



UiT The Arctic University of Norway

## PANEL DISCUSSION

*National approaches to Open Access publishing*

### PANELISTS:

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*(Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology)*

*Samir Hachani*

*(Algiers University 2)*

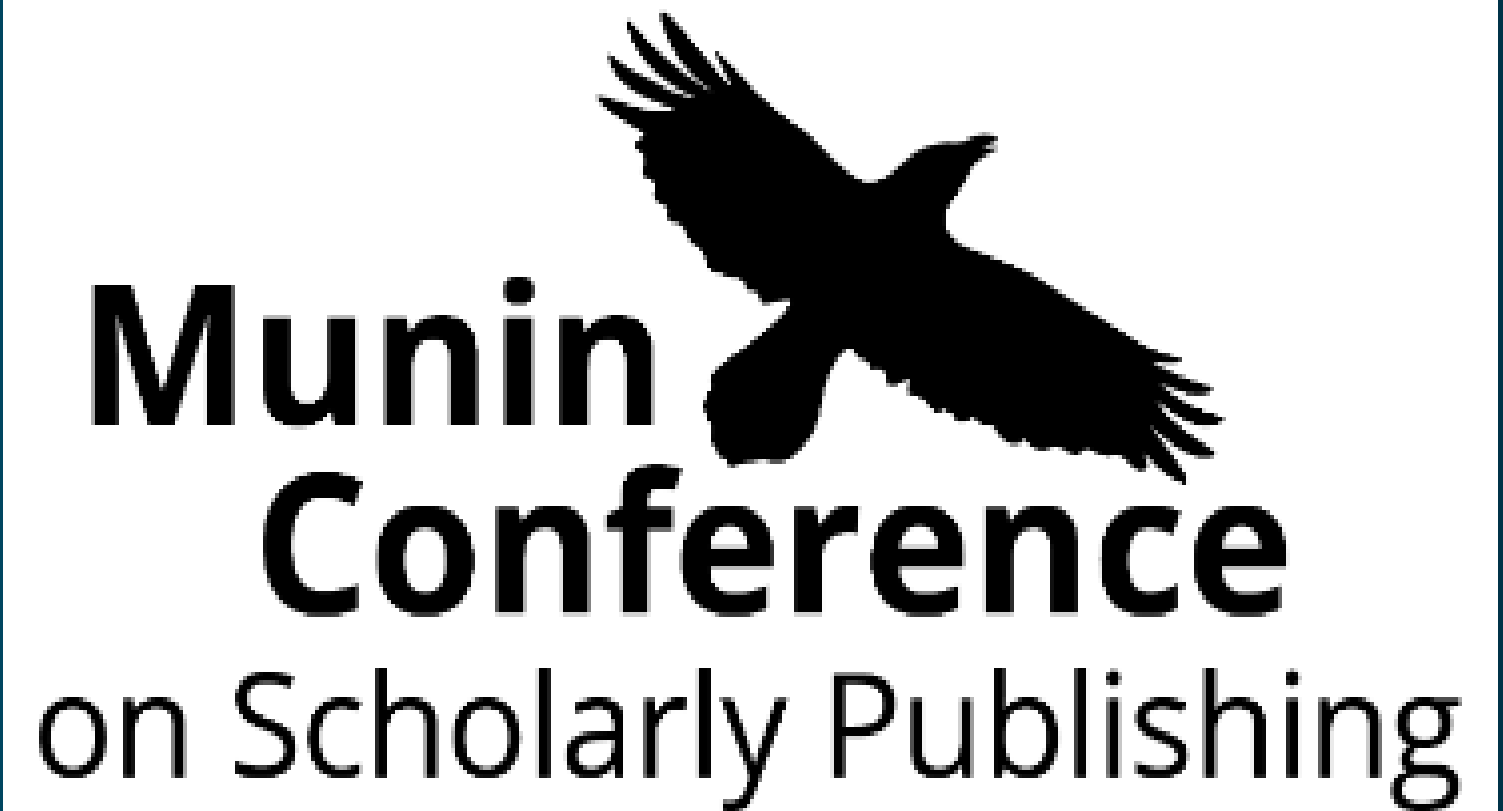
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*(Dutch Academic Library Consortium UKB & Erasmus University Rotterdam)*

*Arūnas Gudiniavičius*

*(Vilnius University, Lithuania)*

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### MODERATOR:

