DOAJ Application Workshop

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Members of the LPC DOAJ Task Force

Library Publishing Forum 2018
DOAJ and the LPC

• DOAJ is a member of the LPC Strategic Affiliates program
• Working together to improve coverage of LPC members’ open access journals in DOAJ
• 138 journals from 40 LPC members currently in DOAJ
• But over 50 member journals rejected
• LPC DOAJ task force
LPC DOAJ task force

• Task force formed in 2017
• Evaluate needs of LPC community
• How-To Guide for DOAJ applications in development
• Mentoring and advice for LPC members
• LPC volunteer group at DOAJ
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals.

A lot goes a long way: data quality improvement at DOAJ

Since 2012, DOAJ has been on a path of data quality improvement. DOAJ metadata is used all over the world and all over the Web. Improving and fixing the quality of our metadata can be painstaking work but the effort goes a long way as changes propagate across the Web via search engines, aggregator databases, [...] Read More...

Mon, 19 Jul 2016 at 12:29

How to submit a complete and quality application. A Webinar on the DOAJ

This invitation is for Scholarly Journal Editors/Publishers/Librarians/Other. In the southern and eastern African regions, to attend a webinar on the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). About DOAJ The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) – launched in 2003 at Lund University, Sweden – is a centrally, publicly and internationally available community-curated list of high [...] Read More...

Mon, 08 Aug 2016 at 06:52

FAQs

Interacting with DOAJ
Open Access Information
Best Practice
Download metadata
s: New Journals Feed

Our members
Our publisher members
Our sponsors
Our volunteers
1. Reject
2. Approve
3. Approve & Seal

Workflow:

1. Reject
2. Approve
3. Approve & Seal

DOAJ Editor
Final Decision

DOAJ Team
Evaluate & Recommend

Feedback to
Publisher/Editor

Publisher/Editor
Applies

DOAJ Editor
Assess/ISSN
DOAJ application process

• How can we all make the process go smoothly?
• Don’t apply if the journal doesn’t meet basic criteria
• Ensure all required information is available online
• Ask your LPC mentors if you have questions before applying
• Respond to any queries from the DOAJ reviewer
• Reviews may take time, but DOAJ is working hard to speed up the process!
Basic journal requirements

• **All** journal content must be **free** and **open access**
• **Immediate access** to all full text with **no** embargo or delay
• Journals must have a registered ISSN
• Actively publishing scholarly research
• Minimum of **5** scholarly articles published per year
• Full text must be available as individual articles
Common misconceptions

• Journals must charge an APC
• Article metadata must be supplied to DOAJ
• Digital archiving of articles is required
• Plagiarism screening is required
• DOIs are required
• DOAJ favours established and scientific journals
• These statements are all untrue!
Reasons for immediate rejection

• Journal is not open access
• ISSN not fully registered at issn.org
• Journal name is different from that registered at issn.org
• Same URL entered in every box on application form
• No content published in last year
• No contact name provided
• No peer review
• No content licensing
Peer review

• Journals accepted into DOAJ must undergo a rigorous review process
• Editorial review accepted only for arts and humanities journals
• Peer review required for all other journals
• Student-run journals should have faculty oversight
• Provide details of the review process online
7 Common types of peer review

1. Single Blind Peer Review
   Authors don't know who the reviewers are. But the reviewers are aware of the authors' identity when they decide to accept or reject the document for review as well as throughout the review process.

2. Double Blind Peer Review
   The journal editor does not reveal the reviewers' credentials to the authors and vice-versa. So both parties are not aware of each other's identity. All indicators of identity such as names, affiliations, etc. are removed.

3. Open Peer Review
   The authors and peer reviewers both know each other's identities. This system allows the peer reviewers' comments as well as the authors' responses to be published along with the final manuscript.

4. Collaborative Peer Review
   This type of peer review occurs on a platform provided by the journal where authors & reviewers can discuss how the paper can be improved. Often, reviewers' identities are concealed from authors but may be revealed at the time of publication.

5. Third-Party Peer Review
   Authors get their manuscripts reviewed by an independent peer review service before they approach any journal. Based on the reviews, they make changes to the paper and then submit it to the journal.

6. Post-Publication Peer Review
   The journal provides a platform such as a discussion forum for the post-publication commenting. Once the published paper is available on the platform, anyone who reads it can post their comments or views about the paper.

7. Cascading Peer Review
   When a manuscript is rejected after review because it is of low priority for the journal at the moment or because it is not interesting for the journal's target readers, the journal may suggest that the author(s) submit the manuscript to an alternate journal along with the reviews. Often, the new journal is part of the publisher's portfolio.
Why is licensing necessary?

• Open access means giving users the right to reuse material for any lawful purpose
• Inform readers how they may use the published content
• Inform readers of any reuse that is not allowed
• Protect the journal and the author against unauthorised use
Licensing requirements

• A journal must state what conditions apply to the use and reuse of the published content
• DOAJ recommends use of Creative Commons licenses
• DOAJ will accept any of the 6 CC licenses
• A publisher may use their own license - this is acceptable if broadly equivalent to one of the CC licenses
• A journal allowing fair use only will not be accepted
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<th>LICENSES</th>
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Copyright and licensing confusion

• Copyright and licensing are separate things!
• Copyright may be retained by the author or transferred to the publisher
• It should be clearly stated who owns copyright of the published papers
• DOAJ best practice is for all rights to be retained by the author
• But we will accept journals that require transfer of copyright
DOAJ Seal for Open Access Journals

• Awarded to journals that meet additional **best practice** recommendations

• Based on 7 criteria relating to accessibility, openness, discoverability, reuse, and authors rights

• **All** criteria must be met to be awarded the DOAJ Seal

• Journals do **not** need to meet Seal criteria to be accepted into DOAJ
DOAJ Seal criteria

• Digital archiving
• Metadata supply to DOAJ
• CC license that allows creation of derivative products
• Embedded CC license information in full text articles
• Deposit policy recorded at Sherpa/Romeo or similar service
• Permanent identifiers, e.g. DOI, ARK, Handle
• Authors retain unrestricted copyright and publishing rights
Digital archiving of content

• Recommended to ensure long-term availability and preservation of online journal content
• Prevent loss of content after journals are moved or discontinued
• Requirement for the DOAJ Seal
• But not required for entry into DOAJ
Accepted archives

• Digital scholarly archives: LOCKSS, CLOCKSS, Portico
• Some national libraries: UK, USA, Netherlands, China, Switzerland
• PubMed Central
• Archives listed at Keepers Registry: https://thekkeepers.org
• Institutional servers or repositories do not qualify
Metadata supply to DOAJ

• *Recommended to provide greater visibility and discoverability of journal content*

• Provide article-level metadata and links to full text

• DOAJ metadata is freely available to all

• Used in library catalogues, indexing services and databases

• Requirement for the **DOAJ Seal**

• But not required for entry into DOAJ
How to supply metadata

• Data can be supplied to DOAJ in various ways
• Manual entry using the form on your DOAJ account
• Upload an XML file in DOAJ format
• Use the DOAJ API
• Metadata must be in DOAJ’s proprietary XML format
• Free plugin makes it easy for journals using OJS
Deposit policy

• *Recommended to provide information on authors’ self-archiving rights*
• Policies for pre-prints, post-prints and publisher’s version
• Covers author’s own web site, institutional and subject repositories
• Requirement for the **DOAJ Seal**
• But not required for entry into DOAJ
Deposit policy

• Main deposit policy directory is SHERPA/RoMEO
• Check at http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php
• DOAJ can request fast-tracking of records if required for the Seal to be awarded
Takeaways

• DOAJ wants to include your quality OA journals!
• We are striving to review journals more quickly
• Ensure journals meet the basic criteria before applying
• Journals do not need to meet Seal criteria
• Help is available from DOAJ and LPC task force
• Please ask if you have any questions...
Questions?

• Judith is available during the Forum for informal discussions
• After the Forum email judith@doaj.org
• General DOAJ enquiries feedback@doaj.org
• How-To Guide will be available late June 2018
• LPC task force mentors will also be available for advice - more details to come
Thank you!

• DOAJ is supported by donations from sponsors and members
• Many LPC members are also DOAJ members
• Sustainable funding efforts via SCOSS (The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services) [www.scoss.org](http://www.scoss.org)
• Annual contribution for 3 years - 25% discount for LPC members
• To support DOAJ, please contact [lars@doaj.org](mailto:lars@doaj.org)