

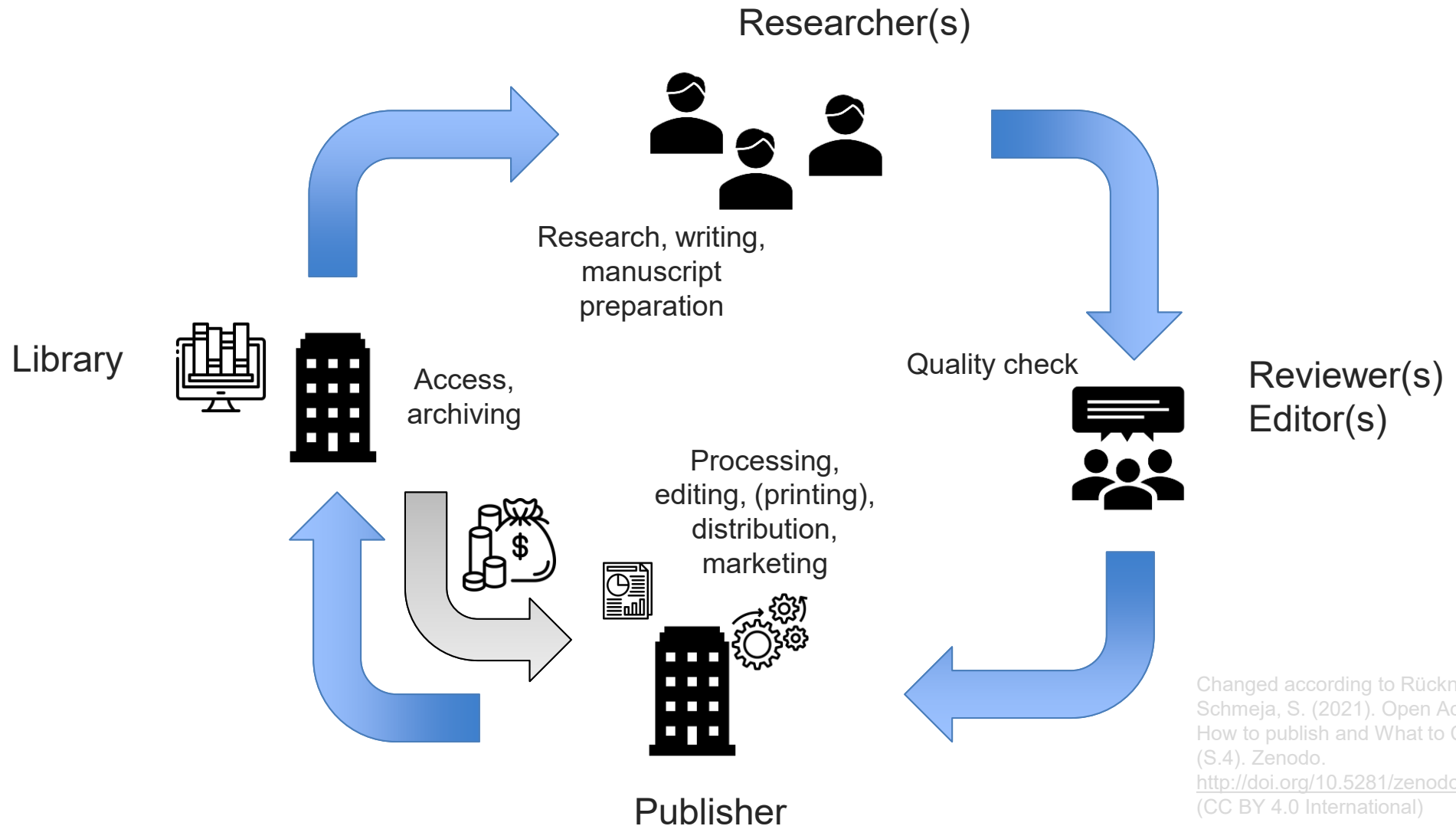
Publishing project results

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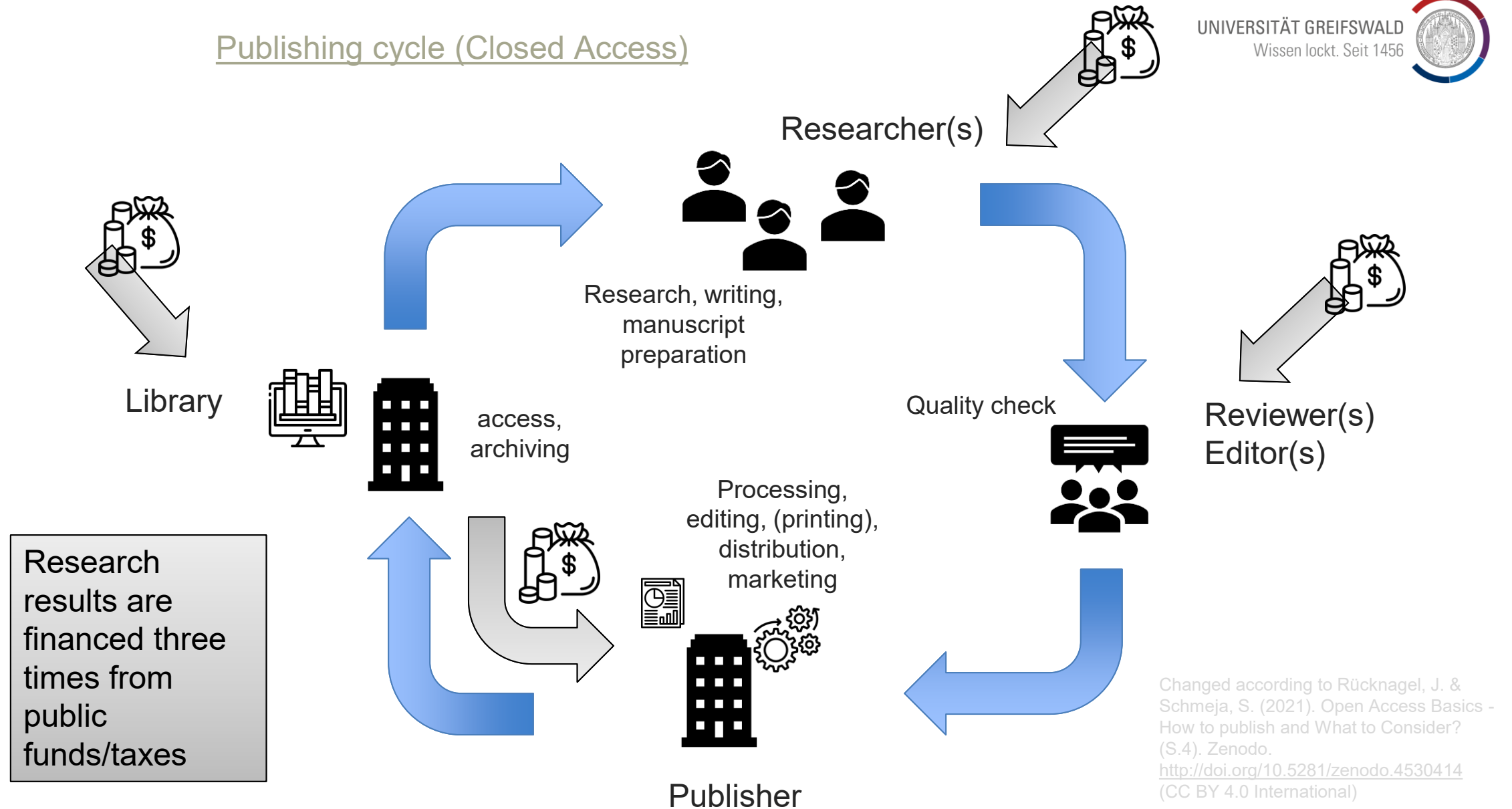
Topics

- What's the difference between traditional publishing vs. Open Access publishing (focus: publishing in journals)?
- How to find a suitable journal?
- Which aspects have to be considered at several steps of publishing process?
- What is ORCID?
- Why are Funding Acknowledgements important?

