



**PUBMET**

**2017**

The 4th Conference on Scholarly Publishing  
in the Context of Open Science  
Četvrta konferencija o znanstvenom izdavaštvu  
u kontekstu otvorene znanosti

**BOOK OF  
ABSTRACTS**

4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Scholarly Publishing in the Context of Open Science  
4. međunarodna konferencija o znanstvenom izdavaštvu u kontekstu otvorene znanosti

# PUBMET2017

Book of abstracts

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University of Zadar



Sveučilište u Zadru

Zagreb, Croatia, 21<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017

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# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2017

### PRE-CONFERENCE

- 11:30 – 12:00 CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
- 12:00 – 13:30 Workshop 1: Getting started with XML (in Croatian) (Lijljana Jertec and Stjepan Marušić) – Grey Hall (D33) – ground floor
- 13:30 – 15:00 Workshop 2: Avoiding plagiarism (in Croatian and in English) (Milan Ojsteršek, Univ Maribor and Koos Kruithof, Turnitin) – Grey Hall (D33) – ground floor
- 15:00 – 15:30 COFFEE BREAK
- 15:30 – 16:30 Workshop 3: PUBMET workshop on bibliometrics (in Croatian) (Dina Vrkić, Elsevier representative) – Grey Hall – first floor
- 16:30 – 17:30 Workshop 4: Using Altmetric: Introduction to Data, Services and Platform (in English) (Ben McLeish, Altmetric) – Grey Hall – first floor

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2017

### LECTURE HALL (D2) – ground floor

- 08:30 – 10:00 CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
- 09:00 – 09:30 Workshop 5: The future of Open Access (in English) (Miguel Garcia, Clarivate Analytics)
- 10:00 – 10:15 CONFERENCE OPENING (Ministry of Science Education and Sports, University of Zadar, University of Zagreb and Ruđer Bošković Institute representatives)
- 10:15 – 10:55 Joan MARSH: Reducing waste and rewarding diligence in research (REWARD): the role of editors and publishers
- 10:55 – 11:25 Jan Erik FRANTSVÅG: How to become top of the class in OA
- 11:25 – 12:00 COFFEE BREAK
- 12:00 – 12:20 Anton GLASNOVIĆ, Jelka PETRAK: Retracted papers of the Croatian authors in bibliographic databases
- 12:20 – 12:40 Mirjana PEJIĆ-BACH and Jadranka STOJANOVSKI: Plagiarism for beginners: how do we communicate academic honesty with students?
- 12:40 – 13:00 Gerben TER RIET, Sufia AMINI, Lotty HOOFT and Halil KILICOG-LU: Does weaker research make weaker claims?: Towards automated detection of linguistic hedging
- 13:00 – 14:00 LUNCH BREAK
- 14:00 – 14:20 Meta DROBNIKAR: National Strategy of Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Slovenia 2015-2020 and the action plan
- 14:20 – 14:40 Jakov Marin VEŽIĆ and Franjo PEHAR: Yet another University press powered by Open Journal System
- 14:40 – 15:15 Sponsors' block: Altmetric, Elsevier, EBSCO
- 15:15 – 16:15 Pable DE CASTRO: A funded project-based approach to Open Access implementation
- 17:00 – 19:00 Zagreb city tour (meeting point in front of the Croatian National Theatre)
- 19:30 CONFERENCE DINNER (Writers' Club, Bana Josipa Jelačića Square 7/II)



## **FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2017**

### **LECTURE HALL (D2) – ground floor**

- 09:00 – 09:40 Anthony ROSS-HELLAUER: Peer review in the age of open science
- 09:40 – 10:10 Matthew BUYS: ORCID in a world where machines read
- 10:10 – 10:30 Lai MA: Research assessment: STEM vs. SSH or theoretical vs. applied?
- 10:30 – 10:50 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:50 – 11:30 Raf GUNS: Effects of performance-based research funding in the Social Sciences and Humanities – What do we know?
- 11:30 – 11:50 Boris BOSANČIĆ, Gordana GAŠO, Tanja GRADEČAK-ERDELJIĆ: The institutional practices in supporting open access in academic environment - the example of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Osijek
- 11:50 – 12:20 Gunnar SIVERTSEN: Opening up local language journals in the SSH
- 12:20 – 12:50 Kianoush KHOSRAVI-DARANI: Starting a new journal in today's scientific community (obstacles in developing countries)
- 12:50 – 14:20 LUNCH BREAK
- 14:20 – 14:40 Jadranka STOJANOVSKI and Ivana HEBRANG GRGIĆ: Peer review in Croatian scholarly journals: the potential of open peer review
- 14:40 – 15:00 Gordana BUDIMIR, Ivan SKUBIĆ and Davor ŠOŠTARIĆ: Overview of the altmetrics data for Slovenian research publications
- 15:00 – 15:20 Shelly PRANIĆ, Mario MALIČKI, Stjepan MARUŠIĆ, Bahar MEHMANI and Ana MARUŠIĆ: What do authors and editors think about peer review? A cross sectional study in 12 journals across research fields
- 15:20 – 15:40 Mario MALIČKI, Ana JERONČIĆ, Ijsbrand Jan AALBERSBERG, Lex BOUTER and Gerben TER RIET: History of probing instructions to authors of scientific journals: a systematic review and metaanalysis
- 15:40 – 16:20 COFFEE BREAK WITH POSTER SESSION
- 16:20 – 16:50 Geoffrey WILLIAMS: Looking beyond the mantra: books and the humanities
- 16:50 – 17:10 Martina PETRINOVIĆ: Humanists coping with the competitive world of scholarly journals
- 17:10 – 17:30 Ginevra PERUGINELLI: Legal research quality assessment in Italy: a survey on legal monographs
- 17:30 – 18:00 Discussion session: Increasing the transparency of scholarly communication (moderators: Mario Malicki and Gebren ter Riet)
- 18:00 – 18:15 CONFERENCE CLOSURE

## **SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2017**

- 09:00 – 14:00 Trip (optional): The new Krapina Neanderthal Museum and Trakošćan castle.

# Reducing Waste and Rewarding Diligence in Research (REWARD): The Role of Editors and Publishers

Joan MARSH\*

*Deputy Editor, The Lancet Psychiatry, London, UK*

**Abstract.** In January 2014, *The Lancet* published a series of papers on increasing value and reducing waste in research. This led to the launch of the REWARD campaign in September 2015 and has stimulated many initiatives around the world. As editors, we focus on what can be done to reduce waste from incomplete or unusable reports of biomedical research. This includes requesting that each research article reports full details of a literature search and places the new findings in the context of what was known before; requesting registration and a protocol for all clinical trials and checking that the findings match the outcomes listed in the protocol; ensuring that papers are reported according to the relevant international guidelines, e.g. CONSORT or PRISMA; striving to achieve full reporting of all methodology.

