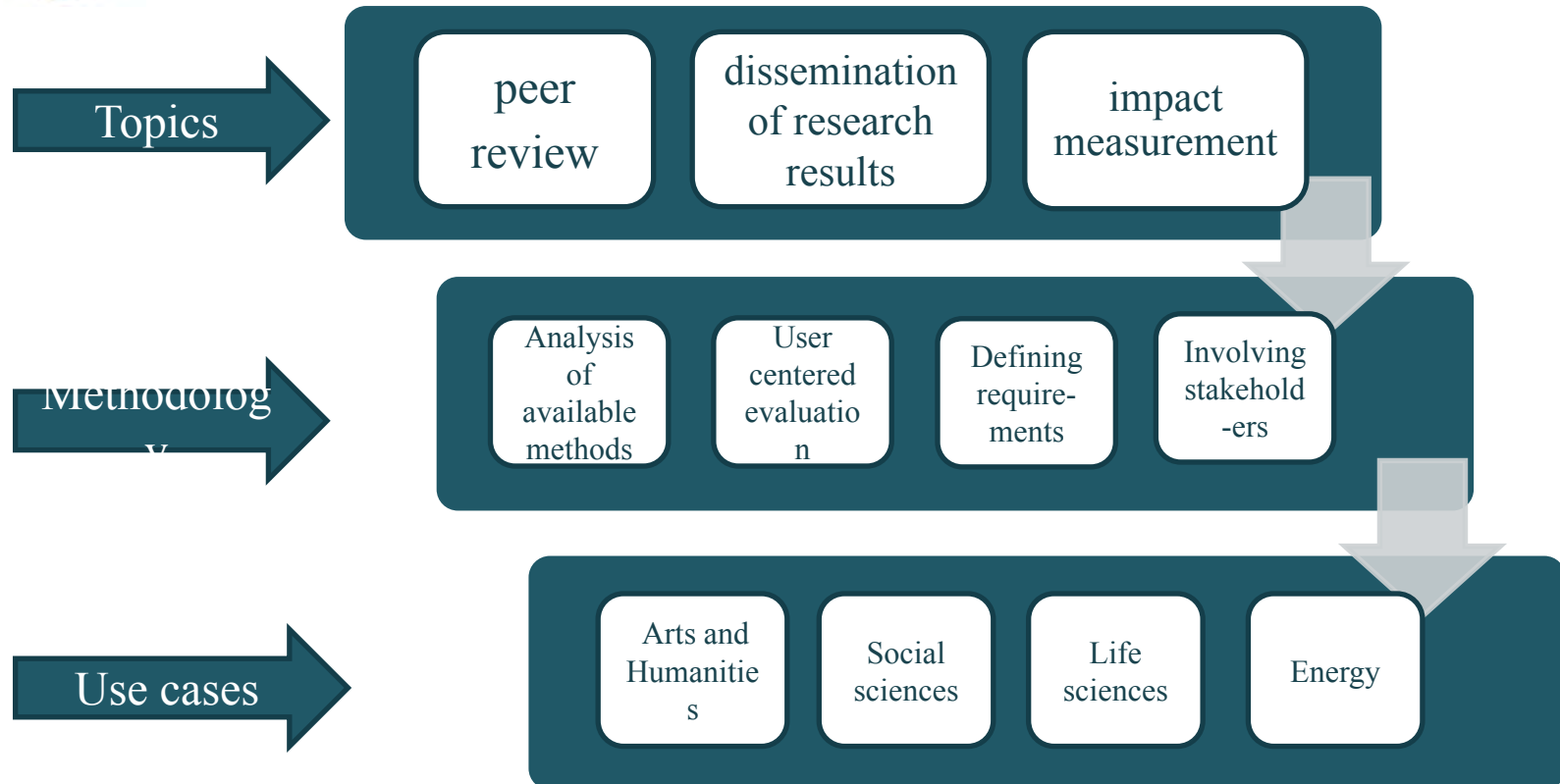




Opening up the review process:
alternative peer review tools in
scholarly publishing