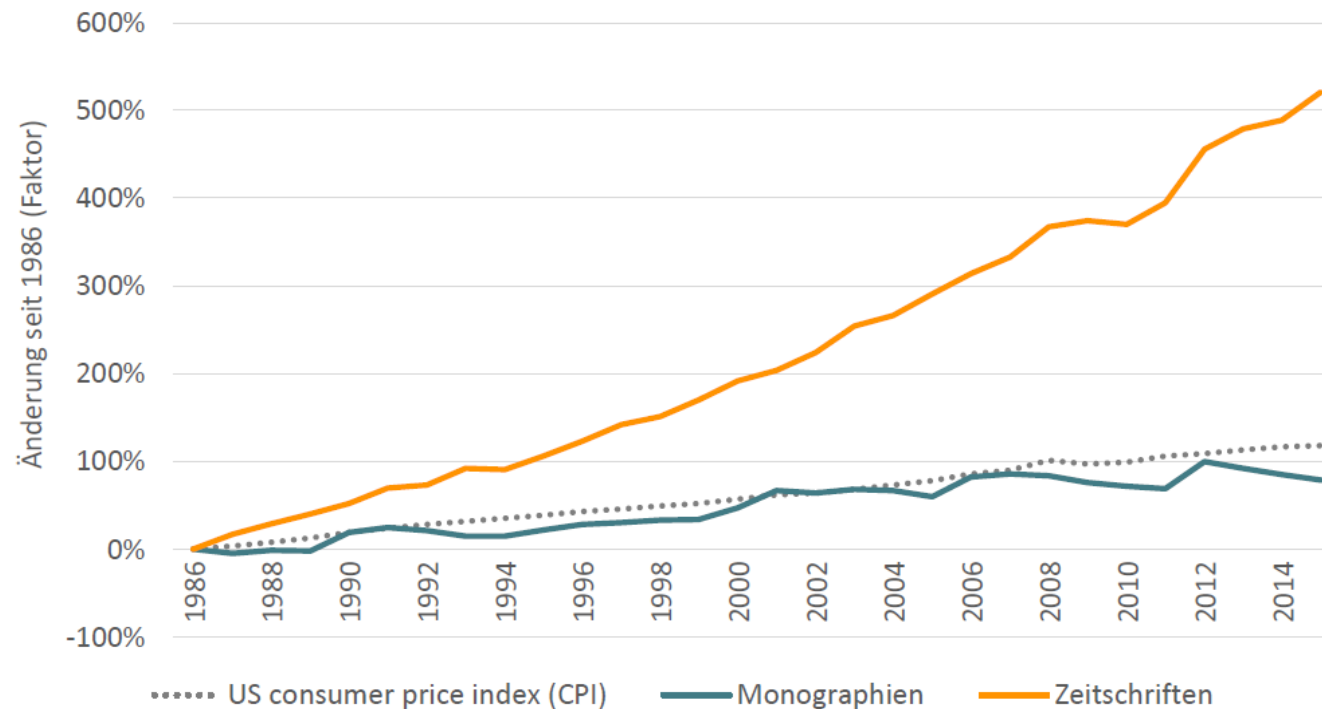
Publishing cycle (Closed Access)



Publishing cycle (Closed Access)



Journal crisis



Quelle: ARL Statistics 2014-2015. Association of Research Libraries, Washington, DC