*Iva Melinščak Zlodi*

*(University of Zagreb, Croatia)*

Tue, 26 Nov 2024

# Raising Open Science through the editorial quality assessment processes of scientific journals: a Spanish perspective.

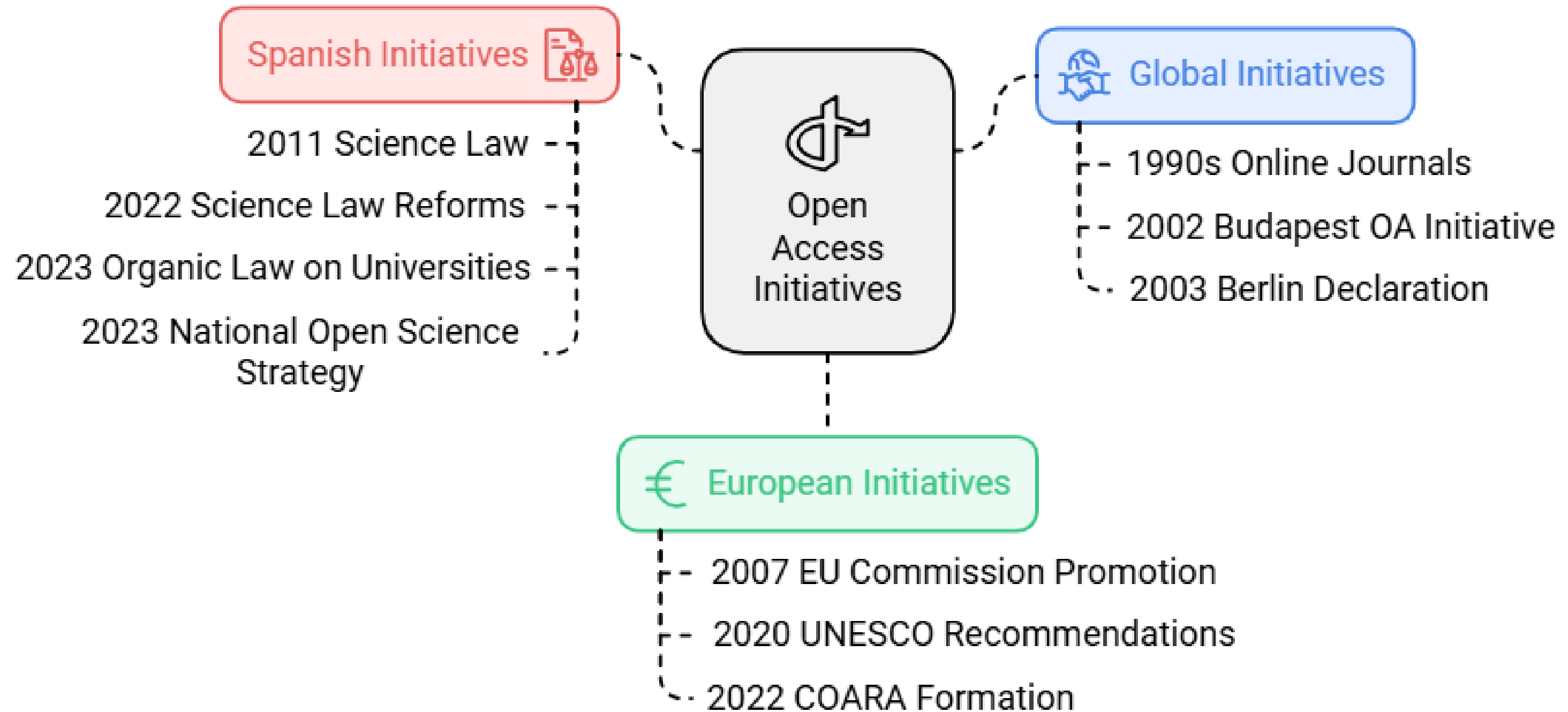
María Ángeles Coslado

Daniela De Filippo

Elías Sanz-Casado

26–28 November 2024 in Tromsø, Norway

# INTRODUCTION





# FECYT QUALITY SEAL OVERVIEW

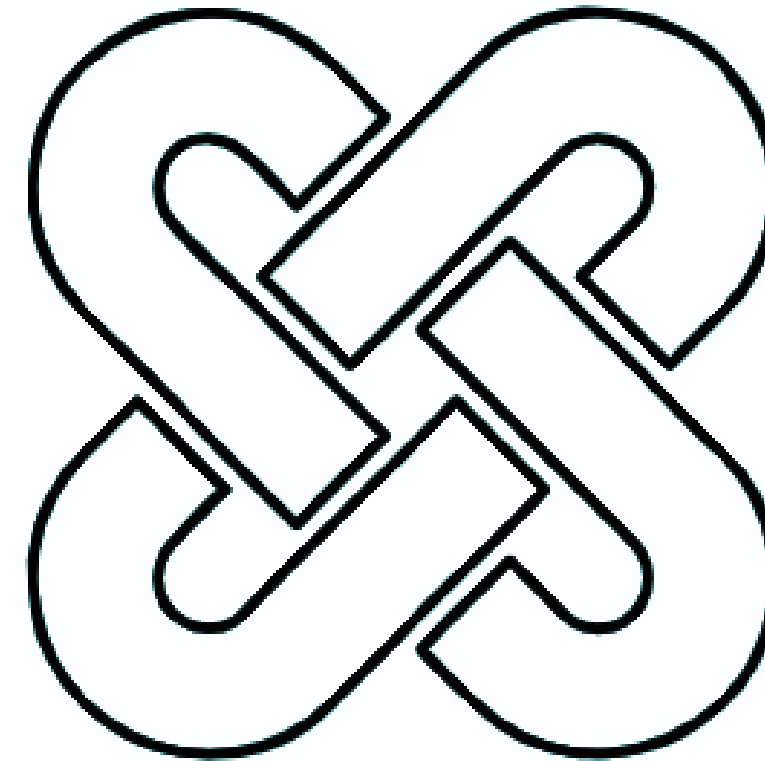
2023 CALIDAD  
REVISTAS  
CIENTÍFICAS  
ESPAÑOLAS



FECYT depends on the  
Ministry of Science

It carries out a **biennial**  
evaluation

This process is  
**voluntary** and aims to  
award the FECYT  
Quality Seal to journals  
that meet the  
established standards.



The evaluation process  
is complemented by a  
**panel of experts** who  
guarantees a rigorous  
and objective  
evaluation.

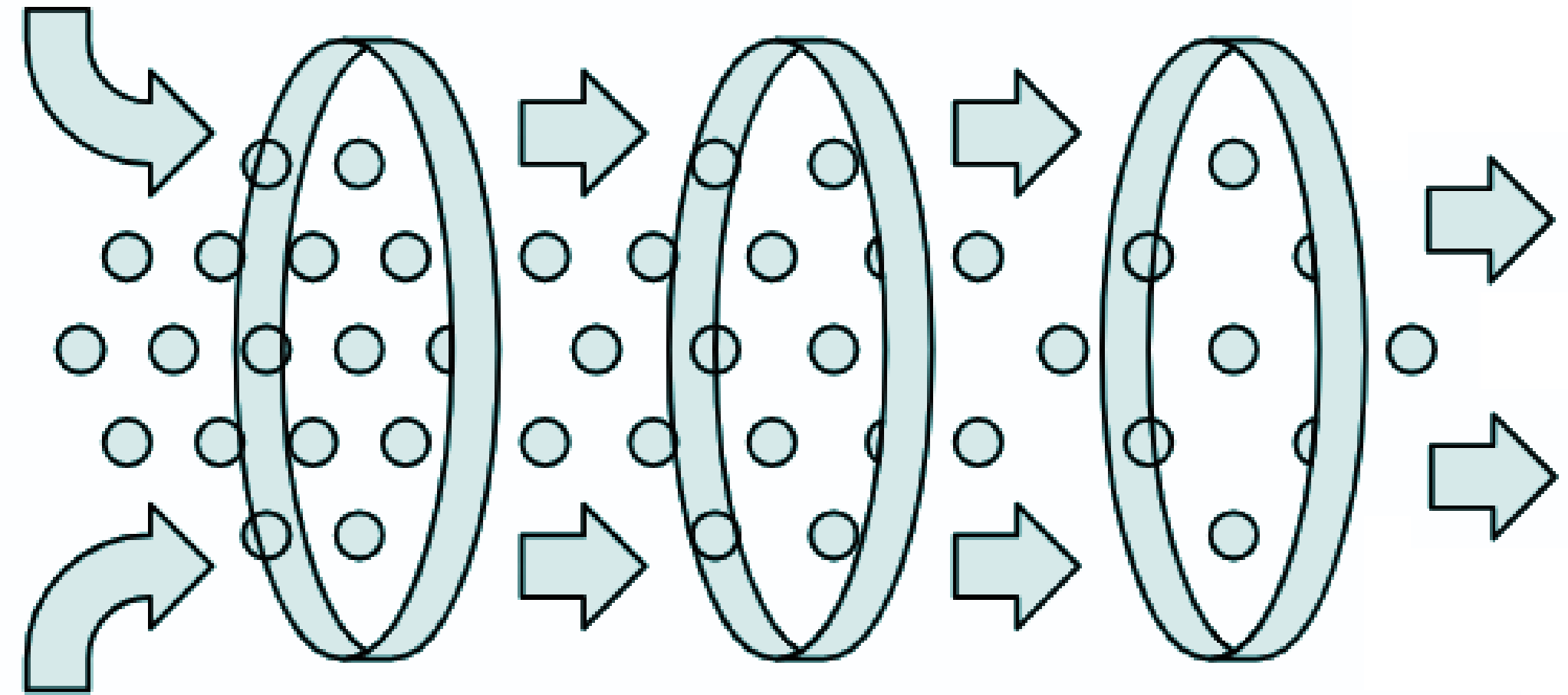
It's beneficial for  
journals, as it **increases**  
**their visibility** and  
favours their  
**professionalisation** and  
**internationalisation**.

FECYT offers tools and advice to help  
journals improve their quality and visibility

# SPANISH JOURNALS EVALUATION PROCESS (2008 - 2023)

FECYT Quality Seal.

Valid for one year.  
After this period journals are renewed.  
If criteria is met.



