

Publication Strategy

October 16 and 17, 2025

Nele Dexters (*RIVA – team DOA*)

Eline Vandewalle (*ECOOM UAntwerpen*)

Communication of research

To peers



↑
Our **focus** is here

To broader audience



Social Media

Why publish in a journal?

Publishing = sharing

Enables others to **review**, **validate** and **build upon** your work.

Others can confidently **use** and **cite** your findings.

Publishing = important for **science** in general:

- **transparency**,
- **accountability** and
- the **advancement of collective understanding**.

The result is a **collaborative environment that drives progress and innovation.**

Publications

“Preparing to publish in a journal”



Think before writing (and submitting)

- Audience
- Publication Type
- Number and Order of Authors
- Quality ↔ Quantity



Write for the right audience

- Do not write for yourself
- Nor for your colleagues
- Write for your **peers** (authors you cite)
- Write for **reviewers** (represent audience + gate keepers)



Choose the right publication type

Article ↔ Book

Different publication types
(100 m sprint vs. 42 km marathon)

	Book	Article
Size impact	+	±
Lasting impact	+	±
Review process	Slow	Fast(?)
Production process	Slow	Fast
Editor role (commercial)	Large	Smaller
Writing time	5 x	1 x
Argument	Broad	Focused

Article ↔ Conference proceedings

- Discipline-dependent
- ‘Effort’ equals that of an article
- Often marginalized!

Alone ↔ with co-authors

Pros

- Division of tasks (specialized)
- Shows ability to work together
- More work done (quantity)
- Learn from one another (student vs. supervisor)

Co-author with
nice, reliable people

Cons

- Ghost authorship
- Honorary authorship
- Independence, creativity, leadership?
- Only data provider, analyst

Surfing on others' efforts

Alone ↔ with co-authors

Make **clear** and **explicit** agreements

- Before start
- About **who** should be co-author
- About **order** of authors (domain specific)

www.icmje.org

Who should be co-author?

1. Substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; AND
2. Drafting the article or revising it critically; AND
3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work

UAntwerp Policy Guidelines on Authorship

> Research, Innovation & Valorisation Antwerp (RIVA) Nederlands

Infosessions & Training Calls Funding Policy & Regulations Publishing & Data Valorisation About us

Start > Mijn Subsites > Research, Innovation & Valorisation Antwerp (RIVA) > Publishing & Data > Affiliation & authorship

Publishing & Data

Affiliation & authorship

ORCID ID

Bibliometrics

Academic Bibliography

Open Access

Malpractices

Research Data

Management

Nagoya-Protocol

Correct affiliation on your publication

What's in a name?

Always spell out your last name and first name **in full** if possible. Also make sure to add **initials**, if any; initials are most useful to distinguish yourself from possible namesakes. Always be **consistent** in using the same name on all your publications!

Essential information on your publication

Each publication should carry your **name**, followed by the **correct** name of our university:

- Universiteit Antwerpen / University of Antwerp
- Universitair Ziekenhuis Antwerpen (UZA) / Antwerp University Hospital

This name must always be used on all your publications!
Never use the abbreviation UA!

If possible, add your faculty, department, service/lab/research unit, but be **consistent** in using the same descriptions.

Also mention the **source of your funds** (e.g. FWO, ERC, ...), and include grant/project numbers whenever possible. A few examples are listed in the Library Department's [Open Access procedure](#) (see top of page 2).

Add the correct and full **address** of one of the UAntwerp campuses:

How to identify yourself as a researcher?

- [ResearcherID](#)
- [ORCID](#)
- [Google Scholar profile](#)
- [Manual Academic Footprint \(Social Media\)](#)

Guidelines for Authors

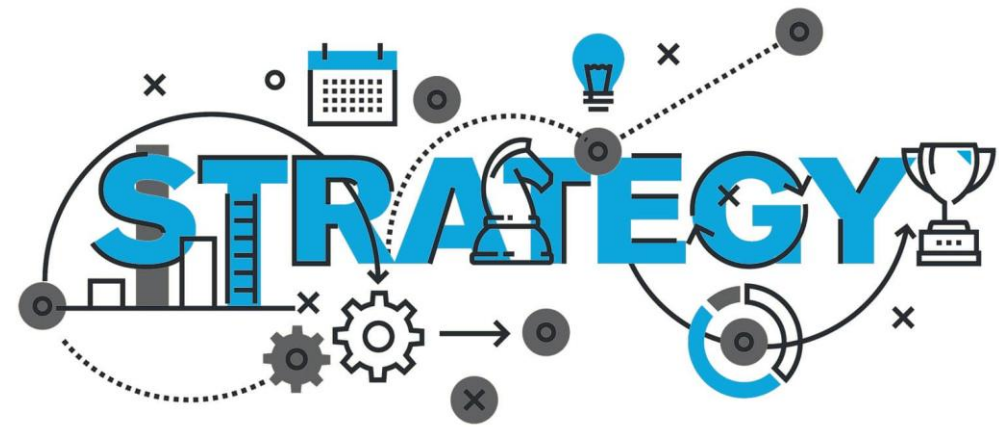
- [Richtlijnen](#)
- [Guidelines](#)

Quality ↔ Quantity

Dilemma between

Publishing a **lot** ↔ Publishing a **few, high-impact** publications

- **False** contrast: quality and quantity are related!
But still: **let quality prevail!**
- Try to find a good **balance** between quality and quantity



Journal selection

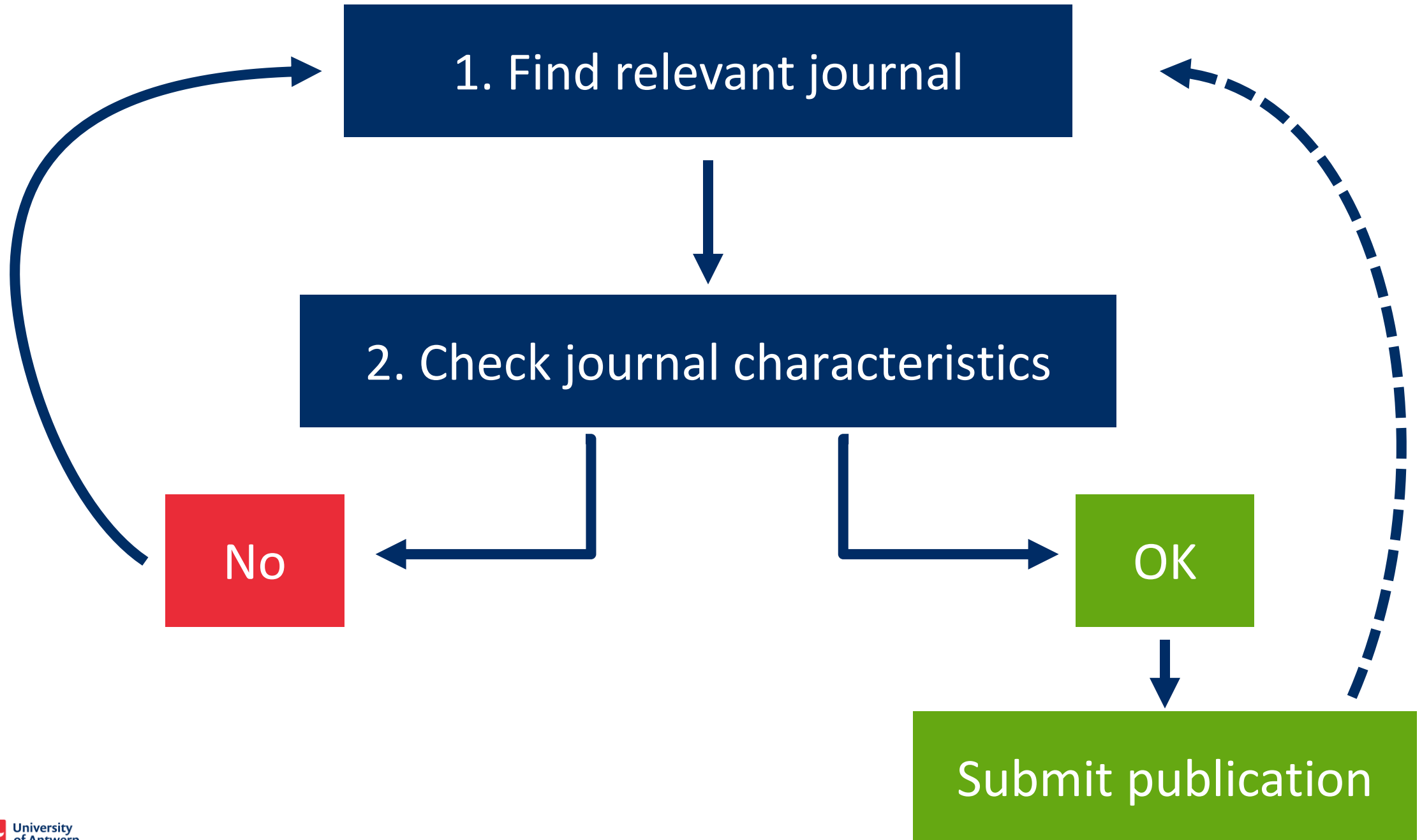
“(Re)search and identify potential journals”

Unpublished research is virtually invisible: no science without publications!

- Very important for the **reputation** of scientists
- **Quantifying**
 - Amount of publications
 - The **prestige** of the channels in which they appeared, and
 - Their **impact** (citations and derived indicators)is common practice
- In addition, the **academic** and **societal** impact of publications is of increasing importance



How to choose the *most appropriate* journal/publisher/conference
for your work?



1. Find relevant journal

What can you do?



1. Discuss with colleagues
2. Check your references
3. Search within subject area
4. Automatic journal suggesters



1. Discuss with colleagues

- Professors & post-docs have lots of experience
- What journals are good choices?



2. Check your references

- What you cite is what you write about
- Articles with same scope?

3. Search within subject area

The screenshot shows the Clarivate Web of Science search interface. At the top, the Clarivate logo is on the left, and 'English' and 'Products' are on the right. The 'Products' dropdown menu is open, showing a list of products: 'Web of Science', 'Master Journal List', 'InCites Benchmarking & Analytics', 'Journal Citation Reports™' (highlighted with a yellow box), 'Essential Science Indicators', 'Reference Manager', 'EndNote', and 'EndNote Click'. The main search area is titled 'Web of Science™' and 'Search'. It features a 'DOCUMENTS' tab and a search bar with the text 'Search in: Web of Science Core Collection' and 'Editions: All'. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'DOCUMENTS' and 'CITED REFERENCES'. A search input field contains the text 'Example: liver disease india singh'. At the bottom, there are buttons for '+ Add row', '+ Add date range', 'Advanced search', 'Clear', and 'Search'.

Clarivate

English ▾ Products

Web of Science™ Search

>I
MENU

DOCUMENTS

RESEARCHERS

Search in: Web of Science Core Collection ▾ Editions: All ▾

DOCUMENTS CITED REFERENCES

All Fields ▾ Example: liver disease india singh

+ Add row + Add date range Advanced search

× Clear Search

Journal Citation Reports™

Web of Science

Master Journal List

InCites Benchmarking & Analytics

Essential Science Indicators

Reference Manager

EndNote

EndNote Click

3. Search within subject area

Brought to you by UNIVERSITY of ANTWERP



Scopus

 Search

Lists

Sources

SciVal ↗



Create account

Sign in

Start exploring

Documents

Authors

Researcher Discovery

Organizations

Search tips 

Search within

Article title, Abstract, Keywords



Search documents *

[+ Add search field](#) [+ Add date range](#) [Advanced document search >](#)

Search 

Search History

Saved Searches

4. Automatic journal suggesters

The image displays three overlapping web interfaces for journal finding tools:

- