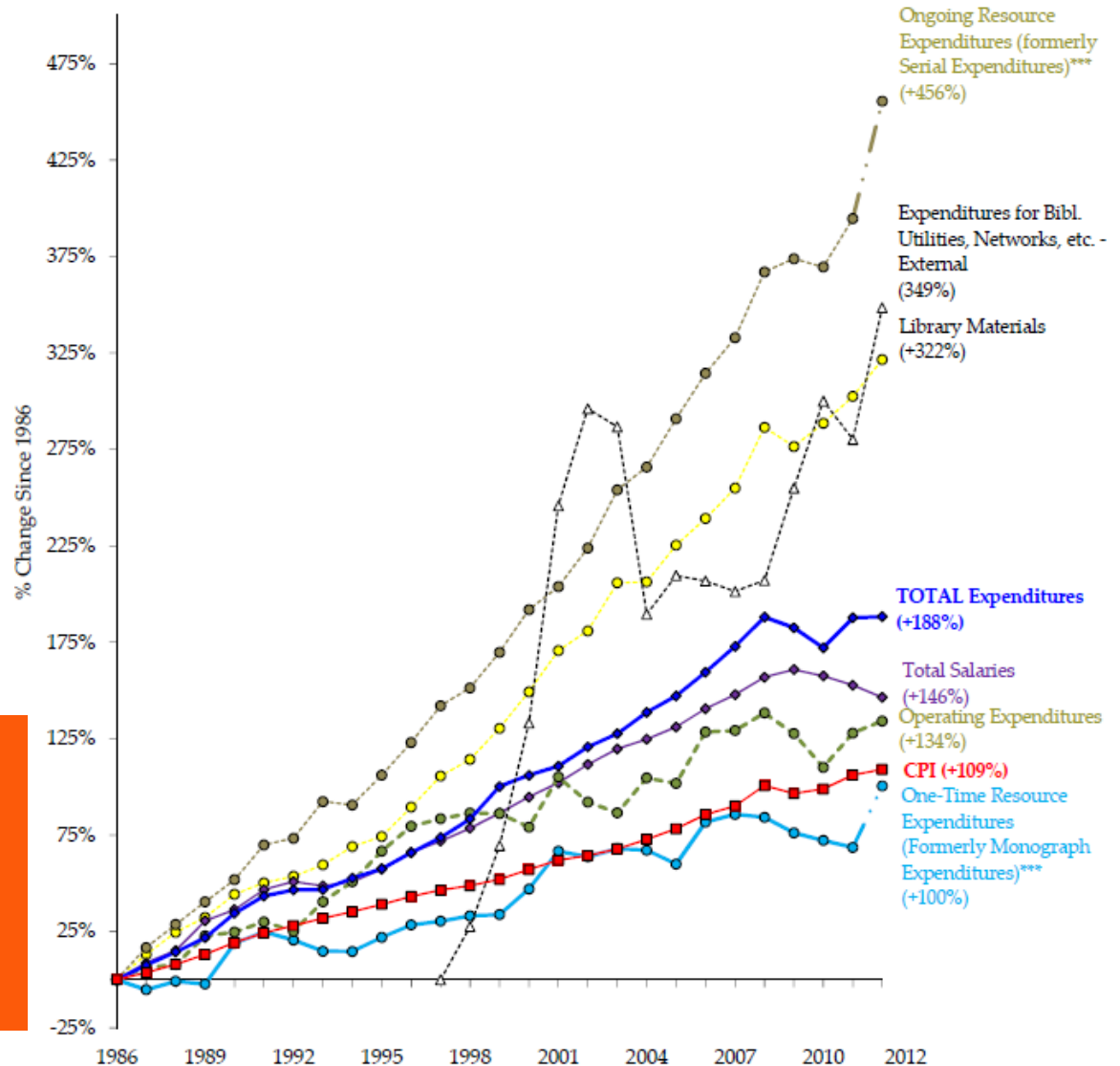
Definition

- Open Access is the **free, immediate, online** availability of research articles, coupled with the **rights** to use these articles fully in the digital environment. (SPARC, n.d.)



When and why did it happen?

Expenditure Trends
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2012



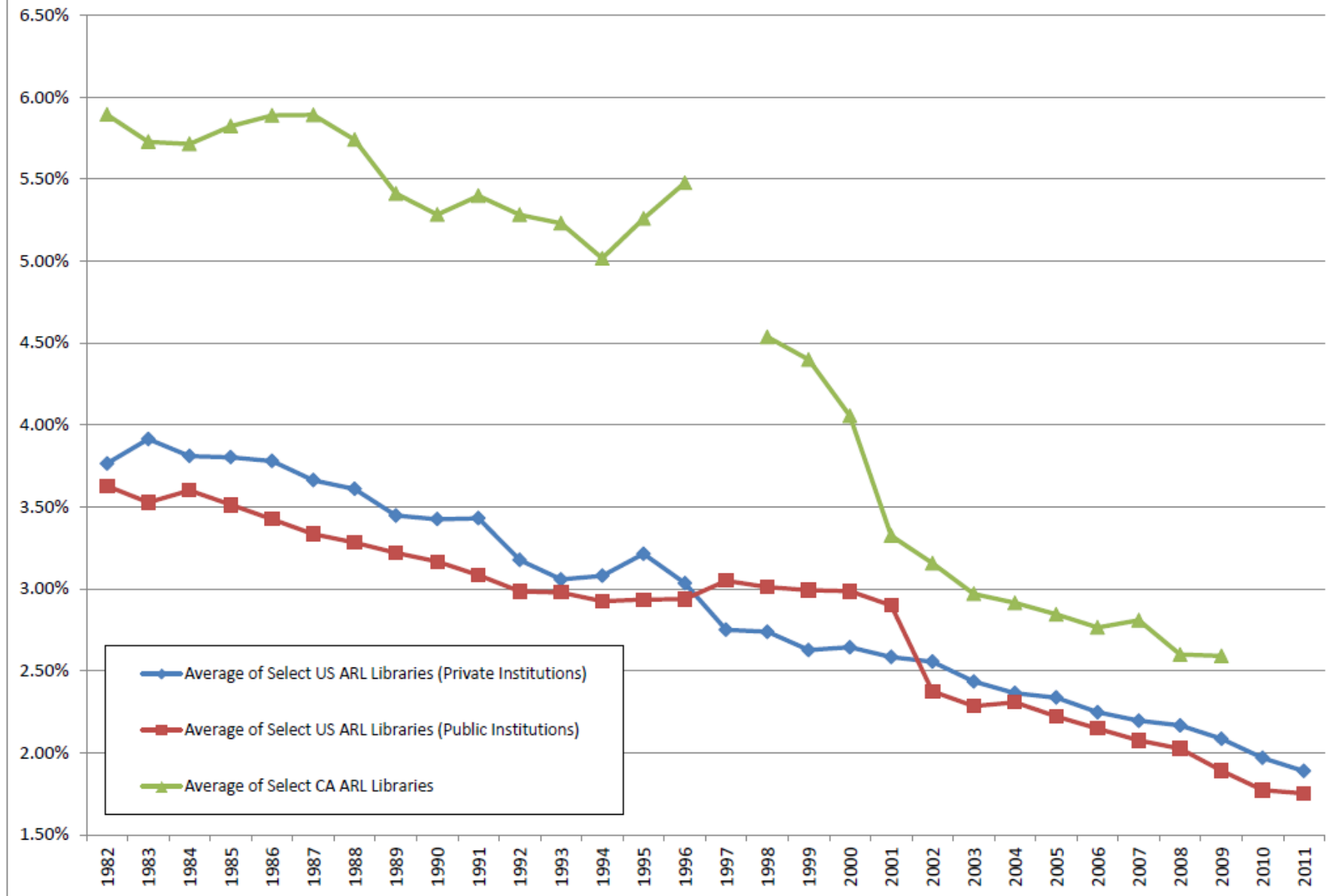
- Rising journal costs inspiring calls for alternative publishing models

Source: ARL (n.d.)

Source: ARL Statistics 2009-11 Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

***Trend line was extended with data from two new variables: Ongoing and One-Time Resource Expenditures.

Library Expenditure as % of Total University Expenditure



Source: ARL (2013)

Collection size rapidly losing importance...

- Even the wealthiest academic libraries are abandoning the “collection arms race” as the value of physical resources declines. Increasingly, libraries must adapt to a world in which **providing access to—rather than ownership of—scholarly resources is their primary role.** (Education Advisory Board, 2011)



Other Early Influences

- **Currently, access to research is restricted** and the means to gain access are determined by a market in which a small number of publishers have a dominant position. (The Wellcome Trust, 2003)
- It is not for either publishers or academics to decide who should, and who should not, be allowed to read scientific journal articles. **It is in society's interest that public understanding of science should increase.** Increased public access to research findings should be encouraged by publishers, academics and Government alike. (House of Commons Science and Technology Committee, 2004)



Public Concerns

Peer review and scientific publishing Comment is free

Academic publishers make Murdoch
look like a socialist

George Monbiot

theguardian
Winner of the Pulitzer prize 2014

- Academic publishers charge vast fees to access research paid for by us. Down with the knowledge monopoly racketeers

[http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/ug/29/academic-publishers-murdoch-socialist](http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/aug/29/academic-publishers-murdoch-socialist)

How does it work?

