



# Plan S – an altered publishing landscape

Roland Jonsson  
Faculty of Medicine  
29.03.19





# Outline

- Plan S - Open Access
- Predatory journals





## Plan S – what is it?

- A **European declaration for open publishing**  
– supported by the EC, ERC, and 13 national research councils in 12 countries
- The organizations behind Plan S **give support to 3-4%** of the global science production
- **1. Jan 2020** effective date for OA publishing supported by RCN
- **Allowed to publish in regular journals if deposited in Open Archives**





## Plan S – signed up

- Austria
- Finland
- France
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Polen
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- United Kingdom



## Plan S – 10 principles (1-5)

- Robust quality assurance
- Establish new open publishing channels if not available
- Costs for publishing covered by granting agencies or institutions
- Standardized costs for publishing (cap)
- Use CC BY-lisence





## Plan S – 10 principles (6-10)

- A wish of co-ordination between institutions to secure transparency
- Primarily journal articles – in the long run books
- *Open Archives* still important for development
- Hybrid publishing not allowed
- Granting agencies will initiate sanctions if principles not followed





# ECONOMY

## NORWAY - Articles in scientific journals

- Level 1 (80% of all journals) gives 23.830 NOK
- Level 2 (20% top journals) gives (X3) 71.490 NOK
- to the UNIVERSITY (75% to MED)
- ( 1 PhD/dr degree gives 376.344 NOK) (2018)





## Distribution between level 1 and level 2 (2018)

Enhet	Nivå 1	Nivå 2
Norge	78 %	22 %
UiB	73 %	27 %
MED	80 %	20 %







## Register over all scientific publication channels (Norway)

- Established in 2004
- <https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside>
- Level 1 (80%) and level 2 (20%)

**Search**

BIBSYS-format

[Switch to advanced search](#)

- 26.000 journals accepted in Norway





# OPEN ACCESS

Biomed Central (BMC)

[www.biomedcentral.com](http://www.biomedcentral.com)

Public Library of Science (PLOS)

[www.plos.org](http://www.plos.org)





## OPEN ACCESS

Biomed Central (BMC)

[www.biomedcentral.com](http://www.biomedcentral.com)

Public Library of Science (PLOS)

[www.plos.org](http://www.plos.org)