**Quantitative Evaluation**

Assess compliance with indicators

**Qualitative Evaluation**

Expert panel reviews content

**Quality Seal Award**

Journals receive the FECYT seal

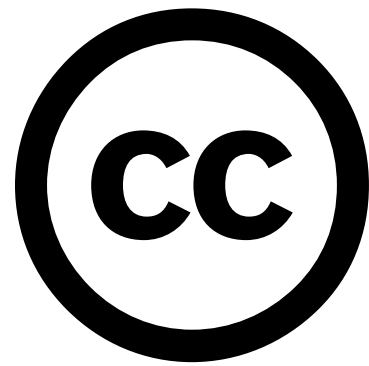


2018: Transparency in Access and Content Reuse Policies  
2023: Open Science indicators.

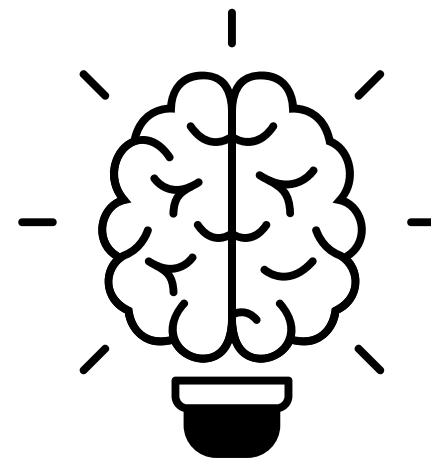


## 1. Transparency in Access and Content Reuse Policies

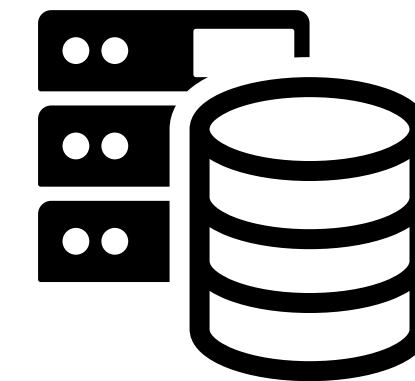
1.1 **Specify** Content Licences on the Journal's Website and Articles.



1.2 **Specify** Intellectual Property Ownership to Authors.



1.3 Allow Authors to **Deposit** the Accepted Version in Open Access Repositories .

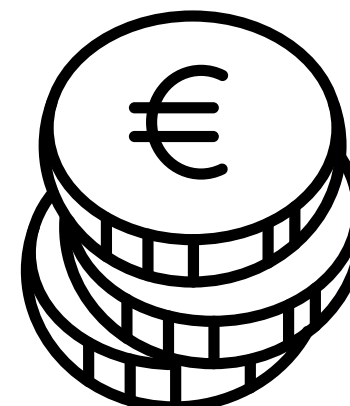


1.4 **Publish** Editorial Policy on Sherpa Romeo



Open policy finder  
Formerly Sherpa services

1.5 **Specify** Article Processing Charges (APCs) for Open Access Journals.



1.6 **Register** with the Directory of Open Access Journals ( DOAJ).

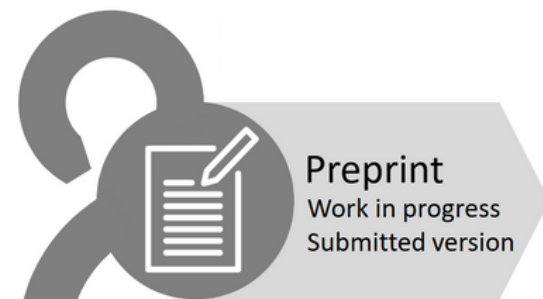


## 2. Open Science Indicators

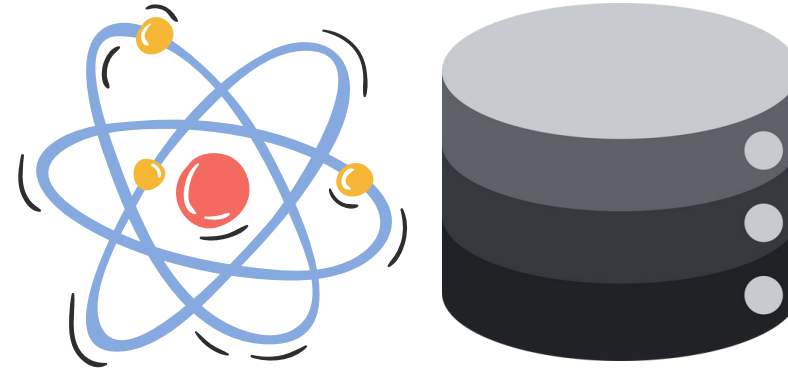
2.1 **Publish** Content **Openly Under Licences** That Respect Open Access.



2.4 **Allow** the **Dissemination of Pre - Print** Versions of Published Articles.



2.2 Encourage Authors to **Deposit Supplementary Materials** in Institutional Repositories.



2.5 **Enable Open Peer Review** .



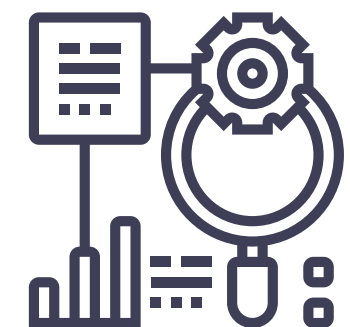
2.7 **Publicly Display** an Authorised **List of Reviewers** by Issue or by Defined Periods (not exceeding 3 years).



2.3 **Link** Published **Articles** with **Supplementary Materials** in Public Repositories Using Unique and Persistent Identifiers.

