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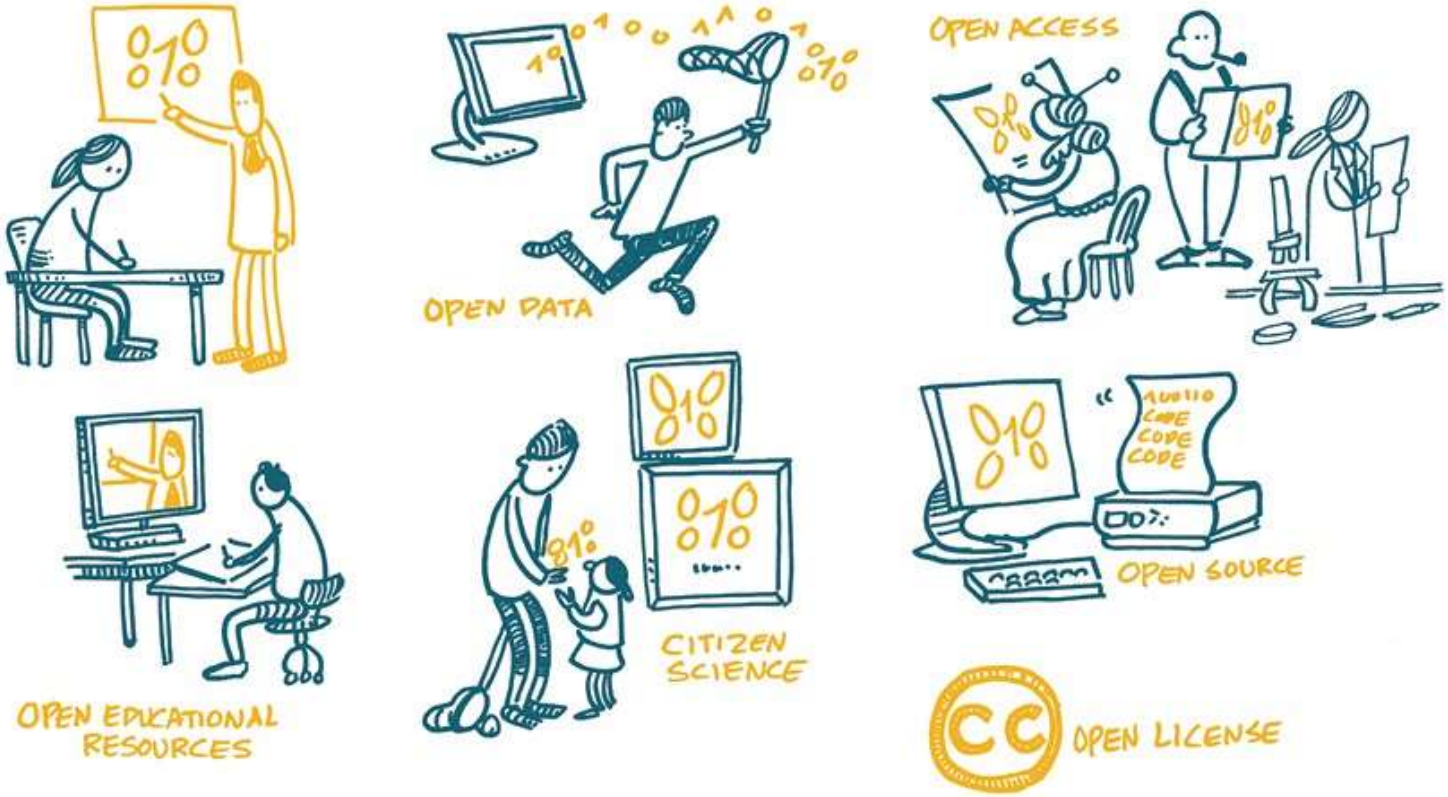
EVERYONE ON THE ROAD TO OPEN SCIENCE



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WIKIPEDIA

Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional.