**Keywords.** Publishing, reporting guidelines

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# How to Become Top of the Class in OA

Jan Erik FRANTSVÅG\*

*UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway*

**Abstract.** This is the story of how a small, far-away university became good at OA, and intends to stay that way. What did we do, what worked – and what didn't? Is there anything left for us to do? UiT The Arctic University of Norway is generally considered to be good at Open Access, at least in a Norwegian context. We are also asked for advice both from central agencies and from other institutions. So, how did we get to have such a position? And what have we learnt, that we could share with others who have ambitions to get into a similar position?

UiT The Arctic University of Tromsø was established in 1968, with the express goal of providing educated professionals to Northern Norway, a large region with sparse population and a lack of highly educated professionals. A priority was establishing a medical school to provide doctors to the region. The University offers education and does research in a very wide range of subjects, and has about 2 000 scholarly staff and 16 000 students. This means few students per teacher, and few teachers/researchers per scholarly field. We have learned some lessons from what we done from 1996 to nowadays (examples):

- OA is not something the library can do on its own.
- What did we think was the function of an IR before we started – and what do we think today?
- How do we fill IRs? Is hard work the only option, or are there other ways?
- How can we make editors understand articles as free-floating objects, necessitating “front matter” to be embedded in every PDF?
- APC financing is important for researchers

What do we see in the future? Evolution of OA does not stop, at least not yet. So what can we foresee?

- Our various solutions still have ample room for more content ...
- What do we do with researcher evaluation?
- Is Open Educational Resources something we need to do anything about?
- With whom should we co-operate in order to keep costs down and output up?

The Research Council has just started to swing the whip, this will have consequences this fall and in the future. And the ministry will publish national OA guidelines/requirements on August 22<sup>nd</sup> – what will we find there?

**Keywords.** Open access, UiT The Arctic University of Norway experiences

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# Retracted Papers of the Croatian Authors in the International Bibliographic Databases

Anton GLASNOVIĆ and Jelka PETRAK\*

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**Abstract.** There has been an increase in the number of retracted papers in the international bibliographic databases [1-3]. We aimed to identify the retracted articles of the Croatian authors published in the PubMed and Web of Science Core Collection (WoS CC) covered journals.

PubMed was searched by the combination of „Croatia“ in the address field and „retracted publication“ or „retraction of publication“ in the publication types field. The search of WoS CC was a combination of the address and title words – „retract“ or „withdraw“ and also – „article“ or „paper“ or „publication“. We analyzed the retraction notices as well as all other editors or authors remarks if available. We also checked the Retraction Watch blog for additional information.

In the WoS CC databases we found 13, and in PubMed 11 retracted papers, 6 of them overlapping in both databases. The analysed sample consisted of 13 retracted papers, 4 of them published by the Croatian journals, and 9 by the international ones. Seven papers belong to the field of human medicine, 2 to the field of biology, and 1 to each - veterinary medicine, physics, chemistry, and education fields. The analysis of the retraction notices revealed that 6 papers have been retracted at the request of editors, because of plagiarism (3), redundancy (2) and concurrent submission (1). Three papers have been retracted by agreement between the authors and the journal editors because of unreliability of the data and overlap with previously published papers, and finally 3 papers have been retracted by the authors themselves, because of incorrect reporting of conflicts of interest (1), and incorrectly reported data (2). Time from publication to retraction varied from 9 months to 10 years.

Bearing in mind that the number of papers retracted by Pubmed indexed journals has been near 1000 papers/year in the last 5 years, then the numerical value of the Croatian retracted papers is relatively small. Also, Croatian authors have been publishing around 1500 papers/year in the Pubmed indexed journals and the number of retracted papers is proportionally small. A question that remains to be elucidated is whether this is a matter of the journals peer review scrutiny or authors' responsibility awareness?

**Keywords.** Retracted papers, Croatian authors, bibliographic databases

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# Plagiarism for Beginners: How Do We Communicate Academic Honesty with Students?

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**Abstract.** Plagiarism can be considered one of the most important topics related to scientific work. Previous research has indicated that plagiarism occurs more often in countries with the lower level of scientific output measured in number of papers cited in top journals. These countries at the same time have in most of the cases longer tradition of scientific research [1]. Plagiarism, like any other fraud, can be fought in three manners [2]. First, educational actions can be implemented in order to increase awareness of academic honesty, and these actions can start as early as in the first years of elementary school. Second, preventive actions can be implemented in the form of the plagiarism detection software that indicates to professors that students attempt to use other authors' work. Number of these software are widely used at the universities, like Turnitin and iThenticate [3]. Third, sanctions can be implemented against those that have already published or submitted papers with plagiarism. Plagiarism policy of scientific journals is clearly communicated with the scholars usually over the journal website, while the journals often follow the practice defined by the organizations such as The Committee on Publication Ethics [4]. However, the question remains on how the students are informed about the plagiarism, paraphrasing and citing sources [5-7]. University website is often one of the most important information sources during higher education [8,9]. It is often practice that plagiarism is part of the student legal ethical framework, such as the Student code of ethics [10-12].

Current practice of Croatian universities related to education of students about academic honesty has not been investigated, to the best of our knowledge. In order to shed some light to this topic, we pose two research questions as the following: (i) Are students of Croatian universities informed about the academic honesty over the university websites?; (ii) What is the content of that information? In our study, we analyze the websites of Croatian universities in order to find information about plagiarism that is intended for students. We look for three forms of information related to plagiarism: (i) sanctions related to plagiarism; (ii) information on how to report academic honesty in student work; (iii) educational materials on plagiarism and academic honesty intended to teach students what are examples of best practice. After the introduction, we describe the methodology of the research, including web content data collection, coding scheme and data analysis. The main method of the research will be searching the faculty websites using specific keywords related to plagiarism. The collected data will be analysed in order to estimate the intensity of the communication of universities with students about academic honesty. Our results will be compared with the results from the random sample of universities from one of the European countries.

**Keywords.** Plagiarism, academic honesty, research integrity

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# Weaker Research, Weaker Claims?: Automated Detection of Linguistic Hedging

Gerben TER RIET<sup>a\*</sup>, Sufia AMINI<sup>b</sup>, Lotty HOOFT<sup>c</sup> and Halil KILICOGLU<sup>d</sup>  
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**Abstract.** What is the relation between the quality of a scientific study, the decisiveness of its results and the linguistic expression of (un)certainty of its scientific claims? What are boundaries of exceptionally little hedging?