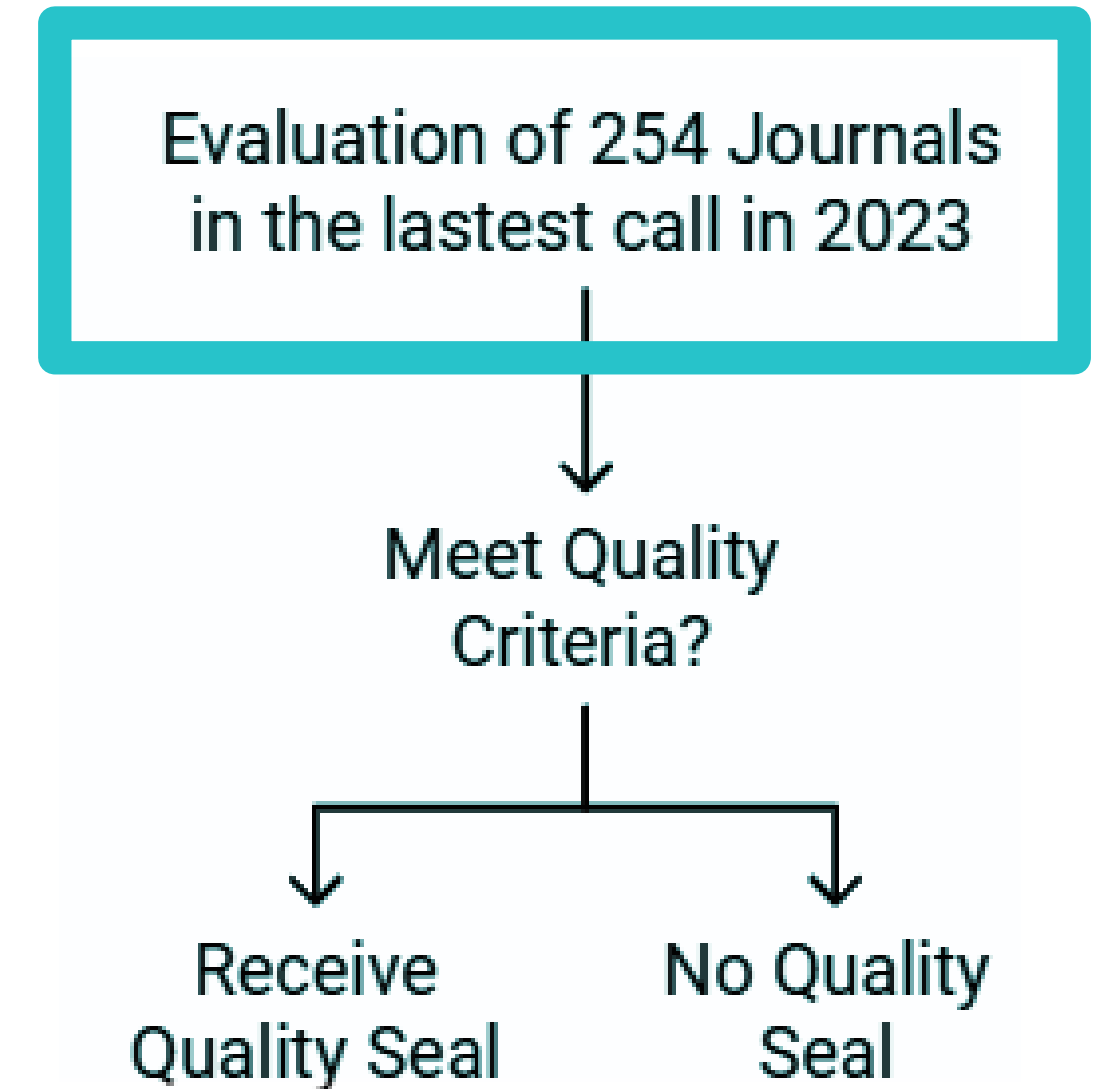
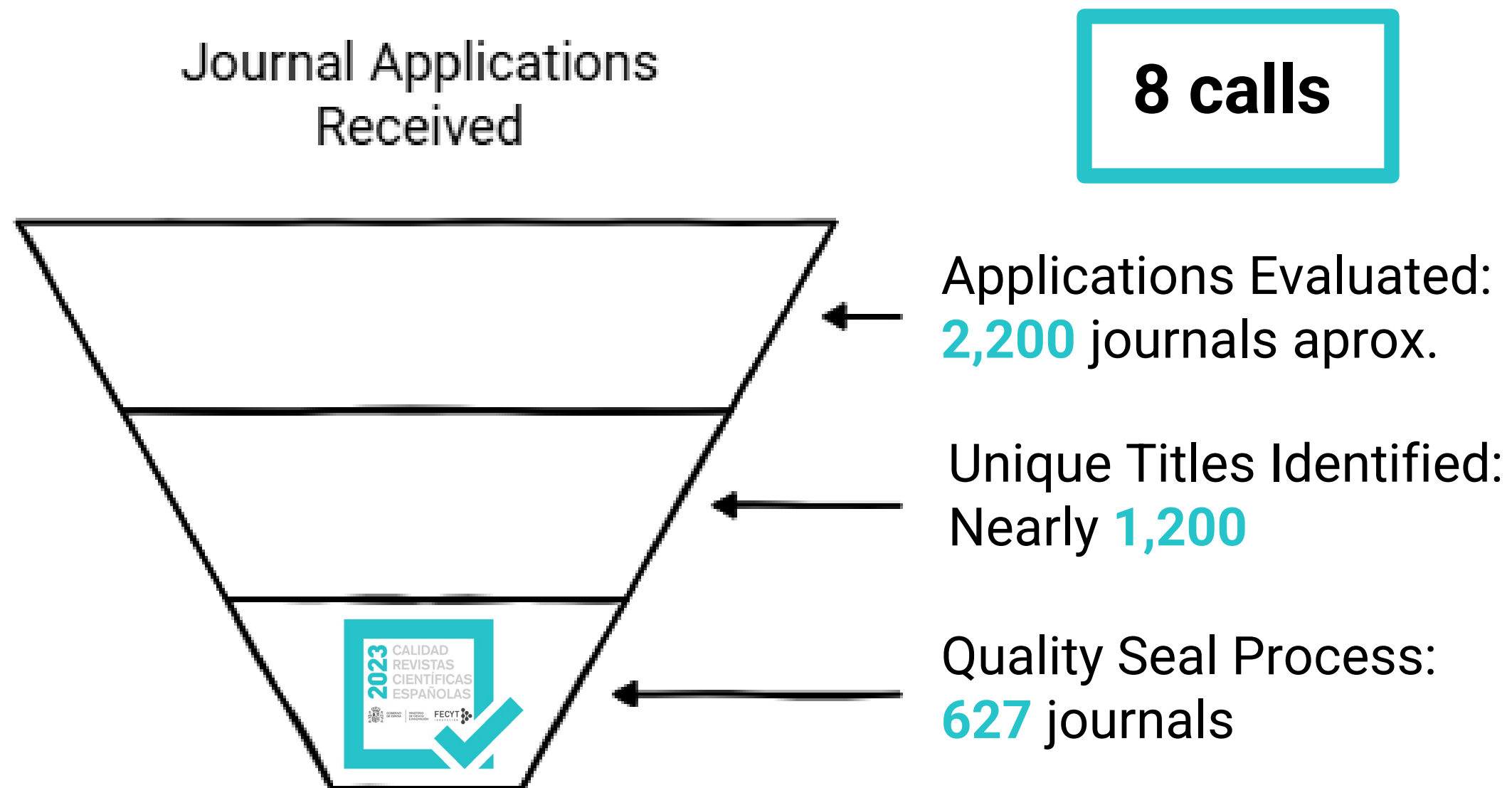


2.6 **Establish Protocol** for **Metadata** Submission to Open Access Repositories and Content Aggregators.