**Number of OA journals (Norway):**

- 3704 Level 1
- 56 Level 2





# OPEN ACCESS

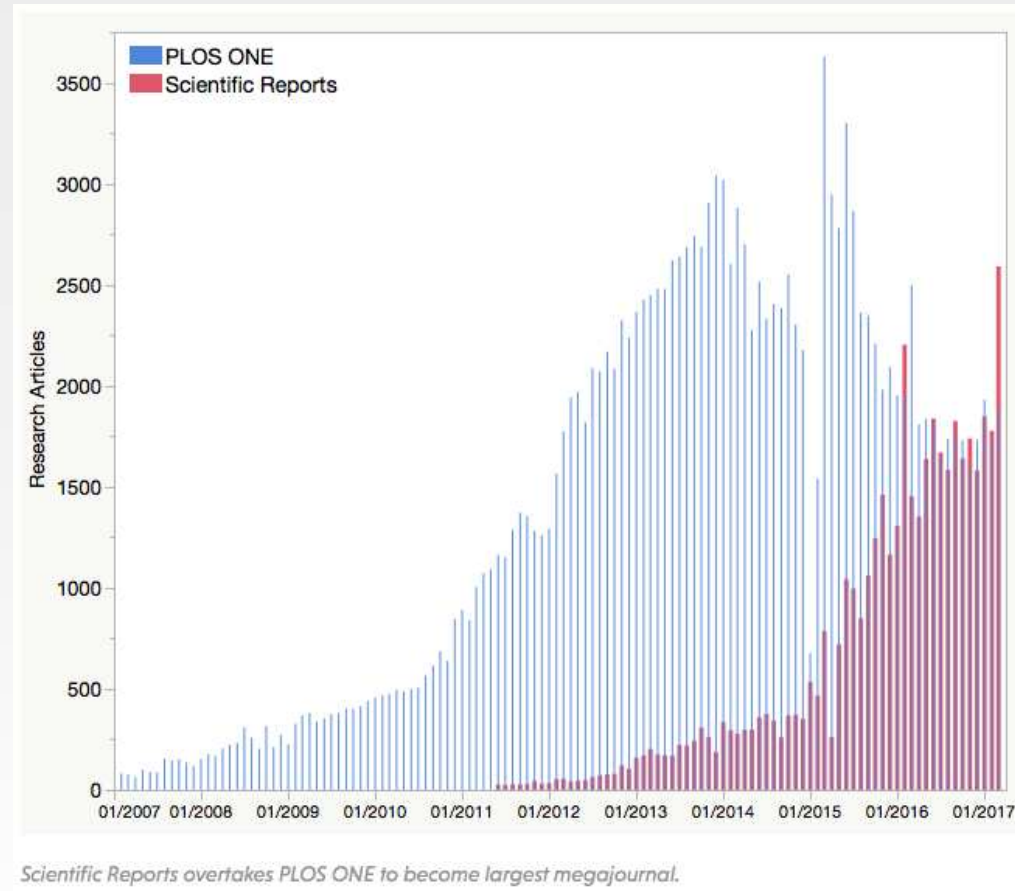
Some high quality .... *IF from 2018*

- PLoS Medicine – IF = 11.675 (Level 2)
- PLoS Genetics – IF = 5.54 (Level 2)
- PLoS Pathogens – IF = 6.158 (Level 2)
- Nature Communications – IF = 12.353 (Level 2)
- Science Advances – IF = 11.51 (Level 1)
- eLife – IF = 7.616 (Level 1)





# PLOS One and Scientific Reports



**Impact factor: Plos One = 2.766    Sci Rep = 4.122**





## Plan S – most important elements

- Publically funded research should be published OA (gold) from 1. Jan 2020
- A proposed ban on hybrid publishing from 1. Jan 2020
- Plan S will bar from publishing in 85% of journals
- Plan S signals a cap on Article Processing Charges (APC)





## Plan S – consequences (i)

- Select other journals than the traditional
- NB! 97% of all international leading journals does not have OA
- Learned Society journals will suffer e.g. *“Scandinavian .....*” *“Acta .....*”





# OPEN ACCESS

Some high quality .... *IF from 2018*

- PLoS Medicine – IF = 11.675 (Level 2)
- PLoS Genetics – IF = 5.54 (Level 2)
- PLoS Pathogens – IF = 6.158 (Level 2)
- Nature Communications – IF = 12.353 (Level 2)
- Science Advances – IF = 11.51 (Level 1)
- eLife – IF = 7.616 (Level 1)







## Plan S – consequences (ii)

- International collaboration?
- International recruitment?
- Quality of research?
- Development of good research milieus?





# PLAN S FOR VIKTIG TIL Å HASTE GJENNOM

*Forskerforum Jan 2019*



# cOAlition S

## Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

Open Access journals or Open Access platforms	Deposition of scholarly articles in Open Access repositories	Transformative agreements
Authors publish in a Plan S compliant Open Access journal or on a Plan S compliant Open Access platform with a CC BY license.	Immediately upon publication, authors deposit the final published version of a scholarly publication (Version of Record (VoR)) or an Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM), in a Plan S compliant repository. The document is made available immediately open access (with no embargo) under a CC BY license.	Authors publish Open Access with a CC BY license in a subscription journal that is covered by a transformative agreement that has a clear and time-specified commitment to a full Open Access transition.





# – Naiv tro på open access

**Publisert:** 12. april 2007 **Oppdatert:** 2. oktober 2013, 09:26  Ingen lesarkommentar



Lars Holger Ursin



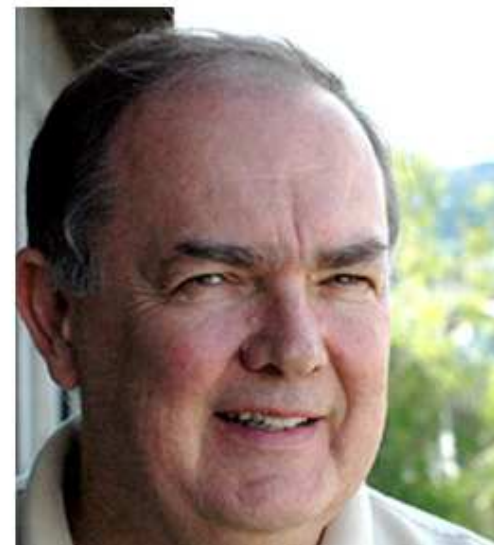
– Det er naivt å argumentere ensidig for å tilgjengeliggjøre forskning gjennom open access, dersom vi glemmer kvalitetssikringen som kommer gjennom fagfelle vurderingen, sier professor Roland Jonsson. Han rykker ut til forsvar for forlagsgiganten Blackwell. – Vi har mye å takke dem for, sier Jonsson.