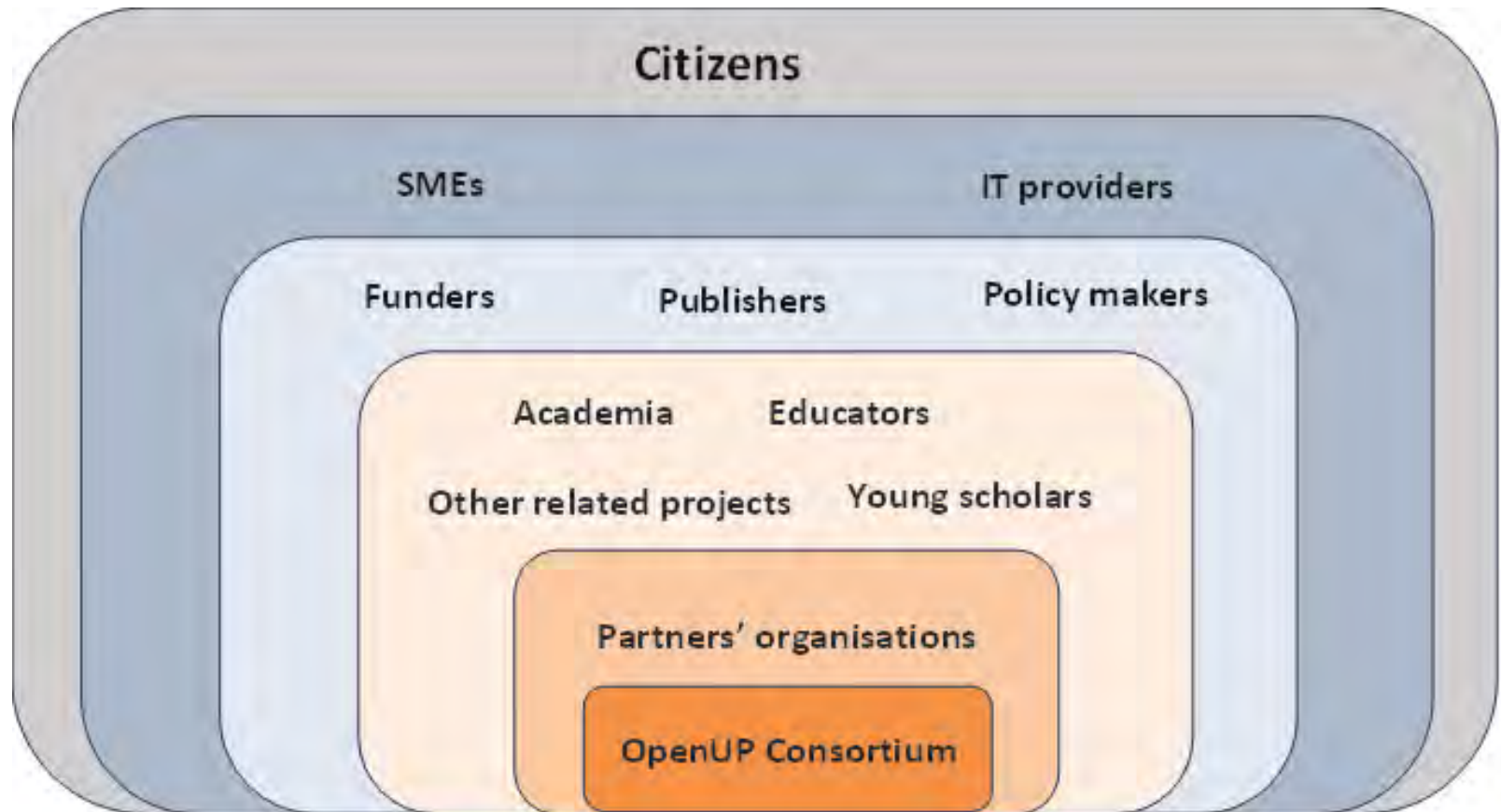
Our mission

Opening UP new methods, indicators and tools for



within the Open Science ecosystem.

