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# PhD Library Camp

## Module 2

Publishing an article:  
how to make an informed choice?

## TABLE OF CONTENTS




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Table of contents .....	2
Learning outcomes .....	2
introduction on Scientific Publications and Open Access models .....	3
Creative commons licenses .....	6
Archive ouverte UNIGE .....	7
Research evaluation .....	8
Online scientific ID .....	10
Academic social networks .....	11
Discerning choices for scientific publication.....	12
Documentation .....	12

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

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By the end of this workshop, you will be able to:

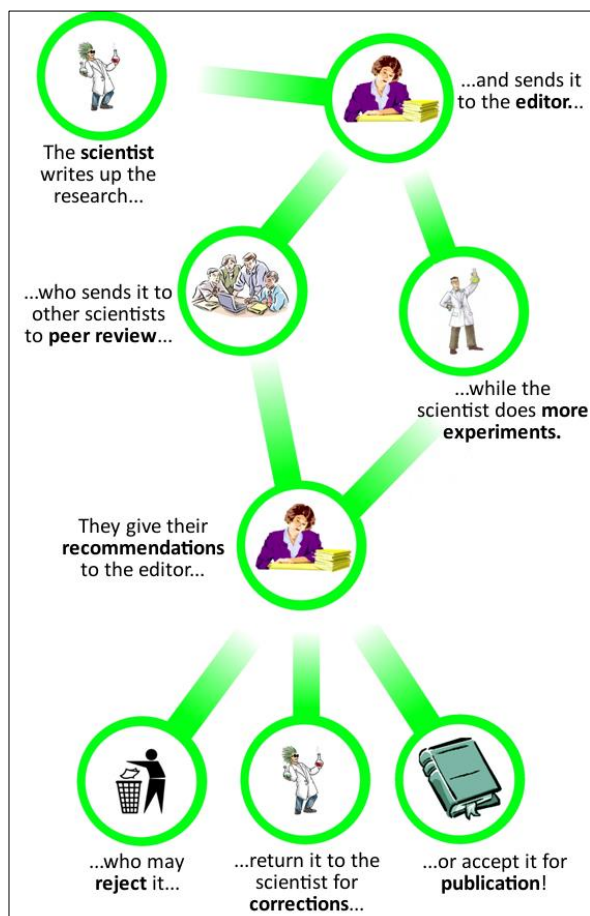
-  Evaluate Open Scientific Information issues: Open Science, Open Access, Post-reviewing, Predatory Journals, Copyright licenses...
-  Apply Open Access policies of the funding agencies
-  Perform thoughtful choices for publication in order to enhance your scientific career

# PART I

## INTRODUCTION ON SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND OPEN ACCESS MODELS

### Publishing process

Science's quality guarantees come from a strict publishing process including editors' selection and peer review evaluation.



<http://archive.senseaboutscience.org/pages/peerrevieweducation.html>

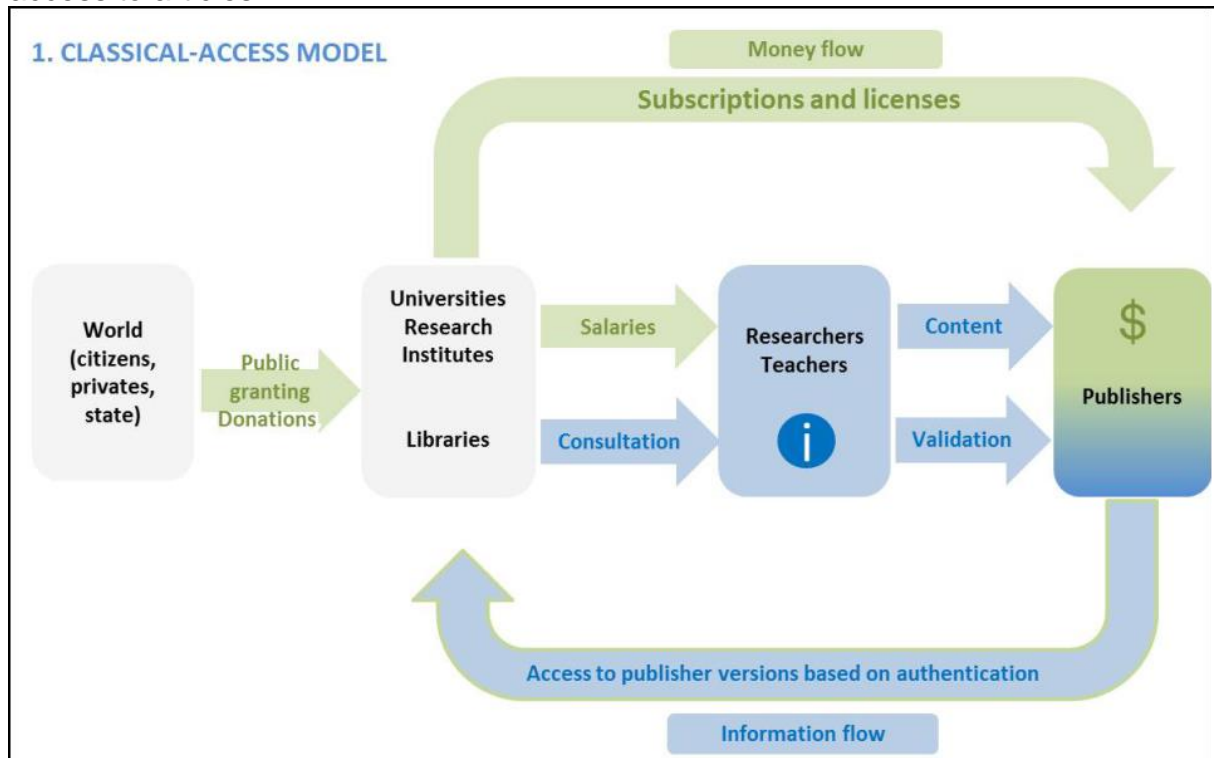
Those steps will create different versions of a paper, depending on where the manuscript is in the publication process:

Table 1 Different versions of a manuscript

<b>Pre-referee version</b>	Preprint	Article before reviewing of peers
<b>Accepted version</b>	Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM) or post-print	Accepted final peer-reviewed article without publisher layout
<b>Publisher version</b>	Version of Record (VoR)	Final peer-reviewed manuscript with publisher, under copyright of publisher or under nonexclusive right of diffusion by publisher because of a Creative Common license

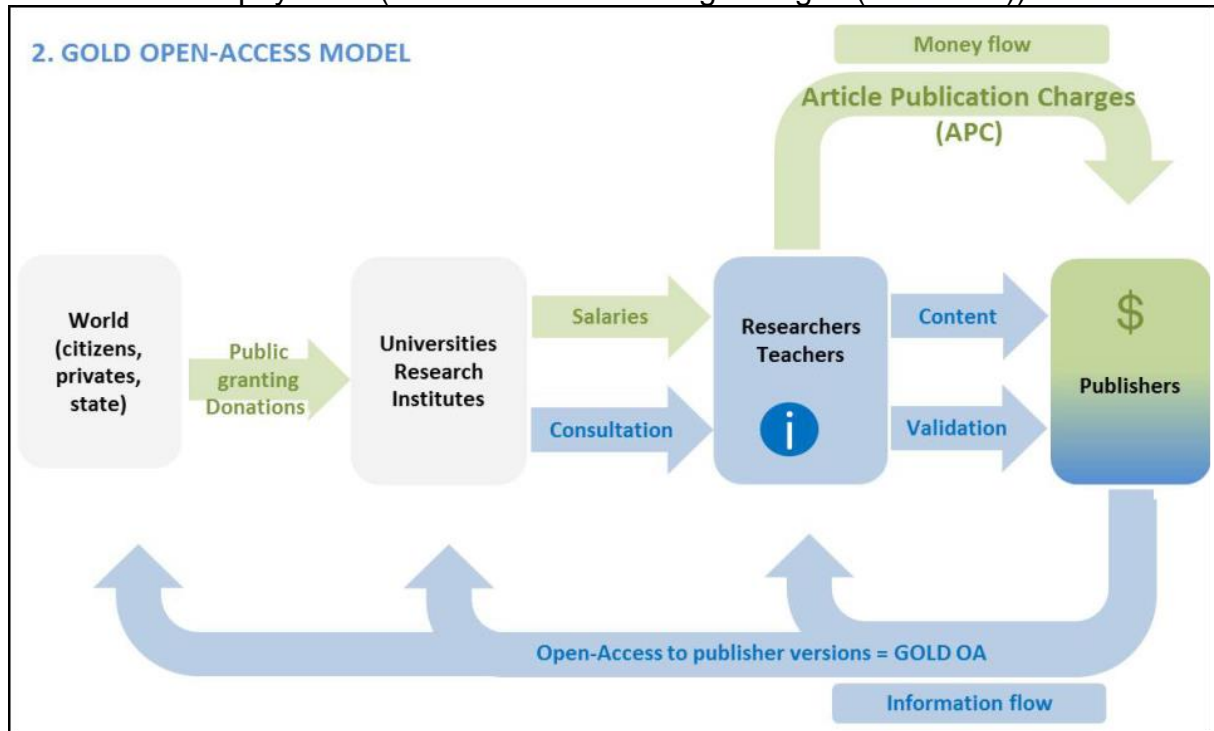
## Publishing models: Subscription VS Open Access

Traditional way of scientific publishing consists in a subscription or pay-per-view access to articles.



Henkel T, Vullioud-Marcacci S, Mellifluo L. Mastering the Publication Process to Promote Your Scientific Career.

