

Publishing from an Editor's Viewpoint: Insider Tips for Successful Submissions



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Publishing Process

Reasons to Publish



Responsibility

To society, contribution of scientific progress



Fortune

Promotions, grant applications, research funding

Fame

Recognition by your peers



“If your research does not generate papers, it might just as well not have been done.”

– *George Whitesides (Harvard University)*

Reasons to Publish

The Roles of the Journals and Publisher

Registration	Recording author precedence and merit
Editorial & Author Services	Quality control and improvement
Marketing, & Discoverability	Sharing results and methods
Archiving	Maintaining records of publication
Community Outreach	Workshops, conferences, developement of new technologies

Publishing Process

Choice of Journal

Choice of Journal

-  Target audience
-  Related literature
-  Scope of the journal
-  Article types published
-  Journal requirements
-  Impact factor



Choice of Journal

The Impact Factor (IF)

$$\text{IF 2020} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2020 of articles published in 2018 and 2019}}{\text{Number of articles published in 2018 and 2019}}$$

- All journals are different and publish different article types
- Some game-changing publications are only cited years after publication and so do not contribute to the impact factor
- The number of citations depends on how many people work in the respective field
- How do you define impact?

Choice of Journal



Composition of the editorial board



Peer review process



Publication ethics (e.g. COPE)



Frequency and punctuality of publication



Indexing



Preprints

Publishing Process

Writing the paper

What to think about before you start

ALWAYS read the journal's guidelines to authors carefully

Make yourself familiar with ethical guidelines for publishing

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Chemistry A European Journal website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, ABOUT, CONTRIBUTE, BROWSE, and SPECIAL COLLECTIONS. Below this, the 'Resources for Authors' section is displayed. It includes a note about minimizing publication times and a link to Editorial Manager. The 'Instructions' section lists various guidelines, with 'Notice to Author: LaTeX Guideline' circled in red. The 'Templates' section lists various document types, with 'Communications (MS Word Win/Mac, OpenOffice)' circled in red. The 'Chemical Nomenclature' section provides guidance on terminology and symbols, with a link to IUPAC Color Books. The 'Ethics and Legal' section lists guidelines for ethical research, preprint guidelines, and copyright transfer agreements, with the section title circled in red.

Chemistry
A European Journal

HOME ABOUT CONTRIBUTE BROWSE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Resources for Authors

So that we can minimize publication times, we ask authors to take special care with the formal details of manuscripts (see documents and templates below). Issues of the current year should be consulted.

Editorial Manager®
Online Manuscript Submission and Peer Review

Instructions

Notice to Author: LaTeX Guideline

- Checklist (incl. Guidelines for Graphical Material): For accepted manuscripts only
- From Submission to Publication: Demystifying the Process
- Keyword Catalogue for manuscripts
- Abbreviations of Journal Titles (C&S)
- Check your References with CrossRef
- Guidelines for Cover Pictures and Frontispieces
- IUPAC Graphical representation standards for chemical structure diagrams

Templates

- Communications (MS Word Win/Mac, OpenOffice)
- Concepts (MS Word Win/Mac, OpenOffice)
- Full Papers (MS Word Win/Mac, OpenOffice)
- Minireviews (MS Word Win/Mac, OpenOffice)
- Reviews (MS Word Win/Mac, OpenOffice)
- Essays (MS Word Win/Mac, OpenOffice)
- Structure drawings (ChemDraw)
- EndNote® template for Endnote reference management (use Angewandte Chemie style)
- Table of Contents: CoreDraw Format, PDF (use to create but not for submission)

Chemical Nomenclature

For guidance on chemical nomenclature, terminology, and symbols, refer to the [IUPAC Color Books](#).

Ethics and Legal

- Ethical Guidelines for the Publication of Chemical Research
- Preprint Guidelines
- Best Practice Guidelines on Publication Ethics: a Publisher's Perspective
- Copyright Transfer Agreement
- Permissions (from Wiley-VCH for publication elsewhere)

How to write a great research paper

7 tips



- 1 • Keep the title simple and specific to describe the content. Be concise, not too technical. Do not use complicated abbreviations
- 2 • The abstract should get the readers attention. Briefly give the context and explain the key findings and their significance
- 3 • Introduction: Tell the reader to what is really relevant to your research, and explain why you did it.
- 4 • Make the discussion concise but informative. Focus on the important and unexpected results.
- 5 • Make sure that the cited literature is up to date and reflects the current state of knowledge in the field. Don't sell an old idea as a new one; cite the source.
- 6 • No matter how good your results are, nobody will know it if your manuscript is chaotic and incomprehensible. The writing and graphics should be clear and understandable.
- 7 • Double check everything, then triple check. Then ask a friend to quadruple check.

What to think about when writing

Does my work have....



- A clearly stated purpose?
- Significant scientific advances?
- Sufficiently supported hypotheses?
- Logical arguments?
- Does it tell a complete story?

What to think about when writing

Have I....?



- ignored other (inconsistent) results
- exaggerated the significance of the results
- used too much jargon/too many abbreviations
- used data previously reported; is it properly cited

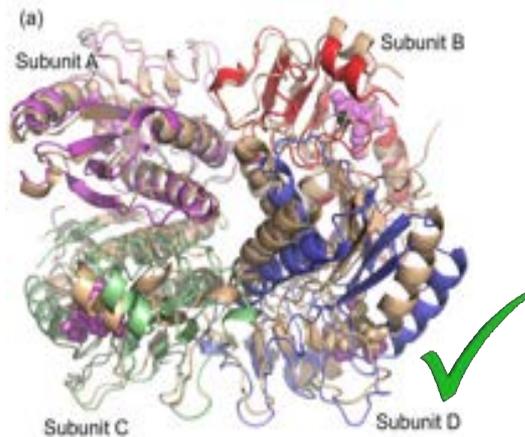
How to design good graphics



- 1 They should represent your data accurately and truthfully
- 2 Colour should be functional
- 3 Aspect ratio should be an honest reflection of the data
- 4 Annotations, scales and legends should be complete
- 5 Unusual chart types should be properly explained

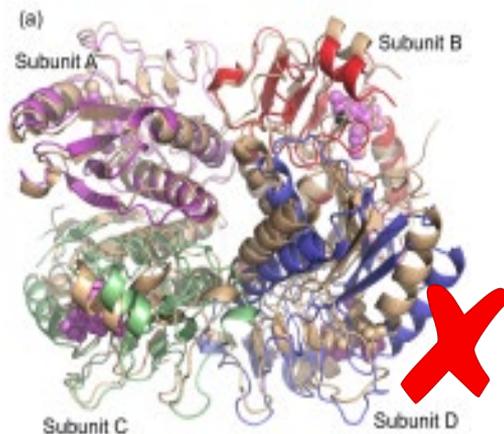
How to design good graphics

Well-prepared graphic



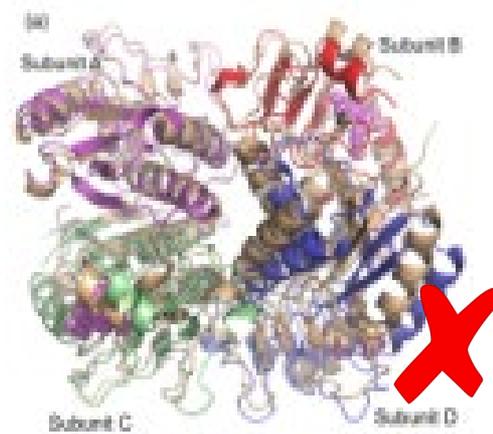
300 dpi is ideal resolution.