Current Funding Cycle for Research Articles

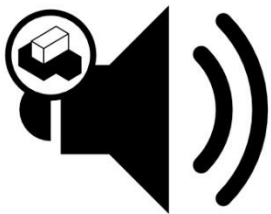
Limited dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



How does it work?

Optimized Funding Cycle for Research Articles

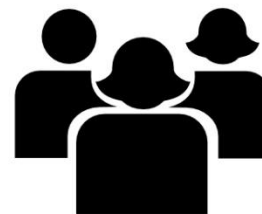
Maximum dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



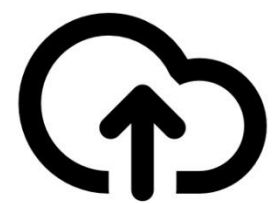
Government RFPs announced, open license requirements included, research grants awarded



Scientific research conducted and papers written



Articles submitted to journals and peer review occurs



Acceptance in journals; public access policy ensures deposit in open repository



Articles published in traditional journals under embargo



Public can download articles from open access repository



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Accelerated scientific progress, optimal return on public investment

Benefits of OA

Academics

- Greater exposure of research
- Faster research cycle
- Increased impact
- Collaboration
- Greater research funding opportunities
- Status & Tenure

Librarians

- Costs
- Permissions to reproduce/ reuse
- Serials crisis
- Boosting role and visibility

Public

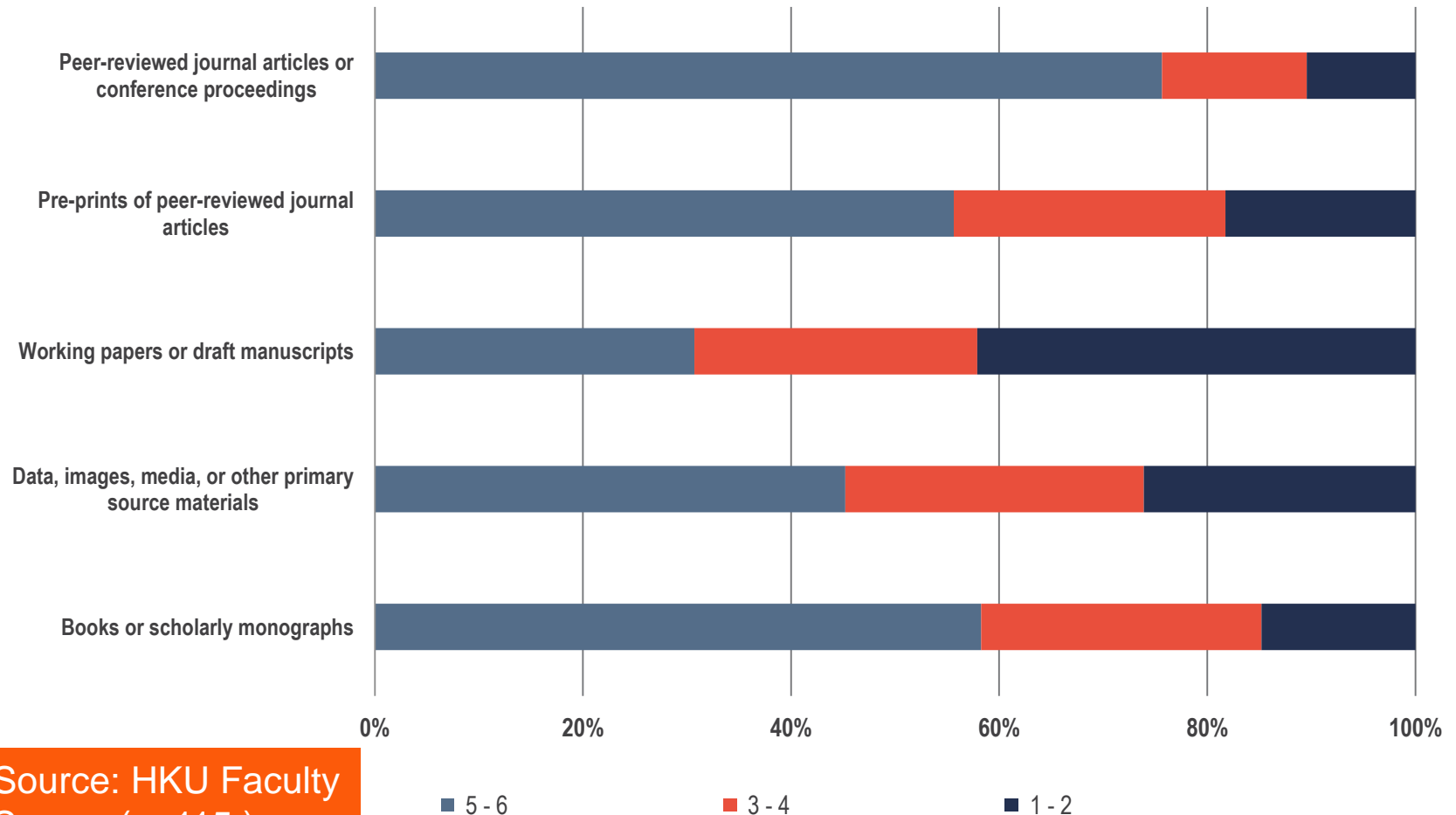
- Taxpayer funded
- Greater access for all means a better world
- Accessible in developing countries

Source: Sidorko (2014)



OA Acceptance at HKU

Do you support **mandatory open access** for these?



Source: HKU Faculty Survey (n=115)

Types of OA

Green

- Publish in any journal
- Deposit a version in an OA repository
- Deposit is sometimes after an embargo, 6 to 24 months after publication

Gold

i) OA Journals

ii) Individual OA articles in subscription-based journals

- Free
- Pay Article Processing Charge (APC)



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Professor Lao, Lixing

- Vivian Taam Wong Professorship in Integrative Medicine
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Research Interests

- Medical Acupuncture
- Meridian Research

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- Apr 2015:** Updated to DSpace 4.1, added mobile responsiveness.
- Oct 2014:** Created Quick Searches on different types of researchers.
- Jun 2014:** Created pages for faculties, depts & centres cumulating research and statistics to each one
- May 2014:** Created [ORCID accounts](#) for all HKU Professoriate staff.

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


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


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Title	Metabolic effects of secretin
Authors	<i>Sekar, R</i> <i>Chow, BKC</i> 
Issue Date	2013
Publisher	Academic Press. The Journal's web site is located at http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ygcn
Citation	General and Comparative Endocrinology, 2013, v. 181, p. 18-24 How to Cite? DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ygcn.2012.11.017
Description	Combined Special Issues: The International Symposium on Comparative Endocrinology and Stress Physiology (CESP) 2012 and the 7th Asia and Oceania Society for Comparative Endocrinology (AOSCE) Congress
Persistent Identifier	http://hdl.handle.net/10722/190369
ISI Accession Number ID	WOS:000314906200005



Institutional Repository Version

20 **Abstract**

21

22 Secretin (Sct), traditionally a gastrointestinal hormone backed by a century long research, is now
23 beginning to be recognized also as a neuroactive peptide. Substantiation by recent evidence on
24 the functional role of Sct in various regions of the brain, especially on its potential
25 neurosecretion from the posterior pituitary, has revealed Sct's physiological actions in regulating
26 water homeostasis. Recent advances in understanding the functional roles of central and
27 peripheral Sct has been made possible by the development of Sct and Sct receptor (SctR)
28 knockout animal models which have led to novel approaches in research on the physiology of
29 this brain-gut peptide. While research on the role of Sct in appetite regulation and fatty acid
30 metabolism has been initiated recently, its role in glucose homeostasis is unclear. This review
31 focuses mainly on the metabolic role of Sct by discussing data from the last century and recent



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Keywords
1. Introduction
2. Secretin and feeding
3. Secretin and fatty acid metabolism
4. Secretin and insulin/glucose homeo...
5. Conclusion
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Volume 181, 15 January 2013, Pages 18–24
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The International Symposium on Comparative Endocrinology and Stress Physiology (CESP) and the 7th Asia and Oceania Society for Comparative Endocrinology (AOSCE) Congress

Review

Metabolic effects of secretin
Revathi Sekar, Billy K.C. Chow  

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Abstract

Secretin (Sct), traditionally a gastrointestinal hormone backed by a century long research, is now beginning to be recognized also as a neuroactive peptide. Substantiation by recent evidence on the functional role of Sct in various regions of the brain, especially on its potential neurosecretion from the posterior pituitary, has revealed Sct's physiological actions in regulating water homeostasis. Recent advances in understanding the functional roles of central and peripheral Sct has been made possible by the development of Sct and Sct receptor (SctR) knockout animal models which have led to novel approaches in research on the physiology of this brain-gut peptide. While research on the role of Sct in appetite regulation and fatty acid metabolism has been initiated recently, its role in glucose homeostasis is unclear. This review focuses mainly on the metabolic role of Sct by discussing data from the last century and recent discoveries, with emphasis on the need for revisiting and elucidating the role of Sct in metabolism and energy homeostasis.