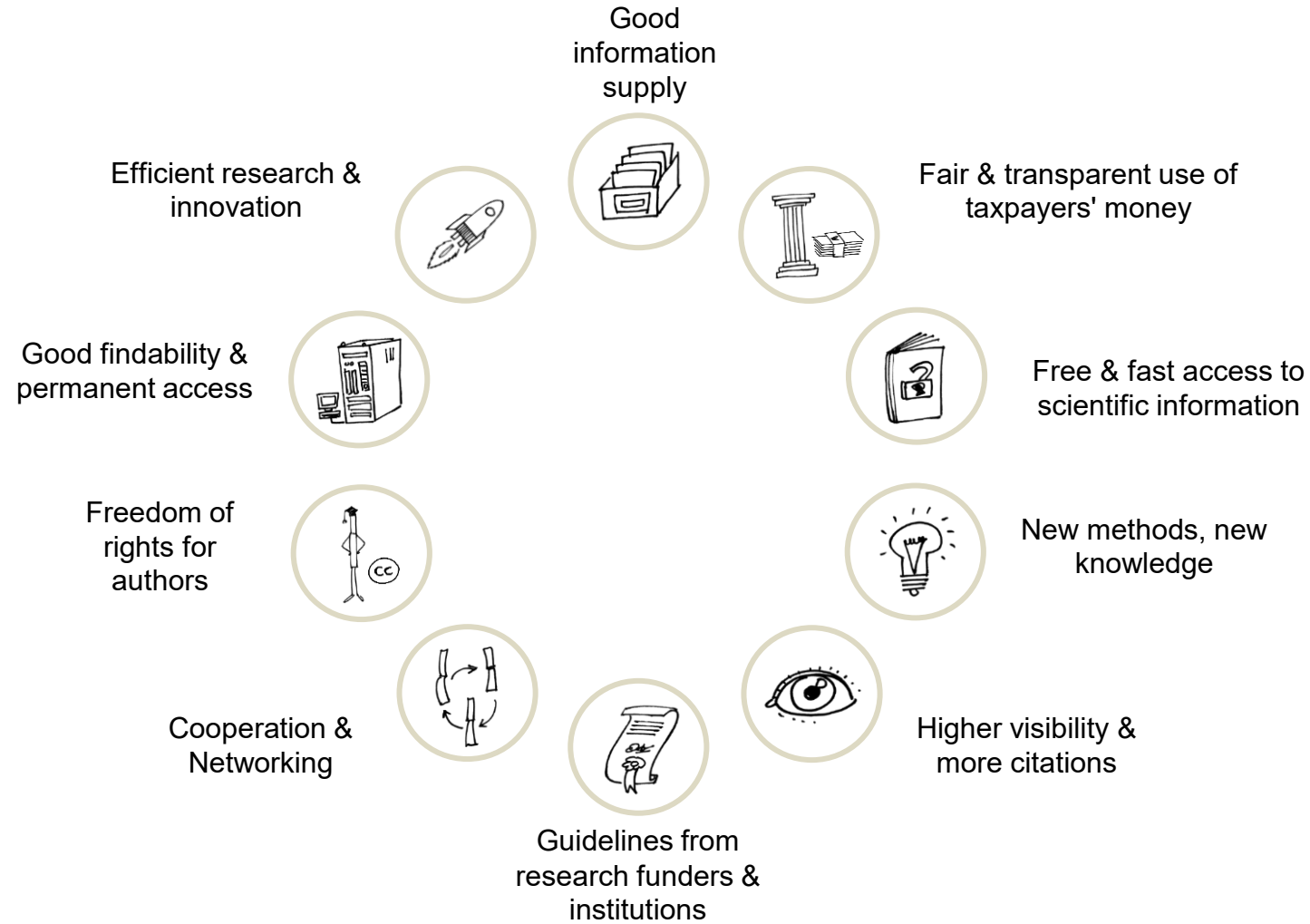
Massive price increases for journal subscriptions far above the inflation rate have led to the so-called journals crisis and forming of a movement known as Open Access movement

Scholze, Frank (2019). Projekt DEAL - aktueller Stand und Ausblick. <https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:0290-opus4-163026>

What does Open Access mean?

- Free, irrevocable, worldwide right of access
- License to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display
- Proper attribution of authorship
- Appropriate standard electronic formats
- Read more:
 - [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#) (2002)
 - [Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#) (2003)

Benefits of OA publishing



Changed according to Brinken, H. (2021). 10 Gründe für Open Access. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4643859> (CC BY 4.0 International)



Gold Open Access

First publication of OA books or articles in a genuine OA journal (all articles appear in Open Access without delay = fully OA). Publishers generally charge an article or book processing charge (APC, BPC) for this. **No charges = Diamond Open Access**

Hybrid Open Access

First publication of an article in a subscription journal, individual articles appear in open access against payment of an optional APC

Green Open Access

Second publication of an article already published in a journal in an institutional or disciplinary repository

Changed according to open-access.network (2021),
Wege des Open Access (CC BY 4.0 International)



How to find a suitable journal?

- Thematic focus, aims and scope
- Reputation
- Closed vs. Open Access
- Other criteria
 - Journal policies and processes, e. g. self-archiving policy or duration of peer review
 - Are publications indexed in the most relevant abstracting and indexing services (e. g. Medline, Web of Science, Scopus)?
 - Marketing, Social Media



- Ideally, you should have an idea of where you want to publish your research before you write your article
- Choose a journal whose thematic focus matches the manuscript and which reaches the desired target group
 - Find out where articles on your topic have already been published
 - Ask colleagues or your supervisor(s)
 - Use journal suggerter tools (work with title, abstract or references): e. g. [Web of Science Manuscript Matcher](#), [B!SON](#) (for OA journals)
 - Check journal websites to see whether they are suitable as a publication venue for your paper (in particular under the heading “Aims & Scope”)