Low-quality graphic



Grainy graphics give the reader a negative impression.

Unusable graphic



Graphics must be legible for an article to be considered for publication.

How to write a great research paper

Take home message: Keep it Simple!

“Never use a long word where a short one will do.”

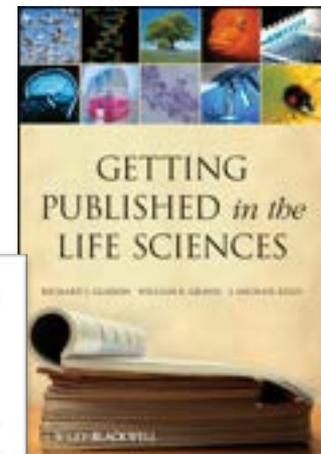
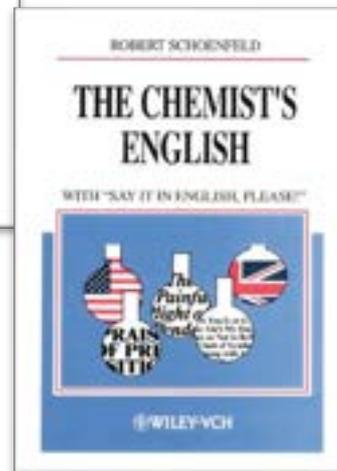
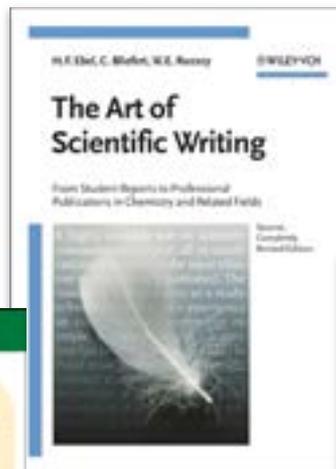
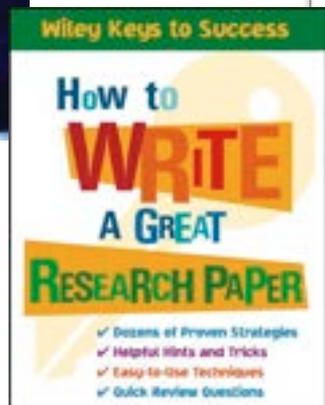
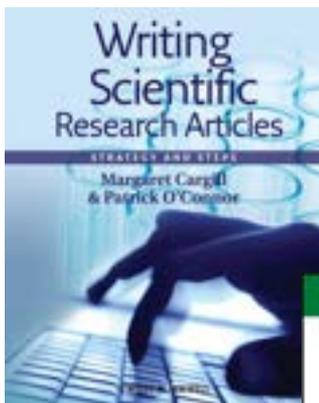
George Orwell

“If you can't explain it simply,
you don't understand it well enough”

Albert Einstein, unverified

How to write a great research paper

Getting help – Resources



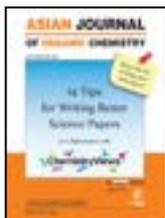
How to write a great research paper

Getting help – Resources

14 Tips for Writing Better Science Papers

by Richard Threlfall
on Chemistry Views

<http://www.chemistryviews.org/>



Webinar:

Coloration Technology: Getting Published

on Chemistry Views

<http://www.chemistryviews.org/>

Essays:

Whitesides' Group: Writing a Paper

G. M. Whitesides

Adv. Mater. **2004**, *16*, 1375



A Brief Guide to Designing Effective Figures for the Scientific Paper

M. Rolandi, K. Cheng, S. Pérez-Kriz

Adv. Mater. **2011**, *23*, 4343

Ten Tips for Authors

B. Johnson

Chem. Asian J. **2011**, *6*, 2859



How to write a great research paper

Getting help – Resources

[http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/\(ISSN\)1521-1878](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1002/(ISSN)1521-1878)

The screenshot displays the Wiley BioEssays journal website. On the left, a navigation menu includes sections for 'JOURNAL TOOLS', 'JOURNAL BRIEF', 'FIND ISSUES', 'FIND ARTICLES', 'GET ACCESS', 'FOR CONTRIBUTORS', 'ABOUT THE JOURNAL', and 'SPECIAL FEATURES'. The 'Special Features' section is circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to the 'Special Topic Collections' link. The main content area features a header for 'Ideas that Push the Boundaries' and a featured article titled 'BioEssays' edited by Andrew Brown. Below this, there are three featured articles: 'Biological rhythms', 'Genome architecture and evolution', and 'Scientific writing'. The 'Scientific writing' article is circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to a larger preview of the article on the right. The preview shows a person's hands typing on a keyboard and includes text about a special collection of writing tips and a list of editorial publications.

How to write a great research paper

Getting help – Resources

<http://wileyeditingservices.com/en/>

The screenshot shows the Wiley Editing Services homepage. At the top, the Wiley logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Upload your Manuscript', 'Services', 'Pricing', 'FAQs', and 'About Wiley' are on the right. The main heading is 'Let your research do the talking'. Below this, a paragraph states: 'There should be no barriers to getting your research published, yet we know that manuscripts are often returned for English language and formatting issues. Let Wiley Editing Services provide you with expert help to ensure your manuscript is ready for submission.' There are four service tiles: 'English Language Editing', 'Translation Services', 'Manuscript Formatting', and 'Figure Preparation'. Each tile includes a brief description and a 'Read more' link.

The screenshot shows the Wiley Author Services page. The Wiley logo is at the top left. The page title is 'Author Services'. A navigation menu on the left includes 'Home', 'Journal Author Home', 'Register', 'My Publications', 'Post a Journal', 'Submit Style File', 'Manuscript Submission', 'Open Access', 'FAQs', 'Help Resources', and 'Book Author Submission'. The main content area is titled 'Author Services' and contains a paragraph: 'The following links provide guidance generally applicable to the submission of manuscripts and preparation of articles as well as information on further matters of interest to journal authors. Please be sure to visit the Author Guidelines by Journal at the right for specific information on submitting to your chosen journal.' Below this are several sections with links: 'Pre-submission' (including 'How To Get Published', 'Language Matters', 'Copyrights', 'Email Address Advice', 'Wiley Editorial Review Style', 'FAQs', 'Open Access', 'Electronic Journal Submission', 'Electronic Journals - Article Delivery', 'Submitting to Wiley or Wiley Online', 'Subscription Information', 'Journal Web for Electronic Journals', 'Books in Print/Book Orders', 'Wiley Editorial Open Access', 'Full Manuscript and other Content Information', 'Corporate Site, Internal Resources - Author Only', 'Editorial Style File'), 'Submission' (including 'Manuscript Submission'), 'Post-submission' (including 'Open Access', 'Link to My Article on Wiley Online Library', 'Check My Article', 'Author Research Information', 'Continental Research', 'View Author Profile'), and 'Contact' (including 'Author Support, Help, Advice' and 'FAQs'). On the right side, there is a 'Sign In' button and a section for 'Email Address' and 'Password' with a 'Sign In' button.