# RESULTS

## Evaluation Process for Quality Seal (2008 - 2023)

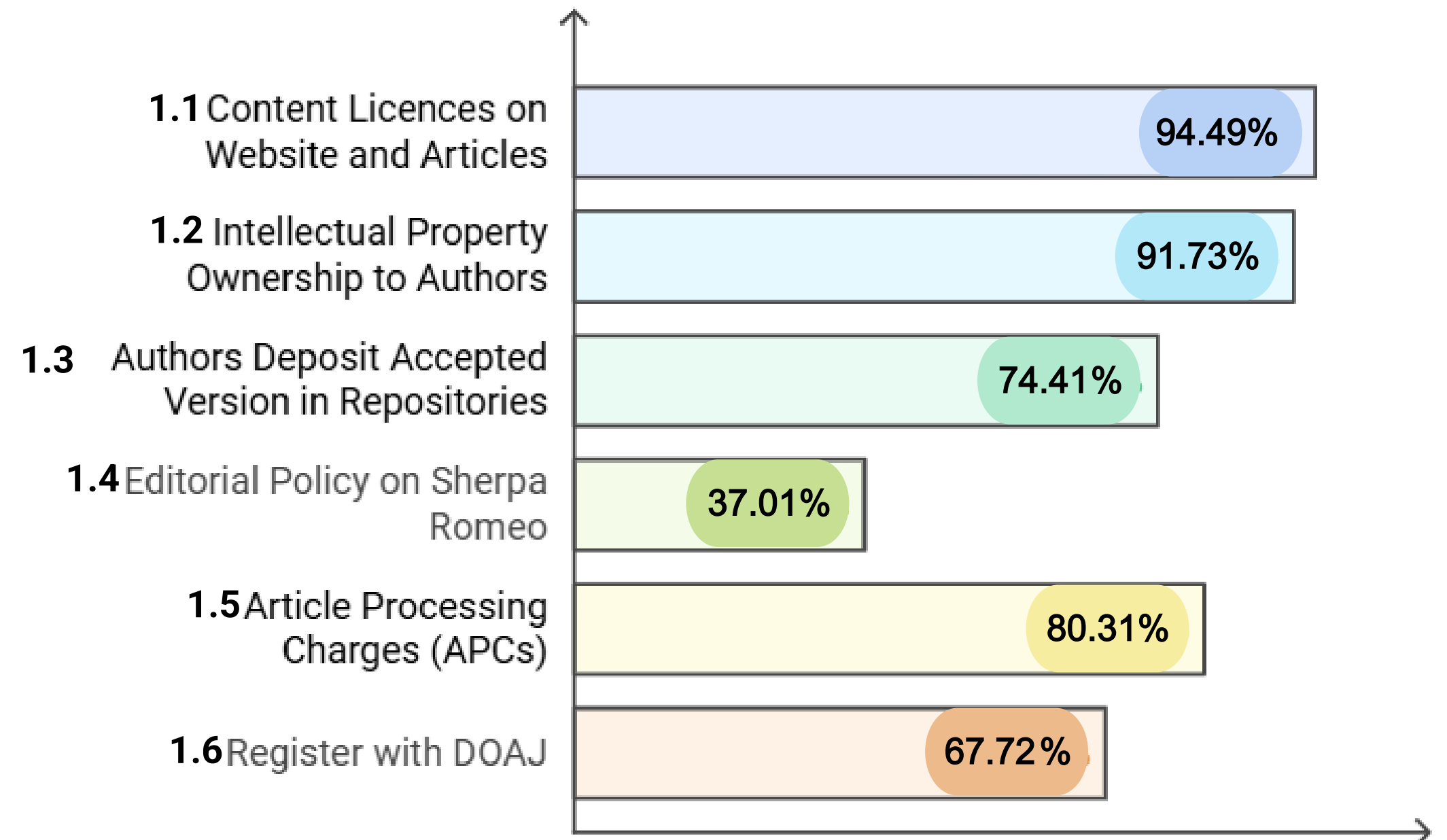




# RESULTS

## Level of adherence to the indicators

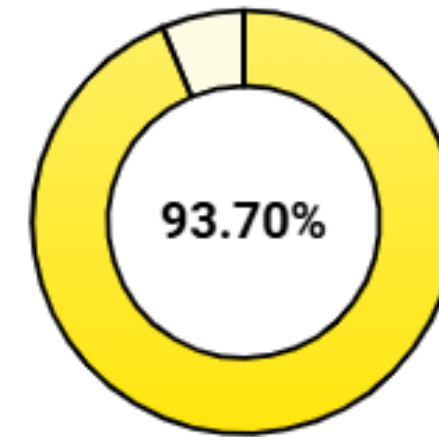
### 1. Transparency in Access and Content Reuse Policies



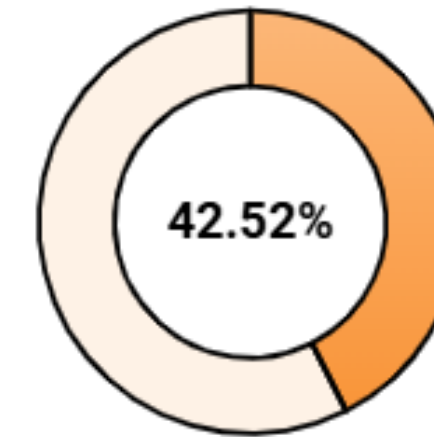
# RESULTS

## Level of adherence to the indicators

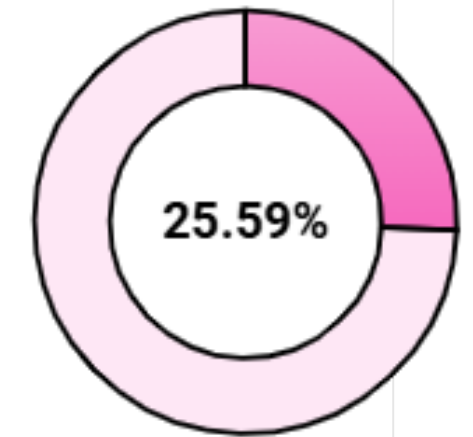
### 2. Open Science Indicators



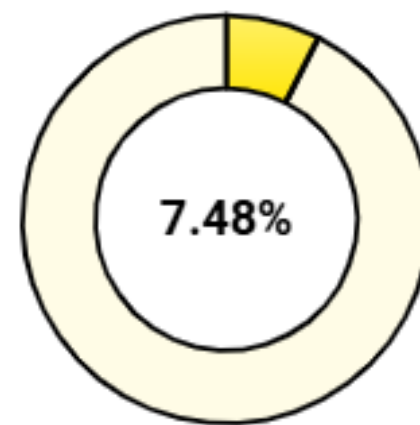
2.1 Publish Content Openly Under Licences That Respect Open Access



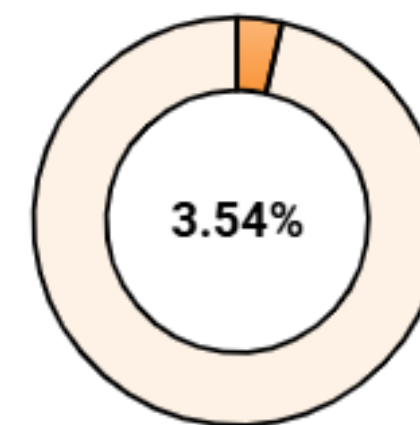
2.7 Publicly Display an Authorised List of Reviewers



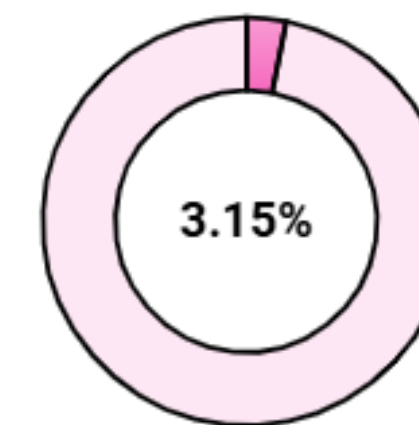
2.4 Allow the Dissemination of Pre-Print Versions



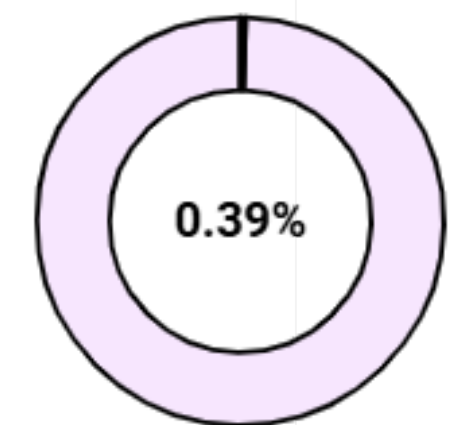
2.2 Encourage Authors to Deposit Supplementary Materials in Institutional Repositories



2.6 Established Protocol for Metadata Submission to Open Access Repositories and Content Aggregators



2.3 Link Published Articles with Supplementary Materials in Public Repositories Using Unique and Persistent Identifiers



2.5 Enable Open Peer Review

# CONCLUSIONS

**1. Transparency in Access and Content Reuse Policies** . Compliance with these indicators is **high** probably fostered by the Science Law ( 2011) and **the role of FECYT** .