“Hedging” refers to modification of the strength of claims. Natural language programming (NLP) can be used to quantify the amount of hedging in a text. Weaker research should make weaker claims. Therefore, we expected strong associations between methods and findings, and hedging of claims. We assessed if study quality, magnitude and statistical precision of main findings were associated with hedging scores and extracted data from 100 publications on RCTs taken from Cochrane reviews. We assessed RCT quality using the ‘Risk of Bias’ (ROB) tool. We extracted outcome data on main results and their precision. NLP-software determined hedging scores, corrected for word count. (Combinations of) hedging words were assigned a weight between 1 (weak hedge) and 5 (strong). A hedging score of 0.03 means that per 100 words 3 hedges with weight 1 were encountered or 1 hedge with weight 3. We determined the 10th centile reference values for the hedging scores and assessed their relation to quality and decisiveness of results.

We analyzed 98 RCTs published between 2005 and 2013. Word counts varied between 1,061 and 6,523 (mean 3,544). Word-count corrected hedging scores varied between 0.021 and 0.075 (mean 0.045). The proportion of ROB items fulfilled varied between 0 and 100 (mean 56%). Hedging was not associated with ROB. Normalized hedging scores below 0.025 (at a ROB score of 0) and 0.032 (ROB score = 100) seem exceptionally low (below the 10th centile) and may be a reason to check for overstatement of claims in future trial reports.

Automated detection of overstatement and spin seems useful for authors and editors of manuscripts. Such automated detection requires extension of this work. The absence of an association between study quality & strength of findings and hedging suggests that authors may insufficiently temper the strength of their claims to important study characteristics. Our results were obtained in RCTs. The assignment of hedging scores by the NLP-software is somewhat subjective. We focused solely on the primary outcome of each trial.

**Keywords.** Randomized trials, overstatement, hedging, reference values, normal ranges

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# National Strategy of Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Slovenia 2015-2020 and the Action Plan

Meta DOBNIKAR\*

*Ministry for Higher Education, Science and Technology, Slovenia, Ljubljana*

**Abstract.** The organization of the Slovenian research environment is defined in the Research and Development Act, which also specifies how research and development policies are implemented and how research is funded from the government funds and other sources (European programmes and frameworks, local communities, and business enterprises). Research and development activities are carried out by the research performing institutions through programmes and projects, and by private researchers through projects. The Research and Development Act states that results of research and development activities financed from the government funds should be made publicly available with the only limitations being those set by the regulations on intellectual property, authors' rights and personal data.

There are two strategic documents related to open access:

1. The Resolution on Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020 determines Open Access to raw research data from publicly financed research and preparation of an action plan until the year 2014 as a basis for a national Open Research Data policy.

2. The Research Infrastructure Roadmap 2011-2020 envisages the international cooperation of Slovenia in ESS, DARIAH and CESSDA projects.

The electronic versions of all publicly co-financed Slovenian journals (138 titles) and final reports of research projects, financed by the Slovenian Research Agency, as well as doctoral dissertations must be deposited into the Digital Library of Slovenia. Many of the scientific journals use Open Journal Systems for managing the publication process. The country does not have a national portal for the Open Access journals or for the Open Access monographs.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia adopted in September 2015 the National Strategy of Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Slovenia 2015-2020 that provides a good-practice example of a fully aligned national policy on open access to scientific publications and national pilot programme Open access to research data with the Horizon 2020 (H2020), Open Access mandate and EC's Open Research Data Pilot and the July 2012 Commission's Recommendations on access to and preservation of scientific information. The next step was an action plan for the implementation of the strategy, which has been officially confirmed by the Government on 24 May 2017.

**Keywords.** Slovenian Research and Development Act, Resolution on Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2011-2020, Open Access

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# Yet Another University Press powered by Open Journal System

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**Abstract.** This paper will present the experience of University of Zadar Press (Morepress) in adapting the free and open-source Open Journal System to its needs. Open Journal System is a web-based system for managing and publishing scholarly journals online, usually abbreviated “OJS”. OJS includes a great number of features out-of-the-box; however, in order to adapt it to house ten different journals, a lot of tweaking, balancing and work needed to be done to fulfil the editorial, production and dissemination needs of all journals [1,2]. The final online solution is called Morepress (<http://morepress.unizd.hr>) and includes 11 academic journals as well as books published online by the University of Zadar. The authors will present the challenges they encountered in adapting OJS, including those of technical [3], interpersonal, financial, organizational and time-constrained nature. The main challenge, treating each journal as a world for itself while also maintaining a level of uniformity and standardization amongst them [4], will also be presented. Challenges will be presented case-by-case and authors will explain the initial challenge, multiple possible solutions and arguments for the solution they chose in the end. The presented author’s experience will be of value to anyone considering OJS as a journal platform, whether it be a single journal or multiple journals hosted on the same platform.

**Keywords.** Open Journal System, open source, scientific journal, academic publishing, online publishing

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# A Funded Project-Based Approach to Open Access Implementation

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**Abstract.** With the European Commission's Open Access policy as a mainstay, funder-driven policies have been setting the framework for Open Access implementation for quite some time now. However, while a funded project-based approach to the implementation of such policies is commonplace at European level nowadays, especially through the work done by the OpenAIRE project, this is far from being the norm yet at national level. Using the very advanced funder-driven Open Access policy landscape in the UK as a case study, the presentation will show how an optimal funded project-based approach to Open Access implementation might work in other policy environments. It will be argued that the lessons learnt in the course of the PASTEUR4OA project for identifying opportunities for Open Access Policy Alignment Strategies for European Union Research reach beyond the issuing of such policies and should also be applied at policy implementation level.

The contribution will also look at the pioneering role played by major public research funders in Croatia like the Ministry of Science and Education (MSE/MZO) and the Croatian Science Foundation (CSF/HRZZ) in sharing detailed information on their funded projects with the OpenAIRE2020 project. It will be argued that an effort along these lines needs to be made by research funders across Europe interested in exploring the impact of their funding, and that this coordinated effort will be much facilitated by the gradual arising of a specific metadata set for projects and of the API tools to automatically retrieve such information.