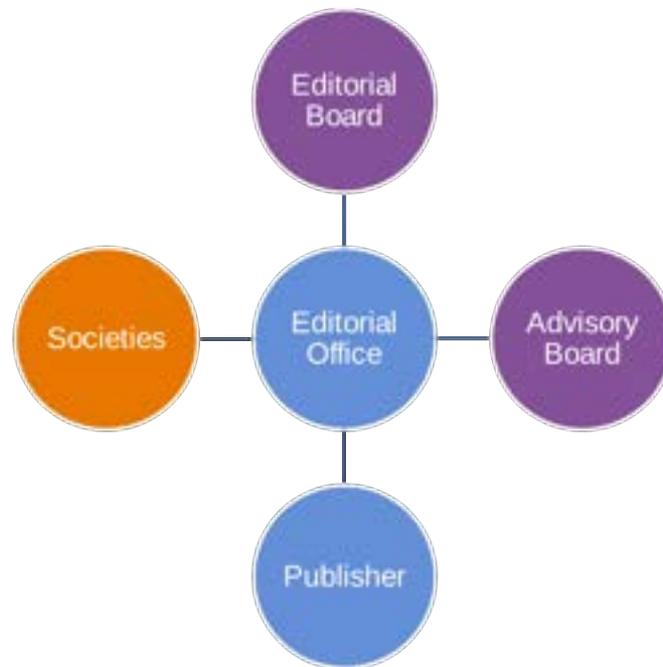
Publishing Process

At the Editorial Office

Journals: Editorial Offices



External Editorial Office



In-House Editorial Office

How an Editor Reads a Submission

Pre-Screening

At our offices...



Is the paper suitable for the journal?
Is it too specialised?

Is the research significant?

Is it different to prior work? Are the
results set in the right context?

Does the paper adhere to
ethical guidelines?

How an Editor Reads a Submission

Pre-Screening: Checking for Plagiarism



“The system doesn’t actually detect plagiarism – plagiarism implies intent and that’s not something computers can identify. Instead it identifies matching text in different documents and then a knowledgeable person has to look at the results as part of the editorial screening process.”

Ed Pentz (Executive Director, CrossRef)

How an Editor Reads a Submission

The Cover Letter

The worst type of letter!



How an Editor Reads a Submission

The Cover Letter

This is not much better!



Dear Editor,

We would like to submit our manuscript
“Fantastic Synthesis of Really Interesting
Compounds” to your journal. We hope you will find it
acceptable for publication.

Yours Sincerely,

A. N. Author

How an Editor Reads a Submission

The Cover Letter

This, however, grabs my attention!



Dear Editor,

Here, we report a series of **potent** anticancer agents with a **new** pharmacophore that were synthesized via an **efficient** 3-step route... **First report** of a selective agent targeting...

