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BRIDGING THE TROUBLED WATERS OF PEER REVIEW

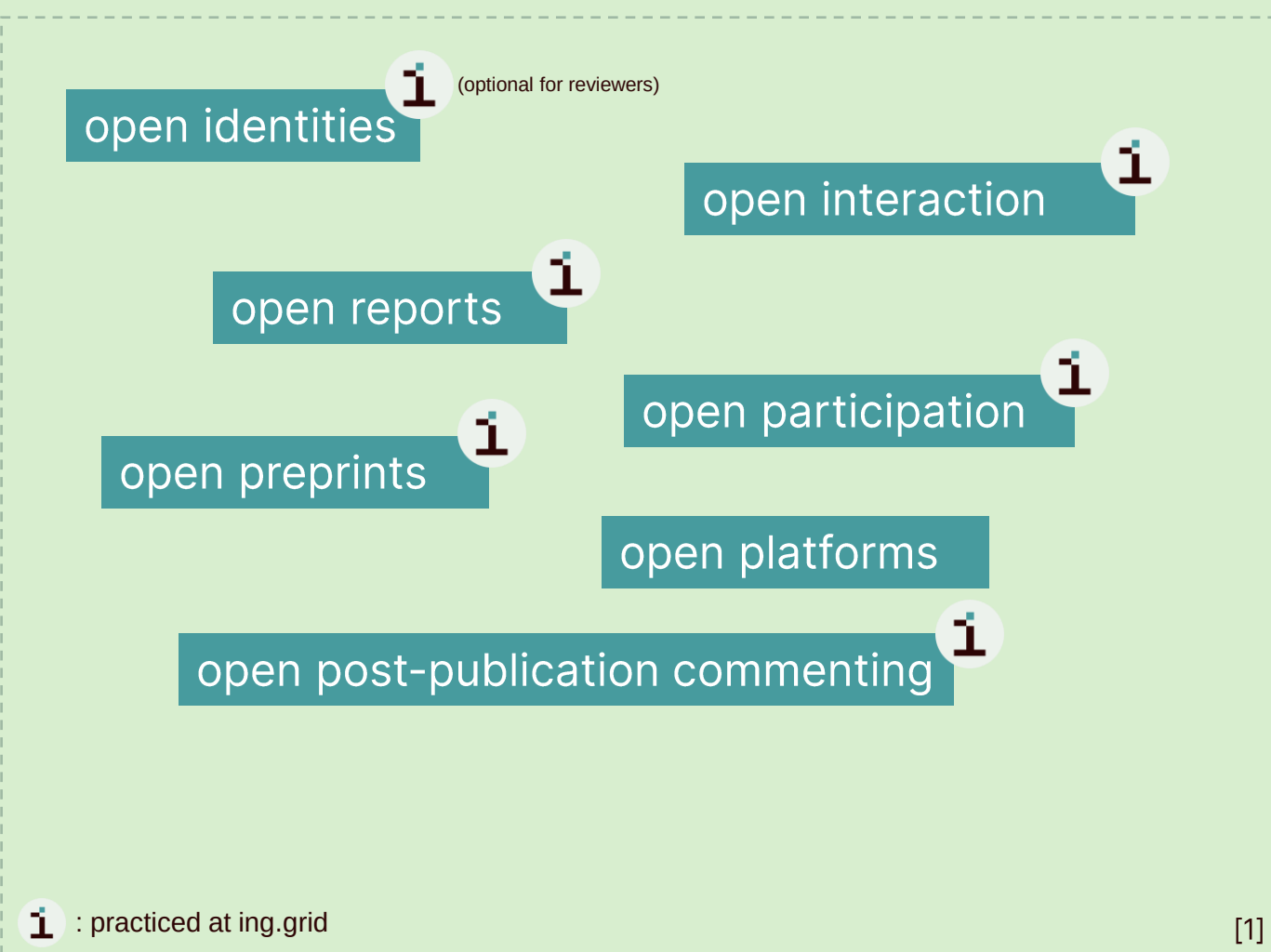## TOWARDS OPENNESS, FAIRNESS AND F.A.I.R.-NESS

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OPEN PEER REVIEW

What is open peer review?

- open identities _(optional for reviewers)_
- open interaction
- open reports
- open participation
- open preprints
- open platforms
- open post-publication commenting

ⓘ : practiced at ing.grid [1]

Why open peer review?

Some benefits… [1-3]

- transparency
- better accountability
- uncovering bias
- honoring reviews and reviewers
- quality of feedback
- discussion may contain interesting points for future research

… and some concerns

- pressure on reviewers
- bias towards the authors

Current status

- steady growth in OPR adoption since 2001 [4]
- OPR adoption is most prevalent in medical and scientific disciplines [4]
- five publishers are responsible for 81% of the identified OPR journals [4]

Examples

F1000 Research
- post publication review
- open reviewer and author identities
- open reports
- open participation
- article indexed depending on review outcome [4]

nature (some journals)
- optional open reviewer identities
- open reports

JOSS The Journal of Open Source Software
- open reviewer and author identities
- open reports
- open participation

OUR EXPERIENCE

- 👍 **open reports** welcome by all parties
- 🪪 **reviewer identities** usually disclosed
- 💬 **open participation** possible but not used
- ⏳ **speed of open peer review process** low: avg of 41 weeks

OUTLOOK

- 🛠 simplify integration of preprint server & journal
- accept preprints from other preprint servers
- ⏩ speed up review process

F.A.I.R. PRINCIPLES AS GUIDELINES

F Data, and its associated metadata, is easy for both humans and machines to find.