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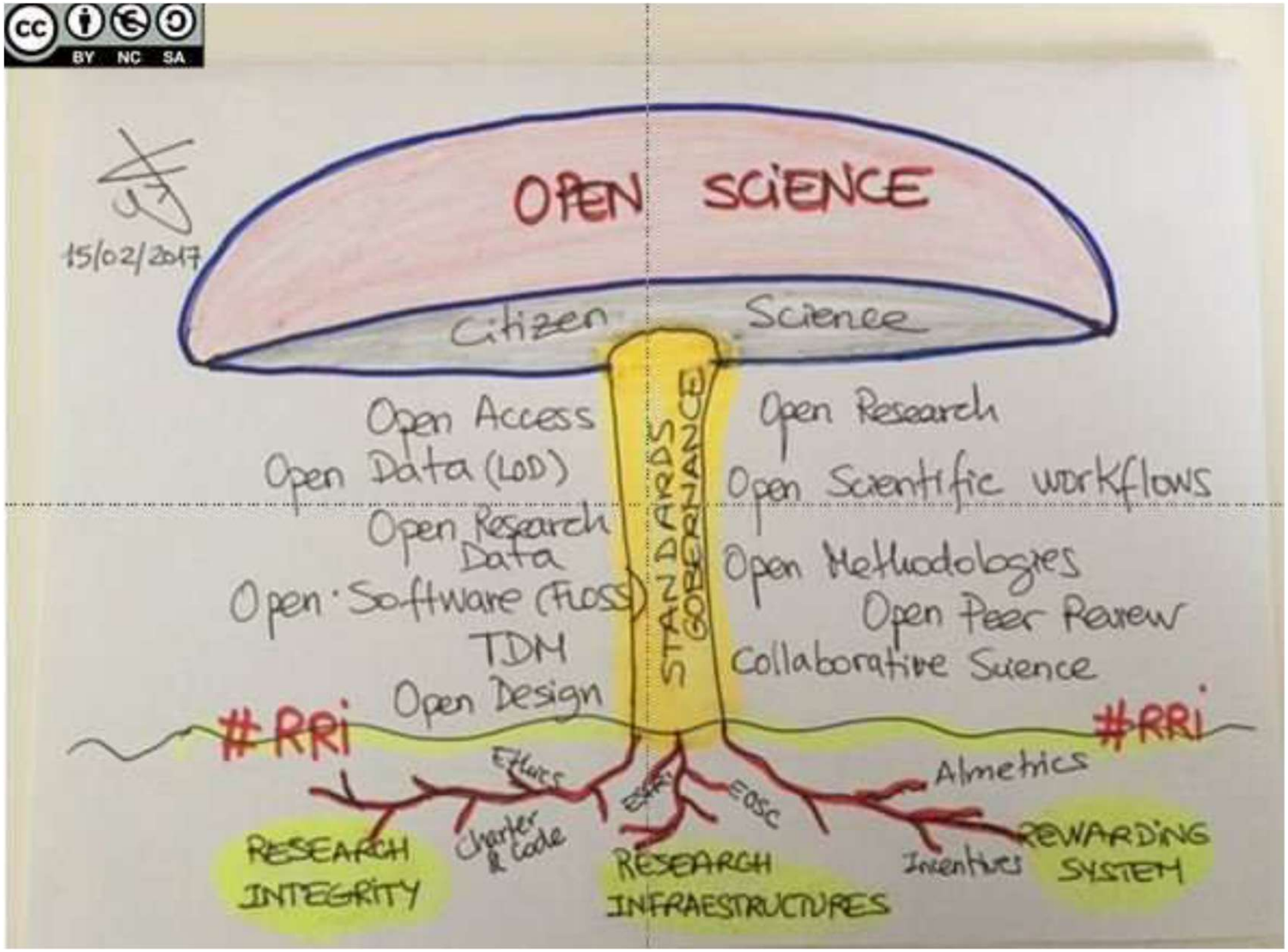

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By Eva Mendéz

DEPARTMENT < ... >
OFFICE < ... >

(OPEN ACCESS) JOURNALS & QUALITY

How to assess the quality of journals and how to deal with Article Processing Charges (APC's)

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OPEN ACCESS: WHAT IS IT?

- Worldwide electronic dissemination
- Of peer-reviewed research publications
- Free to use, free of restrictions (except refering to the source)

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OPENDEFINITION.ORG

"Open means **anyone** can **freely access, use, modify, and share** for **any purpose** (subject, at most, to requirements that preserve provenance and openness)."

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OPEN ACCESS TO PUBLICATIONS: HOW TO DO IT?

- “**self archiving**”: The scientist archives (opens) a publication in an openly available repository. This is also known as “green road to open access”.
- Publish in an **Open Access Journal**, a freely available electronic journal. This is also known as “gold road to open access”.
- “Hybrid”: pay APC to open an article in a subscription journal

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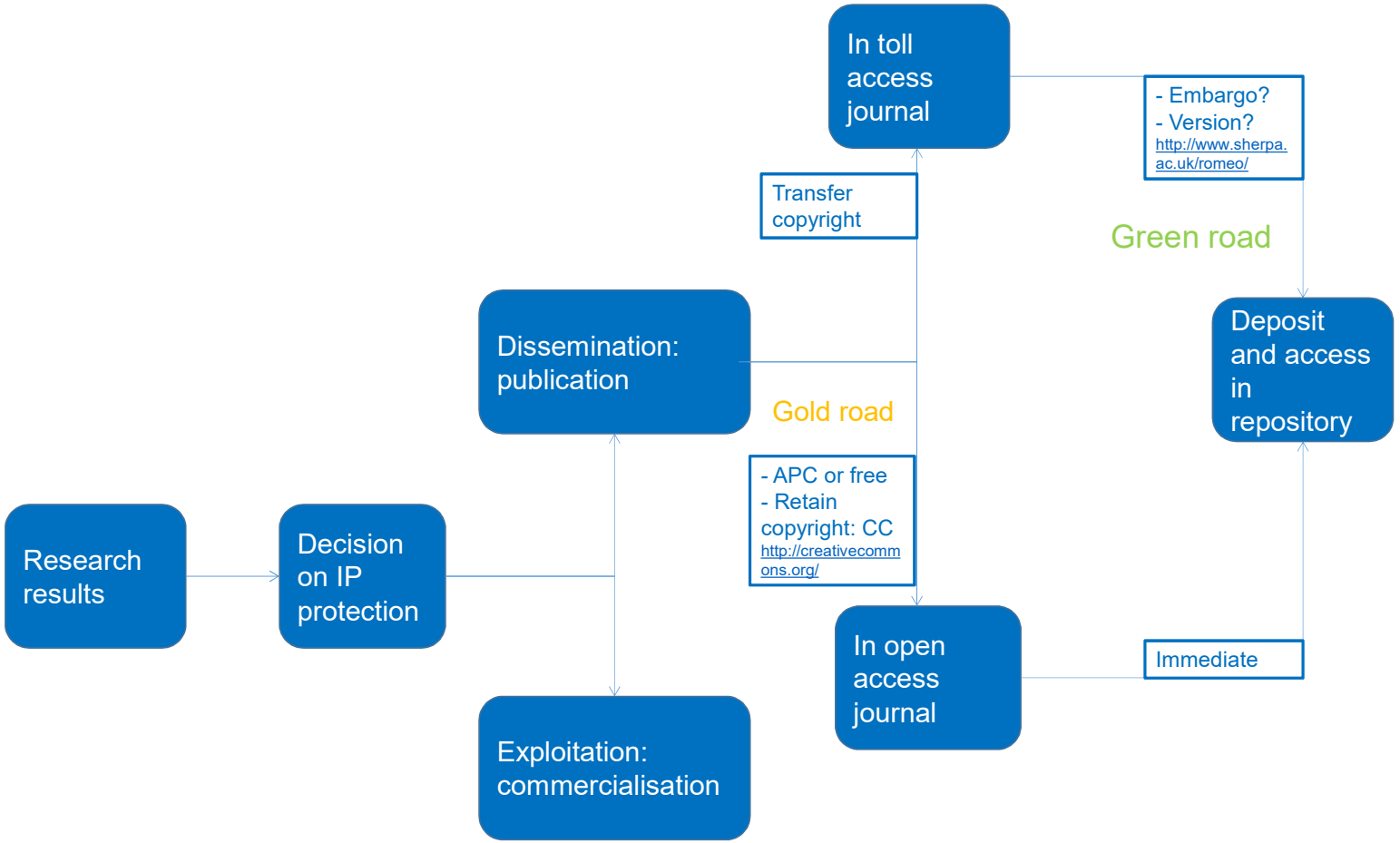

