Identifying ethical publishing – the DOAJ approach

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• Basic demand then:
• A list of Open Access Journals
• Gradually developing in to:
• The authoritative go-to point for peer-reviewed scholarly journals not based on the subscription model
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• Basic demand then:
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• Gradually developing into:
  • the authoritative go-to point for peer-reviewed scholarly journals not based on the subscription model
• Increasingly focusing on:
  • good and transparent publishing practice
Many stakeholders

- **Authors** (and their advisors): want tools to choose proper (open access) publishing channels
- **Funders and institutions**: determine which publishing channels comply with their requirements
- **Managers of OA-publication funds**: wants guidance for selecting eligible publishing channels for supporting APC-payments
- **Scholarly Communication Researchers** wants data to support their research
Many stakeholders

- **Publishers** want (and appreciate)
  - Certification Prestige
  - Eligibility for support from OA-publication funds
  - Increased visibility
  - Increased traffic
  - More submissions
  - Better promotion
Primarily dealing with journals, not publishers!
Application

• Serving many stakeholders - complex application form
• Basic information
• Publication Ethics
• Technical “Quality”
• SEAL
Reasonable standards?

• When looking for reasonable standards/criteria we discovered that others were trying to do the same thing.

• We entered discussions with COPE, OASPA and WAME and drafted the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

• [http://doaj.org/bestpractice](http://doaj.org/bestpractice)
Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Introduction

The Committee on Publication Ethics, the Directory of Open Access Journals, the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association, and the World Association of Medical Editors are scholarly organizations that have seen an increase in the number of membership applications from both legitimate and non-legitimate publishers and journals. Our organizations have collaborated in an effort to identify principles of transparency and best practice that set apart legitimate journals and publishers from non-legitimate ones and to clarify that these principles form part of the criteria on which membership applications will be evaluated.

These criteria are largely derived from those developed by the Directory of Open Access Journals. Note that additional membership criteria may also be used by each of the scholarly organizations. The organizations intend to share information in order to develop lists of legitimate journals and publishers. We do not intend to develop or publish a list of publishers or journals that failed to demonstrate they met the criteria for transparency and best practice.

This is a work in progress and we welcome feedback on the general principles and the specific criteria. Background on the organizations is below.
The Principles

1. Peer review process
2. Governing Body
3. Editorial team/contact
4. Author fees
5. Copyright
6. Identification of and dealing with allegations of research misconduct
7. Ownership and management
8. Web site.
9. Name of journal
10. Conflicts of interest
11. Access
12. Revenue sources
13. Advertising
14. Publishing schedule
15. Archiving
16. Direct marketing
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New criteria

• The new application form:
• [http://doaj.org/application/new](http://doaj.org/application/new)
New Criteria

• Have inspired and were inspired by the Principles....
• Was drafted in consultation with the DOAJ Advisory Board and discussed heavily in the community.
• Are way more detailed – the existing criteria was merely 6 questions, now publishers have to respond to 54 questions!
• Is a compromise
• Will have to be updated in 2-3 years.
The must haves!

• Journals must have:
  – An Open Access statement
  – Comply with the BOAI definition
  – A peer-review process, and tell us what kind of process
  – An editor/editorial board with clearly identifiable members
  – Licensing and copyright information
  – Aims and scope
  – Published at least 5 articles to qualify
They must tell us!

• Journals must tell us whether they have:
  – Charges, what kind, how much, waiver policy etc.
  – Archiving, if yes, with which organization
  – Persistent identifiers, if yes, which
  – Usage statistics
  – In what formats content is provided
  – Screening for plagiarism
  – Average number of weeks btw. submission and publishing
They must also tell us!

- Journals must also tell us whether they have:
  - Machine readable CC-license info displayed
  - Which CC-license is used
  - If no cc-license is used, then specify the permissions
  - A deposit policy, if yes where this is registered
  - A policy that allows authors to hold the copyright without restrictions
  - A policy that allows the authors to retain the publishing rights
Editorial "quality"

• **QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF THE EDITORIAL PROCESS**

• The journal must have an editor or an editorial board, all members must be easily identified
• Specification of the review process
  – Editorial review, Peer review, Blind peer review, Double blind peer review, **Open Peer Review**, Other
• Statements about aims & scope clearly visible
• Instructions to authors shall be available and easily located
• Screening for plagiarism?
• Time from submission to publication
Specify what kind of review process is applied: Editorial review, Peer Review, Blind Peer Review, Double Blind Peer Review, Open Peer Review
Openness

• Openness, Reuse & Remixing rights, Licensing, Copyrights and Permissions!

How Open is the Journal?

Please remember that all the content of the journal you are applying about must be available immediately upon publication.

42) What is the URL for the journal's Open Access statement? *
45) Does the journal allow reuse and remixing of its content, in accordance with a CC license? *
- CC-BY
- CC-BY-NC
- CC-BY-NC-ND
- CC-BY-ND
- CC-BY-SA
- No
- Other

For more information go to http://creativecommons.org/licenses/

46) Which of the following does the content require? (Tick all that apply.)
- Attribution
- No Commercial Usage
- No Derivatives
- Share Alike

47) Enter the URL on your site where your license terms are stated
Licensing

47) Enter the URL on your site where your license terms are stated

48) Does the journal allow readers to 'read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts' of its articles? *
   
   - Yes
   - No

From the Budapest Open Access Initiative's definition of Open Access
Copyright and Permissions

50) Does the journal allow the author(s) to hold the copyright without restrictions? *
- Yes
- No
- Other

51) Enter the URL where this information can be found *

52) Will the journal allow the author(s) to retain publishing rights without restrictions? *
- Yes
- No
- Other
Archiving/Preservation

- Archiving is important – too many OA-journals do not have an archiving arrangement

23) What digital archiving policy does the journal use? *
- No policy in place
- LOCKSS
- CLOCKSS
- Portico
- PMC/Europe PMC/PMC Canada
- A national library
- Other

Select all that apply. Institutional archives and publishers’ own online archives are not valid

24) Enter the URL where this information can be found *

This field is optional if you have only selected "No policy in place" above

25) Does the journal allow anyone to crawl the full-text of the journal? *
- Yes
- No
Deposit policy

49) With which deposit policy directory does the journal have a registered deposit policy? *

- None
- Sherpa/Romeo
- Dulcinea
- OAKlist
- Héloise
- Diadorum
- Other

Select all that apply.
• We are global and we want to help!
• - Respecting different publishing cultures and traditions
• - Not primarily exclude, but rather facilitate and assist the journals to come into the flow
• -While at the same time promoting standards, transparency and best practice
Thank you for your attention!
lars@doaj.org
Thanks to all the Library Consortia, Universities and Publishers and our Sponsors for the financial support to DOAJ!