Datasets are assigned a DOI; Data are described with relevant metadata; Metadata contains the DOI of the dataset; Datasets are deposited in a searchable data repository (e.g., institutional repository, Zenodo).

A Data, and its metadata, is retrievable via standardised protocols.

The DOI references a page, from which the dataset can be downloaded.

I The data need to interoperate with applications or workflows for analysis, storage, and processing.

The dataset should be described by metadata using a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation; If possible, (meta)data should use standardised vocabularies.
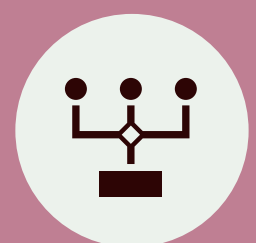
R Data is both usable and reusable.

Datasets should be accurately described by metadata, documentation, license and version (The dataset is released with a clear and accessible data usage license; The metadata indicates a version number of the dataset and where possible provides provenance information); The datasets meet domain-relevant community standards of formal quality.

OPEN PEER REVIEW @ ING.GRID

open peer review

JANEWAY
PREPRINT SERVER

SUBMISSION
CHECKED BY EDITOR
PREPRINT
COMMENTS
COMMUNITY
COMMUNITY COMMENT
REFEREE COMMENT
AUTHOR COMMENT
COMMENT
REFEREES
ARTICLE PAGE
PUBLICATION
REVISED BY AUTHOR
CHECK AND ACCEPT
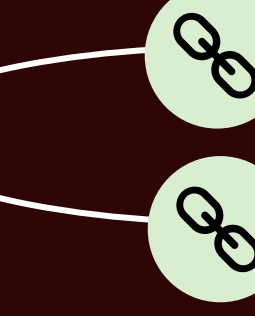REVISED MANUSCRIPT
REVIEW