**Keywords.** Open Access, funded research projects, research impact, metadata

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# Peer Review in the Age of Open Science

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**Abstract.** Open Science is transforming scholarship. Open Peer Review (OPR) is commonly identified as a cornerstone of this change. Yet when we talk about OPR, what do we mean? What are its key elements? What problems is it trying to solve, and what problems might it create? Do researchers actually want it? If so, in what forms and contexts? Recognising that despite the ubiquity of the term OPR, systematic analysis of these questions has been lacking, in 2015-2016, OpenAIRE (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe) undertook research activities to (1) define and map the interlinked aspects of OPR, and (2) survey researcher attitudes and experience. Through systematic analysis of a corpus of over 120 definitions, a total of seven differing elements of OPR were identified, with the primary elements being: open identities (authors and reviewers are aware of each other's identities); open reports (review reports are published alongside the relevant article); and open participation (the wider community to able to contribute to the review process), along with open interaction, manuscripts, commenting and platforms. Each of these seven traits aim at adapting different elements of peer review, often to conflicting ends [1]. We then undertook a survey of over 3,000 authors, reviewers and editors to aid the development of appropriate OPR approaches by providing evidence about attitudes towards and levels of experience with OPR [2]. This survey shows the majority of respondents to be in favour of OPR becoming mainstream scholarly practice, as they also are for other areas of Open Science, like Open Access and Open Data. There were high levels of support for most of the traits of OPR, particularly open interaction, open reports and final-version commenting. Respondents were against opening reviewer identities to authors, however, with more than half believing it would make peer review worse. Taken together, these findings are very encouraging for OPR's prospects for moving mainstream but indicate that due care must be taken to avoid a "one-size fits all" solution and to tailor such systems to differing (especially disciplinary) contexts. This discussion will present and build upon these findings to discuss the way forward for peer review in the age of Open Science.

**Keywords.** Open Peer Review, Open Science, research evaluation, peer review

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# ORCID in a World That Machines Read

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**Abstract.** Have you ever wished you could search the internet and find all of a researcher's work with a single query – in any browser? Or the publication and grant submission forms that your researchers use could auto-populate with standard information about their works and affiliations? How about knowing what your researchers or grantees are publishing, what other funding they are receiving? Focusing on research management trends and the application of persistent identifiers in institutional workflows, this presentation will show how ORCID is helping make this vision a reality by enabling trusted connections between individuals and their organizations and professional activities.

**Keywords.** Persistent identifiers, interoperability, research management, information systems, scholarly communication

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# Research Assessment: STEM vs. SSH or Theoretical vs. Applied?

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**Abstract.** Whilst the publications such as San Francisco Declaration for Research Assessment (DORA), The Metric Tide, and the Leiden Manifesto for Research Metrics and caution the use of metrics in research assessment, research on the actual influences of evaluative bibliometrics has been sporadic. This study aims to understand the implications and consequences of the use of evaluative metrics, including the perceived importance of evaluative metrics such as impact factor and h-index, and the influences on research practices, citation behaviour, and scholarly communication. Semi-structured, in-depth interviews were conducted with researchers from the humanities, the social sciences, and the sciences in different career stages in Ireland between June 2016 and May 2017. In this presentation, some findings of the study will be discussed, focusing on the different views on research practices and assessment in STEM and SSH disciplines. Although the differences in research practices and citation patterns between STEM and SSH are commonly known, this study shows that there is also a divide between theoretical research and applied research in all disciplines. The study also shows that there is a general dissatisfaction of current evaluative bibliometrics and that the development of more nuanced, discipline-specific metrics for research assessment should be supported.

**Keywords.** Research assessment, STEM vs. SSH disciplines, bibliometrics

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# Effects of Performance-Based Research Funding in the Social Sciences and Humanities

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**Abstract.** Many countries have introduced performance-based research funding systems (PRFS), which distribute funds over institutions using a set of output indicators. We will use the Flemish BOF-key, which distributes government funds over universities, as an example. Part of the BOF-key is based on numbers of publications and citations in the Web of Science, as well as the number of publications in the VABB-SHW, a dedicated Flemish database for research output from the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH). Some researchers have raised concerns about the existence and implementation of the VABB-SHW, claiming that it distorts the SSH by shifting focus towards specific publication channels. However, little is known about the effects of PRFSs on SSH, mostly because causality is hard to establish: if we notice an increase in, e.g. share of WoS publications, is it due to the PRFS or some other factor, like a growing orientation towards publishing in journals and/or in English? In this talk, I will discuss the difficulty of establishing cause and effect, and some criteria for causality, using the case of the Flemish SSH as an example.

**Keywords.** performance-based research funding systems, Social Sciences and Humanities, publication databases

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# The Institutional Practices in Supporting Open Access in Academic Environment - The Example of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Osijek

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**Abstract.** By its own nature, humanities and social sciences (HSS) strive toward a dynamic exchange of ideas, since theoretical bases, provided by their research, undergo a constant procedures of critical rethinking prior to their experimental testing and practical application. The idea of Open Access (OA) and its accompanying infrastructure seems to be a natural response to the needs of HSS researchers since it provides a platform for a reliable and sustainable source of ideas to be tackled in academic papers and research projects.

Many research and academic libraries have been facilitating the change to OA by creating institutional repositories, supporting OA policies, and hosting OA journals and at the same time finding support by information sciences researchers dealing with the topic. This interplay of academic and technical support has been recognized and steadily introduced at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Osijek since 2011 when an internal institutional digital repository of student BA and MA papers was established. At the same time the need was felt by the Faculty management to enhance academic production of its researchers in their research activities by providing financial support through the so-called Research Fund, first established in 2015. The idea behind the Fund was to streamline the state funds toward individual researchers according to their needs in planning both their personal and institutional research strategy. Both of these practical decisions have in their background the motivation to promote access to knowledge and its benefits to the society at large, since the idea behind OA is that publicly funded research should be freely available to the public (UNESCO Open Access Infrastructure 2015).

Aware of a certain degree of reluctance among HSS researchers at our Faculty to accept the OA approach to academic publishing and authorship (Gašo et al. 2015) our study aims at establishing the perceptions of OA among researchers at the Faculty regarding their knowledge of the principles of OA, self-archiving and the mechanisms of its promotion through financial support of such activities from the Research Fund.

The online survey was designed which should yield the quantitative results across several aspects of OA mentioned above, and the in-depth qualitative analysis in the form of interviews with the interested parties will be conducted. Its results will be compared prior to and following the planned training of all researchers at the Faculty with an aim to improve the perceived perception of OA publishing among them and to promote the idea that the “library-as-publisher” role offers the potential to transform academic and university-specific publishing activities (Gross and Ryan 2015).