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OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

- No subscription cost, no cost to read
- Digital only
- Is about access, not quality (same demands for peer review)
- With or without Article Processing Charges/ Author Fees (APC)
- Typically with Creative commons licences

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CREATIVE COMMONS

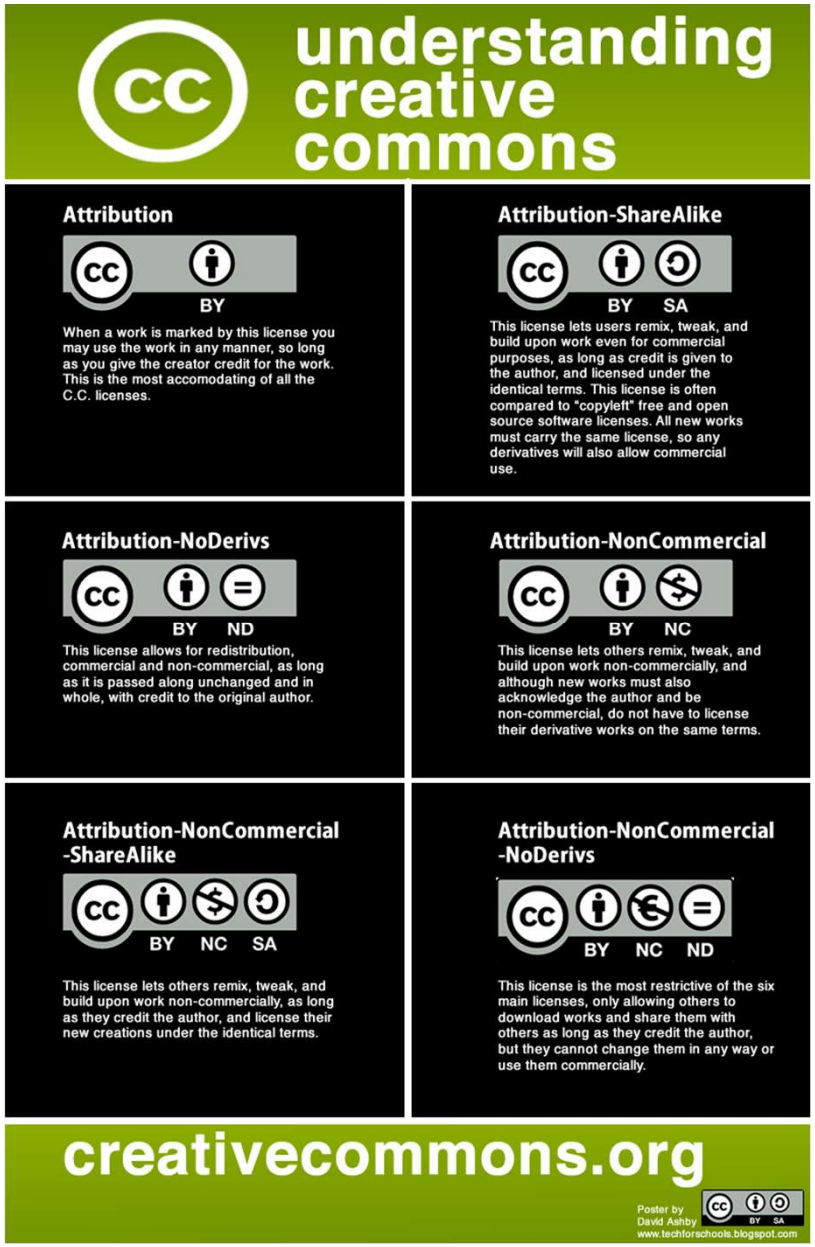
Upfront permission to use work

Non-exclusive licence

http://creativecommons.org/worldwide/be/

Only economic rights, not moral rights

Conditions may apply



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OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

- Some author's fee, others no fee
- Some OAJ publishers:
  - PLoS
  - BiomedCentral
  - Copernicus
  - Open Humanities Press
  - Ubiquity press
  - F1000Research

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ASSESS QUALITY

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GENERAL CHECKS

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COMMON SENSE

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
- Do you recognise the editorial board?

Think. Check. Submit. helps researchers identify trusted journals for their research.

https://thinkchecksubmit.org/check/

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IS THE PUBLISHER A MEMBER OF A RECOGNIZED INDUSTRY INITIATIVE?

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MEMBER OF COPE?

COPE is committed to educate and support editors, publishers and those involved in publication ethics with the aim of moving the culture of publishing towards one where ethical practices becomes the norm, part of the publishing culture.