open peer review process
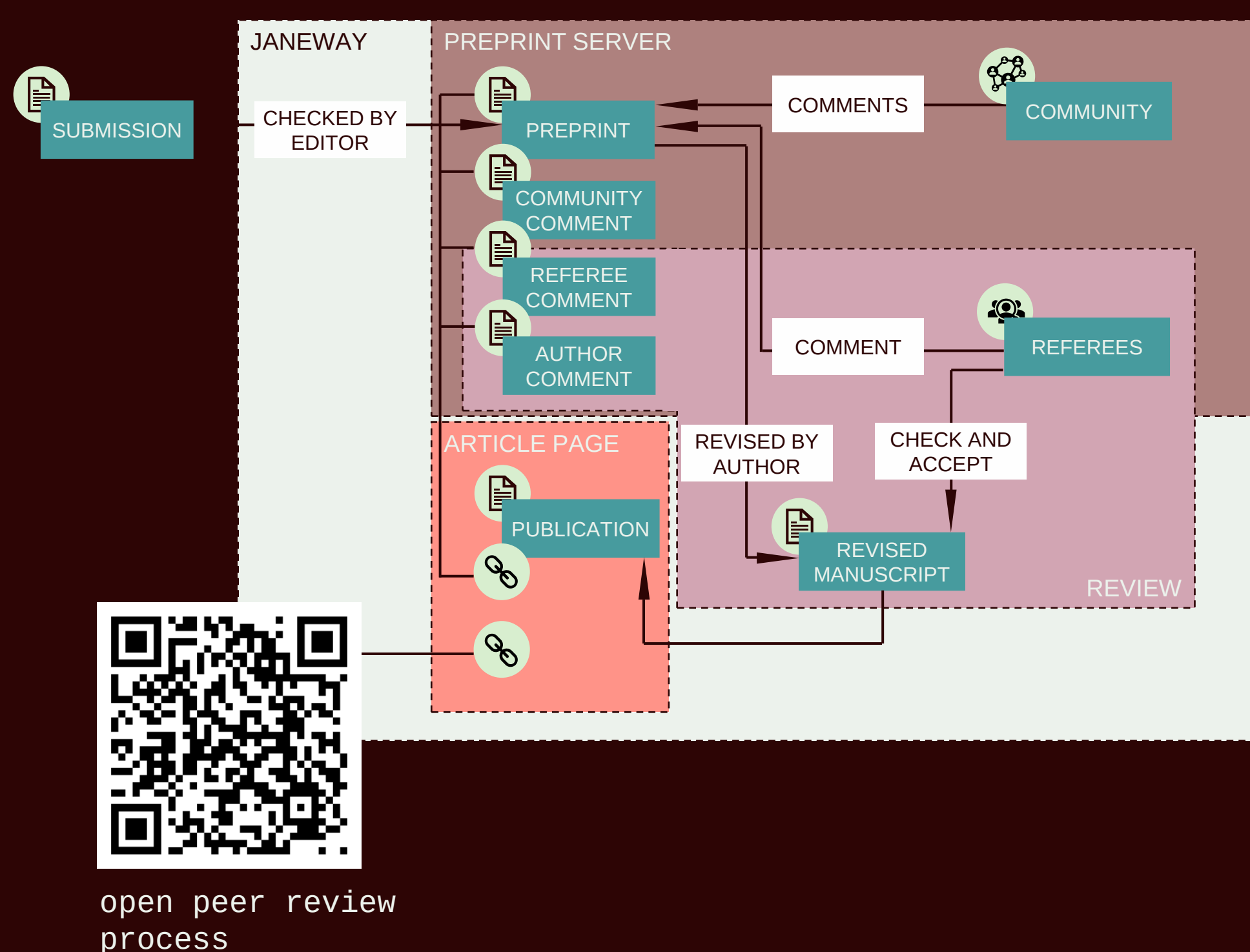
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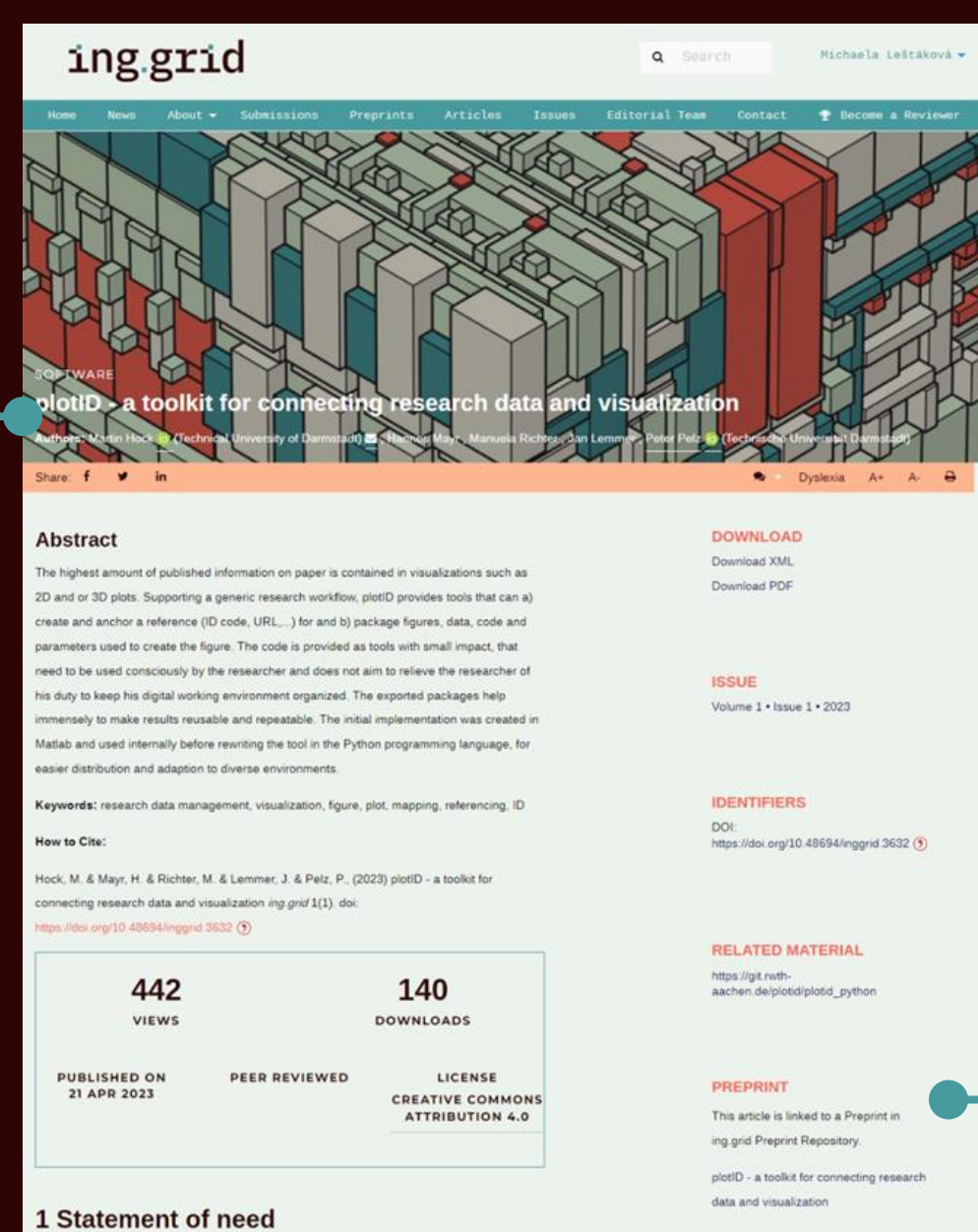
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