**Keywords.** Open access, self-archiving, humanities, social sciences

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# Opening up Local Language Journals in the SSH

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**Abstract.** The use of local language in scholarly publishing (being professionally bilingual: local and international) is related to performing according to the societal relevance of research, particularly in SSH and in profession-oriented research (e.g. health, agriculture). Disciplinary journals in the local language have a different role, compared to international journals: while the latter follow the pattern of internationalization and specialization and represents quality assurance and information among specialists, the local journals bring specialists together at home to present articles of particular societal relevance along with debates, book reviews, international outlooks, etc. that have particular societal relevance. Local journals are therefore valuable for more general audiences related to cultural life, policy making, and particular sectors and professions in society. Local journals have been threatened by degradation in research evaluation systems as well as restrained library budgets for a long time, partly due to the success of monopoly capitalism in the library world, partly also to JIF-based evaluation or funding systems. Reacting to this development, Norway recently decided to subsidize Gold Open Access in all those journals, thereby relieving them from library cutbacks and by giving a first priority to the journals with the most immediate societal relevance and wide readership outside of academia. I will present the process and results of this recent development, which might inspire other countries that need to be bilingual in research communication.

**Keywords.** Local language, scholarly publishing, SSH in Norway, Gold Open Access

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# Starting a New Journal in Today`s Scientific Community: Obstacles in Developing Countries

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**Abstract.** Editors have a very important role as they have responsibilities to authors as well as reviewers, readers, study subjects and publishers. They usually face many challenges to start a new scientific journal especially in some developing countries. The most often and frequent problems related to authors', staffs, referees, editors, indexing database, social pressure, etc. In this paper a comprehensive description of all challenges and approaches are mentioned. In the beginning of publication chain, authors usually fail to comply with journal guidelines, duplicate submission, plagiarism, slicing. Then the editor encounter to poor quality reviewers and untrained editorial staff. To top all this, it is every journals wish to improve their standard as well as increasing the quality of the journal to become indexed in high quality and important databases, while importance of these database may change from time to time. The editor normally is under the pressure of this vicious cycle and has to contribute to the everyday improvement of the journal and maintaining the integrity of the scientific content. It seems that, despite all mentioned problems and expectance, editors can usually dominate all obstacles by their motivation, hope and love to the help science to be published more and more, otherwise no journal was developed specially in some developing countries.

**Keywords.** Scientific journalism, revision process, plagiarism, scientometrics, indexing, peer review

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# Peer Review in Croatian Scholarly Journals: The Potential of Open Peer Review

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**Abstract.** There are 441 journals at the Hrčak portal, which cover all disciplines and are available in open access. We sent an online questionnaire to editors of all the journals to ask them about the article acceptance rate, peer review type, instructions for peer reviewers, automated peer review tool, number of reviewers in journal's database, duration of peer review process, implementation of international recommendations on peer review, ethical issues, article submission and/or acceptance dates, editorial freedom and integrity, etc. The data was collected from February to June 2017. Results show that most journals from the fields of humanities and social sciences conduct double blind peer review, and journals from other fields (biotechnology, technology, medicine, science) mostly conduct single blind peer review. Editors are in general very satisfied with the quality of the submitted reviews. Peer reviewers meet the deadlines, but it is not always easy to find competent peer reviewers. In about 10% of journals peer reviewers have to declare conflict of interest. Eighty percent of journals publish detailed instructions for peer reviewers and 43% of journals explain ethical issues in the instructions. Open peer review is not accepted in Croatian journals and some editors are not familiar with the concept of open peer review. Only 7% of the editors strongly agree that open peer review would enhance the peer review quality. Automated publishing systems (such as Open Journals System) are becoming more popular if compared to previous researches. When asked about process of acceptance, editors claim that average number of days from submission to publishing decision is about 140. Journals from the field of humanities and social sciences have acceptance rate around 45%, and from the other fields around 35%. In conclusion, we can say that majority of journals have high level of editorial freedom and integrity, but there is a need to raise awareness of the new forms of peer review as well as of the importance of the transparent guidelines for the reviewers.

**Keywords.** Croatia, scholarly journals, peer review, editorial policy

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# Overview of the Altmetrics Data for Slovenian Research Publications

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**Abstract.** In this preliminary study we provide an overview of the altmetrics data measured by Altmetric.com, PlumX and Open Science Slovenia portal for Slovenian research publications. The objectives of this study were to determine the extent of this data for our researchers, what type of data is recorded for different altmetrics and how the data is distributed among scientific disciplines. We have analyzed aggregated data and altmetrics event types among scientific disciplines. The results show that 91% of Slovenian researchers authored 63% of publications with at least one record in at least one altmetrics aggregator, and 90% of them are published after 2000. Medical and natural sciences have the largest share of data in Altmetric.com and PlumX, biotechnical sciences at Altmetric.com, social sciences at Open Science and PlumX, and technology and humanities at Open Science Slovenia. Most of the recorded data in repositories included in Open Science Slovenia are publication views from the field of technology, and in Altmetric.com and PlumX are abstracts and publication views from various sources, events on Mendeley and Twitter, and variety of posts and accounts. PDF views and events on Wikipedia, Facebook, Google+, Blogs and News are much less frequently recorded. The shares of these event types are similar in Altmetric.com and PlumX for all scientific disciplines, with some exceptions for natural and medical science, where the number of events of each type is much larger than in other scientific disciplines (humanities and interdisciplinary research have less than 1% for almost every event type). These results may provide more accurate information of the current state in our country regarding altmetrics for the Horizon 2020 project *Mutual Learning Exercise (MLE) on Open Science: Altmetrics and Rewards* where Slovenia is one of the participating countries [1]. They may also provide the Slovenian Research Agency with additional criteria for a more transparent and balanced evaluation of researchers [2]. However, much more research is required to fully understand both what altmetrics actually reflect and which metrics are stable and reliable enough to be used as real indicators of researchers' outputs impact.

**Keywords.** Altmetrics, research evaluation, altmetrics event types

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# What Do Authors and Editors Think About Peer Review? A Cross Sectional Study in 12 Journals Across Research Fields

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**Abstract.** The objective of this work was to assess satisfaction of authors and editors with the quality of reviews and reviewers' recommendations in a pilot study of 12 Elsevier journals across four disciplines. Cross-sectional study was done in May-December 2014. Using convenience sampling of five manuscripts per week, journal administrators submitted 1340 reviews containing reviewers' recommendations, and 1068 editors' (80% response rate), and 336 authors' (25% response rate) perceptions regarding those reviews. In total, we had information from 794 different manuscripts. For 328 (41%) we had reviews from a single reviewer, for 399 (50%) from two, and for 69 (11%) from three or more. Two independent raters used modified version of Review Quality Instrument (RQI) to assess review quality. We also determined associations among: 1) authors' perception of the reviews; 2) editors' opinions regarding review timeliness; 3) editors' opinion on review's impact on decision; 4) review quality, measured by RQI; and 5) reviewers' recommendation (accept, revise, reject). Overall median RQI score of reviews was 18 (95% CI 17-18, IQR 15-22, range 10-40). Authors were more satisfied with reviews recommending rejection than with recommendations to revise or accept (Md=4, IQR 4-5,  $\chi^2=41.7245$ ,  $P<0.0001$ ) and we found statistically significant inverse correlation between author satisfaction and review recommendation (Spearman's rank correlation coefficient ( $r$ )=-0.467, 95% CI -0.602 to -0.320,  $P<0.0001$ ). Editors' opinion about the influence of the review and RQI ( $r=0.149$ , 95% CI 0.029-0.269,  $P=0.008$ ) and review recommendation ( $r=0.206$ , 95% CI 0.013-0.360,  $P=0.013$ ) were positively correlated. Paradoxically, authors were most satisfied with reviews recommending rejection, perhaps reflecting their perception of the review as helpful regardless. Moderate correlations between the quality of the review, review recommendation, and editors' opinion about the influence of the review indicate that better reviews are more helpful to editors. Our findings additionally emphasize the role of the editor to assess regularly both availability of reviewers who produce high quality reviews and authors' perception of those reviews as well as highlight the importance of an objective instrument to assess review quality.