Core practices:

https://publicationethics.org/core-practices

Members :

https://publicationethics.org/membership

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OUR CORE PRACTICES

COPE

Core practices are the policies and practices journals and publishers need to reach the highest standards in publication ethics. We include cases with advice, guidance for day-to-day practice, education modules and events on topical issues, to support journals and publishers fulfil their policies.

1. ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT

Journals should have a clearly described process for handling allegations, however they are brought to the journal's or publisher's attention. Journals must take seriously allegations of misconduct pre-publication and post-publication. Policies should include how to handle allegations from whistleblowers.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/misconduct

2. AUTHORSHIP AND CONTRIBUTORSHIP

Clear policies (that allow for transparency around who contributed to the work and in what capacity) should be in place for requirements for authorship and contributorship as well as processes for managing potential disputes.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/authorship

3. COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

Journals should have a clearly described process for handling complaints against the journal, its staff, editorial board or publisher.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/appeals

4. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST/COMPETING INTERESTS

There must be clear definitions of conflicts of interest and processes for handling conflicts of interest of authors, reviewers, editors, journals and publishers, whether identified before or after publication.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/competinginterests

5. DATA AND REPRODUCIBILITY

Journals should include policies on data availability and encourage the use of reporting guidelines and registration of clinical trials and other study designs according to standard practice in their discipline.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/data

6. ETHICAL OVERSIGHT

Ethical oversight should include, but is not limited to, policies on consent to publication, publication on vulnerable populations, ethical conduct of research using animals, ethical conduct of research using human subjects, handling confidential data and of business/marketing practices.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/oversight

7. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

All policies on intellectual property, including copyright and publishing licenses, should be clearly described. In addition, any costs associated with publishing should be obvious to authors and readers. Policies should be clear on what counts as prepublication that will preclude consideration. What constitutes plagiarism and redundant/overlapping publication should be specified.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/intellectualproperty

8. JOURNAL MANAGEMENT

A well-described and implemented infrastructure is essential, including the business model, policies, processes and software for efficient running of an editorially independent journal, as well as the efficient management and training of editorial boards and editorial and publishing staff.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/management

9. PEER REVIEW PROCESSES

All peer review processes must be transparently described and well managed. Journals should provide training for editors and reviewers and have policies on diverse aspects of peer review, especially with respect to adoption of appropriate models of review and processes for handling conflicts of interest, appeals and disputes that may arise in peer review.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/peerreview

10. POST-PUBLICATION DISCUSSIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Journals must allow debate post publication either on their site, through letters to the editor, or on an external moderated site, such as PubMed Commons or PubPeer. They must have mechanisms for correcting, revising or retracting articles after publication.

FIND OUT MORE: publicationethics.org/postpublication

publicationethics.org/core-practices

ARE ARTICLES INDEXED IN SERVICES THAT YOU USE?

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- Web of science
- Scopus
- Sociological abstracts
- Pubmed
- IEEE / ACM
- ….

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LIST DATABASES

LIB.UGENT.BE

ASK YOUR LIBRARIAN

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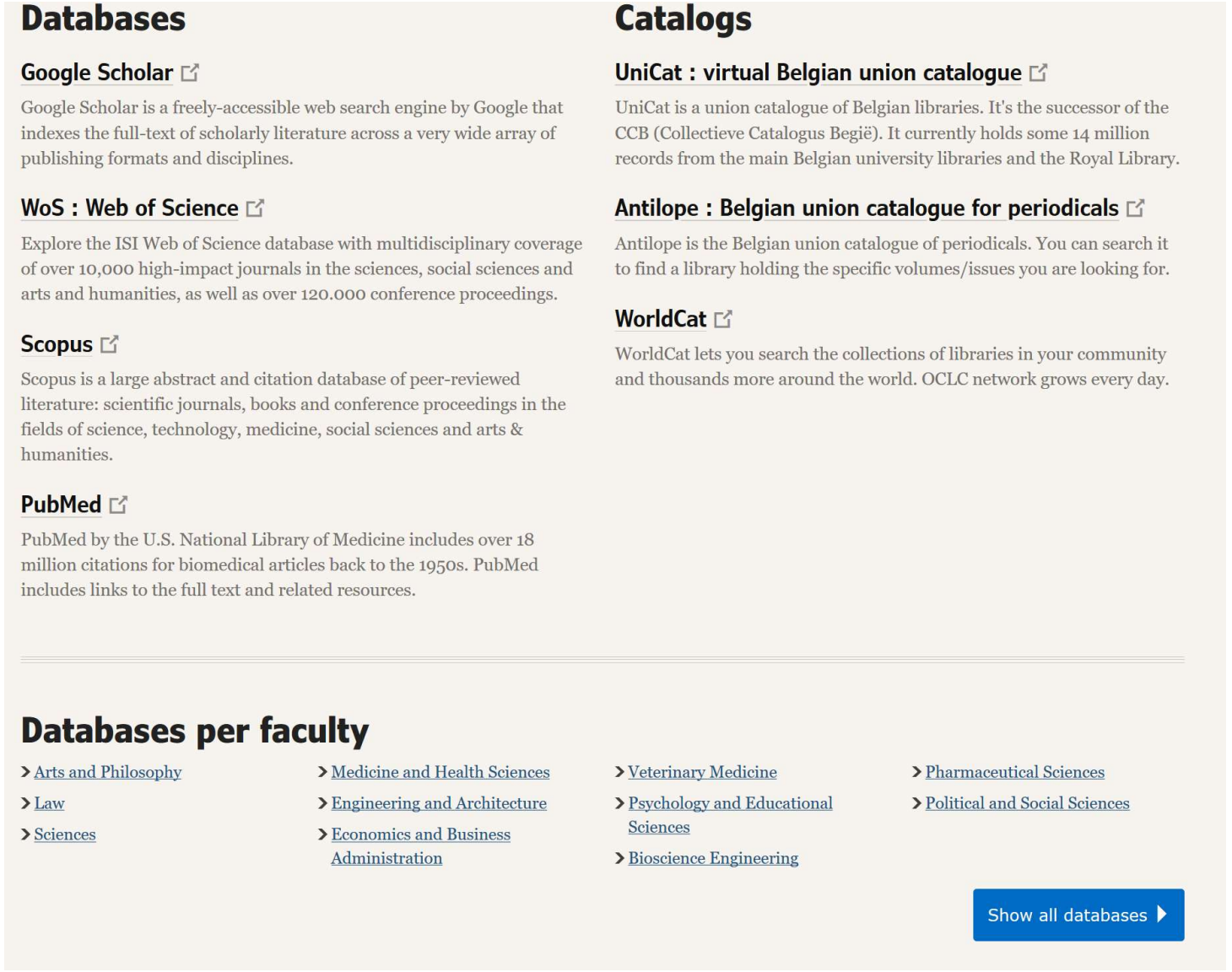