**2. Open Science Indicators** . Compliance with these indicators is **low** , highlighting the recent inclusion of these indicators within the evaluation process and the **recent inclusion of Open Science benchmarks** in the science law.

**3. The implementation of Open Science is progressively increasing** , as can be seen in the contrast of the results obtained in the analysis of the two dimensions analysed .

**4. The role of FECYT and its evaluation process,** since 2008, has resulted in the **improvement of editorial policies in academic publishing** in terms of visibility, impact, and the promotion of gender perspective, among others.

**OUR EXPECTATION:**We look forward to **the implementation of Open Science** in ALL editorial policies of Spanish scientific journals.

**Thank you.**

[mangeles.coslado@fecyt.es](mailto:mangeles.coslado@fecyt.es)

# OPEN ACCESS IN ALGERIA : TEN YEARS LATER

Panel:

## NATIONAL APPROACHES TO OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

Samir Hachani

University of Algiers 2-AbulKacem SaadAllah-  
Bouzareah

The 19th Munin Conference on Scholarly Publishing-  
The Arctic University of Norway,  
Tromsø

November 26-28th 2024

## General Statistics

- ❖ Upper middle-income country
- ❖ Third largest Arab economy
- ❖ Economy heavily relies on Hydrocarbons (14% of GDP, 86 % of exports, and 47 % of budget revenues 2019- 2023)
- ❖ 44% of population is 24 or younger
- ❖ Education is free and there is an enrolment of 95 % for the primary, over 60 % for the secondary and 20 % for higher education

# Higher education in Algeria

- ❖ One of the most inclusive systems in the world (quantitatively speaking)
- ❖ No registration fees, transportation and lodging are also free. There is even a small monthly scholarship for every student.
- ❖ There are 1.812.656 students, 54 universities, 40 graduate schools, 13 teachers' graduate schools and 13 university centers (2013)
- ❖ A staggering 7500 PhDs awarded a year



**QUANTITY OVER QUALITY**

# OPEN ACCESS IN ALGERIA

- ❖ A study in 2014 ( Hachani) ,showed the following statistics :
  - ✓ Four academic journals
  - ✓ Eight electronic repositories
  - ✓ A weak internet penetration (16,7%)
  - ✓ A very unreliable and equally weak bandwidthth
  
- ❖ Two main actors :
  - ✓ The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
  - ✓ The Research Center for Scientific and Technical Information which incepted :
    - CERIST Digital Library,
    - The Collective Catalogue of Algeria
    - The National Thesis Reporting Program



## OPEN ACCESS IN ALGERIA ( cont'd)

- ❖ Two main programs have been also launched. They are:
- ✓ **The National Online Documentation System:** which allows researchers and graduate students access to a number of databases and publishers' sites with a password and a user name.
- ✓ **Webreview:** it is a site listing 36 journals from universities around the country. It boasts an encouraging 79 % open access rate (Hachani 2012).
- ❖ The study also concluded a quasi absence of Algerian academic institutions in programs such as HINARI (Health), OARE (Agriculture) and AGORA (Environment) which are programs geared at giving access to journals at very advantageous rate for country of The Global South.

# TEN YEARS FORWARD: WHAT HAS CHANGED?

- ❖ Although the CERIST still exists , The Directorate-General of Scientific Research and Technological Development is leading the academic research in the country . Besides financing a number of laboratories , research centers and programs , it publishes:
- ❖ A list of accredited journals ranked A (13674 titles ) and B (2662 titles )
- ❖ National Scientific Journals (1044 titles)
- ❖ A list of Predatory journals (2018-2023).
- ❖ Internet has greatly evolved as penetration rate is well over 60 % but frequent interruption and a feeble bandwidth hampers research.

# Between gold and green roads

- ❖ GOLD: Webreview is replaced by:
  - The Algerian Scientific Journal Platform ( ASJP) : It is a diamond open access platform of 879 mostly academic journals that are mainly a receptacle of articles published by PhDs students
  - Algerian journals are present in regional and international in various directory and platform :
- ✓ African Journals On Line .: 26 titles far from Nigeria's 322 titles and South Africa's 110 titles. It is numerically 8<sup>th</sup> African country
- ✓ Directory of Free Arab Journals: 24 titles which makes it the 5<sup>th</sup> country numerically speaking in the Arab world
- ✓ Directory of Open Access Journals : 28 titles far from Indonesia's 2409, United Kingdom's 2180, Brazil's 1582 or United States' 1196. It is the 64<sup>th</sup> country numerically speaking.

# Between green and gold roads

- ❖ Statistically, there is a big difference between 2014 (5-6 repositories) and 2024. Algerian repositories are present in both:
  - ✓ The Directory of Open Access Repositories (D.O.A.R.): 20 (3<sup>rd</sup> in Africa and 1<sup>st</sup> in the Arab World)
  - ✓ The Registry of Open Access Repositories (R.O.A.R.): 16 (4<sup>th</sup> in Africa and 1<sup>st</sup> in the Arab World)
- ❖ These statistics are encouraging as they signal a thrust forward but :
  - ✓ These repositories are not a receptacle of the output of the institution's output but are rather repositories of anything that is of relation to the institution.
  - ✓ There seem to be a race to create repositories under the auspices of the Ministry and The GDSRTD but in a rather disorganized way.

# Recommendations and conclusions

As a conclusion of what has been said , we recommend :

1-A drastic limitation of students in the tertiary level

2-Limiting the number of “scientific journals” that are polluting the academic landscape

3-In a centralized system, putting stringent criteria for open repositories that should be effectively “open” and represent the output of the scientific production of the institution.

4-*Imposing a mandate* to make ALL Algerian thesis EFFECTIVELY open access and changing **The National Thesis Reporting Program** to **The National Open Access Thesis Program**

5-*Imposing* a KNOWN plagiarism detector to ALL scientific submissions made to or through national journals

6-Creating a national open access body (*El Djazair Open Access Council*- The E.D.O.A.C.) that will guide and define priorities in the national microcosm. It would be made up of recognized member of the open access community and under The Directorate-General of Scientific Research and Technological Development and The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

شكرا

Takk

Gracias

Ačiū

Dank je

# Strengthening Diamond Open Access in the Netherlands

The Dutch national Diamond OA program (2024–2026)

Universiteiten  
*van* Nederland }

UKB  
Universiteitsbibliotheken &  
Nationale Bibliotheek

**Erasmus  
University  
Rotterdam**

*Erasmus*



# On shaky grounds

No status

Loss of biodiversity

Loss of sovereignty





# Our vision: building a foundation

Establish the conditions in the Netherlands for Diamond OA as a fully developed and sustainable publishing model.