This article belongs to a special issue

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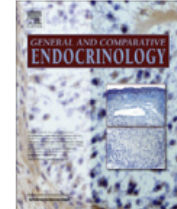


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Review

Metabolic effects of secretin

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School of Biological Sciences, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Available online 12 December 2012

Keywords:
Secretin (Sct)
Metabolic role
Food intake
Glucose homeostasis
Fatty acid metabolism
Energy homeostasis

ABSTRACT

Secretin (Sct), traditionally a gastrointestinal hormone backed by a century long research, is now beginning to be recognized also as a neuroactive peptide. Substantiation by recent evidence on the functional role of Sct in various regions of the brain, especially on its potential neurosecretion from the posterior pituitary, has revealed Sct's physiological actions in regulating water homeostasis. Recent advances in understanding the functional roles of central and peripheral Sct has been made possible by the development of Sct and Sct receptor (SctR) knockout animal models which have led to novel approaches in research on the physiology of this brain-gut peptide. While research on the role of Sct in appetite regulation and fatty acid metabolism has been initiated recently, its role in glucose homeostasis is unclear. This review focuses mainly on the metabolic role of Sct by discussing data from the last century and recent discoveries, with emphasis on the need for revisiting and elucidating the role of Sct in metabolism and energy homeostasis.

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1. Introduction

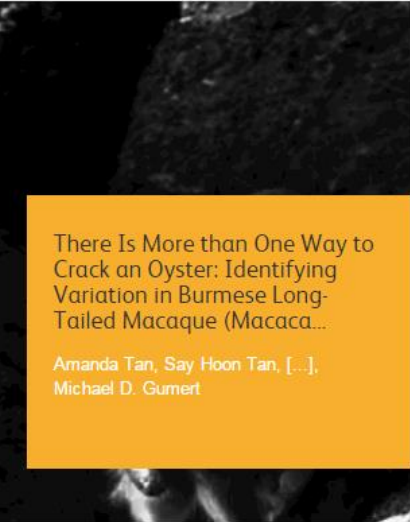
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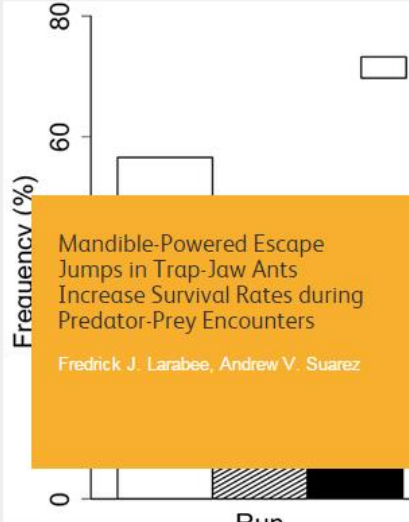
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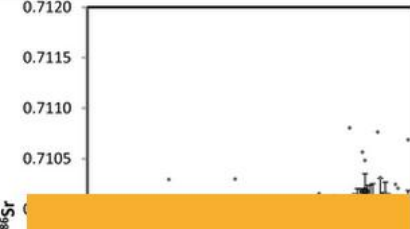
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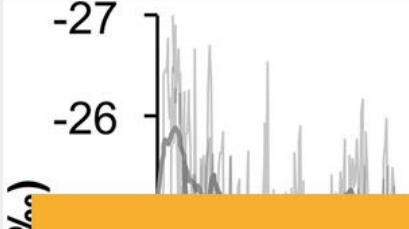
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Study: Cost for post treatment #Lyme care = \$1.3 billion/yr. Expected to rise. #LymeDiseaseChallenge #WeMustFindACure bit.ly/1vumvQO
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- China
 - [Open access policies](#) by NSFC & CAS (2014)
- HK
 - 3 types of [RGC funding](#) requiring OA

Source: STM (2015)



OA at a Glance (as of 18 May)

- **693** mandates
- **4,009** repositories worldwide
- **10,535** OA journals in **134** countries
 - OA journals make up about **26-29%** of all journals
 - **1,077** journals indexed in Journal Citation Report
 - **1,903,014** OA Articles
- Proportion:
 - Articles published in OA journals: **~12%**
 - Delayed access on publisher's website: **5%**
 - Self-archived copies: **10-12%**
- **2,868** OA books from **104** publishers

Sources: [ROARMAP](#), [ROAR](#), [DOAJ](#), [UOC Library Labs](#), [STM](#), [DOAB](#)



OPEN EDUCATION RESOURCES

Open Educational Resources (OER)

- Open Educational Resources (OERs) are any type of educational materials that are in the **public domain** or introduced with an **open license**. The nature of these open materials means that anyone can **legally and freely copy, use, adapt and re-share** them.
- OERs range from textbooks to curricula, syllabi, lecture notes, assignments, tests, projects, audio, video and animation.

Source: UNESCO (n.d.)



Why OER?

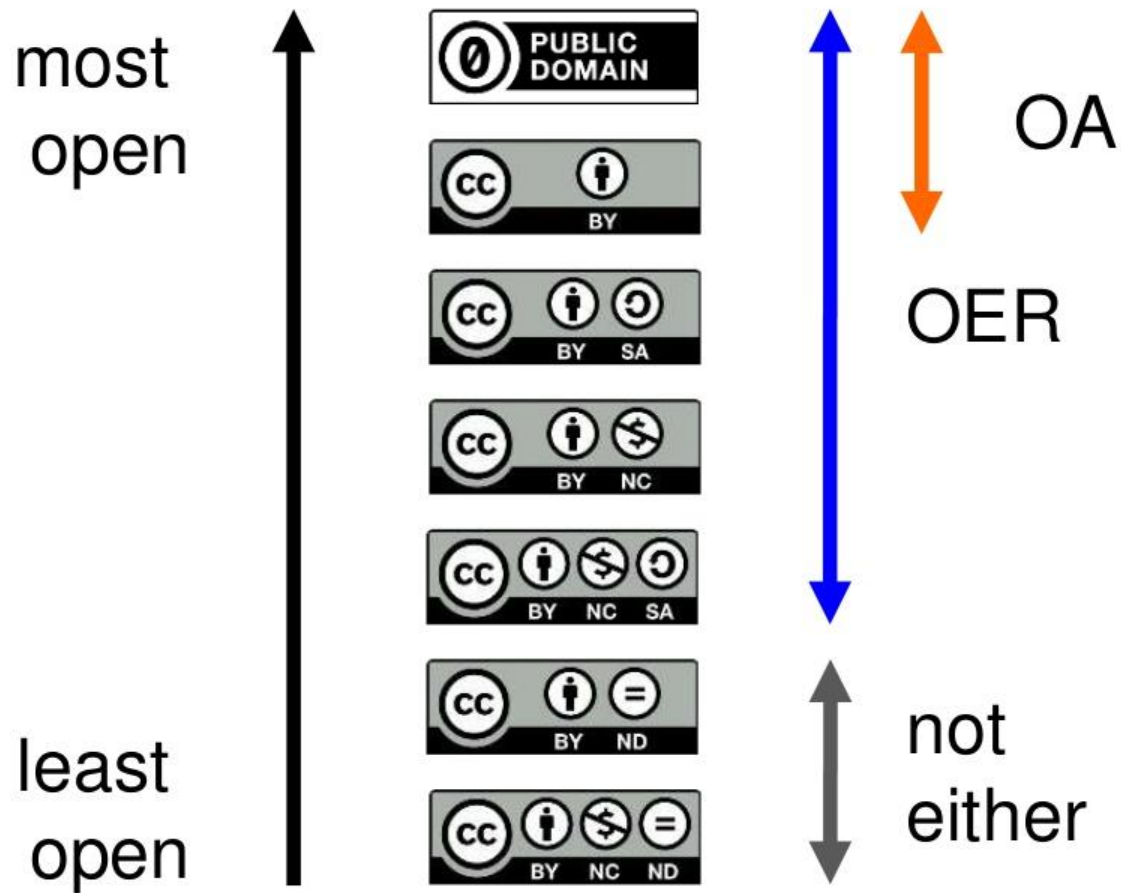
- More pickup of assigned class materials
- Greater savings
- More students
- No more updates
- Personalize examples
- Integrate disciplines

But...OER means more work!