Databases

Google Scholar

Google Scholar is a freely-accessible web search engine by Google that indexes the full-text of scholarly literature across a very wide array of publishing formats and disciplines.

WoS : Web of Science

Explore the ISI Web of Science database with multidisciplinary coverage of over 10,000 high-impact journals in the sciences, social sciences and arts and humanities, as well as over 120.000 conference proceedings.

Scopus

Scopus is a large abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences and arts & humanities.

PubMed

PubMed by the U.S. National Library of Medicine includes over 18 million citations for biomedical articles back to the 1950s. PubMed includes links to the full text and related resources.

Catalogs

UniCat : virtual Belgian union catalogue

UniCat is a union catalogue of Belgian libraries. It's the successor of the CCB (Collectieve Catalogus België). It currently holds some 14 million records from the main Belgian university libraries and the Royal Library.

Antilope : Belgian union catalogue for periodicals

Antilope is the Belgian union catalogue of periodicals. You can search it to find a library holding the specific volumes/issues you are looking for.

WorldCat

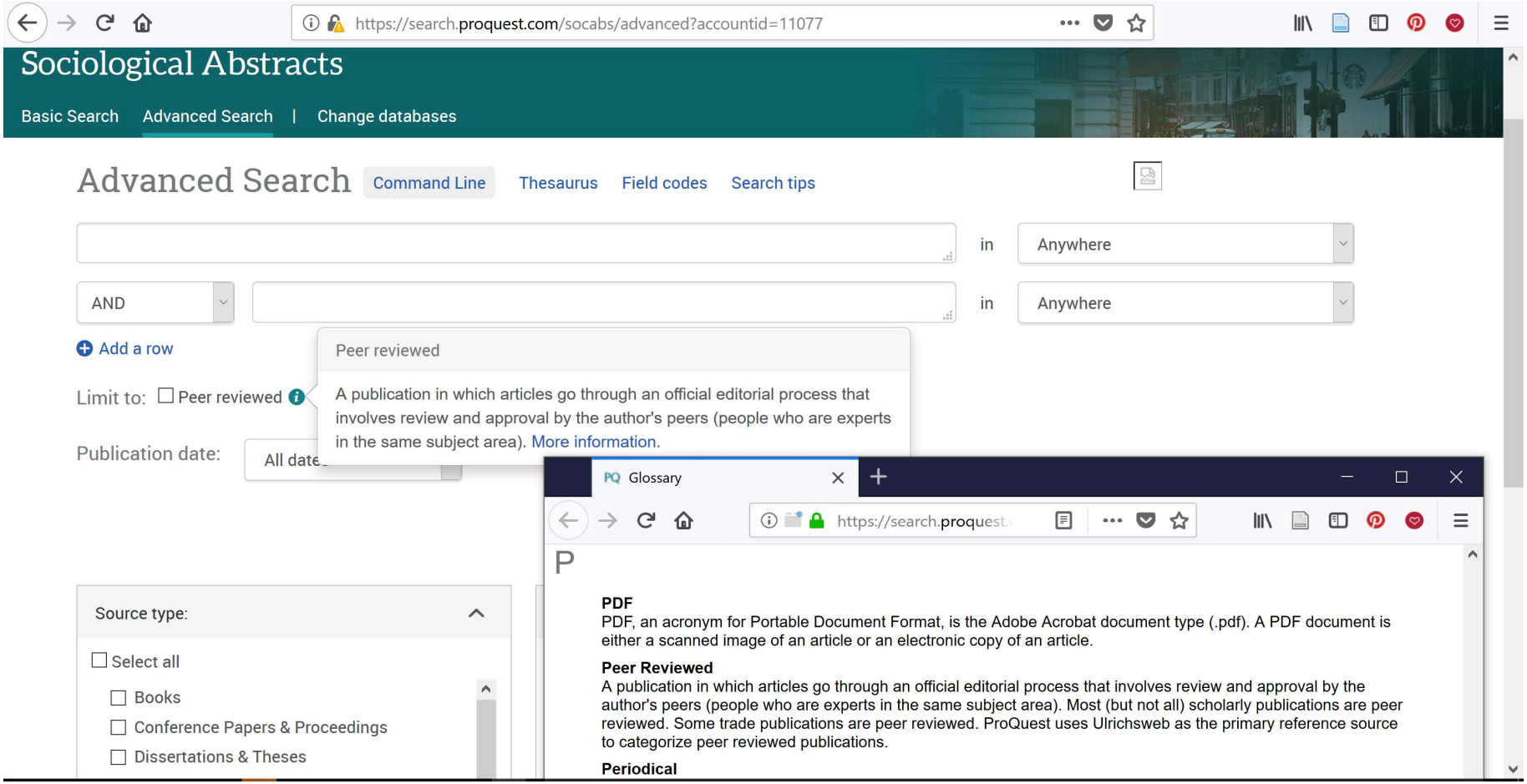
WorldCat lets you search the collections of libraries in your community and thousands more around the world. OCLC network grows every day.