Project 2024-2026

Paid by Universities of the Netherlands (€100.000 per year)

Executed by UKB, with the Erasmus University Rotterdam as project lead



# Our key strategies



Susanne van Rijn  
Program manager, EUR



**infrastructures**  
**diamond open access**



Maria Constantin  
Project lead, EUR



**expertise centre**  
**diamond open access**



Chiara Livio  
Project lead, UU



**mapping and monitoring**  
**diamond open access**



# Infrastructure

Develop a shared technical infrastructure at the Dutch national level, supporting journals and (text)books by leveraging existing resources. Begin with a small-scale "coalition of the willing," emphasizing institutional branding, transparency, and a non-profit approach.

## Benefits

- Efficiency
- Increased societal impact
- Easy access
- Authors rights
- Increased quality



# Infrastructures

Work packages (2025 – 2029)

- 1: research sustainable infrastructures
- 2: integrating existing technical infrastructures
- 3: selection and harmonisation of services
- 4: safeguarding (output) infrastructures
- 5: communication and dissemination



# How to reach us

From Early Next year 2025, you will find our Expertise Centre on  
[Openaccess.nl](https://openaccess.nl)

In the meantime, you can keep an eye on our Zenodo Community:  
[https://zenodo.org/communities/diamond\\_oa\\_nl](https://zenodo.org/communities/diamond_oa_nl)





Research  
Council of  
Lithuania



**Munin  
Conference**  
on Scholarly Publishing

**The 19th Munin Conference**  
UiT The Arctic University of Norway  
26–28 November 2024

**Publishing technologies of  
scholarly journals:  
the preferences of using publishing  
software in small language country**

Arūnas Gudinavičius  
Vilnius University

# Software used by journals

- One of the critical criteria establishing high professional standards of scholarly journals publishing practice is the software used by journal managers to support their activity (Ndungu, 2021).
- This raises the question of **whether deploying a professional journal management system necessarily equates to the quality of a journal?**

# Uncharacteristic appearances

Several factors demonstrate the existence of this correlation.

For instance, journals that have not adopted a professional journal management system may be mistaken for predatory journals due to poorly maintained websites or appearances uncharacteristic of well-established journal websites (Beall, 2015; Teixeira da Silva et al., 2023).

**Stomatologija**  
Baltic Dental and Maxillofacial Journal

Main page Back issues Editorial board Information

2022, Vol. 24, No. 1

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**SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES**

[Inadequacy of self-Implemented preventive measures to control caries increment due to poor dietary habits in 6 and 12 years old children in Riga, Latvia](#)  
*Jekaterina Gudkina, Bennett T. Amaechi, Stephen H. Abrams, Anda Brinkmane, Ieva Jellisejeva*  
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[Assessment of oral hygiene maintenance in 12-18-year-old children and teenagers with fixed orthodontic appliances](#)  
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[Acantholytic variant of squamous cell carcinoma in the mandible: A rare entity and a brief review](#)  
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Stomatologija 2022; 24 (1): 13-20 **PDF** 260 KB

**Inadequacy of self-Implemented preventive measures to control caries increment due to poor dietary habits in 6 and 12 years old children in Riga, Latvia**

Jekaterina Gudkina<sup>1</sup>, Bennett T. Amaechi<sup>2</sup>, Stephen H. Abrams<sup>3,4</sup>, Anda Brinkmane<sup>1</sup>, Ieva Jellisejeva<sup>1</sup>

**Summary**

*Aim.* This study investigated whether the self-implemented preventive measures practiced among the 6 and 12 years olds in Riga, Latvia can control the caries increment due to poor dietary habits among this age groups.

*Material and methods.* Caries examination was performed on Thirty-eight 6 and thirty-nine 12 years olds by visual and bitewing radiographic examination at baseline and after 3 years. All participants and/or their parents completed dietary habits questionnaires. The data was analyzed using t-test, chi-square test, ANOVA and frequency tables, Wilcoxon and Fisher's tests ( $\alpha=0.05$ ).

*Results.* The mean (SD) values of caries experience at baseline/3-year period in 6- vs.12-year olds were as follows. DMFS: 0.72 (1.02)/3.13 (3.13) ( $p=0.0000$ ) vs. 6.79 (5.14)/14.79 (9.86) ( $p=0.0000$ ); dmfs: 11.26(8.71)/7.74 (4.86) ( $p=0.078$ ) vs. 3.57 (2.03)/1.5 (0.71) ( $p=0.317$ ). The statistical significance was reported only for the consumption of soft drinks ( $p=0.032$ ) and sugared tea ( $p=0.018$ ) for the 6 years olds, and for sugared tea ( $p=0.017$ ) and number of teaspoons of sugar added to tea ( $p=0.0095$ ) for the 12-years olds. There was positive caries increment in all the 6 and 12 years olds that reported significant increase in consumption of soft drinks and sugared tea, and increase daily number of teaspoons of sugar used in tea.

*Conclusions.* The present study demonstrated high cariogenic diet among the children in Riga, which is associated with increased caries experience that the currently practiced self-implemented oral hygiene measures was not capable of controlling.

**Key words:** caries experience, caries increment, dietary habits, soft drinks.

Received: 15 07 2017  
Accepted for publishing: 11 09 2022

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E-mail address: jekaterina.gudkina@rsu.lv

International Journal of Scholarly Papers ISSN: 1648 - 4460

TRANSFORMATIONS IN BUSINESS & ECONOMICS

HOME ABOUT EVENTS ARCHIVE

**Abstracted and indexed in international databases:**

- ISI Web of Science (& Master Journal List) by Thomson Services (2006, back-cited from 2005)
- Social Sciences Citation Index (2006)
- Social SciSearch (2006)
- Journal Citation Reports / Social Sciences Edition (2006)
- EBSCO (EconLit with Full Text) (2007)
- IBSS (2004)
- EconLit (2005)
- e-JEL (2005)
- JEL on CD (2005)
- SCOPUS (2007)
- Cabell's Directory (2008)

**ISI Journal Citation Reports (Impact Factors):**

- 2011 (0.991)
- 2012 (0.459)
- 2013 (0.26)
- 2014 (0.374)
- 2015 (0.462)

**EDITORIAL**

The past two decades had a numerous milestones bringing new challenges and transformations to various geographical entities – Europe, the European Union (EU), Central and East Europe (CCE) and Lithuania in particular. It was the period for changes in political, economic, democratic and social life in bigger Europe. We experienced political turmoil of forming new countries: the fall of the USSR (Union of Social Socialistic Republics), where Lithuania was the first to take steps towards the restoration of Independence of its country; the fall of the Berlin Wall, separating two Germanies (DRG<sup>1</sup> and FRG<sup>2</sup>) – all of them celebrated anniversary date of 20 years already. Further political and even military actions disturbed the Balkan nations for a long period, causing malfunctioning of the regions for good ten years, destroying human lives, international relations, infrastructure, and economic systems.

While political and economic systems in one corner of Europe were separating from each other, others – were joining amongst each other, choosing the way of challenging transformations by bringing hope for millions of people for better economic future, wealth, happiness and safer lives. Lithuania just celebrated the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of joining the EU in May 2004, being the first to sign the democratic path of co-joint development in the EU Constitution.

Being in a union of countries brings both advantages and disadvantages. One of major testing came with the global financial crisis of 2008, which waded all over the world, the consequences of which we feel till today and beyond. It came with a crushing power and hit most vulnerable young member of the EU, especially the Baltic States, Romania and Bulgaria – the ones, which had just recovered from Russia's financial crisis of 1998. Therefore, global and regional financial meltdowns constituted a phenomenon of recurrent economic crises decade after decade.