**Keywords.** Peer review, quality, author's perception, editor's perception

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# Half a Century of Analysis of Instructions to Authors: A Systematic Review and a Meta-Analysis

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**Abstract.** The objective of this work was to identify and synthesize studies that have analysed instructions to authors (ItA) of scientific journals irrespective of the topic(s) within the ItAs that were analysed. Systematic review of studies indexed in MEDLINE (search through Ovid), Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus was performed. Literature search was done on 1 May 2017 with no language or time limitations. After deduplication, 784 records remained. Additionally, Google Scholar (allintitle: instructions authors), and the references of included studies were searched for possible additional sources. Initial screening of titles and abstracts was conducted by two independent reviewers using Rayyan software. Presented here is the preliminary analysis of 150 studies included so far. The studies were published from 1987 till 2017, while the analysed ItA were from 1967 till 2017. Majority of the studies looked into the ItA of Health Sciences (n=111, 74%), followed by ItAs of journals from two or more fields (n=23, 15%), Social Sciences (n=10, 7%), and Physical and Life sciences (n=3, 2% for each of the two fields). Median number of journals analysed per study was 60 (range 3 to 1396). Among the included studies 9 included follow-up of ItAs over time. We identified 114 different topics analysed within the ItA, of which the following were analysed in more than 20 different studies: ICMJE Uniform requirements for manuscripts, conflict of interest, CONSORT guidelines, ethics approval for the study, trial registration, authorship, Declaration of Helsinki, informed consent, and guidelines for research on animals). Mentioning of the majority of topics increased. Our preliminary findings indicate that instructions to authors of scientific journals are becoming much longer, and cover an increasing number of topics and regulations regarding conduct of research and scientists.

**Keywords.** Instructions to authors, peer review, conflict of interest, data sharing, reporting guidelines

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# Looking Beyond the Mantra: Books and the SSH

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**Abstract.** SSH scholars publish books, or it is possibly better to say that humanities scholars publish books. This is the mantra, and whilst not totally challenging it, it might be useful to look at the reality behind the mantra so as to ask who publishes what, where and why, and also whether some should just simply stop wasting paper.

The problem with evaluating books within an academic framework is that much policy is external to institution and fails to take into account discipline specificities, the needs of researchers, local and national factors and even the global environment in which academic research is carried out. It is therefore useful to look globally at the university system taking into account local and national needs to see how policy affects those institutions and how policy may, or may not, take into account the needs of the actual disciplines, and this can only be done through looking at an inclusive database., as that of RIBAC (CNRS) or IMPRESSH.

In research terms, much policy is poorly informed with potentially harmful results, so-called internationalisation, publisher lists, open access, are all issues coming from outside disciplines and which require a serious rethink before being taken up or imposed. Even within national contexts problems arise from a failure to look globally at research output, as for instance in recruitment procedures where a monograph becomes a shibboleth, forcing people to publish immature works. The pressure leads to premature publication of theses, having recourse to pay-to-publish outfits that often have no quality assessment procedures and will never seriously disseminate the work. Next comes the imposition of open access for books, something which, whilst being of great potential value in some areas, is clearly impossible in others, but still being imposed by funding institutions without even the vaguest notion of feasibility. Such policy often totally ignores both publishing practice and the needs of book-oriented disciplines.

By taking a more global picture of books in the humanities, I shall discuss the evaluation of research, how it effects policy, and also how the system can be improved. I shall illustrate my stance by reference to French HCERES evaluation system, the qualitative analyses from the IMPRESSH (France) and RobinBa (Italy) research projects as well as with reference to my own disciplines of lexicography and corpus linguistics. In terms of university policy, I shall make special reference to France, as it is the system I know best. I shall also discuss the role of the EvalHum association, and, to an extent, that of the ENRESSH COST action. The views, however, are my own.

**Keywords.** Book evaluation, research policy

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# Art Historians Coping with the Competitive World of Scholarly Journals

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**Abstract.** Nowadays digital era progress in publishing of scholarly journals and books is still a source of considerable perplexity to many traditionalists in humanities and social sciences. Reluctance to embrace the usefulness of data sharing, exchange and interoperability as well as metrics, directories and citation databases also show experts in a rather small academic community of art historians in Croatia. The history of art is a relatively young social science in Croatia. With its beginnings in the late 19th century it prospered a great deal in the last couple of decades. In this context the Croatian Society of Art Historians, non-governmental organization, congregates professionals in the field. Since its founding in 1956 the society has been publishing considerable amount of books along with annual scholarly journal called *Peristil*. In its starting point *Peristil* was the only journal dealing with art historian themes in the country and for a long time it was very influential and attracting best authors. It has been shown that the journal published texts crucial to the development of the profession in Croatia. Since its establishing it adopted best practices in peer-review and editing procedures. After surviving the socialist regime while saving its independence though 60 years, today *Peristil* faces the competitive world of scientific publishing and rigidly prescribed standards. Just now there are a number of journals in Croatia battling for best contributions by best researches in the same profession. *Peristil* today is striving to meet the expectations of regulatory administration that financially supports the process of publishing and by all means to meet the expectations of authors. One additional issue to cope with is the ongoing pressure to publish texts in English in the social science that is still developing its terminology in Croatian. In the world where everything counts in large amounts, the illusion of noble profession escapes humanists who do their best for the profession and its development. However their resistance to pressure is legitimate while they strive to bridge the gap between society and research and consequently between public and art which is their core business.