Databases per faculty

- Arts and Philosophy
- Law
- Sciences
- Medicine and Health Sciences
- Engineering and Architecture
- Economics and Business Administration
- Veterinary Medicine
- Psychology and Educational Sciences
- Bioscience Engineering
- Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Political and Social Sciences

Show all databases

SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS



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ECOOM – VABB-SHW

- The **Flemish Academic Bibliography for the Social Sciences and Humanities (VABB-SHW)** is a database of academic publications from the social sciences and humanities authored by researchers affiliated to Flemish universities.
- List of journals accepted for VABB: https://www.ecoom.be/en/services/vabb
- Example: List of all journals in VABB-SHW version VIII (2007-2016)

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OPEN ACCESS CHECKS

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DOAJ

Directory of Open Access Journals = positive list of peer reviewed OA journals

16 Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

https://doaj.org/bestpractice

Principles of Transparency

1. **Website**
   A journal's website, including the text that it contains, shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards. It must not contain information that might mislead readers or authors, including any attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site. An 'Aims & Scope' statement should be included on the website and the readership clearly defined. There should be a statement on what a journal will consider for publication including authorship criteria (e.g. not considering multiple submissions, redundant publications) to be included. ISSNs should be clearly displayed (separate for print and electronic).
2. **Name of journal**
   The Journal name shall be unique and not be one that is easily confused with another journal or that might mislead potential authors and readers about the Journal's origin or association with other journals.
3. **Peer review process**
   Journal content must be clearly marked as whether peer reviewed or not. Peer review is defined as obtaining advice on individual manuscripts from reviewers expert in the field who are not part of the journal's editorial staff. This process, as well as any policies related to the journal's peer review procedures, shall be clearly described on the journal's Web site, including the method of peer review used. Journal websites should not guarantee manuscript acceptance or very short peer review times.
4. **Ownership and management**
   Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal shall be clearly indicated on the journal's website. Publishers shall not use organizational or journal names that would mislead potential authors and editors about the nature of the journal's owner.
5. **Governing body**
   Journals shall have editorial boards or other governing bodies whose members are recognized experts in the subject areas included within the journal's scope. The full names and affiliations of the journal's editorial board or other governing body shall be provided on the journal's website.
6. **Editorial team/contact information**
   Journals shall provide the full names and affiliations of the journal's editors on the journal's website as well as contact information for the editorial office, including a full address.
7. **Copyright and Licensing**
   The policy for copyright shall be clearly stated in the author guidelines and the copyright holder named on all published articles. Likewise, licensing information shall be clearly described in guidelines on the website, and licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs. If authors are allowed to publish under a Creative Commons license then any specific license requirements shall be noted. Any policies on posting of final accepted versions or published articles on third party repositories shall be clearly stated.
8. **Author fees**
   Any fees or charges that are required for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal shall be clearly stated in a place that is easy for potential authors to find prior to submitting their manuscripts for review, or explained to authors before they begin preparing their manuscript for submission. If no such fees are charged that should also be clearly stated.
9. **Process for identification of and dealing with allegations of research misconduct**
   Publishers and editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred, including plagiarism, citation manipulation, and data falsification/fabrication, among others. In no case shall a journal or its editors encourage such misconduct, or knowingly allow such misconduct to take place. In the event that a journal's publisher or editors are made aware of any allegation of research misconduct relating to a published article in their journal, the publisher or editor shall follow COPE's guidelines (or equivalent) in dealing with allegations.
10. **Publication Ethics**
    A journal shall also have policies on publishing ethics. These should be clearly visible on its website, and should refer to: i) Journal policies on authorship and contributorship; ii) How the journal will handle complaints and appeals; iii) Journal policies on conflicts of interest / competing interests; iv) Journal policies on data sharing and reproducibility; v) Journal's policy on ethical oversight; vi) Journal's policy on intellectual property; and vii) Journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections.
11. **Publishing schedule**
    The periodicity at which a journal publishes shall be clearly indicated.
12. **Access**
    The way(s) in which the journal and individual articles are available to readers and whether there are associated subscription or pay per view fees shall be stated.
13. **Archiving**
    A journal's plan for electronic backup and preservation of access to the journal content (for example, access to main articles via CLOCKSS or PubMedCentral) in the event a journal is no longer published shall be clearly indicated.
14. **Revenue sources**
    Business models or revenue sources (eg, author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support) shall be clearly stated or otherwise evident on the journal's website. Publishing fees or waiver status should not influence editorial decision making.
15. **Advertising**
    Journals shall state their advertising policy if relevant, including what types of adverts will be considered, who makes decisions regarding accepting adverts and whether they are linked to content or reader behavior (online only) or are displayed at random. Advertisements should not be related in any way to editorial decision making and shall be kept separate from the published content.
16. **Direct marketing**
    Any direct marketing activities, including solicitation of manuscripts that are conducted on behalf of the journal, shall be appropriate, well targeted, and unobtrusive. Information provided about the publisher or journal is expected to be truthful and not misleading for readers or authors.

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OASPA

- Criteria define licences used, what open access means, clear author guidelines, who owns the journal, clear editorial policies, etc.

- https://oaspa.org/membership/membership-criteria/

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- *From 7th August 2018 onwards:* Given the overlap in the screening criteria between the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and OASPA, and that DOAJ is primarily an index of reputable open-access journals, we have agreed with DOAJ that, with immediate effect, all single journals that apply to OASPA will now be first referred to DOAJ if the journal is not already listed in DOAJ.