Target communities



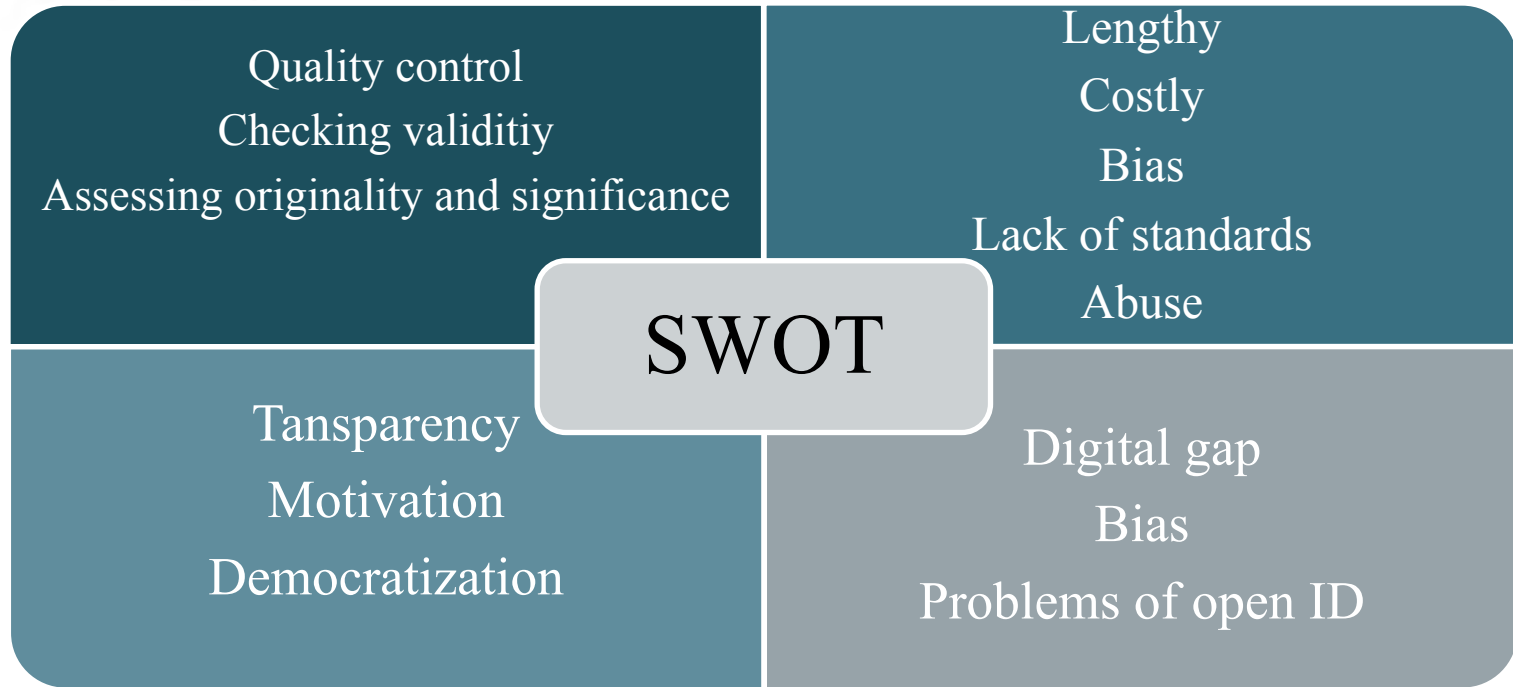
Peer review landscape scan

- Analyze **methods** and **tools**, traditional but also innovative and emerging ones,
- define roles and **processes** in non-traditional peer review,
- develop a coherent, practical and validated **framework** for open peer review.



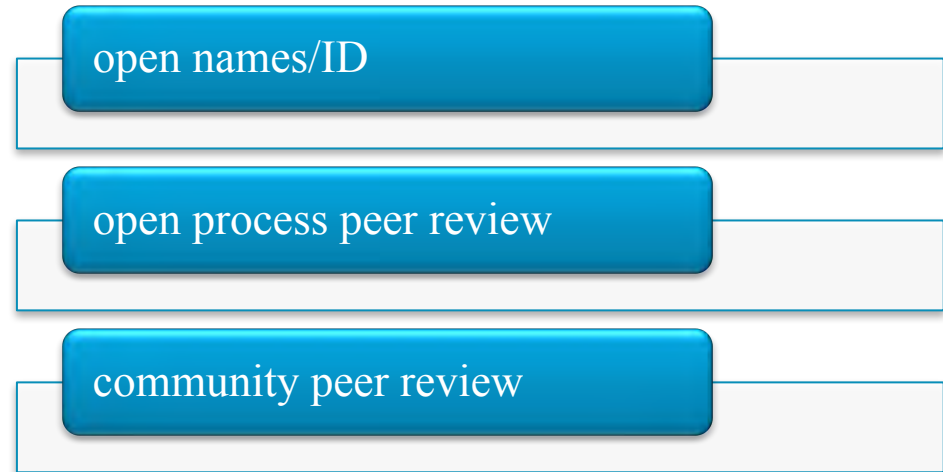
What is Open Peer Review?

Established review system



Open peer review: defining terms

Controversial concept:
being used for several fairly
different models of peer review.