- You usually learn which journals have the highest status in your own specialist field over time by studying the current state of research and asking colleagues or your supervisor(s)
- Bibliometric indicators might also play a role (e.g. Journal Impact Factor)
- Journal Impact Factors are published once a year in the [Journal Citation Reports](#) (JCR)
- Basis of the calculation are citation frequencies of journals evaluated in the multidisciplinary citation database Web of Science (Core Collection)



Calculation

x

Journal Impact Factor™ is calculated using the following metrics:

$$\frac{\text{Citations in 2024 to items published in 2022} \\ \text{(25,497)} + \text{2023 (21,910)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2022 (303) + 2023} \\ \text{(301)}} = \frac{47,407}{604} = 78.5$$

Number of citations in
one year to content
published in the
previous two years

Number of citable items
published within the
previous two years

e. g. JIF 2024 of „New England Journal of Medicine“



- Some points of criticism
 - JIF is an average value and therefore says nothing about how often an individual article was cited
 - Citation frequency is determined exclusively by the citations in the Web of Science and not by all citations (e. g. Social Media)
 - Web of Science Core Collection is only a selection of journals and includes not all scientific journals published worldwide
 - JIF is not normalized, i.e. it does not take into account the specific citation behaviour of a subject. JIFs of journals from different disciplines can therefore not be compared with each other. Even within a discipline, citation behavior can vary
 - JIF can be influenced: e. g. by document-type (e. g. reviews)
 - Citation frequency is not the same as content quality

- Journal-based metrics shouldn't be used as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions ([San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment](#), 2012)
- See also:
 - [Position Paper of the German Research Foundation \(DFG\) \(2022\)](#)
 - [Recommendation of German Science and Humanities Council \(WR\) \(2022\)](#)



Your turn: How to find high ranked journals?

- Search for high ranked journals in JCR
 - In your field of research
 - Which of these are open access gold journals?
 - Note one journal that is not an open access gold journal
- [Journal Citation Reports](#) (only accessible via the university network)



- How to avoid predatory journals?
 - Predatory journals use aggressive advertising and a professional appearance to encourage researchers to publish articles in return for payment of a publication fee, but organize **no or completely inadequate quality assurance measures**
 - Predatory publishing FAQ:
<https://www.publisso.de/en/advice/publishing-advice-faqs/predatory-publishing>
 - <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/journals/>

Use our checklists to make sure you choose trusted publishers and journals for your research

! THINK	✓ CHECK	> SUBMIT
Are you submitting your research to a trusted publisher or journal?	Use our check list to assess the publisher or journal.	Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list.
Visit: thinkchecksubmit.org		

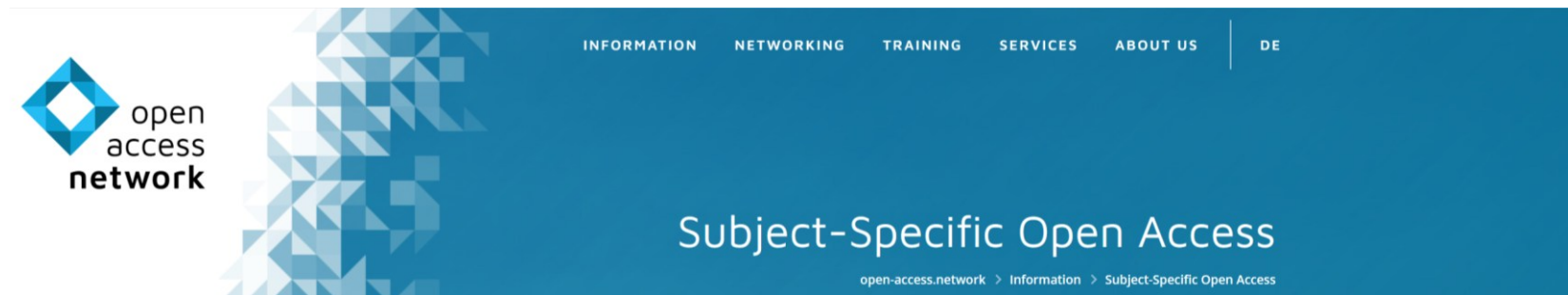
Your turn: Trustworthy or predatory?