THE FAIR OPEN ACCESS PRINCIPLES

- The journal has a transparent ownership structure, and is controlled by and responsive to the scholarly community.
- Authors of articles in the journal retain copyright.
- All articles are published open access and an explicit open access licence is used.
- Submission and publication is not conditional in any way on the payment of a fee from the author or its employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society.
- Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out.

https://www.fairopenaccess.org/

PUBLICATION POLICY UGENT

Publication policy UGent: https://www.ugent.be/en/research/research-staff/organisation/publications.htm

- in the best scientific media
- to publish as much as possible, ensuring quality over quantity
- mention correctly on publication his/her own name and UGent affiliation
- must be registered properly each year in the Academic Bibliography of the UGent
- Encourages to upload as Open Access publications

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PUBLISH

- Submit the article to a journal of your choice
- Make the necessary changes after peer review
- Submit final version to the journal
- Deposit the same final version in UGent Biblio

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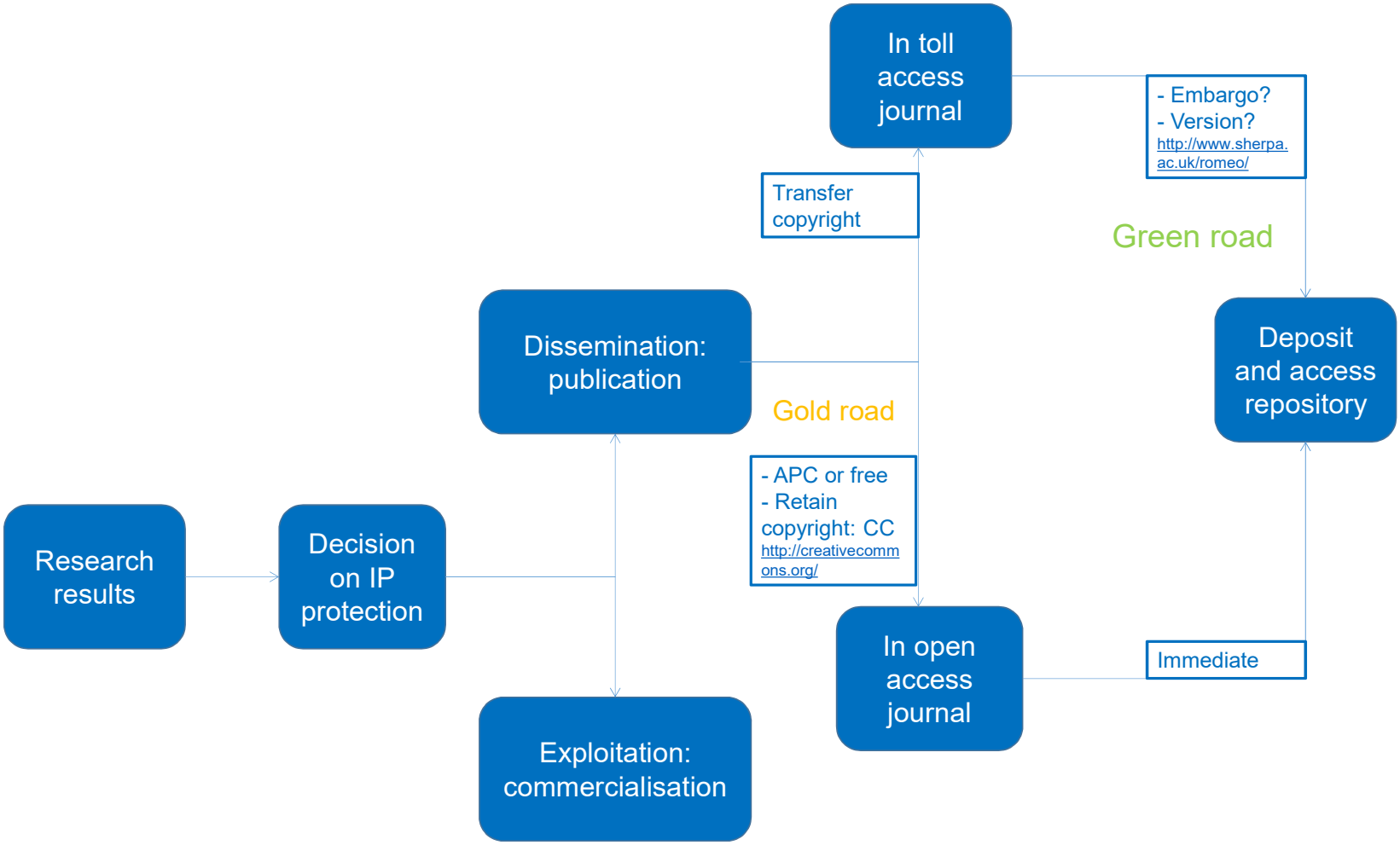
OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATION: PROCESS



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PREDATORY JOURNAL?

- Non peer reviewed journals acting as peer reviewed
- Spamming
- Editors haven't agreed to be editor
- Confusing names
- ….

Advise: use the DOAJ as reference

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ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES

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BUSINESS MODELS FOR OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

1 Advertising
2 Auction
3 Crowdfunding
4 E-commerce
5 Endowments
6 Fund-raising
7 Hybrid OA journals
8 Institutional subsidies
9 Membership dues
10 Priced editions
11 Publication fees
12 Submission fees
13 Temporary OA
14 Third-party licensing
15 Value-added services
16 Volunteer effort

http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/OA_journal_business_models

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OPENAIRE POST-GRANT FP7 PUBLICATIONS PILOT

- Pilot EC: funding publications after end of project
- Funding cap of € 6 000 for monographs and € 2 000 for all other publication types (mainly articles).
- Only articles that appeared in **'full' open access journals**.