**Keywords.** Scholarly journal, humanities, social sciences, history of art

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# Legal Research Quality Assessment in Italy: A Survey on Legal Monographs

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**Abstract.** The evaluation of research in the humanities, social sciences and law is a particularly delicate issue. The heterogeneity of the research and scientific products, the specific nature of the communication channels, the absence of objective data to support the assessment, due also to poor coverage in the citation databases, are some of the factors that are fueling the actual debate.

In particular, in the field of law, it is important to note that the most relevant channel in the scholarly communication process is represented by the book: this literary genre is chosen, among others such as journal articles, for its ability to fulfil specific research needs. It is evident that the process of evaluation of this particular scientific product in the legal domain is very delicate. Peer review is definitely an expensive activity in terms of intellectual effort and time; however, it remains the most suitable method, hopefully supported by an editorial system based on transparency and verification of the quality of content independently of any connection with the author. In this context the Institute of Theory and Techniques of Legal Information of CNR of Italy has carried out a survey on legal research monographs evaluation. The target respondents were the entire Italian legal community. The rate of answers was quite high, reaching 26% of all professors and researchers. The survey examined the criteria of research quality adopted by legal scholars. It also delivered a number of recommendations with respect to peer review, publisher classification, and other evaluation practice. The presentation will give an overview of ITTIG Project. The idea animating the survey relies on the fundamental epistemological principle that scholars of a specific research area are best suited to recommend relevant indicators for the evaluation of publications containing research results. Based on this, the survey (questionnaire) provided a framework, which empirically confirms the state of the Italian debate on the evaluation of scientific legal monographs. Italian legal scholars have assessed the quality of their scientific production using qualitative methods rather than bibliometric. Under the influence of the exact sciences, they are now encouraged to follow the evaluation model used for such sciences. However, this process is not obvious. It is possible to affirm, based upon the answers to the national questionnaire and on the basis of the Italian and foreign literature, that the research quality assessment in legal sciences must take into account a number of important factors.

**Keywords.** Legal monographs, research evaluation, notion of quality in legal domain, indicators in social sciences and humanities, impact of legal scholar community

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# Workshop 1: Getting Started with XML in HRČAK: Using JATS for Structuring Scientific Papers

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**Abstract.** A publishing model that includes creating a structured, „tagged“ XML files from traditionally written articles is the complex issue of many contemporary scientific journals, especially since it has already been mandatory for being present in some databases such as PubMed. In May 2017, the support for publishing articles in XML format using the Journal Article Tag Suite (JATS) standard was implemented in the central portal of Croatian scientific journals HRČAK. After the release of the new feature, the idea of XML publishing started to capture Croatian publishers' attention, but the whole process of creating XML appears to be both organizational and financial challenging. In this workshop we will talk about the XML in the terms of scientific publishing, present the new feature in HRČAK and discuss solutions, tools and best practices in creating XML files using JATS. Furthermore, we will present and explain the process of creating XML using tools eXtyles and Oxygen XML Editor that are among the best tools for this purpose.

**Keywords.** XML, HRČAK, Journal Article Tag Suite (JATS), eXtyles, Oxygen XML

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## Workshop 2: Avoiding Plagiarism

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**Abstract.** Plagiarism is defined as the "wrongful appropriation" and "purloining and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions," and the representation of them as one's own original work. Plagiarism is not a crime per se but in academia and industry it is a serious ethical offense and cases of plagiarism can constitute copyright infringement.

The Slovenian open access infrastructure consists of Slovenian universities repositories, a repository for research organisations, a repository for standalone faculties and a national portal (<http://openscience.si/>) that aggregates content from the repositories and other Slovenian archives (dLib.si, videolectures.NET, digital library of Ministry of Defence, Social Science data archive, ScieVie repository, etc.). The national portal provides a common search engine, recommendation of similar publications, and similar text detection. During the setting up of national open access infrastructure rules and processes for mandatory submissions of electronic theses, dissertations, research publications and research data were defined. One of the features is the use of software for plagiarism detection during processes of submitting electronic theses, dissertations and research publications. Technical characteristics of the plagiarism detection system used in the Slovenian national open access infrastructure will be presented. We will also describe established processes for awareness, prevention and detection of plagiarised documents. Finally, we will present chronologically organised data about the similarity of documents from test corpus of documents, published on the internet after year 2000.

Definitions of plagiarism can often vary widely from institution to institution and from sector to sector. This interactive workshop, during which participants will be encouraged to share their experiences will aim to draw parallels between academic integrity and research integrity as elements of the same journey as scholars move from academia to research and commercial publishing. Whilst there is often a focus on the negative consequences of plagiarism we should also not lose sight of the positive attributes of academic integrity and how this can affect a proactive approach to both study and scholarly research. The workshop will share good practice examples from academia and the publishing sector and attempt to consider the elements to consider in case processing.

**Keywords.** Text matching software, plagiarism detection, Slovenian national open access infrastructure, similarity reports

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# Workshop 3: PubMet Workshop on Bibliometrics

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**Abstract.** Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. Delivering a comprehensive overview of the world's research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities, Scopus features smart tools to track, analyse and visualize research.

Research metrics give a balanced, multi-dimensional view for assessing the value of published research. Based on the depth and breadth of its content, Scopus works to offer an evolving basket of metrics that complement more qualitative insights.

In this workshop on bibliometrics you will have opportunity to learn more about the basket of metrics and how to get a broader view or scholarly performance.

**Keywords.** Scopus, research analysis tools, bibliometrics

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# Workshop 4: Using Altmetric: Introduction to Data, Services and Platform

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**Abstract.** When it comes to justifying funding, purely academic attention and impact (traditionally domain of Impact Factor, H-Index and citations) is no longer sufficient to assess research. The European Commission's Horizon2020 program requires, amongst other things, a demonstrable impact of research upon society, environment, and innovation. Funded projects are now evaluated to the extent "to which project outputs should contribute to the expected impacts described for the topic, to enhancing innovation capacity and integration of new knowledge, to strengthening the competitiveness and growth of companies by developing and delivering innovations meeting market needs, and to other environmental or social impacts.(1) The Research Excellence Framework (REF) of the United Kingdom is also laying extra weight on its impacts in the next round, REF21, increasing the weighting from 20% to 25%.(2) Increasingly, demonstrating clear impact across society, culture and the environment is no longer optional. Yet what tools do institutions and researchers have to meet this mandate?

This workshop demonstrates how hundreds of institutions around the world are keeping track of the attention to their research across the web using the vast Altmetric Explorer database. Capturing attention to research in Wikipedia, News, Blogs, Social Media, YouTube videos, Peer Review platforms and even within Syllabi, Altmetric's database is the one-stop destination for an overview of the many places research is discussed, commented on and discussed online. This workshop includes live examples of tracking by author, department, subject or a random data set. Case studies from around the world are also discussed.