– Jeg er enig i at Open Access bør være et mål, og at all forskning prinsipielt sett bør være allment tilgjengelig. Men dette må planlegges skikkelig. I mellomtiden er Impact factor, tellekantsystemet og resultatbasert refinansiering realiteter vi som forskere må forholde oss til, enten vi liker dem eller ikke, sier Jonsson.

05.08.2019 SIDE 20

## – Open access krever ressurser

Han mener kvalitetssikringen av forskningen må ha førsteprioritet





# Prepublication posting

- Articles may be posted on pre-print servers/platforms before submission to peer-reviewed journals

- Examples:

<https://www.enago.com/academy/biorxiv-a-pre-print-repository-for-life-sciences/>

<https://www.openuphub.eu/review/services/pre-publication-peer-review-and-commenting>





# Register over all scientific publication channels (Norway)

- Established in 2004
- <https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside>
- Level 1 (80%) and level 2 (20%)

**Search**

BIBSYS-format

[Switch to advanced search](#)

- Nordic cooperation





# Publication Channels

- 26 000 journals accepted in Norway
- Among these 63 listed as predatory journals internationally
- 61 of these 63 will be deleted, and the 2 remaining will be negotiated with DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) – recent information from UHR
- 3384 active DOAJ OA journals in the Norwegian Publicationchannels
- In total 9700 listed as predatory (Cabells list)





# Publication Channels

- 26 000 journals accepted in Norway
- Among these 63 listed as predatory journals internationally
- 61 of these 63 will be deleted, and the 2 remaining will be negotiated with DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) – recent information from UHR
- 3384 active DOAJ OA journals in the Norwegian Publicationchannels
- **In total 9700 listed as predatory (Cabells list)**







# Predatory journals *(backside of open access and the digital world)*

<https://predatoryjournals.com/journals/>

*Beall's List - now Cabell's list:  
Potential, possible, or probable predatory  
scholarly open-access publishers*

*Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers  
<https://scholarlyoa.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/criteria-2015.pdf>*





# Predatory journals - definition

*Predatory open-access publishing is an exploitative open-access academic publishing business model that involves charging publication fees to authors without providing the editorial and publishing services associated with legitimate journals (open access or not).*

*Predatory publishers are dishonest, they lack transparency, and they do not follow scholarly publishing industry standards. Many of them misrepresent their true.*

*There is no real career value in getting published in a predatory journal.*



Checklist from “Think. Check. Submit.” Initiative\* - HOW TO IDENTIFY



- Do you or your colleagues **know** the journal?
- Have you **read any articles** in the journal before?
- Is it **easy to discover** the latest papers in the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the **publisher**?
- Is the journal clear about the type of **peer review** it uses?
- Are articles **indexed** in services that you use?
- Is it clear what **fees** will be charged?
- Do you recognize the **editorial board**?
- Is the **publisher a member** of a recognized industry initiative?





# PubMed

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with "NCBI Resources" and "How To" links, and a "Sign in to NCBI" button. Below this is the "PubMed.gov" logo and the text "US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health". A search bar is present with "PubMed" selected in a dropdown menu and a "Search" button. A red circle highlights the search bar area. Below the search bar, there is a banner image of a bookshelf and a tablet. The banner text reads: "PubMed comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites."





## ECONOMY

### NORWAY - Articles in scientific journals

- Level 1 (80% of all journals) gives 23.830 NOK
- Level 2 (20% top journals) gives (X3) 71.490 NOK
- to the UNIVERSITY (75% to MED)
- ( 1 PhD/dr degree gives 376.344 NOK)

(2018)





# Register over all scientific publication channels (Norway)

- <https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/Forside>
- Level 1 (80%) and level 2 (20%)

**Search**

BIBSYS-format

[Switch to advanced search](#)





# Take home message

- **Open Access - a reality**
- **Plan S – debated and questioned**
- **Predatory journals – identify and stay away**