- Please decide whether the journal below is a trustworthy or predatory journal? Write down reasons for your decision.
 - Journal of Membrane Science & Technology
<https://www.walshmedicalmedia.com/membrane-science-technology.html>



- Subject-specific Open Access
 - <https://open-access.network/en/information/subject-specific-open-access>
(information on disciplinary repositories, relevant open access journals and the spread and acceptance of open access in the respective subject)



Closed vs. Open Access



Closed Access	Hybrid Open Access	Gold (Fully) Open Access
All articles appear behind the paywall	Some articles appear behind the paywall, some articles are Open Access	All articles are Open Access
No publication charges (except e.g. colour or page charges)	APCs for OA publishing, no publication charges for closed access articles (except e.g. colour or page charges)	Gold OA: APCs for OA publishing Diamond OA: no APCs

Green OA: OA archiving in a repository ([institutional](#), disciplinary) after embargo period (6 to 24 months)

No funding for single APCs from the Publication fund of the University Greifswald

[Transformative Agreements](#):
OA publishing without further costs

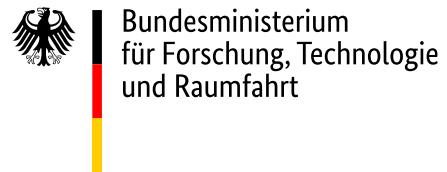
[Publication Fund of the University Greifswald \(granted by the DFG\)](#)

[Transformative Agreements](#):
OA publishing without further costs or APC-discounts

Closed vs. Open Access



- Compliance to funding



Read more: [Research Funders and Open Access](#) (overview provided by open-access.network)



- Compliance to funding
 - cOAlition S / Plan S
 - Initiative to make full and immediate Open Access to research publications a reality
 - Built around [Plan S](#)
 - cOAlition S funders: [national research funders, European and international organisations and charitable foundations](#)
 - 3 routes to be compliant with Plan S
 - Publishing in a fully OA journal or on an OA platform (Gold OA)
 - Publish in a subscription journal (pure subscription or hybrid) and make a copy of your article **immediately** available OA via a repository
 - Publish OA in a journal that is under a transformative arrangement
 - cOAlition S funders **will not financially support hybrid Open Access publication fees** in subscription venues

How to find Open Access journals?

- <https://doaj.org/>
- oa.finder
- [B!SON](https://bison)
- <https://open-access.network/en/information/subject-specific-open-access>
- [Journal Citation Reports](https://jcr)

Your turn: How to find Open Access journals?

- Go to the DOAJ. How many journals are there
 - In your field of research?
 - Without APC?
- [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)

Publishing process





- Submission of an article is accompanied by formal requirements
- Relate both to the manuscript and to additional documents such as the cover letter



- Cover Letter
 - Should be as carefully worded as a job application
 - Can be decisive in determining whether editors will accept the paper for peer review
 - Make sure you use the correct form of address and exact wording as well as the journal's usual terminology for specialist articles (e.g. research paper, original article, research report, etc.)
 - Give brief description of the research you are reporting in your paper, why it is important
 - Reference aims and scope of the journal
 - [How to write a cover letter?](#)



- Guidelines for Authors
 - Guidelines for authors are decisive for sending your paper to peer review
 - e. g. [PLOS ONE](#)



- Common procedure in scientific journals to check the quality of articles before publication
- Peer review usually carried out by at least two independent reviewers, who are peers, i.e. scientists from the same subject area with at least the same level of qualification
- Peer review can lead to the acceptance, revision or rejection of a contribution
- Decided by the editors of the journal