Source: Schaffhauser (2014)



OER & OA



Source: Allen (2015)

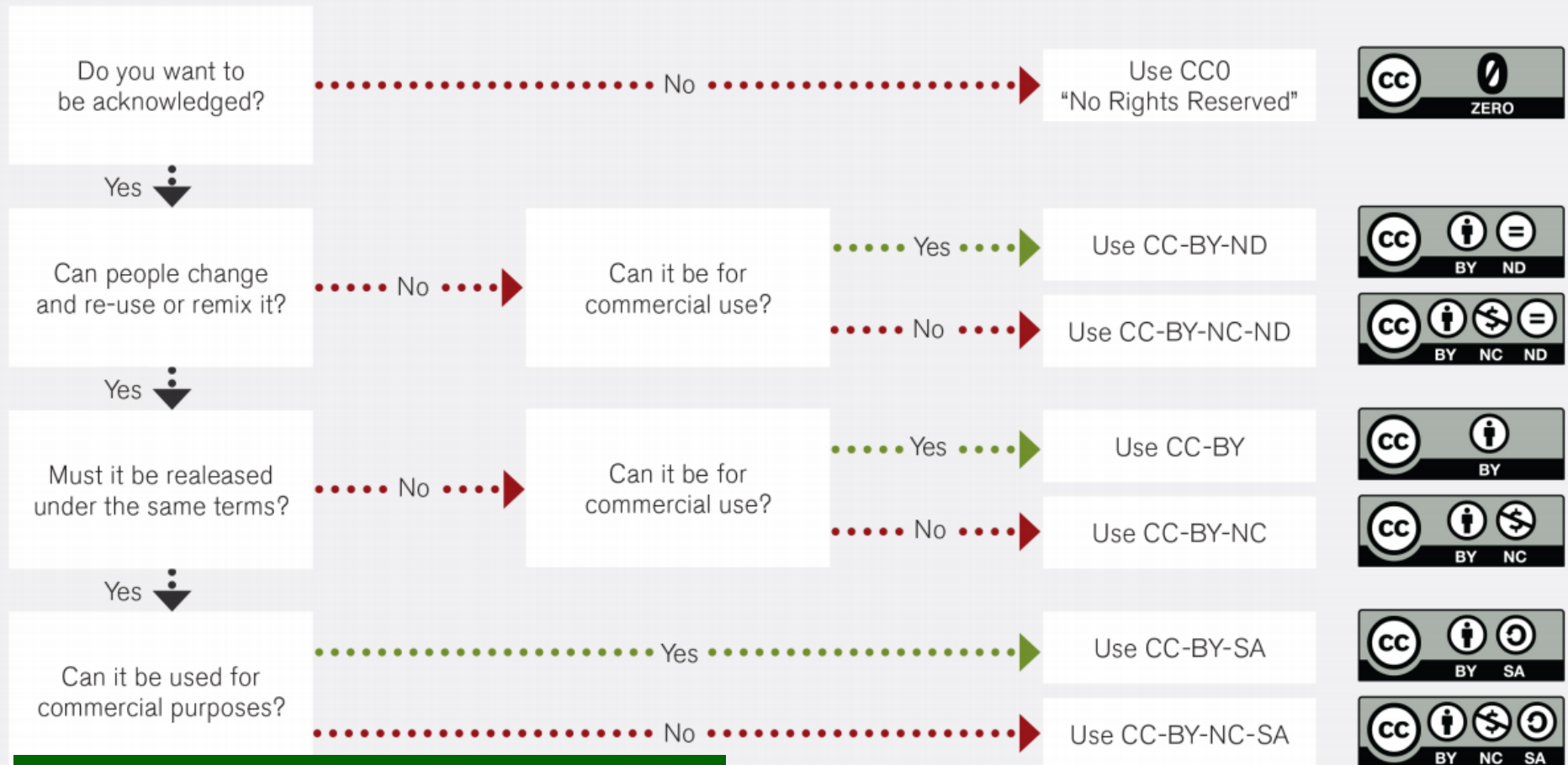


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Re-examining OER & OA

- **OA, Open Data** and **OER** movements *all* emphasize the need to enable unobstructed digital reuse of these materials, to fully exploit the *power* - and the *value* - of the information they contain.
- Understanding the implications that a larger vision of *“open”* as the *default mode* for research, teaching and learning materials can have is crucial.

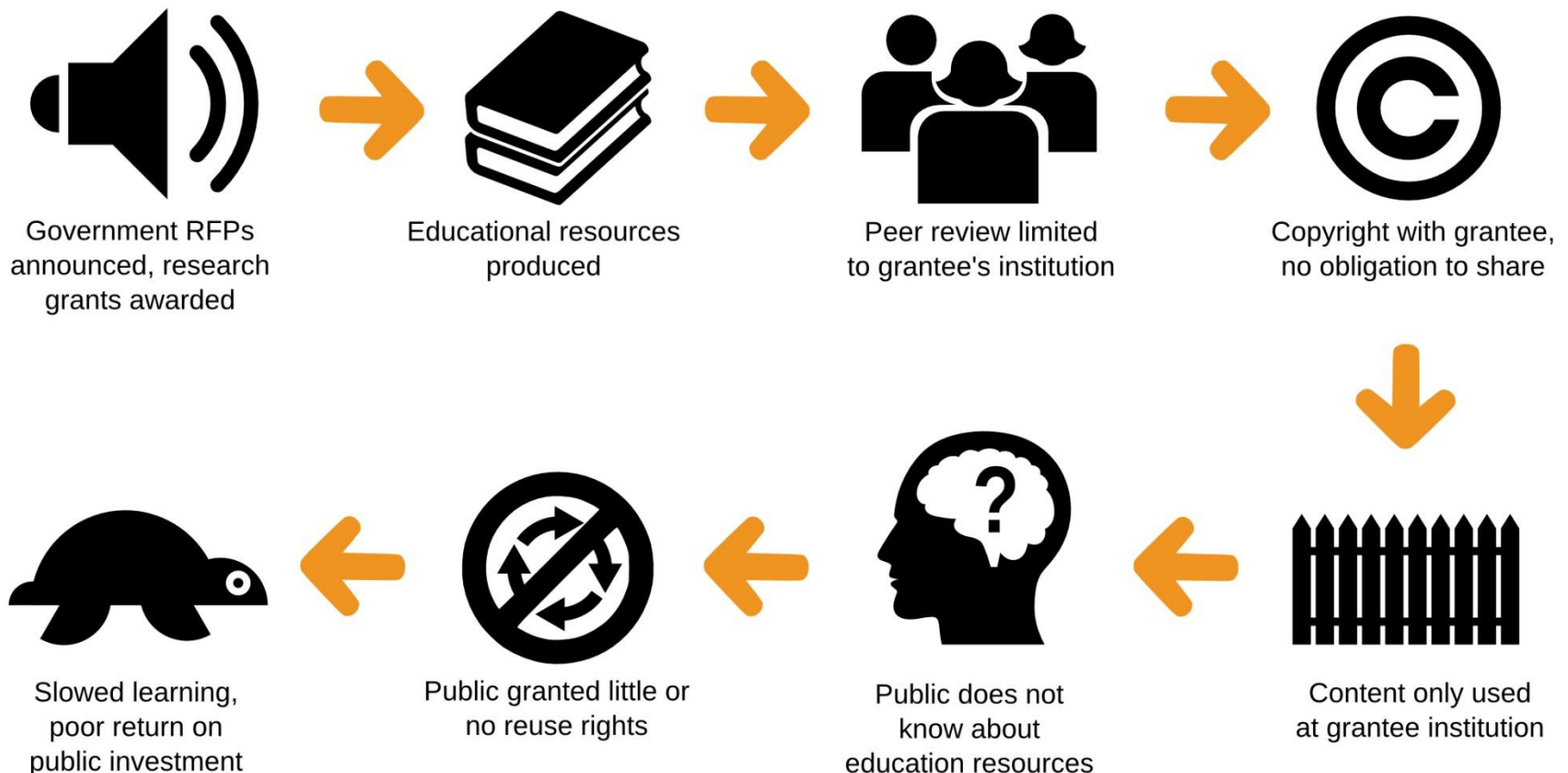
Source: Joseph (2015)



How does it work?

Current Funding Cycle for Educational Resources

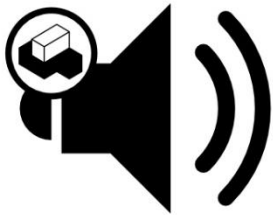
Limited dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



How does it work?