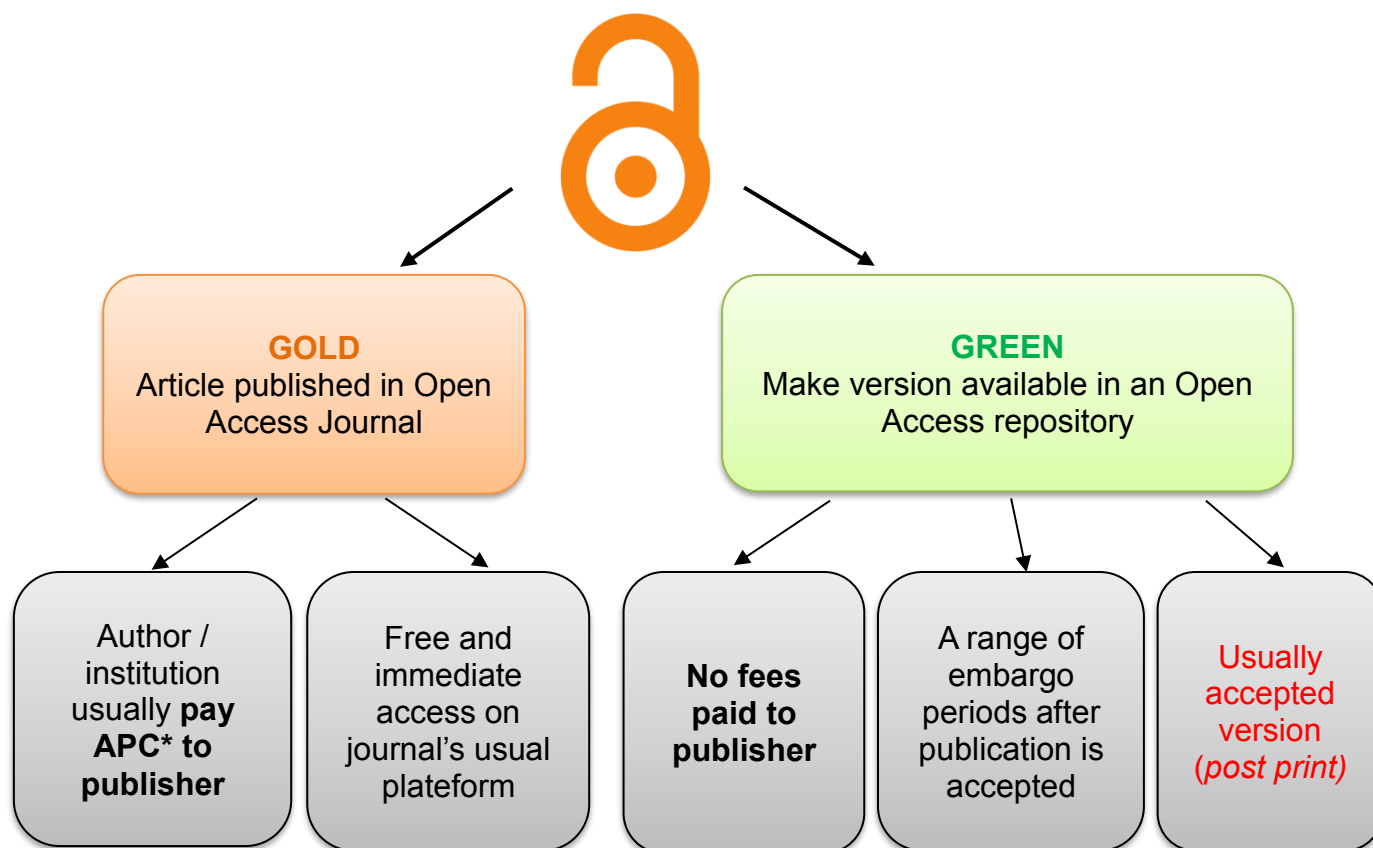
Gold open-access journals offers all of its content open to everyone. Most of the time, authors have to pay a fee (Article/Book Publishing Charges (APC/BPC)).



Henkel T, Vullioud-Marcacci S, Mellifluo L. Mastering the Publication Process to Promote Your Scientific Career.

## Gold Road VS Green Road

### Two main roads to Open Access



\*APC = Article Processing Charge

Figure adapted from the University of Birmingham: <https://intranet.birmingham.ac.uk/Images/business-school/bbs-newsletters/2014/03/two-routes.jpg>

In order to encourage Open Access, academic institutions and funding agencies created guidelines of researchers' obligations about articles' access.

*Table 2 Some funding agencies policies or guidelines for Open-Access*









NIH US	Obligation for Gold or Green Roads within 6 months; No application = funding cutting
Horizon 2020	Obligation for Gold or Green, Diamond Roads within 6 months
SNSF Switzerland	Obligation for Gold or Green Roads within 6 months. No hybrid journals allowed
UK Wellcome Trust	Obligation for Gold or Green Roads within 12 months
China	Recommendation for Gold or Green Roads within 12 months
Bill and Melinda Foundation	Target: 100% Open Access in 2017. Gold Road only <i>and</i> CC-BY license

# HOW TO ASSESS A JOURNAL

A.K.A. How not to publish in an undesirable journal

## Key Things to Consider When Assessing a Journal\*

\*It's up to you to weigh these factors in order to make your decision.




- 
**Don't trust unsolicited emails**
  - If a call for submission does not come from a trusted source, treat it as spam.
- 
**Be similarly wary of unsolicited offers to join editorial boards or conference invitations.**
- 
**Review several issues of the journal**
  - Check for writing and research quality, relevance to discipline and adequate copy editing.
- 
**While you're at it...**
  - If your research grant or institution requires that your article be openly available, make sure the journal's policy allows this.
- 
**Review the journal website. It should contain:**
  - a clear and appropriate scope;
  - an editorial board with recognized experts and current contact information for them;
  - a description of the peer review process;
  - transparent information about whether article processing charges (APCs) or other fees are charged.
- 
**Two journals can have similar names but different reputations; don't mistake one journal for another.**
- 
**Check that any impact metrics listed by the journal are recognized and reputable**
  - e.g. Journal Impact Factor, H-Index, Eigenfactor
- 
**Beware: there are a number of made-up metrics on the Internet.**

OPEN ACCESS

Check to see if OA journals are listed at [doaj.org](http://doaj.org)

Note: Very new journals will not be listed.

## Still Unsure?

- 
**Check with your colleagues and peers in your field.**
- 
**Get help from a librarian at your institution.**
- 
**Visit [thinkchecksubmit.org](http://thinkchecksubmit.org) for more useful tips.**

## Neutral Factors

The following factors are not indicative of journal quality:

- Lack of impact metrics**
  - Not all reputable journals display impact metrics.
- Geographical location of publisher**
  - Journal publishing is a global pursuit.
- Article Processing Charges (APCs)**
  - Reputable open access journals operate under a variety of business models, including many who use APCs.
- Reputation of other journals by the same publisher**
  - A publisher can be responsible for both highly respected and less reputable journals.



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## CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

### LICENSES

MOST FREE



LEAST FREE

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	<p><b>ATtribution-SHAREALike</b></p> <p><b>CC BY-SA</b></p>	<p>This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work even for commercial purposes, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to "copyleft" free and open source software licenses. All new works based on the work should carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia.</p>
	<p><b>ATtribution-NODERIVS</b></p> <p><b>CC BY-ND</b></p>	<p>This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to the original work.</p>
	<p><b>ATtribution-NONCOMMERCIAL</b></p> <p><b>CC BY-NC</b></p>	<p>This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially. Your new works must be non-commercial and acknowledge the original work, but you don't have to license your derivative works on the same terms.</p>
	<p><b>ATtribution-NONCOMMERCIAL-SHAREALike</b></p> <p><b>CC BY-NC-SA</b></p>	<p>This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms.</p>
	<p><b>ATtribution-NONCOMMERCIAL-NODERIVS</b></p> <p><b>CC BY-NC-ND</b></p>	<p>This license is the most restrictive of the six main licenses, only allowing you to download the original work and share it with others as long as you credit the original work. You can't change the original work in any way or use it commercially.</p>

<https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch>

The *Archive ouverte UNIGE* is the digital repository of the University of Geneva. One of its roles is to give the largest possible access to the publications of the institution's researchers, following the recommendations of **Open Access**.

**All doctoral thesis, scientific articles and books published by UNIGE members must be submitted** to the Archive ouverte UNIGE.

Conference proceedings, reports and master thesis may also be submitted. However, you can't submit preprints, professional articles, posters or PowerPoint presentations.

Beyond these obligations, the diffusion of your work on this open repository offers major advantages:

- 👉 increase of visibility for your research projects
- 👉 quick dissemination and acceleration of scientific exchanges
- 👉 guarantee of stable and enduring access to your papers
- 👉 application of the directives of the Swiss National Science Foundation concerning Open Access

Unfortunately some publishers don't allow you to put your work online if it has just been published in one of its journals. To find out if your publishers' copyright rules allow you to submit your publication in the Archive ouverte UNIGE, you can check in the **Sherpa/RoMEO** database:

[www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo](http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo)

Even if your publication can't be publicly available according to the publishers' copyright rules, you still have to put it in the Archive ouverte UNIGE, where you can **restrict access to UNIGE community**.

### UNIGE Open Access Policy

Institutional policy : [https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/pages/unige\\_policies](https://archive-ouverte.unige.ch/pages/unige_policies)

- 👉 Obligation for all UNIGE collaborators to deposit a copy of their publications in Archive ouverte UNIGE (§2 of institutional Policy)
- 👉 Obligation to select the most open access level possible (§4)
- 👉 Both *Version of Record* and *Author Accepted Manuscript* are accepted

## RESEARCH EVALUATION

### Metrics to evaluate journals

The most famous metric to evaluate journals is the **Impact Factor**, which is calculated by this formula:

$$\text{IF 2017 of Nature} = \frac{\sum \text{of citations in 2017 of articles published in 2015+2016 by Nature}}{\sum \text{of article published in 2015+2016 by Nature}}$$

Many editors provide Impact Factors for their journals on their websites:

- Elsevier Impact metrics: <http://about.elsevier.com/metrics/2017/index.htm>
- Nature research journal metrics: [www.nature.com/npg\\_company\\_info/journal\\_metrics.html](http://www.nature.com/npg_company_info/journal_metrics.html)
- SAGE Impact Factor & Ranking Results: <https://uk.sagepub.com/en-gb/eur/impact-factor-ranking-results>
- Springer Impact Factor and alternative metrics: [www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/journal-author/impact-factors](http://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/journal-author/impact-factors)

Check if you can retrieve the Impact Factor the journals you frequently read:

**CiteScore** from SCOPUS is another metric available to evaluate journals on the Scopus website: <https://www.scopus.com/sources>

The formula is closed to the one of the impact factor except that 3 years of publications are taken into account (instead of 2) and that there are more document types in the citable items (short abstracts, editorials...)

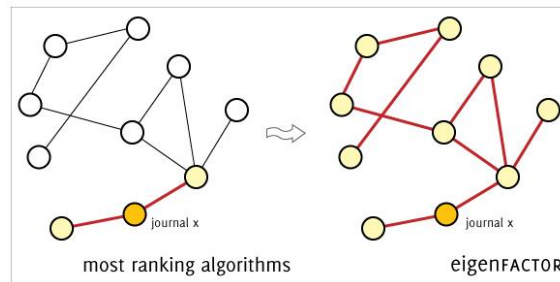
$$\text{CS 2017 of Nature} = \frac{\sum \text{of citations in 2017 of articles published in 2014+ 2015+2016 by Nature}}{\sum \text{of article published in 2014+2015+2016 by Nature}}$$

The **Eigenfactor** is freely available on:

<http://www.eigenfactor.org/projects/journalRank/journalsearch.php>



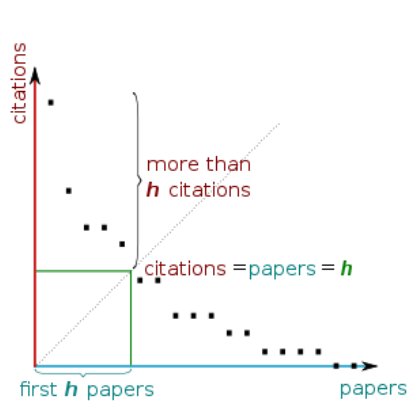
The algorithms use the structure of the entire network (instead of purely local citation information) to evaluate the importance of each journal.



[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332085275\\_Measuring\\_Academic\\_Success\\_The\\_Art\\_and\\_Science\\_of\\_Publication\\_Metrics/figures?lo=1](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332085275_Measuring_Academic_Success_The_Art_and_Science_of_Publication_Metrics/figures?lo=1)

## Metrics to evaluate scientists

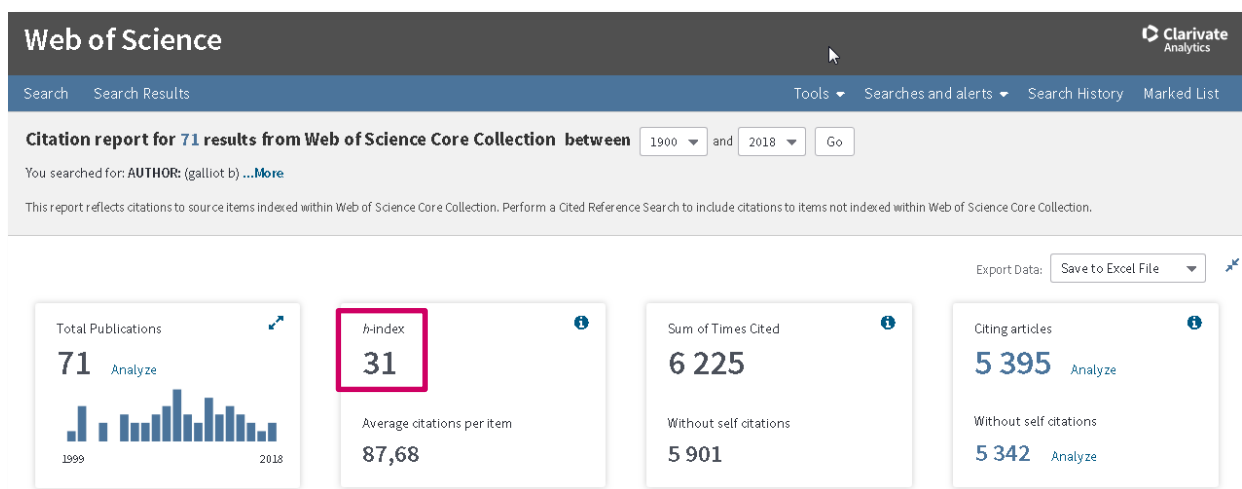
The “performance” of a researcher is commonly evaluated with an indicator called **h-index** and calculated as follows:



*A scientist with an h-index of  $x$  has published  $x$  papers, each of which has been cited in other papers at least  $x$  times.*

(h-index [Internet]. Wikipedia. 2018. Available: <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=H-index&oldid=848973785>)

Within **Web of Science**, you can obtain a citation overview from a search result and get the h-index of an author with the link "**Create Citation Report**".



What is your PhD director's h-index within Web of Science?

Look at your neighbor's and make hypothesis to state why it is higher/lower:

A scientist can create a personal profile in **Google Scholar**. If he made it, you can consult his h-index, based on publications referenced by the scientist as his own and citations of these publications within the Google Scholar database:

Title	1-20	Cited by	Year
<a href="#">TOR signaling in growth and metabolism</a>	S Wullschlegel, R Loewith, MN Hall Cell 124 (3), 471-484	3519	2006
<a href="#">Mammalian TOR complex 2 controls the actin cytoskeleton and is rapamycin insensitive</a>	E Jacinto, R Loewith, A Schmidt, S Lin, MA Ruegg, A Hall, MN Hall Nature cell biology 6 (11), 1122-1128	1266	2004

Citation indices	All	Since 2010
Citations	10335	7189
h-index	26	26
i10-index	31	30

*“Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count; everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted.”*

Albert Einstein

## ONLINE SCIENTIFIC ID

Since personal names can change, may not be unique, contain inconsistent-use of first-names abbreviation, it is important to use scientific unique identifier.

There are several of them:

Researcher ID from Thomson Reuters: <https://www.researcherid.com>

ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) which is non-proprietary: <https://orcid.org/>

- The registry is an independent nonprofit organization
- No fees
- Alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific authors (ex: 0000-0003-0166-248X)
- ORCID is a subset of the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI)

ORCID

## ACADEMIC SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Academic Social Networks are becoming essential for scientists to communicate, connect and collaborate among the scholarly community.

The 2 main commercial platforms are Academia <https://www.academia.edu/> and ResearchGate <https://www.researchgate.net/>

<b>ACADEMIA</b>	<b>ResearchGate</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ 85M users</li><li>✓ No institution checking</li><li>✓ Humanities oriented</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ 15M users</li><li>✓ Institution checking</li><li>✓ STM oriented</li></ul>

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## PART II: STUDY CASES

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### DISCERNING CHOICES FOR SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION

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*Group 1 How to choose a journal?*

*Group 2 Who should be author?*

*Group 3 How to comply with OA and copyright?*

#### Section objectives

1	The participant takes into account <b>indexation</b> of the journal by search tools, publisher <b>embargo period</b> , <b>IF value</b> , and <b>access</b> to journal	
2	The participant makes a clear difference between <b>authors</b> who share responsibilities for any paper they co-author, <b>acknowledges</b> individuals who have partially contributed to the study and details author contributions	
3	The participant applies <b>SNSF OA policy</b> , and uses <b>institutional</b> and/or <b>disciplinary Open Access repositories</b> for self-archiving besides personal website or social media	

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### DOCUMENTATION

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Parts of this document is based on a CUSO handout “Mastering the publication process to promote your scientific career” published under a CC-BY-NC-SA license in 2019 by Thomas Henkel and Laure Mellifluo, itself adapted from a previous version originally published under a CC-BY-NC-SA license in 2017 by Thomas Henkel and Sylvie Vullioud-Marcacci.



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International License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed>.

## Group 1 How to choose a journal? [Findability]

### Study case

Professor David Horisberger advised his PhD Colin 4 journals in which Colin should publish his new method for Alzheimer disease study in rats, originally developed for Huntington disease study.

- Before answering him, the student considers those 4 options
- He prepared a table as a base of discussion with his professor;
- He thinks that 2 journal candidates could be selected amongst the pre-selected 4;
- His project thesis was financed by SNSF.

### Target

Explain to participants which 2 journals Colin may have selected?

## 1. Preparation 45'

- Find if the journals are indexed by Web of Science (WoS) and other interdisciplinary search tools such as Google Scholar and what are their Impact Factor according to Journal of citation report (JCR)
- Look if the journals are indexed by most important domain search tool (here ex [Pubmed](#))
- Find embargo period and publication model with [Romeo/Sherpa Publisher Copyright policies & Self-Archiving](#) and journal website

Find if embargos and publication models comply with SNF policies: <http://www.snf.ch/en/theSNSF/research-policies/open-access/Pages/default.aspx>

## 2. Presentation 10'

### Slide 1

Display the study case to allow course participant to read it

**Slide 2 = online demos** on how to find one of those journals information about: indexation by WoS, IF, self-archiving type of manuscript and embargo period if any

### Slide 3 Target

Comment the table, explain why Colin considers seriously two of the 4 propositions.

## 2. Discussion 15'

Key questions to raise to audience are:

**Slide 4:** Is it better to choose a journal that is indexed by WoS?

**Slide 5:** Is it better to choose multidisciplinary or specialized journals?

**Slide 6:** Is it better to choose a subscription-based journals or a Gold-OA journal?

**Slide 7:** Is it better to choose a subscription-based journal with high IF or Gold-OA journal with lower IF?

## Resources at glance: how to choose a journal?

Journal of citation report (JCR): <https://jcr.clarivate.com>

Sherpa/Romeo: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>

	Audience	Originality	Findability	Prestige	Publication model	OA compliance
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Journal	Domain?	Chances of being published?	Database indexation?	WoS Impact Factor?	OA, subscription or hybrid?	Embargo on self-archiving?
Nature						
PLOS ONE						
Alzheimer's Research & Therapy						
Alzheimer's & Dementia						

## Group 2 Who should be author? [Work contribution and content responsibility]

### Study case

The PhD student **Marie Schuller** is writing an article on pro-biotics supplementation:

- She is writing the article together with **John Imrak**, a post-doc student located abroad. They both processed Marie's data.
- She generated her own data, but combined them with non-published older data from a former lab PhD, **Stefan Aragno**.
- Marie designed the experiment together with **Marc Hindermülle**, a statistician.
- **Paul Vinze** is Marie Schuller's Professor and raised the project funding money. He read the article when the writing of Marie and John was finished and was very happy of the work and conclusions, allowing Marie to submit her article to a journal. Prof. Vinze's chair is funded by Nestlé and Roche.

### Target

Who should be mentioned as an author on Marie's article?

### 1. Preparation 45'

- Check the guidelines of the Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences and the policies of your institution  
Swiss Academy of Arts and Sciences: [Authorship in scientific publications: analysis and recommendations](#) (chapter 3)  
UNIGE: [Integrity in scientific research: guidelines on integrity in research and procedures for handling alleged violations](#) (art. 2.10)
- Find out about authorship abuse and its consequences  
Ioannidis, J. P. A., Klavans, R., & Boyack, K. W. (2018). Thousands of scientists publish a paper every five days. *Nature*, 561(7722), 167–169. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-018-06185-8>
- Find an example of good practice in acknowledgement and author contributions  
Enabling the Contributor Roles Taxonomy for author contributions. (2017). *Inside eLife*. Retrieved July 24, 2019, from <https://elifesciences.org/inside-elifesciences/f39cfc5/enabling-the-contributor-roles-taxonomy-for-author-contributions>

### 2. Presentation 15'

**Slide 1:** Display the study case to allow course participant to read it

**Slide 2 :** online demos of how to know what authorship is or not

**Slide 3:** Show below table and comment the increasing transparency of solutions. Which configuration should Marie choose?

### 3. Discussion 10'

Key questions to raise to audience are:

**Slide 5:** Are all authors responsible of the content?

**Slide 6:** Is the meaning of author place the same for a reader or for citation counting "machine"?

### Further readings

- Kovacs, J. (2013). Honorary authorship epidemic in scholarly publications? How the current use of citation-based evaluative metrics make (pseudo)honorary authors from

honest contributors of every multi-author article. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 39(8), 509–512. <https://doi.org/10.1136/medethics-2012-100568>

- Kwok, L. S. (2005). The White Bull effect: abusive coauthorship and publication parasitism. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 31(9), 554–556. <https://doi.org/10.1136/jme.2004.010553>
- McNutt, M.K., Bradford, M., Drazen, J.M., Hanson, B., Howard, B., Jamieson, K.H., et al. (2018). Transparency in authors' contributions and responsibilities to promote integrity in scientific publication. *PNAS*. 115(11): 2557–2560. <https://doi:10.1073/pnas.1715374115>
- Woolston, C. (2015). Fruit-fly paper has 1,000 authors. *Nature*, 521(7552), 263–263. <https://doi.org/10.1038/521263f>



	1 <sup>st</sup> author	2 <sup>nd</sup> author	Last author	Dataset citation	Acknowledgment	Author contributions	Declaration of conflict of interest
1	Marie Schüller	John Imrak	Paul Vinze	Marie Schuller dataset	none	none	none
2	Marie Schüller	John Imrak	Paul Vinze	Marie Schuller dataset	none	none	Prof Paul Vinze chair funded by Nestlé and roche
3	Marie Schüller	John Imrak	Paul Vinze	Marie Schuller dataset	Marc Hindermülle for statistical design	none	Prof Paul Vinze chair funded by Nestlé and roche
4	Marie Schüller	John Imrak	Paul Vinze	Marie Schuller dataset	Marc Hindermülle for experimental design  Stefan Aragno for his unpublished data that were mixed with mine to form the cited dataset, with his consent.	none	Prof Paul Vinze chair funded by Nestlé and roche
5	Marie Schüller	John Imrak	Paul Vinze	Marie Schuller dataset	Marc Hindermülle for experimental design  Stefan Aragno for his unpublished data that were mixed with mine to form the cited dataset, with his consent.	Conceived and designed the experiments: MS, JI. Performed the experiments: MS. Analyzed the data: MS, JI. Wrote the paper: MS, JI	Prof Paul Vinze chair funded by Nestlé and roche
6	Marie Schüller	none	John Imrak	Marie Schuller dataset	Marc Hindermülle for experimental design  Stefan Aragno for his unpublished data that were mixed with mine to form the cited dataset, with his consent.  Prof Paul Vinze for support	Conceived and designed the experiments: MS, JI. Performed the experiments: MS. Analyzed the data: MS, JI. Wrote the paper: MS, JI	Prof Paul Vinze chair funded by Nestlé and Roche

## Group 3 Where and how to diffuse a research paper? [OA and copyright compliance]

### Study Case

You are given 5 articles and corresponding self-archiving full texts.

### Target

Complete the chart and find the 2 best self-archiving practices, for copyright and OA compliances

### 1. Preparation 45'

- Find about [FNS open access policy](#)
- What are publishers' requirements? [Sherpa/Romeo](#)
- What are the risks faced by authors who don't comply publishers' and/or funders' requirements?

[Funders punish Open Access dodgers](#)

[Elsevier Takedown Notices for Faculty Articles on UC Sites](#)

[Social-sciences preprint server snapped up by publishing giant Elsevier](#)

### 2. Presentation 10'

**Slide 1:** Display the table study case to allow course participant to read it

**Slide 2: online demos** on how to find open access funding agency SNSF policies

**Slide 3:** Show completed table and comment each cell also by opening the links

**Slide 4:** Show the participants how to prepare an article for self-archiving. What are key elements? Why is there this preparation to be done, will it be always like this in Switzerland?

### 3. Discussion 15'

Key questions to raise to audience are:

**Slide 5:** What are consequences if Copyright is not respected?

**Slide 6 :**What are consequences if OA of funding agency is not respected?

**Slide 7 :**Are funding agency Open Access and publisher Copyright policies compatible?

Article (with <i>gest-unige</i> wifi without VPN)	Journal business model	Open archive Type of full text?	Social media Type of full text?	Copyright compliance ? Yes/No	OA SNSF compliance? Yes/No
<a href="#">Magrelli, Silvia et al. Social orienting of children with autism to facial expressions and speech: a study with a wearable eye-tracker in naturalistic settings. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> 4, p. 840 (2013)</a>	Gold OA	<a href="#">Archives ouvertes Genève</a> ..... .....	Linked-in: Reference only	.....	.....
<a href="#">Frederic Mery and Tadeusz J. Kawecki. A Cost of Long-Term Memory in <i>Drosophila</i>. <i>Science</i> 308 (5725): 1148 (2005)</a>	Subscription based	<a href="#">Rerodoc Fr</a> ..... .....	None	.....	.....
<a href="#">Neyen, Claudine; Bretscher, Andrew J.; Binggeli, Olivier; Lemaitre, Bruno. Methods to study <i>Drosophila</i> immunity. <i>Methods</i> 68 (1): 116-128 (2014)</a>	Hybrid	<a href="#">Infoscience</a> ..... .....	<a href="#">Research Gate</a> .....	.....	.....
<a href="#">Müller L, et al. A new exposure system to evaluate the toxicity of (scooter) exhaust emissions in lung cells in vitro. <i>Environmental Science Technology</i> 44(7):2632-38 (2010).</a>	Subscription based	<a href="#">Boris</a> ..... .....	<a href="#">Research Gate</a> .....	.....	.....
<a href="#">Hameri et al. Production Flow Analysis - cases from manufacturing and service industry. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> 129(2) pp. 233-241. (2011)</a>	Hybrid	<a href="#">Serval</a> ..... .....	<a href="#">Research Gate</a> .....	.....	.....

## Check-list: overview of publication steps

Before project	The project leader includes Gold-OA funding's and writes a data research management (DRM) plan to funding agency [not done by PhD, but by PI when submitting project]	
Journal selection before writing	The PhD avoids <b>hybrid journals</b> , as recommended by SNSF , favors Gold-OA journals OR subscription based journals allowing <b>Green-OA within 6 months</b> to comply with SNSF OA policy, favor journals allowing <b>use of pre-print server</b>	
	The PhD take into account <b>IF</b> value, <b>indexation</b> of journal by search tool, <b>OA-conditions</b> , <b>CC</b> license, <b>ORD</b> compatibility and avoids <b>predatory journals</b>	
Before publisher signature	The PhD signs agreement with the publisher for the <b>re-use of the article</b> in his PhD if necessary	
	The PhD select a publisher compatible with his OA-thesis, if a <b>monograph</b> version is to be published	
After signature and during writings	The PhD writes <b>affiliation</b> according to institutional guidelines for easy University bibliometrics [not treated in this course. To be checked with PI]	
	The PhD prepares <b>research data</b> : anonymization, metadata, compatibility format, and selection of ORD repository with help of DRM plan [not treated in this course. To be done with PI]	
	The PhD chooses carefully <b>keywords</b> in title, abstract, and author keywords to enhance findability by search tools [not treated in this course]	
	The PhD avoids <b>auto-plagiarism numerous auto-citations</b> and citations to please supervisor and/or, editor and/or publisher, and avoids <b>secondary citations</b> if not necessary [PhD beginners course]	
	The PhD complies with check-lists for best <b>reporting</b> of experimental design, protocols, and statistics in supplementary material, material and methods or in <b>data paper linked</b> to published <b>datasets</b> , allowing reader to rapidly detect putative <b>bias</b> , and to ease <b>reproducibility</b>	
	The PhD writes <b>agency funding agency or sponsor name</b> , project number, and make a clear <b>declaration of conflict</b> interest to allow reader to evaluate putative bias	
	The PhD makes difference between <b>authors</b> who share responsibilities of the paper and <b>acknowledges</b> individuals who contributed partially to the study. <b>Author contribution</b> may clarify respective author work to the paper, as well as <b>dataset citations</b> .	
During evaluation process	The PhD stays up-to-date on a specific question effortlessly thanks to <b>emails, RSS alerts</b> and group bibliographies alerts [PhD beginners course]	
	The PhD follows online <b>reviewing process</b> : pre-print-, open-, blind-, double blind reviewing) [not treated in this course]	
	The PhD keeps carefully the <b>accepted manuscript</b> for further Green-OA compliance	
After publication	The PhD self-archives Gold and subscription based articles in <b>institutional</b> and/or <b>disciplinary OA repositories</b> (+ embedded mark for article type of manuscript + DOI to original publication)	
	The PhD reuses <b>publisher version of articles for the thesis</b> (+ embedded mark publisher authorization of reuse if necessary + DOI to original publication)	
	The PhD updates his personal reference list on <b>ORCID</b> , and/or Thomson Researcher ID, Scopus Researcher ID	
	The PhD follows publication comments from " <b>post-reviewing</b> " sources (journal, dedicated websites, search tools, and social media Academia, Research Gate, Linked-in, Twitter.	