RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ACADEMIC PUBLISHING: THE ROLE OF THE RESEARCHER

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University of Cyprus 27 Oct 2017
19th century scientist

I must find the explanation for this phenomenon in order to truly understand Nature...

21st century academic

I must get the result that fits my narrative so I can get my paper into Nature..

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientist</th>
<th>Academic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open-minded</td>
<td>Content journal editors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sceptical</td>
<td>No replications or negative results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider all data</td>
<td>Inaccessible articles, data, software code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collaborate</td>
<td>Compete for scarce resources</td>
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<td>No investment in the outcome</td>
<td>p-hacking</td>
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Summary: 71% of publishers on this list formally allow some form of self-archiving.

RoMEO colour | Archiving policy
---|---
GREEN | Can archive pre-print and post-print
BLUE | Can archive post-print
YELLOW | Can archive pre-print
WHITE | Archiving not formally supported

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
green repositories

OpenDOAR

http://www.opendoar.org/
How to negotiate with publishers: an example of immediate self-archiving despite publisher’s embargo policy

In this post I share a recent experience as an example on how to negotiate with a publisher your right to make your research freely available without having to pay any money. Hope it proves useful to more researchers in a similar position.

and golden journals

http://www.doaj.org/
The two open-access strategies: **Gold** and **Green**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Open-Access Publishing (OApub) (BOAI-2)</th>
<th>Open-Access Self-Archiving (OAarch) (BOAI-1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Create or Convert 23,000 open-access journals (1000 exist currently)</td>
<td>1. Persuade the authors of the annual 2,500,000 articles they publish in the existing toll-access journals to also self-archive them in their institutional open-access archives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Find funding support for open-access publication costs ($500-$1500+)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Persuade the authors of the annual 2,500,000 articles to publish in new open-access journals instead of the existing toll-access journals</td>
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**Why gold then??**
Whatever one may think about the relative merits of Green and Gold OA (a matter that my colleagues on the Kitchen and myself have discussed numerous times) or the economic implications of embargoes of various lengths, what is clear is that Green OA has no promise of delivering augmented revenues to the publisher, but Gold OA opens up a new customer, the author him or herself, who in many instances pays for the article to be OA. Gold OA, in other words, represents a business opportunity, whereas Green OA represents a business problem.

Thus we have the emergence of a relatively new market, where publishers fight to collect fees from this new class of customers: authors. How to compete is another matter. Most traditional publishers rely on the strength of their brands to bring the articles in. This is most obvious in cascading peer review, where the established publication represents the wide end of the marketing funnel and the Gold OA venues sit at the narrow end. (It’s worth remembering that this model works for purely toll-access publications as well, as the enormous success of Nature’s line-extension proves.) Other publishers focus on metrics of different kinds and boast of their Web-friendly tools for submission, discovery, and dissemination. As one would expect, wherever there is competition, the matter of pricing comes up. And here the established publisher may have a problem.
Natural Selection of Academic Papers

Academic self-publishing: a not-so-distant future

Pandelis Perakakis & Michael Taylor
Pages 257-263 | Published online: 21 May 2014

Download citation http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08109028.2014.891712
Novel processes and metrics for a scientific evaluation rooted in the principles of science

Michaël Bon¹, Michael Taylor², Gary S McDowell³,⁴

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3. The Future of Research, Inc.
4. ManyLabs (www.manylabs.org)
Open Science Framework
A scholarly commons to connect the entire research cycle

https://osf.io
http://www.openscholar.org.uk/open-peer-review-module-for-repositories/
Towards a unified paradigm for sequence-based identification of fungi

Kõljalg, Urmans; Dueñas, Margarita; Martín, María P.; Tellería, M.ª Teresa; Larsson, Karl-Henrik

Keywords: Bioinformatics, DNA barcoding, Ecological genomics, Fungi, Microbial diversity

Issue Date: 2013

Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell

Citation: Molecular Ecology 22(21): 5271-5277 (2013)
Next Generation Repositories Working Group

In April 2016, COAR launched a working group to help identify functionalities and technologies for repositories and develop a roadmap for their adoption. The group will share preliminary results with repository and scholarly communities in order to validate recommendations and ensure community input. The aim is to have a final report published in early 2017.

https://www.coar-repositories.org/activities/advocacy-leadership/working-group-next-generation-repositories/
What to do

✓ Self-archive
✓ Invite reviewers
✓ Sign reviews
✓ Sign the independent peer review manifesto

http://www.openscholar.org.uk/independent-peer-review-manifesto/

✓ Join us!

http://openscholar.org.uk