Yours Sincerely,

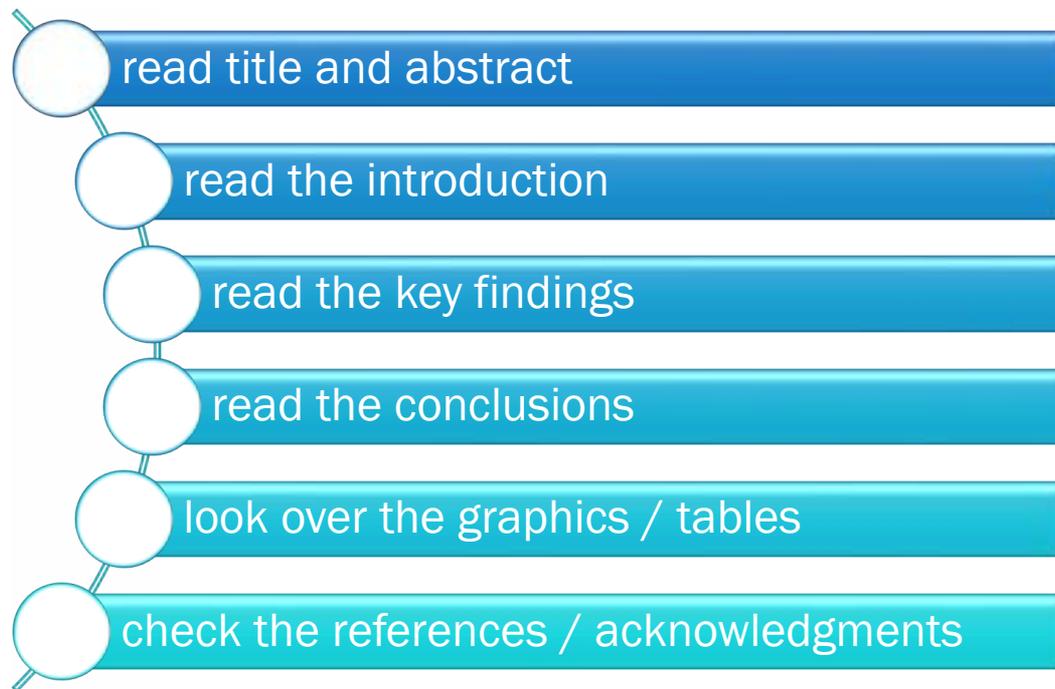
A. N. Author

How an Editor Reads a Submission

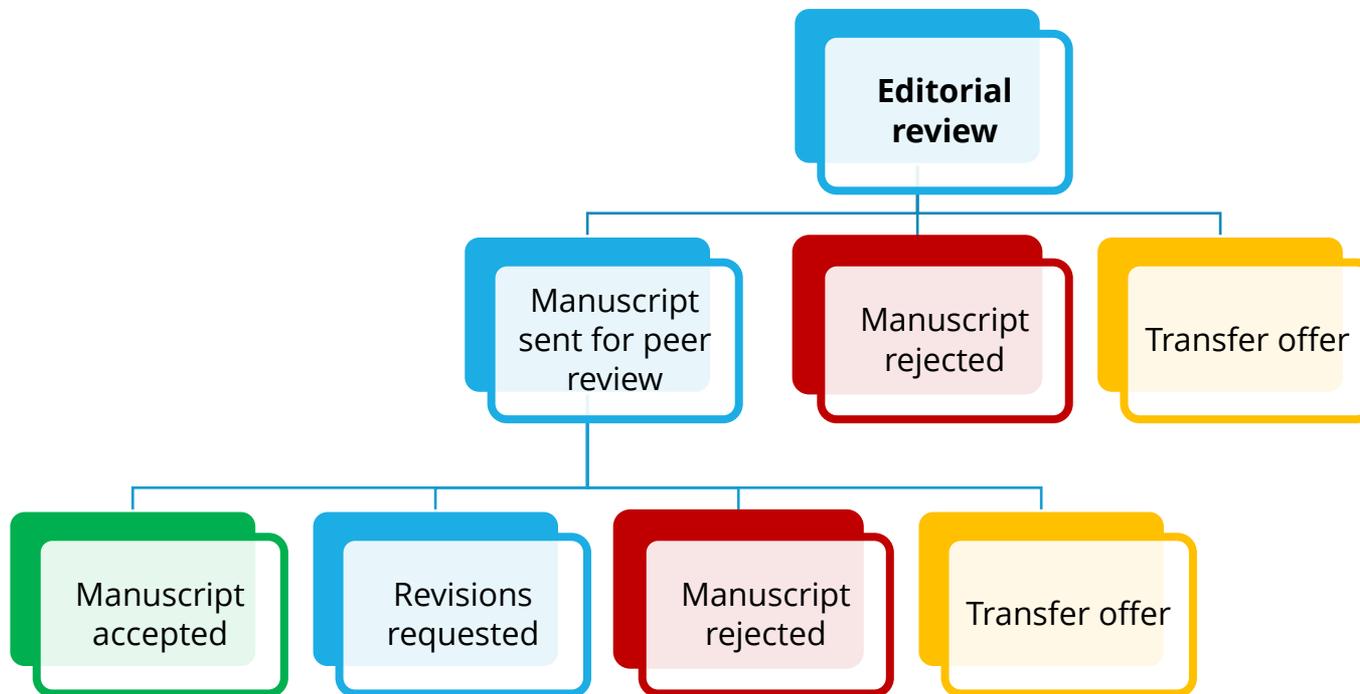
A good cover letter should...

- explain the purpose of your study
- explain why this topic is important
- explain which scientific advances have been made
- explain why the manuscript is suitable for this particular journal
- note any related papers currently in press or under consideration

How an Editor Reads a Submission



The Peer Review Process



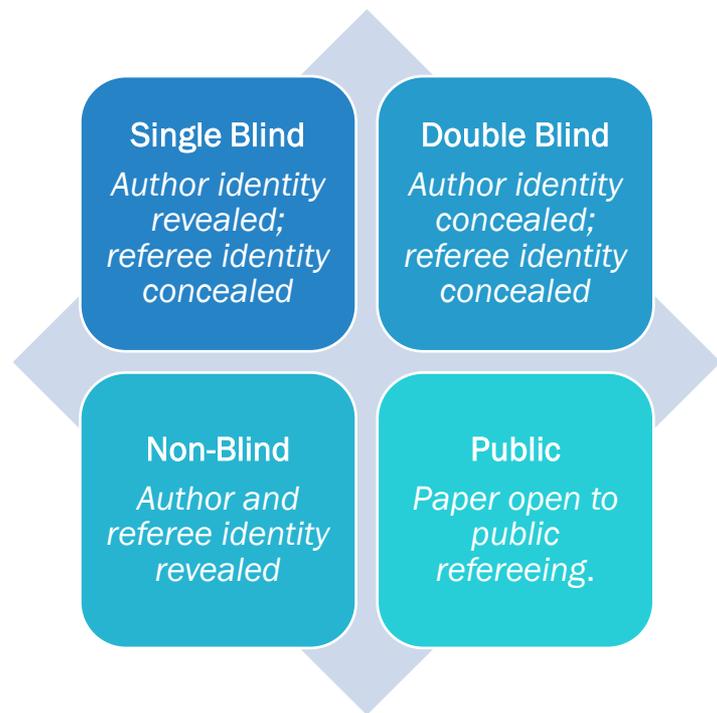
The Peer Review Process

Direct Reject without Review



The Peer Review Process

Different models of peer review



Single Blind

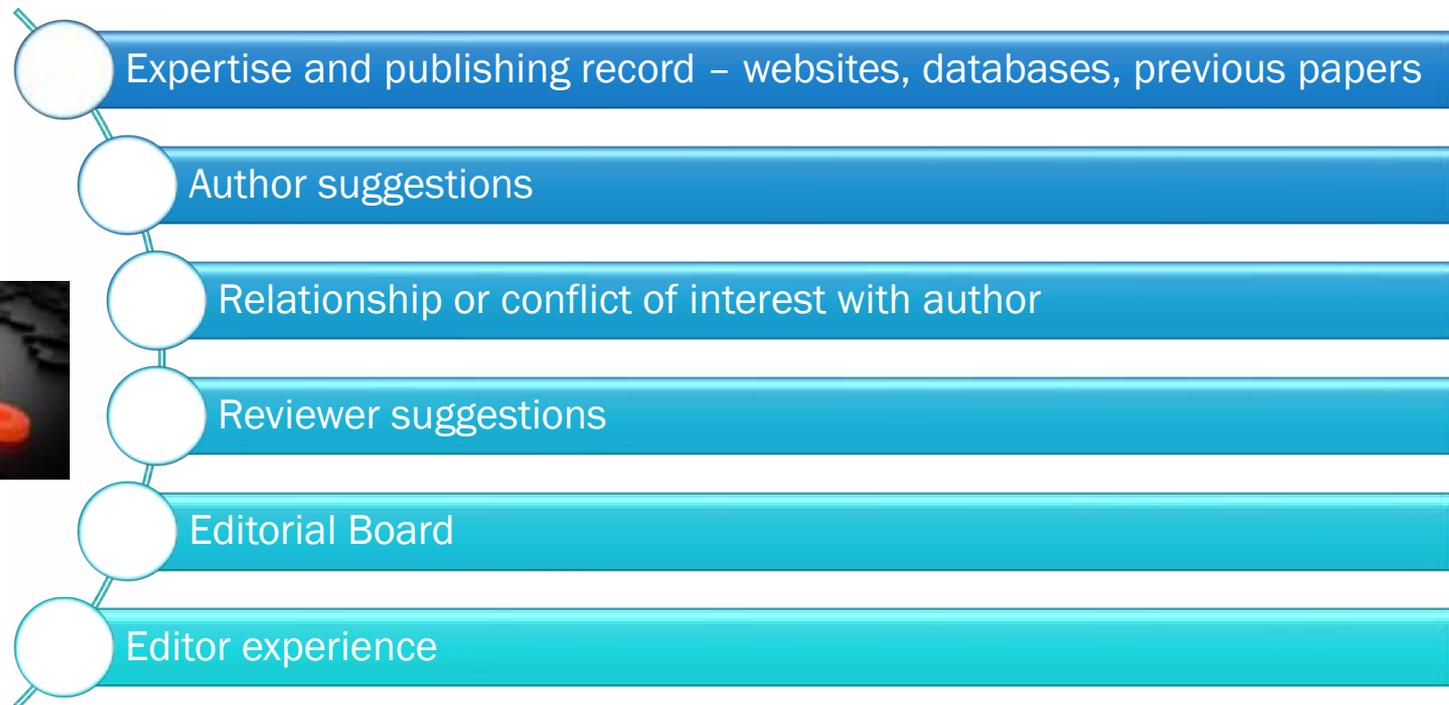
*Author identity revealed;
referee identity concealed*

Advantage: Referees can be honest without fear of repercussions

Disadvantage: Referees can hide personal agenda behind anonymity

The Peer Review Process

How Reviewers Are Chosen



The Peer Review Process

Suggesting reviewers

Avoid suggesting:



The 3W Rule: Who, Where, Why?