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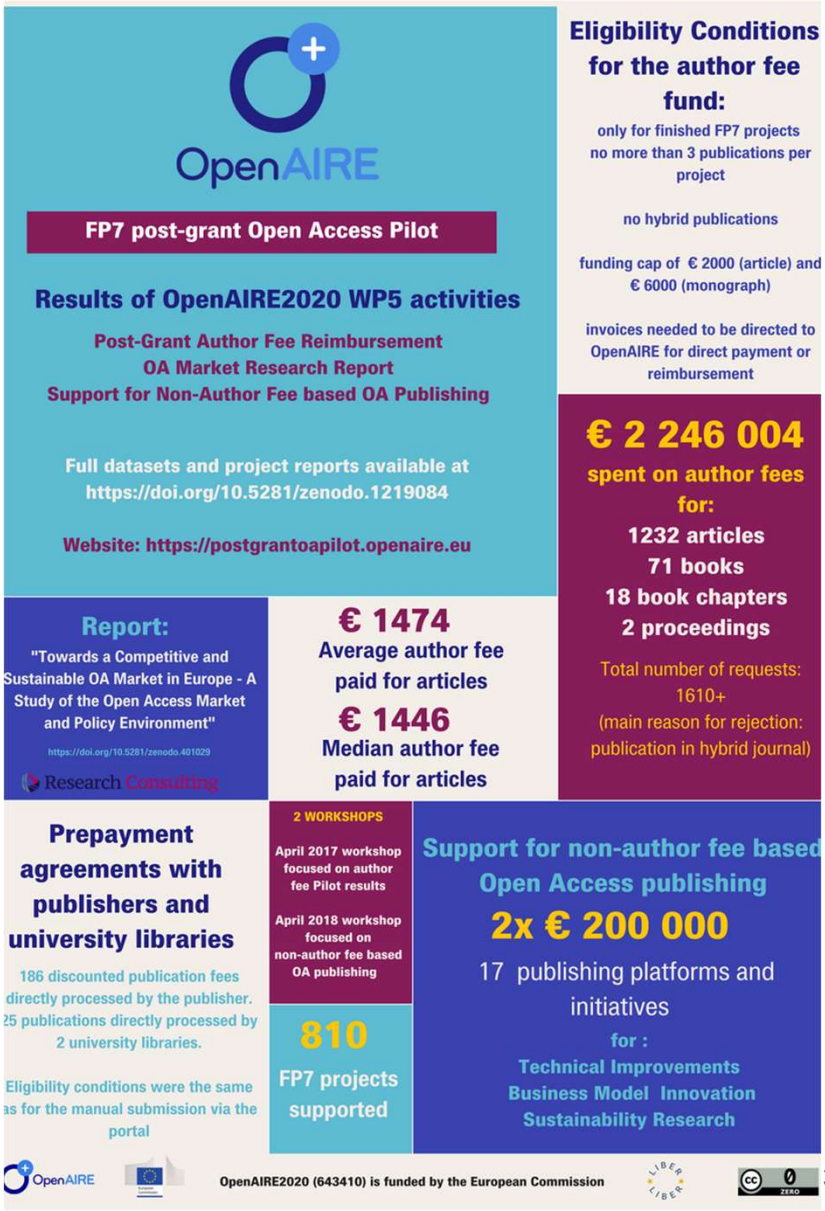
- **1234** publications from **847** projects have been paid since 1/1/2015.
- A total of 2,042,232 EUR has been paid for APCs, with an average of 1,685 EUR per publication
- 1146 **articles** with an average of **1,477** EUR
- 68 **books** with an average of **5,354** EUR
- 18 **book chapters** with an average of **1,172** EUR

https://postgrantoapilot.openaire.eu/#statistics



APC IN GHENT: ESTIMATION

- Difficult to assess: not recorded in SAP
- Over last 5 years: 2028 articles identified that could have be paid by UGent
  - Gold OA in WoS
  - First author in Biblio
  - APC info at hand
- Average in 5 years: 1562€ (range 0 to 4517€)

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HOW TO PAY APC?

- H2020: APC is eligible cost
- FWO: APC is eligible cost
- UGent supports a few Open Access publishers with different publishing models: https://onderzoektips.ugent.be/en/tips/00001311/

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SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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PLAN S

One Main Shared Objective

“After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms.”

Plan, details are still to be discussed

10 PRINCIPLES

- Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;
- The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;
- In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
- Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;
- When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe);
- The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;
- The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2020;
- The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation;
- The 'hybrid' model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;
- The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.

OPEN ACCESS IN BELGIAN LAW

- The law legally allows an author to disseminate scholarly articles in Open Access. However, the author is not obliged but has the freedom to do so.
- The publisher cannot oppose this right, for example via a clause in the publishing contract.
- Only scholarly articles are subject to the law, other publications such as books, chapters, conference proceedings in books, are not.
- Only the final peer reviewed manuscript can be used. This is the version after peer review, but not in the layout of the publisher. The publisher's version can only be used if the publisher agrees.
- The law applies to everyone with a link to Belgium. E.g. authors with the Belgian nationality, working at a Belgian institution or whose research has been funded by a Belgian funder.
- The law can be applied retroactively, which means the author can decide to open up old articles.

Source: artikel XI.196 van Wetboek van economisch recht (NL)

MORE INFORMATION

- Assess the quality of a scholarly journal: https://onderzoektips.ugent.be/en/tips/00001724/
- Article Processing Charges (APC's): what is it? https://onderzoektips.ugent.be/en/tips/00001311/
- Open Access colours: gold, green, hybrid and more: https://onderzoektips.ugent.be/en/tips/00000461/
- Open Access in Belgian jurisdiction https://onderzoektips.ugent.be/en/tips/00001734/

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