Optimized Funding Cycle for Educational Resources

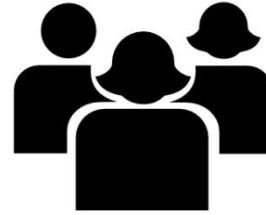
Maximum dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



Government RFPs announced, open license requirements included, education grants awarded



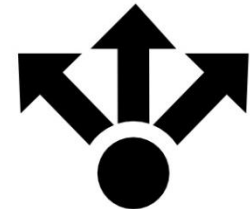
Educational resources produced



Peer review broadened to education community



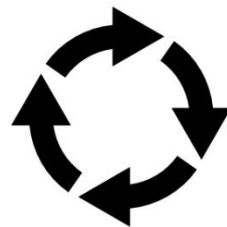
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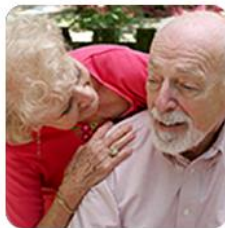
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Themed Collections

Higher Education

Further Education



Dementia



Forensic Sciences



Interprofessional Education



Information and Digital Literacy Skills

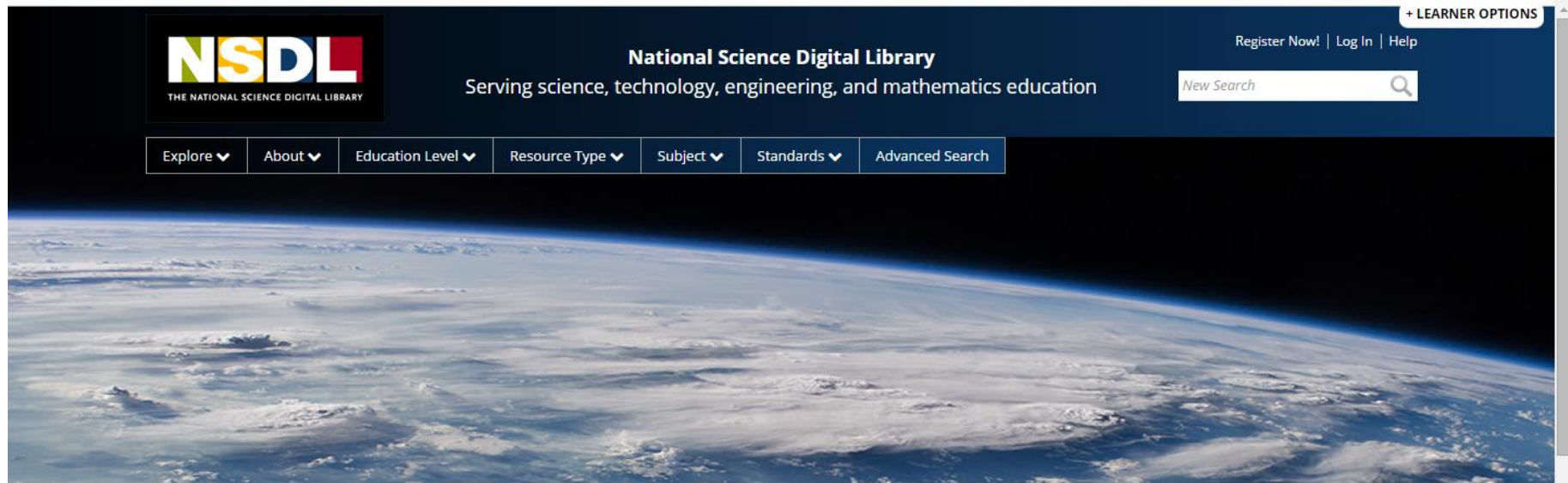


Research Data Management



Vocational Skills

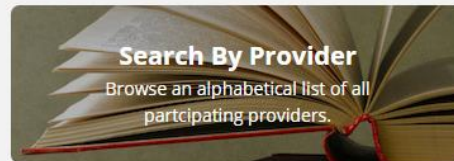
NSDL (National Science Digital Library)



The header of the NSDL website features a dark blue background with a white navigation menu. The NSDL logo is on the left, followed by the text "National Science Digital Library" and "Serving science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education". A search bar with the placeholder "New Search" and a magnifying glass icon is on the right. The navigation menu includes "Explore", "About", "Education Level", "Resource Type", "Subject", "Standards", and "Advanced Search".



Search Collections
Learn more about the organizations that share their resources with NSDL.



Search By Provider
Browse an alphabetical list of all participating providers.

Find a Resource

Enter a keyword or search term...

Education Level

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Lower Primary

Upper Primary

Middle School

High School

Community College /
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College / Upper Division

Graduate / Professional

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Adult Education

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New on OER Commons



Social / Emotional Learning



Common Core



Primary Sources



Teachers as Makers



Flexible Learning



Game-based Learning

OPEN DATA

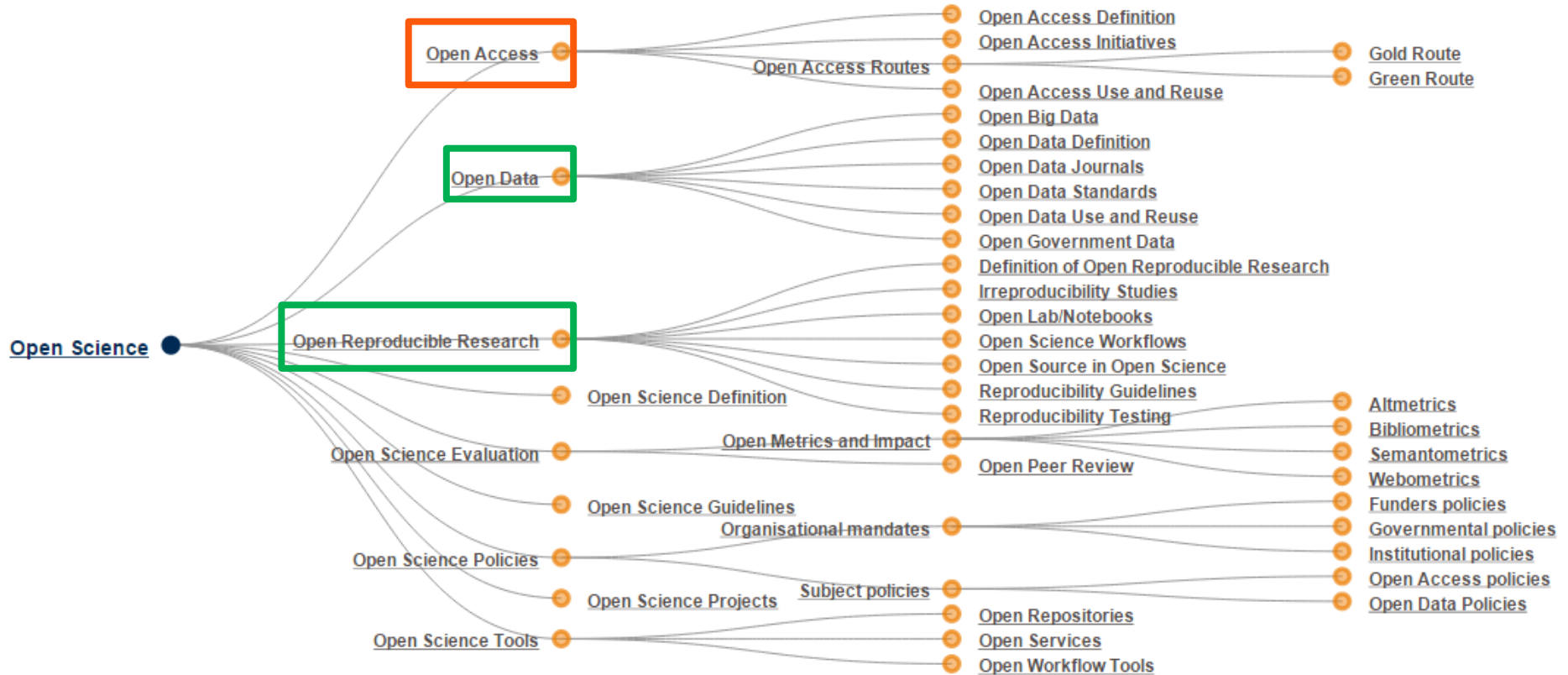
Open Data & Reproducible Research

- **Open Data** are online, free of cost, accessible data that can be used, reused and distributed provided that the data source is attributed and shared alike.
- **Open Reproducible Research**: The act of practicing Open Science and the provision of offering to users free access to experimental elements for research reproduction.

Source: FOSTER (n.d.)