Prof. A, London Univ., expert in Mannich reactions

Prof. B, Tokyo Univ., expert in biology of steroids

Dr. C, ChemCo, Ltd., expert in crystallisation

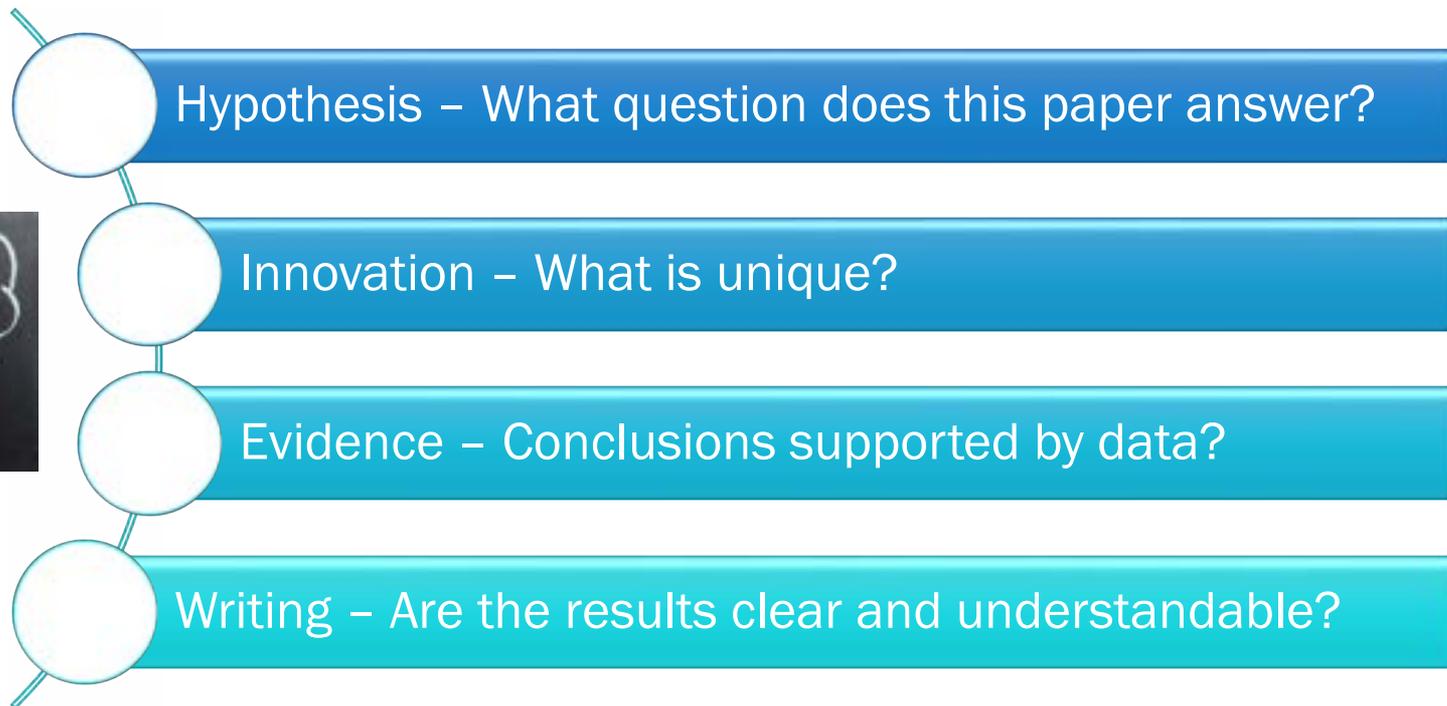
The Peer Review Process

Responsibilities of the Reviewer

- Availability is of course paramount and we ask that referees undertake the task in a timely manner.
- If you do not have the time, or the paper is not in your field of research, or you have a conflict of interest (e.g., you collaborate with the author, you are in direct competition, etc) then please decline immediately so that the editor can choose a new referee.
- Reviewers are crucial to the whole process and every Editor is deeply indebted to them

The Peer Review Process

What should a reviewer look for



The Peer Review Process

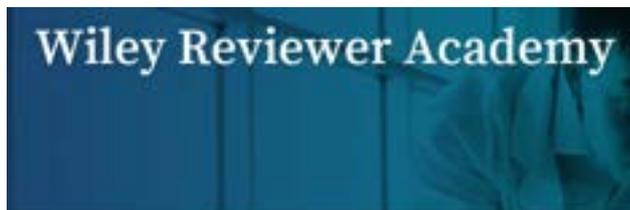
How to Write a Report



- Give a short summary of the paper
- Identify strengths & weaknesses
- Give constructive criticism - be specific
- Be consistent
- Check suitability of references & quality of Supporting Information
- Are there any ethical questions?

The Peer Review Process

Useful resources



The Wiley Reviewer Academy is a free, online peer review training course to guide you through the essentials of peer review.



The course should take about an hour to complete. It includes three modules:

- The role of reviewers in peer review
- The review report
- The outcome of peer review

Once complete, the editors of any participating Wiley journals matching your subject area will be notified and may choose to send you articles for peer review.

<http://news.wiley.com/revieweracademy>

A screenshot of the Wiley Journal Reviewers page. The page has a navigation bar at the top with the Wiley logo and links for "Home", "My Dashboard", "Authors", "Reviewers", "Editors", and "Help". There is a search bar and a "LOG IN" button. The main content area is titled "Journal Reviewers" and includes a sub-header "Journal Reviewers" and a paragraph of text. Below this are five sections, each with a title and a list of bullet points: "What is Peer Review", "How to Perform a Peer Review", "Becoming a Reviewer", "Recognition for Reviewers", and "Reviewer Resources". Each section has a small orange arrow icon on the right side.