**Keywords.** Altmetric, scientific publications, altmetric tools

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# Workshop 5: The Future of Open Access

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**Abstract.** Open Science and Open Access in particular are definitely trends. But this is not a simple subject, with a wide variety of Open Access types, licenses and sources, one does need to be aware of the whole picture and rely on tools that help making sure these documents are discoverable and usable. In this quick session we will have the opportunity to share Clarivate Analytics' view towards the current landscape and the future of Open Access and share our next steps in this field.

**Keywords.** Open Science, Open Access, Web of Science, Clarivate Analytics

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# Poster 1: Open Educational Resources: Infrastructure, Legislative and Values

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**Abstract.** Technological development in the field of information and communication technologies has caused fundamental social changes in all the societies of the world in the past 20 years. One of the many experiments on technology impact on the society is the project of professor Sugata Mitra, who studied the impact of ICT on literacy and education of children in native India with a focus on children of lower socio-economic status and found a significant influence on computer literacy, education availability and vertical mobility children. In his initial experiments, he provided evidence of the impact of computers and the Internet in both infrastructure and education, in order to further work on co-operative learning using "cloud" infrastructure.

Like professor Mitra, the whole world and the European Union for the past decades have been thinking about how to use the existing technological infrastructure for educational purposes for the benefit of world societies. The focus of the research themes has been changed and influenced the development of numerous initiatives both in the public and private sector with the aim of improving people's lives, and thus the development of individual countries and their economic and educational sectors.

At the moment, two themes dominate the work of researchers who study the impact of technology on education: learning analytics and open educational resources. Both themes are based on the same assumption: information and communication technology can have a significant positive impact on the development of education.

In this poster I will focus on one of them: open educational resources in the Republic of Croatia with reference to infrastructure, legislative and values as prerequisites that must be met in order for this topic and the resulting initiatives could have impact on the improvement of education. Infrastructure prerequisites include network connectivity, computer availability both client and personal, but also digital repositories for storage and retrieval of digital resources. Legislative prerequisites refer to defining author's, owner's and consumer's rights to digital resources. And those values relate to the development of awareness of how openness to education, especially in the era of digital technologies, can affect the development of society and the well-being of all the inhabitants of a certain society and state, as well as the Republic of Croatia.

**Keywords.** Open educational resources, infrastructure, legislation, values, education

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# Poster 2: Why Do We Need to Think of Ethics? Development of Reviewer and Author Guidelines in Scientific Journal „Annual of Social Work“

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**Abstract.** Due to the active editorial policy, journal „Annual of Social Work“ recently redefined authors' and reviewers' guidelines. This process included several steps; first step was the analysis of the guidelines in similar prospective scientific journals, which resulted in draft document including main issues important for the authors and reviewers collaborating with „Annual of Social Work“. In the second step, the draft was presented and discussed at the editorial board meeting. After receiving the suggestions of the editorial board, the document was revised and sent for the review to the expert in scientific publishing. The last step included finalizing the document and sending it for copying, editing and translation. Lastly, it was presented to authors and reviewers, and published at the web page of the journal „Annual of Social Work“. Ethical questions are significant part of the guidelines, including editorial ethics, but also ethics in presenting the research findings. As the research in the field of social sciences are often conducted with people, sometimes with vulnerable groups, ethical questions should be considered in research design and ethical standards should be carefully set to minimize the risk of interfering with the research. Online research that focused on ethical questions was conducted with editorial board members of eight journals published by the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb. The research was done via web survey and the results were interpreted using content analysis. The research findings will reveal the attitude of editorial board members towards ethical questions raised during the evaluation of articles published in the journals within the field of social sciences.

**Keywords.** Scientific publication, ethical guidelines, review process, editorial role, social sciences

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# Poster 3: Croatian ETD Repositories - Ready for Openness

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**Abstract.** Since the beginning of their development, institutional repositories promote open access to scientific works and contribute to greater visibility of scientific productivity. In Croatia, systematic development of repositories begins with the development of the national e-infrastructure, and with the development of the DABAR (Digital Academic Archives and Repositories). Since 2014, as a part of the DABAR, a collaborative ETD system (Electronic Theses and Dissertations) of the Republic of Croatia has been developed [1].

In June 2017, 113 institutional repositories (including eight university and two national repositories) were established in the DABAR. Currently, it is possible to submit students' theses (undergraduate, professional, and masters' theses), dissertations, art theses, images (photographs), preprint papers and reviewed articles. More than 37,500 digital objects have been stored, most of which are students' B.A. and M.A. theses and dissertations [2].

This poster presentation will focus on visibility and availability of the theses stored in DABAR repositories (open, closed, restricted and embargo access). The obtained results will be compared with the previously conducted research about readiness of Croatian public and private higher education institutions for storage and publication of theses within the DABAR. The research, conducted in 2016, included the analysis of the online available documentation of higher education institutions on academic and scientific integrity (ethical and antiplagiarism statements), as well as statements of consent for public release of theses [3].

The results of the mentioned research aim to determine, at higher education level, whether the Croatian academic community supports open access to its theses, whether institutions respect authors' rights, and how they are harmonized when it comes to the legal obligation of public release.

**Keywords.** Institutional repositories, ETD system, DABAR, open access, academic and scientific integrity, public release

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# Poster 4: Contribution of Open Research Data to Business Value of Organizations

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University of Zadar, Croatia

**Abstract.** Research organisations in the world and in Croatia face the dilemma of how to achieve optimal or satisfactory goals with the existing resources, activities and constraints. New trends, e.g. Open Science, Open Access, Open Research Data, competitiveness in this area and increasing financial constraints place research organisations under pressure to establish measures and improve performance as well as to achieve greater Business Value. Researches related to Business Value show that various entities in business and science have had different views regarding its description and definition. The analysis and synthesis of scientific research [1-4] leads to the conclusion that Business Value is about achieving positive effects (benefits), primarily on the process level and on higher levels if they are related (aligned) to business goals. The effects emerge through time, based on positive changes enabled by IT, and they can be observed through material (financial) and immaterial indicators. In order to measure and communicate the value of the effects, stakeholders also need to be included. There are different methods and models in the business environment for achieving, monitoring and measuring Business Value, e.g. Two stage model, Process approach, Model of achieving Business Value by Melville et al. [2]. The important model which considers the usage of IT and achieving effects is the Information System Success Model developed by DeLone and McLean [5]. This poster defines how and at what levels Open Research Data give Business Value to research organisations. Key elements in the field of Open Science and Open Research Data for determining Business Value are also identified, based on Information System Success Model.

**Keywords.** Business Value, Open Science, Open Research Data, information System Success Model

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