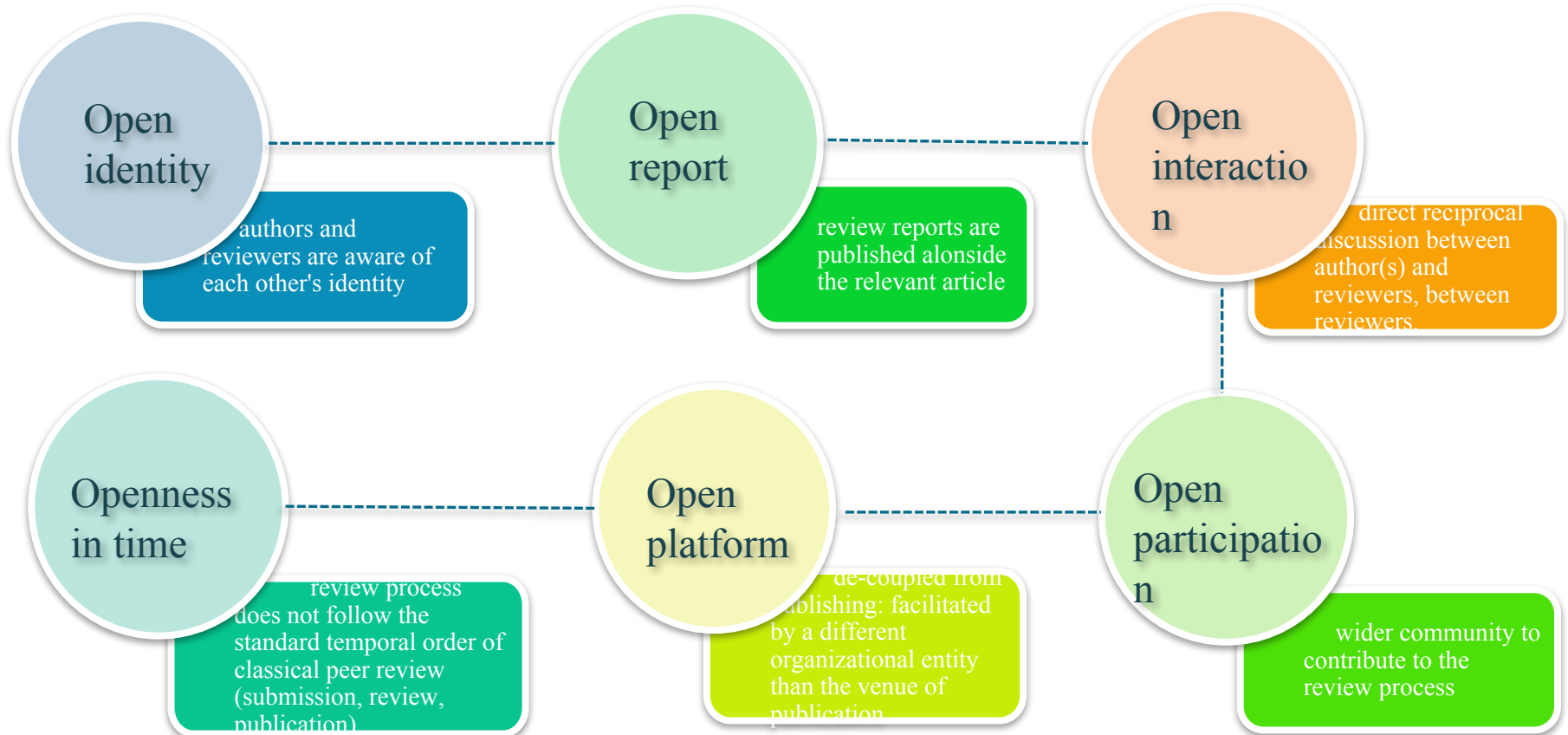
Degree of openness: a peer review continuum on a scale from closed to open



Paglione 2015



Defining open peer review: attributes



Alternative review services



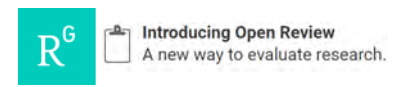
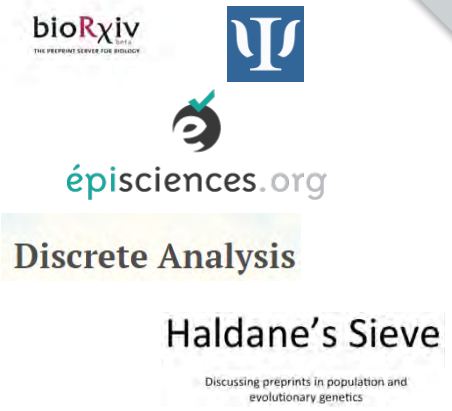
Publishers
Publishing
platforms