Wiley author services

[Journal Reviewers | Wiley](#)

Decision



- Rejection
- Revision
- Acceptance

Decision

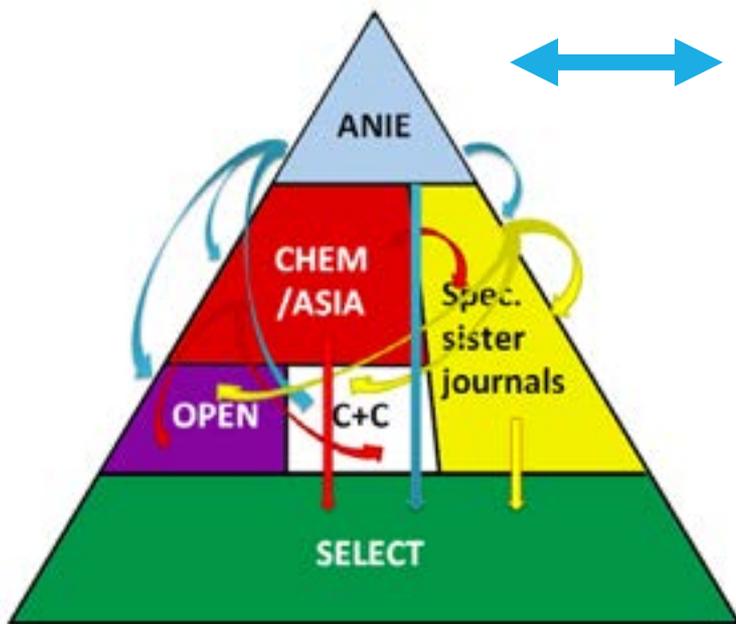
Rejection

- In most cases this should be seen as an opportunity to improve the paper
- The authors should make the changes recommended by the referees because an unchanged paper...
 - is likely to get the same or similar comments even from different referees
 - may be sent to the same referees by the next journal

REJECTED

Decision

Rejection with Transfer Option



Materials Journals

- Overall about 70% of rejected manuscripts are offered the option to transfer to a sister journal
- Helps relieve pressure on peer review process
- Facilitates fast publication of your manuscript

Choose transfer as your pit-stop strategy

Win the Race to Publish

70% transfer offers

Publish!

1. A 70% transfer offers transfer option to authors who are rejected by a journal. This option allows authors to transfer their manuscripts to a sister journal without having to resubmit them to a new journal.
2. Authors who transfer their manuscripts to a sister journal can avoid the need to resubmit them to a new journal. This option allows authors to transfer their manuscripts to a sister journal without having to resubmit them to a new journal.
3. Message your editor: A 70% transfer offers transfer option to authors who are rejected by a journal. This option allows authors to transfer their manuscripts to a sister journal without having to resubmit them to a new journal.
4. Avoid the need to resubmit your manuscript to a new journal. This option allows authors to transfer their manuscripts to a sister journal without having to resubmit them to a new journal.
5. Publishing editor makes your manuscript available to a wider range of authors. This option allows authors to transfer their manuscripts to a sister journal without having to resubmit them to a new journal.

Decision

Rejection – Do I Appeal?

- ✓ Peer review adds value for everyone in the community but it's not perfect!

- ✓ Authors can appeal a rejection if they have **solid scientific reasons** for doing so, for example:
 - a referee has misunderstood the concept of the paper
 - a referee has scientifically inaccurate reasoning

Decision

Rejection – How to Appeal?



- Write a detailed letter to the editor with point-by-point responses
- Include evidence, citations, and data to back up your claims
- Keep it objective, avoid making things personal
- Leave it a day or two!

Decision

Revision/Rejection with invitation to resubmit

- The comments of the referees should be used to refine your work and improve the manuscript
- If you disagree with the comment, still consider revising the article in some way to clarify your argument
- Take time to respond to all comments, it could save further peer review
- Don't just do the things specifically mentioned



Decision

Revision/Rejection with invitation to resubmit

For example: Referee Comment: “Papers by X and Y groups are just two examples of missing citations in this manuscript”

Author



I need to cite papers by X and Y

The authors need to do another literature search

Referee
(Editor)



Post Acceptance: Enhancing the Discoverability



- EarlyView / eToC alerts
- Cross journal promotion
- Marketing campaigns
- Social Media
- **Press releases**

Enhancing the Accessibility – Mobile Apps



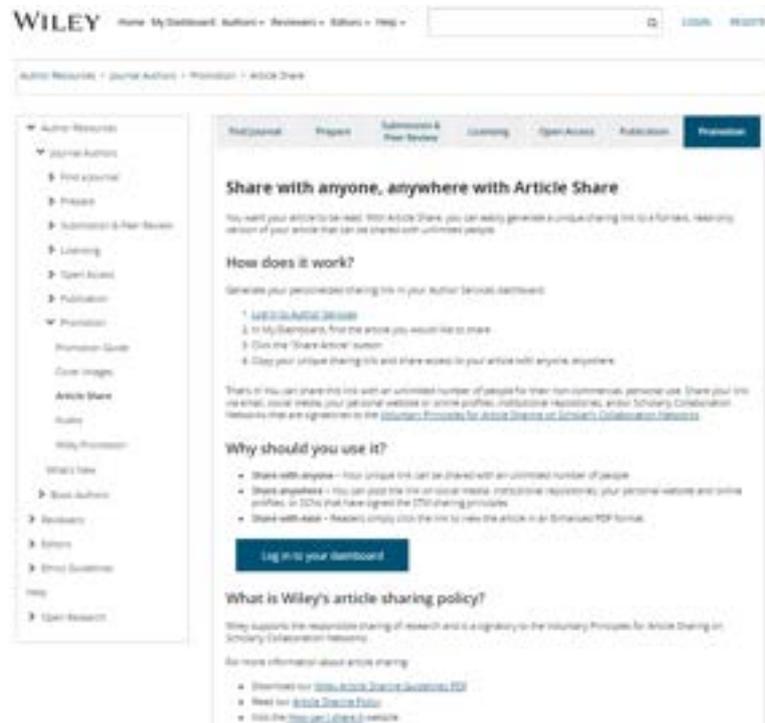
What can you do as an Author?

- Update your publications list
- Make your institution / library aware of your article
- Use social media and/or other networking sites to tell your friends and colleagues about your article



What can you do as an Author?

Use the Article Share service offered by Wiley to share your article with friends and colleagues



The screenshot shows the Wiley Author Services dashboard. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Wiley logo and links for Home, My Dashboard, Author, Reviews, Editors, and Help. A search bar and user profile (JULIA WILSON) are also present. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads: Author Services > Journal Authors > Promotion > Article Share. The main content area is titled "Share with anyone, anywhere with Article Share" and includes a brief explanation of the service, a "How does it work?" section with four steps, a "Why should you use it?" section with three bullet points, and a "What is Wiley's article sharing policy?" section with a link to more information. A "Log into your dashboard" button is also visible.

WILEY Home My Dashboard Author Reviews Editors Help

Author Services > Journal Authors > Promotion > Article Share

Multi-journal Progress Submissions & Peer Review Learning Open Access Publication Promotion

Share with anyone, anywhere with Article Share

You want your article to be read. With Article Share, you can easily generate a unique sharing link to a format, reaching a billion of your article that can be shared with unlimited people.

How does it work?