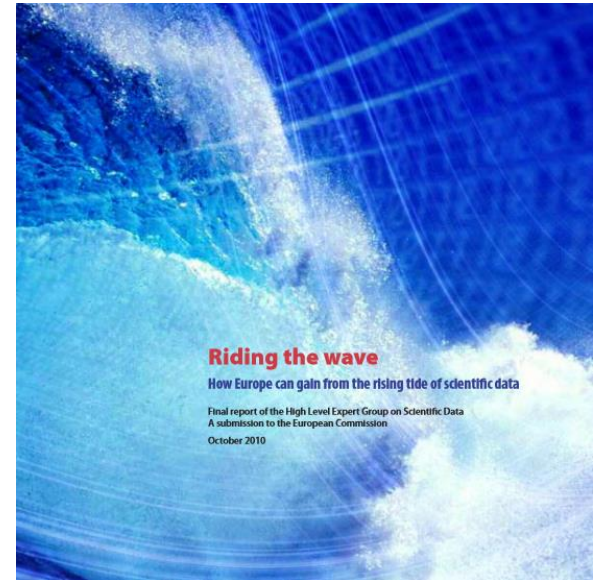
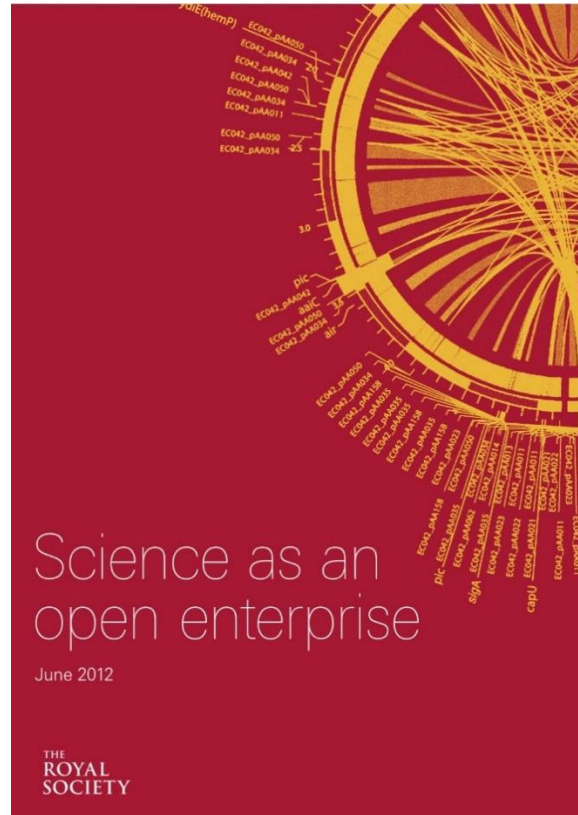
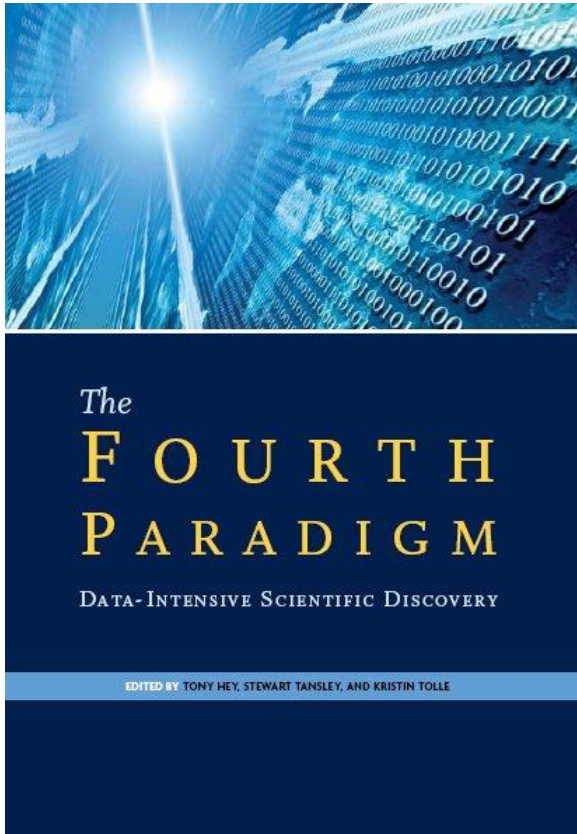


A Taxonomy



Source: FOSTER (n.d.)

Why Open Research Data?



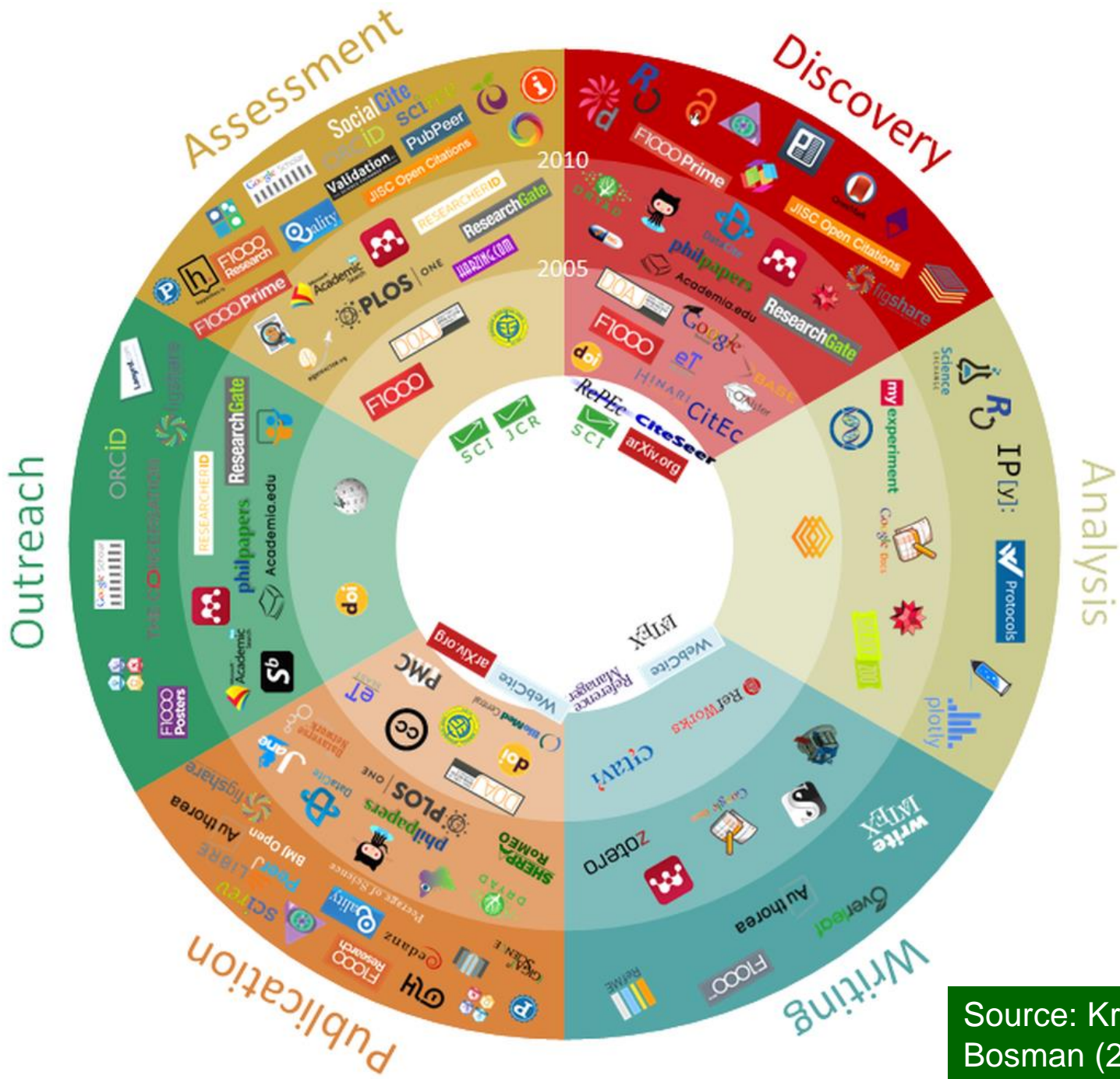
Empirical science →
Theoretical science →
Computational science →
Data exploration (eScience)

The **conduct and communication** of science needs to adapt to this **new era** of information technology.