Independent
review
services

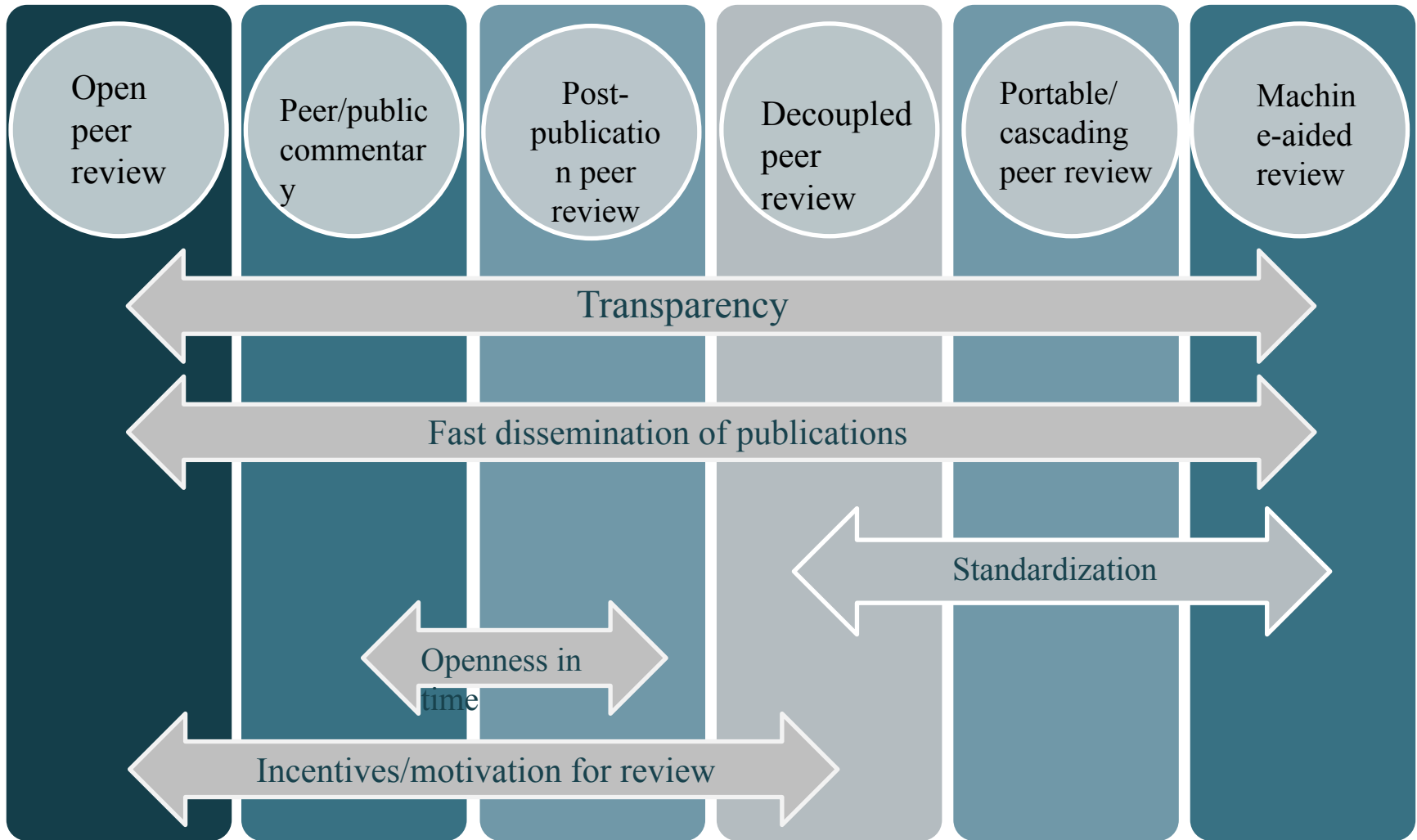


Repository
based
review
platforms
and tools

Review
applications



Alternative review methods and tools





**OPR as game changer:
Redefining scholarly
communication**

Role of peer review

Functions: critical review/checking the soundness of research

assessing originality, novelty, interest

Changing role of editors

Tasks: first scan, finding reviewers, reviewing, collaboration with authors/other editors

Growing responsibility of authors

Tasks: finding reviewers, cooperation with editors/reviewers, revisions based on community comments