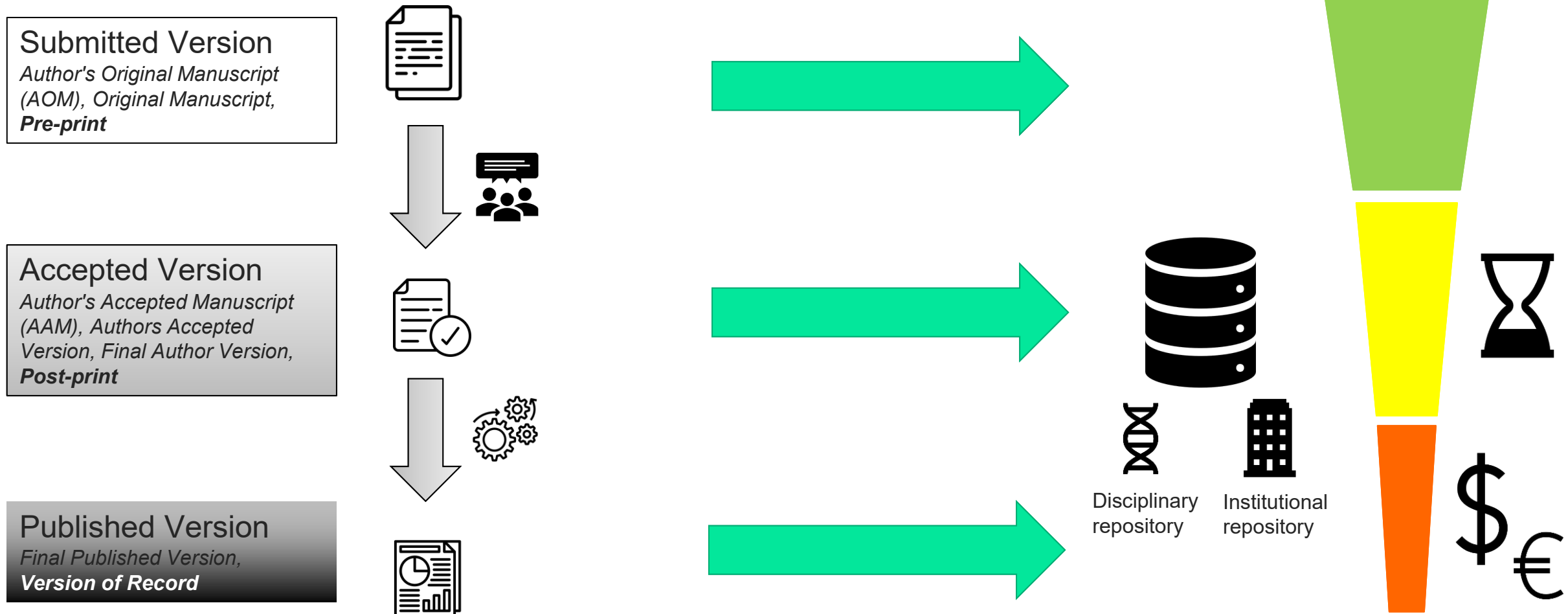
- Peer Review can take place in the following ways
 - As a *double blind peer review*: Reviewers and authors do not know the identity of the participants
 - As a *single blind peer review*: Reviewers know the identity of the authors, while authors do not know the identity of the reviewers
 - As an *open peer review*: Open discussion between the participants in the review process, e. g. [Wellcome Open Research](#)



- Once your article is accepted and has been sent to production, you'll be asked to do the following:
 - Decide whether or not you want to publish your article open access (if the journal isn't fully open access, but does offer open access options) - look for [Transformative Agreements!](#)
 - Sign a license agreement for your article – pay attention to **differences between Closed and Open Access Articles**

- Closed access articles
 - Don't transfer all usage rights to the publisher (exclusive rights)
 - Retain the right to deposit a digital copy in a repository (Green OA)
 - If necessary, negotiate the shortest possible embargo period
 - Adapt the agreement by deletions or additions to the contract
 - Check the publisher's Open Access policy on [Open policy finder](#)
 - Analyses publisher open access policies and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies of journals
 - Information is not legally binding – in addition, check your agreements with the publisher as well as the journal website

Self-archiving policies



Your turn: Self-archiving policies

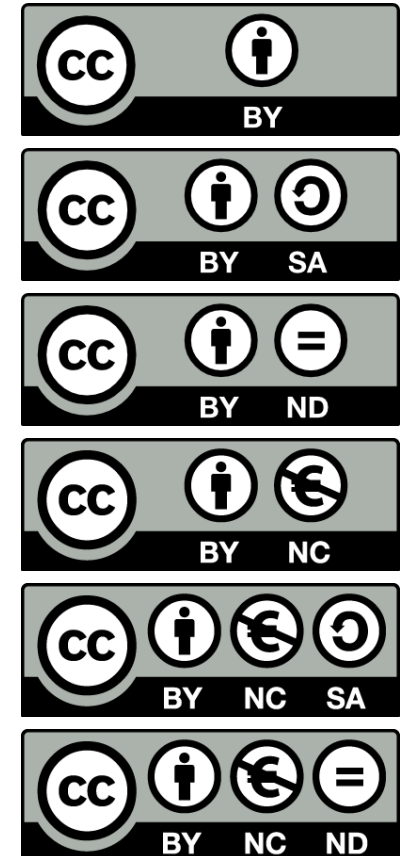


- Choose one top journal from your research area that is not OA Gold and find out on the journal website or via the Open policy finder (<https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/>) which self-archiving policy the journal has.