Over this period of time, with deep regret and remorse we have lost two prominent members of the Editorial Board, who stand at the roots of our joint fruitful work: Prof. Habil. Dr. Edgars Vasermanis, Dean of Faculty of Economics, University of Latvia (Latvia) and Prof. Michael Thomas, Professor Emeritus of Strathclyde University (Scotland) and President of Market Research Society of Great Britain (UK); and we would like to express our sincere condolences for their families and friends.

**Publishers:**

- Kaunas Faculty, Vilnius University, Lithuania
- Faculty of Economics, Vilnius University, Lithuania
- Faculty of Business and Management, Brno University of Technology, the Czech Republic
- Faculty of Management and Economics, University of Latvia, Republic of Latvia

**Current Issue**

» Vol. 23, No 2 (62), 2024

**For Contributors**

- » Notes for Contributors
- » Sample Article 1
- » Sample Article 2



# Characteristics expected from a scholarly journal website

- There is a wide range of characteristics expected from a scholarly journal website, which cannot be easily implemented using general website management software such as WordPress or similar platforms.
- Only **professional and dedicated software designed for scholarly journals** can offer the comprehensive range of features expected in a scholarly journal website (Moradzadeh et al., 2023).

# The aim

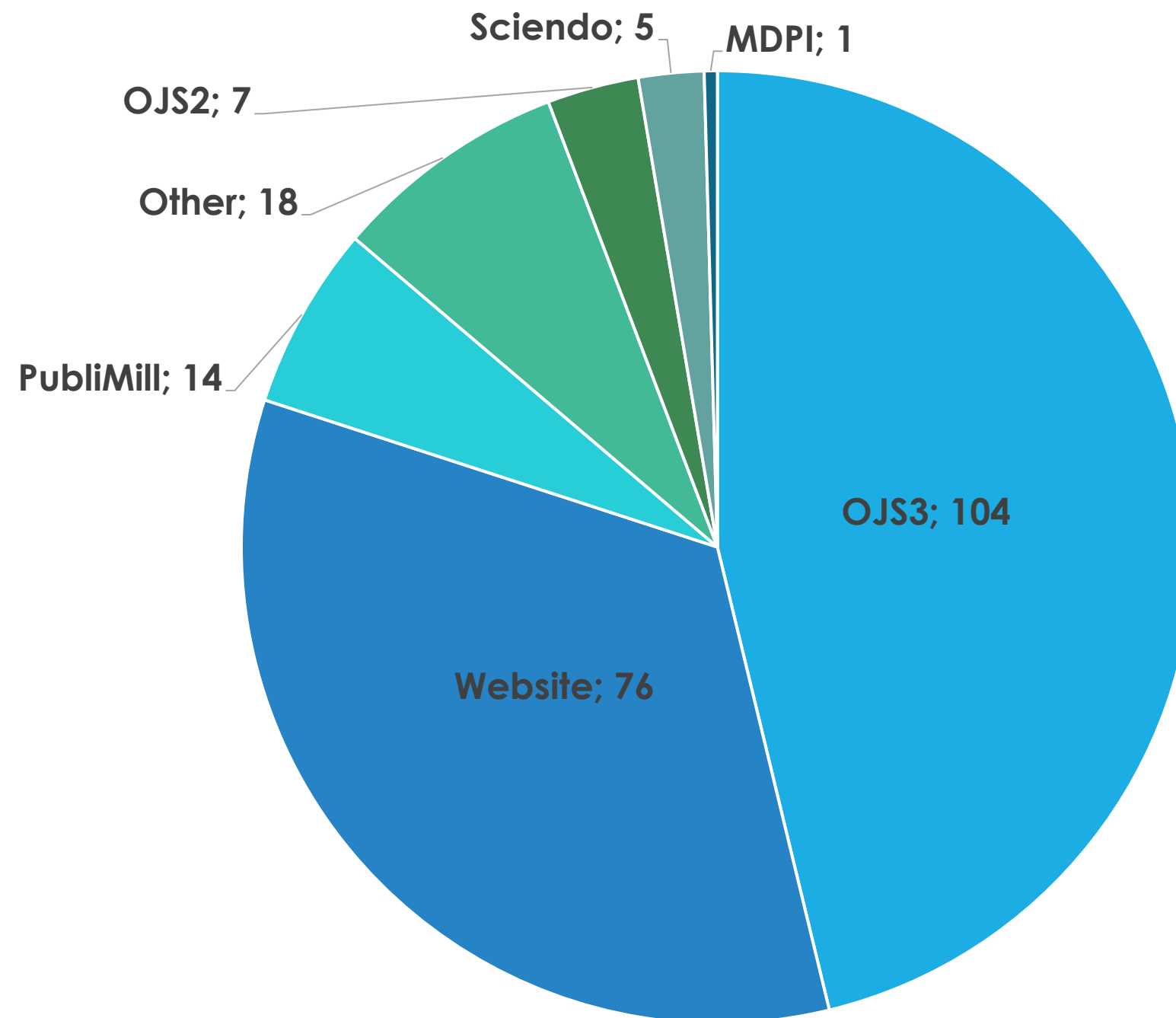
The study investigates the adoption of professional scholarly journal publishing software in Lithuania, with a focus on the trends and patterns of its use.

# Findings

# Software used in Lithuania

- In the world, the choice for publishing software for scientific journals is quite wide, including at least up to 100 different solutions (Daraghmi et al., 2021; Kim, Choi, et al., 2018; Maxwell et al., 2019).
- We found **eight software variants in Lithuania**, including open source variants such as OJS and closed source software such as *PubliMill* and *ScholarOne Manuscripts*.

# Software used in Lithuania



**(Some) conclusions**

# Conclusions (1/3)

- Although the most popular products in the world market are also the most popular in Lithuania, individual publishers are also testing market newcomers who have proposed a new approach to publication management, but at the same time, 1/3 of journals still are using primitive publishing methods through the websites of institutions.
- True, pioneering products based on blockchain technology (Daraghmi et al., 2021) have not been recorded.

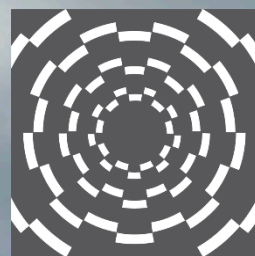
# Conclusions (2/3)

- We can see that the ecosystem of scientific journals in Lithuania has not yet reached the level of maturity, when all journals use professional software for publishing.
- It is interesting that **Lithuanian scientific journals use open source software for publishing much more actively (1/3 of them) compared to the global trend** observed in high-income countries. Lithuania, which is classified as a high-income country, uses OJS 2.5 times more than the global average.



# Conclusions (3/3)

- Such success of open source software (specifically OJS) can be explained by the fact that in 2011 after many Lithuanian journals decided to switch to electronic publishing, the **EIFL** (Electronic Information for Libraries) **initiative offered the opportunity to start using this software, and training was organized for administrators** (Grigas, 2023).
- Lithuanian **journals seem to be looking for low-cost software options**, and OJS meets their requirements, as it is free to use and has low server, domain and IT maintenance costs. Most journals in Lithuania finance their publication from often unstable sources of income, such as university budgets or projects (Atkočiūnienė, 2009; Petrauskaitė & Pauža, 2015; Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, 2022).



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**Publishing technologies of  
scholarly journals:  
the preferences of using publishing  
software in small language country**

Arūnas Gudinavičius  
Vilnius University