Calls for a **collaborative data infrastructure** that will enable researchers and other stakeholders from education, society and business to use, re-use and **exploit research data to the maximum benefit of science and society.**

Source: Brown (2014)

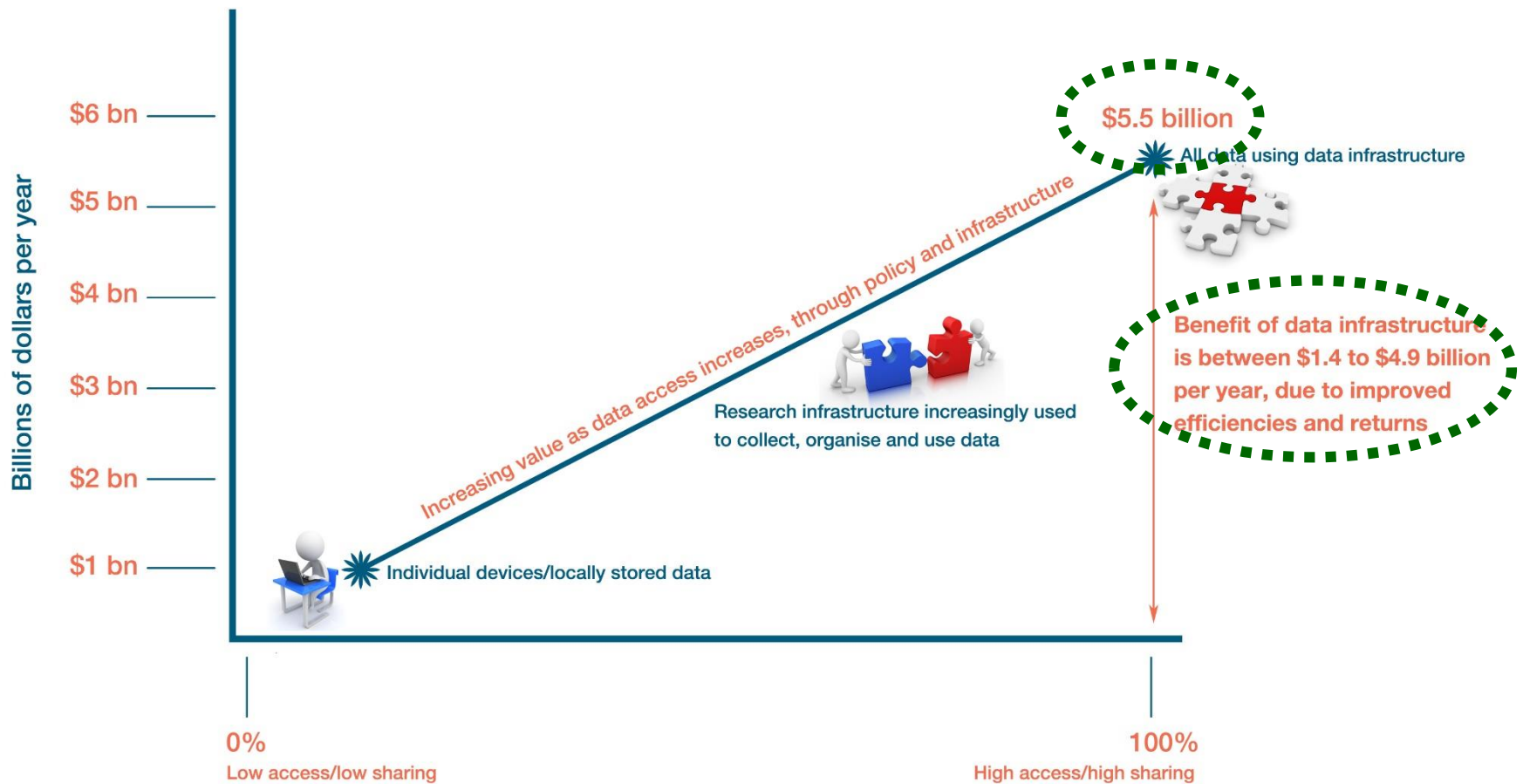
Changing Scholarly Communication



Source: Kramer & Bosman (2015)

Value of Research Data

Benefits of increasing access to publicly funded research data and increasing use of data infrastructure in Australia



Increasing access to publicly funded research data

Funders' Mandates: UK

● Full Coverage
 ◐ Partial Coverage
 ○ No Coverage

Research Funders	Policy Coverage		Policy Stipulations					Support Provided			
	Published outputs	Data	Time limits	Data plan	Access/sharing	Long-term curation	Monitoring	Guidance	Repository	Data centre	Costs
AHRC	●	●	●	●	●	◐	○	●	○	◐	◐
BBSRC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●
CRUK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	○	○
EPSRC	●	●	●	◐	●	●	●	◐	○	○	●
ESRC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐
MRC	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	◐	●	○	◐
NERC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐
STFC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	◐	◐
Wellcome Trust	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●

Source: DCC (n.d.)



Funders' Mandates: US

Overview of OSTP Responses

● Full Coverage
 ◐ Partial Coverage
 ○ No Coverage

Funder	Policy Coverage		Policy Stipulations					Support Provided			
	Published Outputs	Data	Time Limits	DMP	Access / Sharing	Long-term curation	Monitoring	Guidance	Article Repository	Data Repository	Costs
AHRQ	●	●	●	●	●	◐	◐	◐	●	◐	◐
ASPR	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	◐	◐
CDC	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	◐	●	◐	◐
DOD	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	◐
DOE	●	●	●	●	●	◐	◐	◐	●	◐	◐
DOT	○		○						○		
FDA	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	◐	●	◐	◐
NASA	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	◐	●	◐	◐
NIH	●	●	●	●	●	◐	◐	◐	●		◐
NIST	◐	●	◐	●	●	●			●		
NOAA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◐	●	◐	◐
NSF	●	●		●	●	◐	●		●	●	●
USDA	●	◐				◐	○	○	●		●
USAID	○	●	○		◐		○	○	○		
USGS		●		●	◐						
VA	◐	○		○		○	○				

Source:
Valen &
Blanchat
(2015)

OA REALITY

Objections to Open Access

- **Misconception** that OA journals are not subject to the same rigorous **peer-review** process as traditional journals.
- **Promotion** and **tenure** are inexplicably intertwined with the notion of publishing in established, “**brand name**” journal titles (Nosek & Bar-Anan, 2012).
- **Fees** (APC – article processing charges) for Gold OA are **significant** and subsidies not always clear.
- Suitability for all disciplines?
- Shifting support (\$s) from “**creation** of knowledge to the **dissemination** of knowledge”.



Concerns on Quality...

IN FOCUS NEWS



Lars Bjørnshauge set up the Directory of Open Access Journals in 2003.

PUBLISHING

Open-access website gets tough

Leading directory tightens listing criteria to weed out rogue journals.

BY RICHARD VAN NOORDEN

catalogues. Those journals meeting the highest

potential predatory journals compiled by librarian Jeffrey Beall at the University of Colorado Denver (see *Nature* **495**, 433–435; 2013). In addition, journalist John Bohannon last year proved that at least 73 journals in the DOAJ were suspect; in a sting operation, he sent them an obviously flawed paper which they then accepted for publication (J. Bohannon *Science* **342**, 60–65; 2013). The DOAJ removed the journals from its index.

The DOAJ had the idea of introducing stricter standards a few years ago, says Alma Swan, co-founder of the non-profit company IS4OA, which now operates the DOAJ (previously it was hosted by Lund University in Sweden). “We need to show which journals come up to a minimum standard of quality,” she says.

Since May, would-be new members have had to fill in a tougher entry form containing more than 50 questions, which will now form the basis of the reapplication criteria. They include requests for information on a journal’s digital archiving policy, its editorial board and its content licensing. “I suspect about 10% of journals on the list will not be able to pass the reapplication,” says Bjørnshauge.

Paul Peters, the chief strategy officer at open-access publishers Hindawi, headquartered in Cairo, believes that the new criteria will be “incredibly important”. “Scholarly researchers need a way to determine whether a given journal is adhering to best practice, and I believe that the DOAJ can provide a trusted and scalable mechanism for doing so,” he says.

It is not clear whether the DOAJ’s whitelist will become the pre-eminent index of trustworthy open-access journals. Beall says that the directory’s credibility has already been hurt and

Concerns on Quality...

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Directory of Open Access Journals Introduces New Standards to Help Community Address Quality Concerns

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MARCH 05, 2015

After all the hard work that scholars put into their research, they are eager to have the papers reporting on their work widely read. Many understand that publishing their article in an Open Access journal provides them with the opportunity to reach the widest possible audience. However, lingering concerns about the quality of open access journals have kept some academics from fully embracing the innovative publishing model.

The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), a comprehensive international database of more than 10,000 Open Access journals, recently implemented a rigorous new vetting process that aims to raise the bar of quality for the journals it lists and filters out publications that are tarnishing the image of Open Access.

Lars Bjornshauge, Managing Director of the DOAJ in Copenhagen and director of SPARC Europe, helped to spearhead the expanded review process, which began in March of 2014. The application that must be approved to get into the directory now includes about 50 questions rather than just seven. The questions explore aspects of the journal ranging from the transparency of the journal's editorial processes to peer review and selection criteria, to plagiarism screening mechanisms, requiring full disclosure on all of these areas before a journal is accepted for inclusion in the DOAJ database.

The DOAJ currently includes 10,000 journals, each of which has been invited to re-apply for inclusion in the directory under the new procedure. This unprecedented, comprehensive review is currently underway, and is expected to be completed by the end of 2015. Since the new criteria were established in March 2014, DOAJ has received 4100 applications from journals, many duplicates. 700 have been included, 1100 have been rejected and 2300 are pending or in process. During the same period (12 months) 175 journals has been removed from DOAJ.



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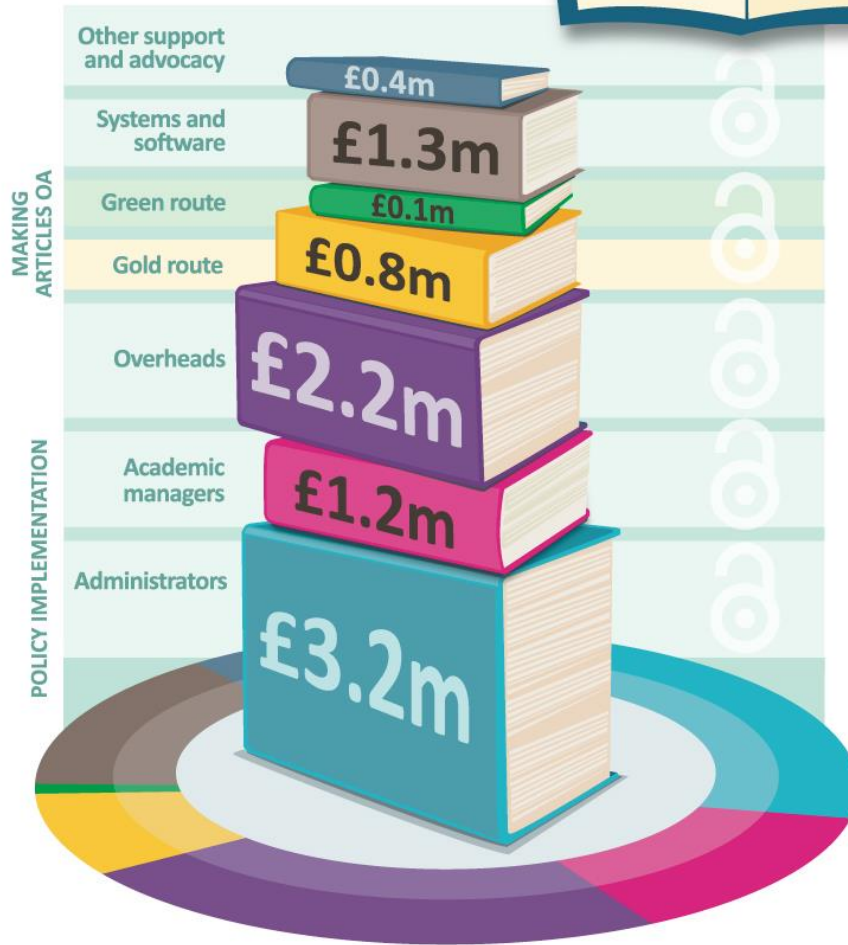
<http://sparc.arl.org/blog/doaj-introduces-new-standards>

Concerns on Cost...

Compliance Cost of the RCUK Open Access Policy

A Snapshot of Costs to UK Research Organisations in 2013/14

£9.2
MILLION



- System-wide efficient systems for payment and tracking of APCs do not yet exist.

Source: STM (2015)

Concerns on Impact...



Advocating change in scholarly communications for the benefit of researchers and society

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SPARC Europe > Resources > General and advocacy materials > The Open Access Citation Advantage Service

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Key topics
Useful links
What you can do
Related organizations

Post an Event

Upcoming events

- 8 June:
Open Repositories 2015 (all day)
- 17 June:
OA19 Workshop on Current Developments in Scholarly Communications (all day)

The Open Access Citation Advantage Service

The OpCit project has for many years kept up to date [a list of studies](#) on whether or not there is a citation advantage for Open Access articles. That project has now completed and the list is no longer being managed. SPARC Europe is pleased to maintain the list henceforth and [has brought it up to date.](#)

In 2010, [a summary of all the studies to date](#) was published. This, too, has been brought up to date, and [the current summary table](#) lists all studies, some comparative details of their methodologies, and their findings.

We know the OpCit project's work was highly valued and SPARC Europe is pleased to continue to capture that value for users.

Total number of studies so far	70
Studies that found a citation advantage	46
Studies that found no citation advantage	17
Studies that were inconclusive, found non-significant data or measured other things than citation advantage for articles	7

Search



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Predatory OA Publishers...

- **Beall's List**: Evaluate potential, possible, or probable **predatory** scholarly OA publishers based on
 - Editor and Staff
 - Business management
 - Integrity
 - Poor journal standards / practice
 - Other
- **797 publishers! (18 May 2015)**
- **658 stand-alone journals! (14 May 2015)**



OA @ HKU

University Intellectual Property Rights Policy

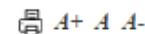
- 1.3 The University believes in promoting knowledge exchange and knowledge sharing and encouraging the flow of knowledge between the University and the community for mutual benefit. The University is a signatory to the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, which recognizes that information should be made widely and readily available to society and encourages and advocates open access publication.
- 5.1 The University's policies on relation to copyright in various categories of works are outlined below:
- 5.1.1 Scholarly work and teaching materials created by Staff
- (a) The University does not normally exercise its claim of copyright ownership over any work created by Staff that is of a scholarly nature or created for teaching purposes.
 - (b) Staff grant the University a royalty free, perpetual, non-exclusive, worldwide licence to use the work for non-commercial purposes. The licence granted under this clause shall continue after the Staff is no longer employed by the University.
 - (c) Staff may submit their work to publishers and assign copyright in the work to a publisher as they judge appropriate, subject to any pre-existing licence granted in respect of the work. Staff shall procure that the University is granted the right to re-use the scholarly work (including any subsequent editions) for non-commercial purposes, including without limitation, posting the work on the University's institutional repository, the HKU Scholars Hub (the "Hub").
 - (d) Where publishers' agreements permit, once a work is published, the University encourages Staff to submit their prior version of the published work ("Author's Manuscript") to the Hub to facilitate knowledge sharing. Administrators of the Hub will be responsible for confirming that the relevant publisher's agreement permits the posting of the Author's Manuscript, prior to posting any manuscripts on the Hub.
 - (e) Works which have been specifically commissioned by the University or works governed by agreements with research sponsors will be governed by those agreements and not the above.

First Research Data Policy in HK



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The University of Hong Kong's *Policy on the Management of Research Data and Records* was approved by the Senate, the University's principal academic authority, at its meeting on May 5, 2015. The Policy seeks to promote the highest standards in the management of research data and records as fundamental to both high quality research and academic integrity.

The responsibilities of researchers and the University are detailed in the Policy, recognising the need for accurate and retrievable data and records to be safely stored during the research and beyond. Research data and records are defined as recorded information of the research (in whatever format) that is needed to support or validate a research project.

Over the past couple of decades, measures to tackle the challenge of effectively managing growing amounts of research data have been introduced overseas, for example in the UK and the USA. Although Hong Kong currently has no mandatory requirement in place, HKU acknowledges its responsibility to manage and safeguard research data. HKU's Policy has been developed by the University Research Committee, after consulting Faculties and considering overseas policies and practices.

The establishment of a Task Force on Management of Research Data and Records to oversee the planning of the implementation of the Policy was also approved by the Senate in May. The Task Force will consider a wide range of implementation issues including guidelines and operational procedures, related infrastructure, and training and support.

<http://www.rss.hku.hk/links-resources/spotlight/research-data-records-management>

First Library Subsidizing OA Publishing



The University of Hong Kong

The HKU Scholars Hub 香港大學學術庫



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OA Publishing for HKU Authors

The Office of Knowledge Exchange and the University Libraries have made agreements with the several publishers below, which allow HKU authors in some cases to publish in Open Access journals for free(!), and in other cases at a discount. Open Access can increase the readership of your articles, with a faster discovery rate, than can publishing articles behind a subscription wall. Increased readership can lead to increases in citations, offers of collaboration, etc. Please also explore the possibility of your grant funder paying the OA charges. The publishers:

Open Sage

Expired

~~The HKU Office of Knowledge Exchange has pre-paid article processing charges for 100 articles for HKU authors. The price to HKU authors wishing open access publishing in this journal is free. Submitting articles for this journal is done from this [page](#).~~

~~On their submission page, in step 5, there is a box for "Pre-paid arrangements". In this box, the author doing the submission must enter a special CODE. To get this CODE, can you please write to hub@lib.hku.hk and ask for it, while also giving the title of your intended article and names of any co-authors with their affiliations. Inputting this CODE does not guarantee article acceptance.~~

~~Please note that although the main author, the corresponding author, or even the person doing the article submission does not have HKU affiliation, if one of the co-authors has HKU affiliation, then that co-author must inform the person doing the article submission with the CODE, in order to receive this benefit.~~

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS)

Because HKU Libraries have a paid subscription to this journal, the publishers will allow a discount on article processing charges. After discount the APC is US\$ 1,000. Exact information is still not confirmed. However the publisher advises that the author cannot claim this benefit, but that after an author has done online submission and choosing Open Access, the Libraries must then write to PNAS and claim this benefit.

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Q & A

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