Generate your personalized sharing link in your Author Services dashboard:

1. Log in to Author Services
2. In My Dashboard, find the article you would like to share
3. Click the "Share Article" button
4. Copy your unique sharing link and share across to your article with anyone, anywhere

Share so you can share this link with an unlimited number of people for their non-commercial, personal use. Share your link on email, social media, your personal website or online profiles, institutional repositories, and/or Scholarly Collaboration Networks that are registered in the Scholarly Profiles for Article Sharing on Scholar's Collaboration Networks.

Why should you use it?

- **Share with anyone** – Your unique link can be shared with an unlimited number of people
- **Share anywhere** – You can post the link on social media, institutional repositories, your personal website and online profiles, or ORCID that have signed the DOI sharing protocols
- **Share with ease** – Readers simply click the link to view the article in an interactive PDF format

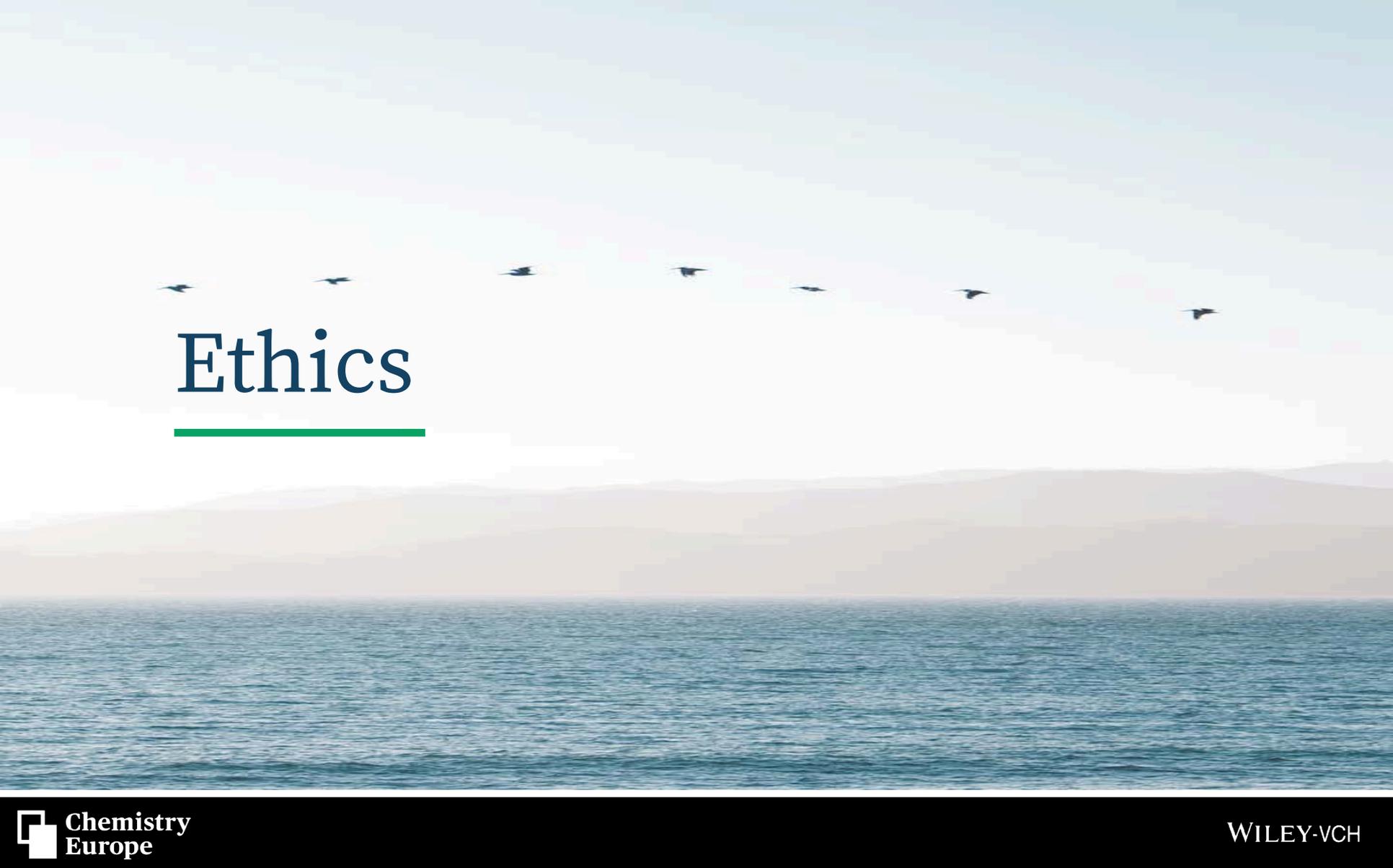
[Log into your dashboard](#)

What is Wiley's article sharing policy?

Wiley supports the responsible sharing of research and is a signatory to the Scholarly Profiles for Article Sharing on Scholarly Collaboration Networks.

For more information about article sharing:

- Download our [Article Sharing Guidelines PDF](#)
- Read our [Article Sharing Policy](#)
- Visit the [Wiley Open Access](#) website



Ethics

Publication ethics

Editors have responsibilities



Not to use referees that an author has opposed

To ensure that submitted manuscripts are handled confidentially

To ensure an efficient, fair, and timely review process

To make known any conflicts of interest that might arise

Not to use work reported in unpublished submitted articles for their own research

Publication ethics

Referees have responsibilities



To treat the manuscript as confidential. The editor must be informed if the referee consults a colleague about the manuscript.

To judge the manuscript objectively and in a timely fashion.

To return the manuscript without review to the editor if there is a conflict of interest.

To explain and support their judgements and to provide reference to published work, where appropriate.

To alert the editor if a manuscript contains plagiarized material or falsified data to the best of their knowledge.

Publication ethics

Authors have responsibilities



Scientific honesty

To avoid undue fragmentation of their work into multiple manuscripts (salami slicing)

To give due recognition (authorship and citation)

To give accurate information upon submission

Publication ethics

Committee on Publication Ethics



Definition of unethical behaviour from the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE):
Intention[al] distortion of the research process by fabrication of data, text, hypothesis, or methods from another researcher's manuscript form or publication; or distortion of the research process in other ways

A screenshot of the Wiley website's 'Ethical Guidelines' page. The page features a navigation menu with options like 'HOME', 'MY DASHBOARD', 'AUTHORS', 'REVIEWERS', 'EDITORS', and 'HELP'. The main content area is titled 'Publishing ethics guidelines' and includes sections for 'Take advantage of the industry's most comprehensive publishing ethics guidelines', 'Managing Complaints', and 'Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)'. A sidebar on the left lists various topics such as 'Author Resources', 'Editors', and 'Ethical Guidelines'.

Publication ethics

What do we mean by unethical behavior?



- Undeclared resubmission
- Duplicate submission/publication
- Undue fragmentaion
- Authorship misassignment/Honorary authorship
- Inadequate citing
- Plagiarism/self-plagiarism
- Fraud (data falsification, image manipulation)

Publication ethics

Image manipulation – Fifty shades of gray?

Is computer-aided image enhancement ever acceptable?

Yes, but...

“If images are enhanced for clarity, such manipulation **cannot result in data that are unrepresentative** being shown. **No specific feature** of an image may be **obscured, enhanced, moved, removed, or introduced**; a clear relationship must remain between the original data and the images that result from those data.”

So no:

- “Tidying up”
- Stitching different images/elements together

Computer aided image enhancement must always be clearly indicated!



Publication ethics

What can editors do? Seek Clarification



- Contact author
- Mediate disputes
- Approach editors of related articles
- Contact a top referee/board member
- Contact the institution

Publication ethics

Consequences



An immediate rejection of the paper in question

A severe warning to the author

A ban from submitting manuscripts for a certain period

In some cases the article will have to be retracted

Investigation by the university

Publication ethics

The importance of ethical behavior

- Scholarly publishing is built on a **foundation of trust**
- Unethical or fraudulent publication practices not only undermine trust in the scientific record, but **waste a lot of time and money**
- Ethical publication practices **maintain the quality and reliability of the scientific literature**

What is Open Research?

European Commission definition:

- Open Science/Research is the ongoing transition in how research is performed and how knowledge is shared.
- Open research will make science more efficient, reliable, and responsive to societal challenges.



What are the key drivers to open research?

- Digital technologies that enable collaboration and dissemination.
- Some criticism of closed nature of traditional peer review models.
- Growing public scrutiny of research and a demand for faster solutions.
- Changes to research assessment metrics, including the emergence of altmetric.
- Pressure from funders to make their funded research more accessible and impactful.
- Researchers looking to reproduce and verify early results.



What are the main benefits of open research?

- **Increased openness** – making research more open, transparent and accessible for researchers, research stakeholders and the general public alike.
- **Increased reproducibility** – creating a more efficient and effective research landscape, whether conducting, funding or supporting research.
- **Increased accountability** – protects the integrity and overall reputation of research.



Wiley and Open Research

Driving forward a more open research landscape.

How are we supporting open research?

To support our communities in driving forward openness and transparency, we have identified five areas where we can lead the way:



Open Access

Helping researchers share their work with the world

How is Wiley supporting open access?

- **Green Open Access (self-archiving)**
Author, institution or publisher places a version of the article in a repository or website, after a specific embargo time (usually 12 months) after publishing in a subscription-based journal. Making it freely available to everyone
- **Gold Open Access (pay-to-publish)**
Final publisher version is made freely accessible online, immediately and permanently, with full re-use rights. Authors retain copyright and article it published under CC license. Author, institution or funder typically pays an article publication charge (APC)
- **Transitional Agreements**
We now have **12** transitional open access agreements: Ireland, Italy, UK, The Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Iowa and Johns Hopkins University (US), Austria, Germany, Hungary and Norway



Open Data

Maximising the value of research



How is Wiley supporting open data?

We are working with our communities to protect the integrity of research and the reproducibility of data. We are:

- a signatory of the **Transparency and Openness Promotion (TOP) Guidelines**
- a member of the **Research Data Alliance (RDA)**
- and we endorse the **FORCE 11 FAIR Data principles**.



What is FAIR data?

- **FAIR data** are data which meet principles of findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability. A March 2016 publication by a consortium of scientists and organizations specified the "FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship" in Scientific Data, using FAIR as an acronym and making the concept easier to discuss.
- **Findable** - Data are assigned a globally unique and eternally persistent identifier.
- **Accessible** - Anybody can retrieve data and use it as needed.
- **Interoperable** Data follows formats and vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- **Reusable** - Data meets community standards and common formats.



Open data initiatives

Partnerships:

- We make data sharing easy through partnerships with **FigShare and Dryad**.

FAIR data

- We are enabling research data to be shared (and particularly on FAIR data) by defining standard criteria for repository selection, qualification and certification in collaboration with **FAIRsharing.org** and **Datacite** and others from our community.



Open Practices

Focusing on transparency in research communication and peer review

How are we supporting open practices?

Our partnership with **Publons** and **ORCID**– recognizes the work of Wiley peer reviewers

Our **Transparent peer review (TPR)** initiative with Publons and ScholarOne, gives the option to make peer review fully open:

- 70 participating Wiley journals.
- 4,000+ articles have now published with transparent peer review.



How are we supporting open practices

Our **preprint policy** actively supports openness as it allows researchers to publish their work on a preprint server, before acceptance or publication.

In 2019 we launched **Under Review** a new open research and preprinting service from **Authorea** where researchers can share their manuscript as a preprint while it is under review at a number of Wiley journals.

- Opt-in rate since launch has increased to 44%.
- Around 5,000 preprints have been posted since Nov 2019.



Open practices

Early feedback can help researchers improve their study design and article preparation, as well as gain recognition for work outside of the final published article.

We support **Registered Reports** which enable authors to submit study methodologies for peer review before conducting the research.

- 52 Wiley journals are now able to accept papers based on Registered Reports.
- 482 Registered Reports have been submitted to date.
- 246 new submissions since Dec 2020.





Open Collaboration

Helping researchers work together

How are we promoting more open collaboration?

We are investing in tools that facilitate and promote collaboration:

- **Wiley Content Sharing** enables authorized journal article users to freely share a link to the full article with other individuals.
- **Authorea** helps researchers collaborate with an unlimited number of colleagues in private or public groups.
- **Manuscripts** puts a researcher's paper into the right journal submission format.



Open collaboration

We are working with editors to streamline the publishing journey for researchers without compromise:

- **Wiley Editor Academy** (WEA) - a series of interactive learning modules to help editors become familiar with publication best practices.
- **Reviewer Finder Tool** – has received positive feedback from editors.
- **Best Practices for Peer Review** – new self-assessment tool to improve their peer review process.



Open Recognition & Reward

Making sure researchers get credit for all their work



How do we recognize and reward open practices?

- **ORCID iD** provides researchers with their own persistent digital identifier.

Since January 2016 Wiley has received 447,561 unique ORCID iDs from authors who've had an article accepted.

- **Altmetric** collect and collate information from across platforms to provide an author with a single, visually engaging and informative view of the online activity surrounding their scholarly content.



How do we recognize and reward open practices?

- Peer review is another area where credit matters and both **Publons** and **ORCID** connect researchers to their peer review work and ensures they can use that work in applications for promotion.
- **CRedit “Contributor Roles Taxonomy”** recognizes the role each person plays in the creation of a scholarly article and since launch in Jan 2020, 200 Wiley journals have launched this with the highest level of uptake in life sciences and medicine.
- **Kudos** helps researchers explain and share their work, as well as track impact via downloads, citations and Altmetric.

What are Open Science Badges?

Developed by the [Center for Open Science](#), these incentivize researchers to highlight shared data and materials, and signal to readers that more information is available.

- The Center for Open Science lists 75 journals offering **Open Science Badges** of which 15 are Wiley journals.



Thank you

Any Questions?