- Open access articles
 - Copyright remains with the author
 - Author determines how the work may be used with the help of Creative Commons (CC) licenses
 - CC licenses are standard license agreements and assembled from four combinable license modules
 - Combination of the modules results in 6 different CC licenses

- BY (by attribution)
 - Enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon the material in any medium or format (also for commercial use) as long as attribution is given to the creator
- NC (non-commercial)
 - Enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon the material in any medium or format for non-commercial purposes only
- ND (no derivatives)
 - Enables reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only
- SA (share alike)
 - If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms



Copyright and Licensing

BY – by attribution ND – no derivatives SA – share alike NC – non-commercial		Would you like to allow commercial use of your publication?	
		yes	no
Would you like to allow modifications or adaptations of your publication and their distribution?	yes		
	share alike		
	no		

- The Problem with „Non-Commercial“ Licenses (Licenses featuring the „non-commercial“ (NC) addition, such as CC BY-NC or CC BY-NC-ND):
 - Choosing a „non-commercial“ license type excludes commercial uses, publishers usually require authors to assign those reserved commercial rights to them, many publishers typically claim these rights exclusively
 - Definition of „non-commercial“ is ambiguous under German law, leads to legal uncertainty as to whether the respective use is permitted, e. g., it is unclear whether and in which cases NC material can be used in collaborative projects between public and private research institutions
 - NC licensed material is not „Open Access“ per definition: „Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities“ requires Open Access works to be licensed „for any responsible purpose“, commercial use of research is a reasonable purpose in this regard
- Choosing CC-BY is recommended by the University of Greifswald (see [Open Access Policy](#)) and many research funders (e. g. DFG)



- ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)
 - ORCID is a non-profit organization that provides researchers with a unique digital identifier (16-digit-number) and the associated record
 - Identifiers can be used by editors, funding agencies, publishers and institutions to identify individuals in the same way that ISBNs and DOIs identify books and articles
 - Thus, the risk of confusing your identity with another researcher with the same name is eliminated, ORCID also helps to reduce consequences of name changes
 - The [ORCID website](https://orcid.org/) provides researchers with a page where your comprehensive research activity can be stored
 - For further information: <https://grypstube.uni-greifswald.de/w/fiQZA7FNlr36JZwCvw8Aa8> (information video in German)



Funding Acknowledgements



- Make it clear which funding organisations have financially supported the research process or the publishing process of a publication
- Authors express their gratitude for funding
- On the other hand, this information helps to relate the research work to funding activities of third-party funding institutions
- In many cases researchers have the obligation to explicitly acknowledge that their research has received funding in a specific, formalised manner

Funding Acknowledgements

- In your publication, you should make it clear from which project or third-party funding context it emerged (“Research Funding Acknowledgement“)
- It is important that the information is accurate so that, for example, the record in databases such as the Web of Science is correct and bibliometric analyses and evaluations based on this are valid
- Accurate acknowledgements are also important in context of Open Access funding: from 2025-2027, the university’s DFG funded publication fund will only receive funding for publications that are the result of research funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)

Funding Acknowledgements



- According to the [DFG's Funding Guidelines](#) (Chapter 13), publications must contain the following reference:
- "funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) – project number(s)"
- The project number of the referenced project can be found in the approval letter or in the [GEPRIS project information system](#)
- Please do not enter the internal reference number ("Geschäftszeichen")

Summary

- Consider relevant aspects when selecting a journal (e. g. thematic focus and audience, reputation and trustworthiness, Open Access)
- Check journal guidelines for authors
- OA publishing: spread and acceptance in your subject, funder requirements, find out about funding conditions, calculate your articles and their publishing costs
- Closed Access articles: Negotiate your rights, don't transfer all usage rights to the publisher, retain the right to deposit a digital copy in a repository
- Open Access articles: truly open licenses (ideally CC BY), make sure any further copyright remains with you
- Apply for an ORCID

Thanks for your interest!

Open Access Team Greifswald University

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Monday to Friday: 9 am-11 am

Phone +49 3834 420 1530

<https://ub.uni-greifswald.de/en/service/for-academics/open-access/>