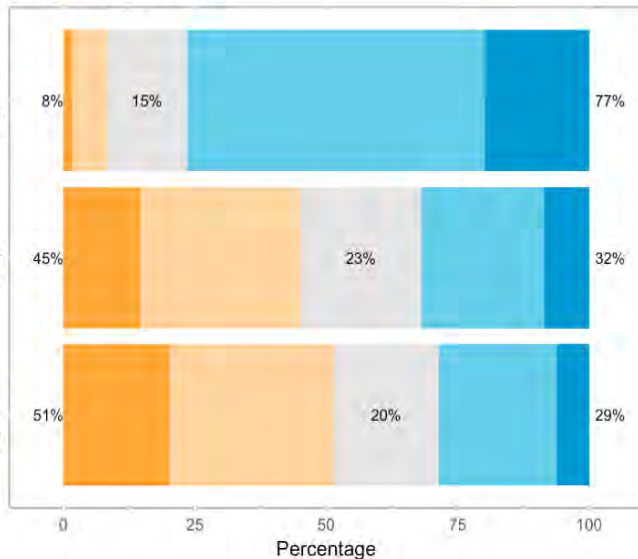
Involvement of peers

Role of the community/peers: who is the peer?

Growing demands

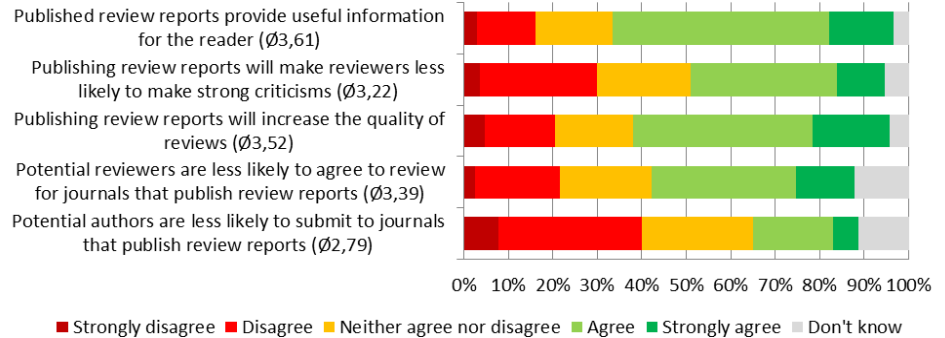
1. Transparency

Attitudes towards statements

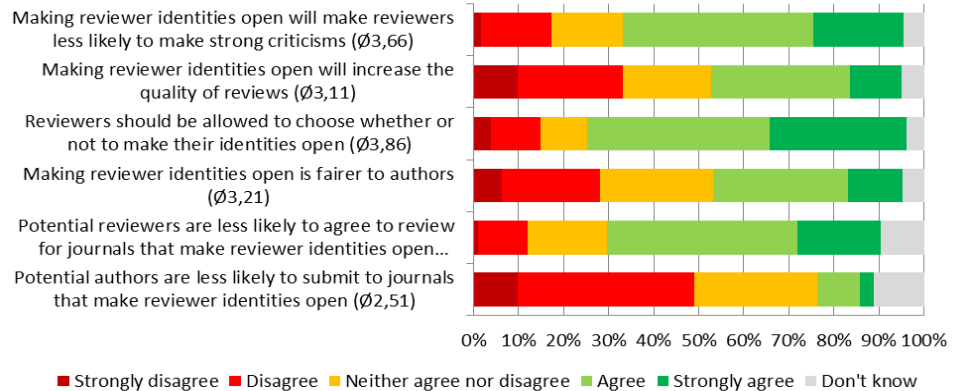


Response: Strongly disagr. Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly agr.

Statements Open Reports



Statements Open IDs



2. Incentives to review

- Monetary (2009 peer review survey results not in favour)
- Social: crediting peer review
 - ✓ Publons, Peerage of Science
 - ✓ Peer review in academic promotion- recommendation of the OSI workgroup:

Address incentives and motivations to participate in peer review, not only in the context of rewards or credits for individuals but also in terms of the importance of peer review for promotion and tenure. (Acreman 2016)

3. Mentoring peer review

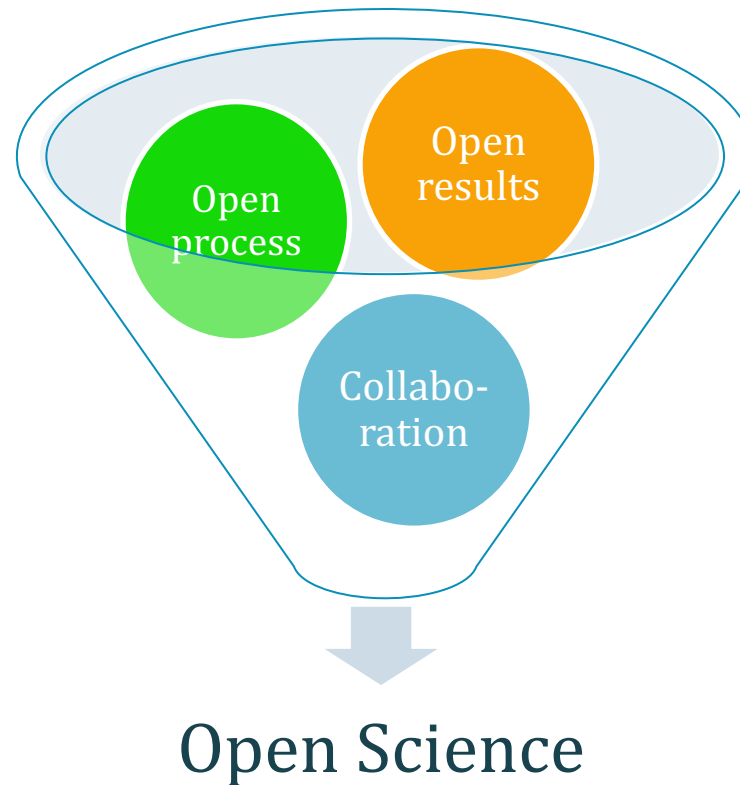
- Training is not provided in graduate or postgraduate education
- The process is often not formalized or communi

4. Standards

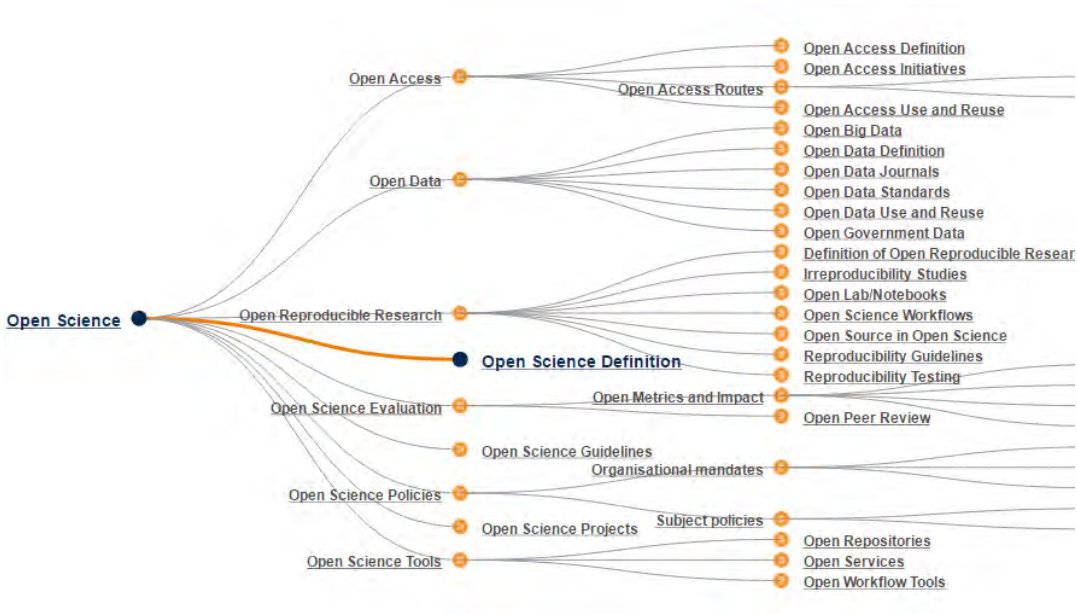


Open science

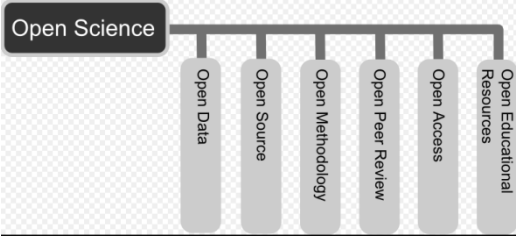
Good peer review depends on the trust and **cooperation** of all the players – reviewers and authors rely on each other to do a good job and both gain skills and experience from seeing the other side of the **process**. *Leila Jones, Journals Development Manager, Taylor & Francis*



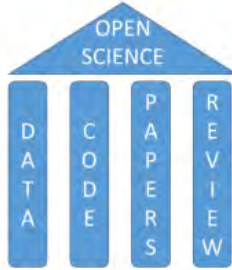
Open science



Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods.



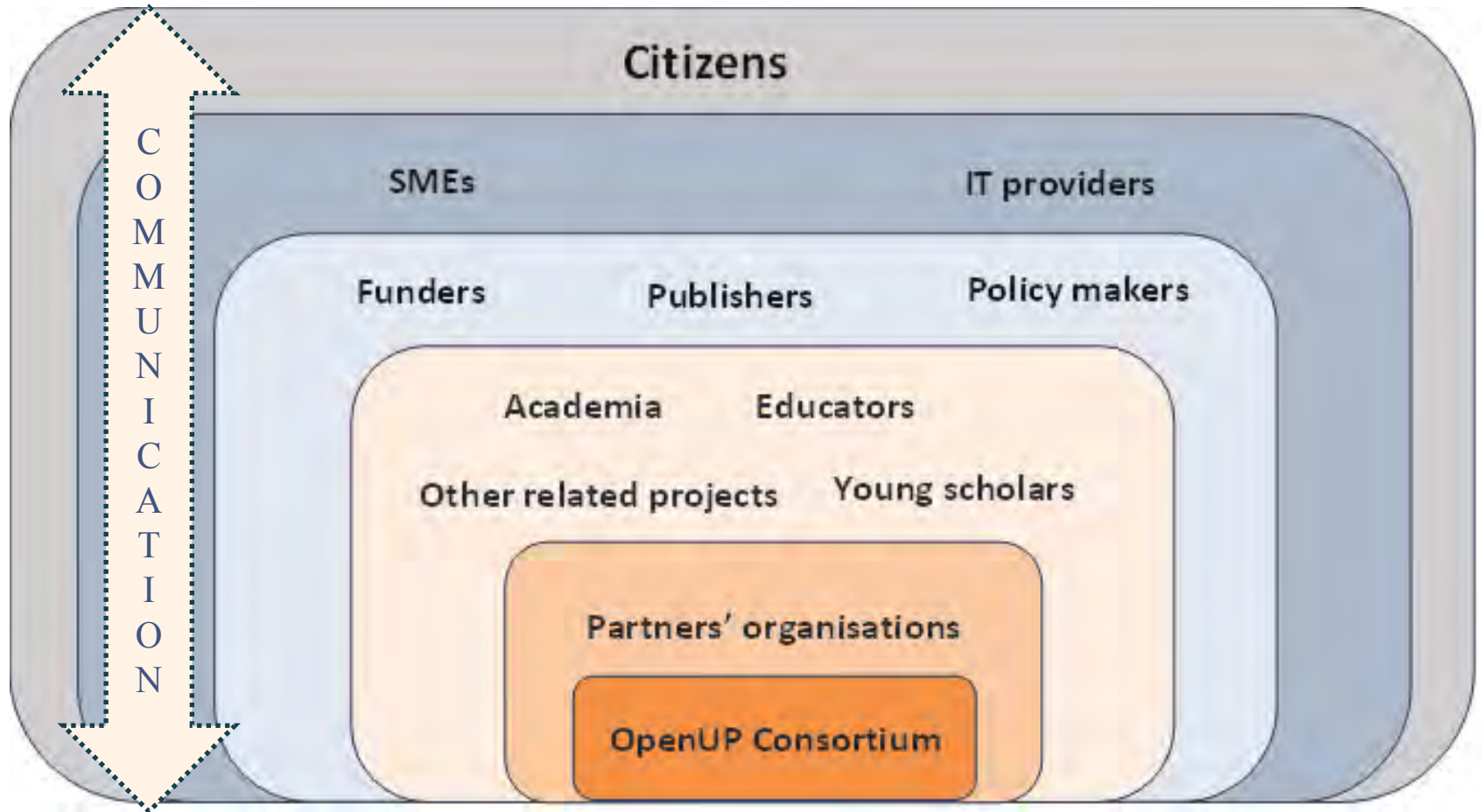
Wikipedia defines open science within the context of six aspects .(based on Kraker and penscienceASAP)



The ultimate goal is to enhance openness in disseminating and sharing research data, software code, research results and papers, and in peer-review.

(Masuzzo)

Open collaborations



See more of OpenUP:

<http://openup-h2020.eu/>

<https://twitter.com/ProjectOpenUP>

<https://www.facebook.com/projectopenup/?fref=ts>

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goettingen.de**

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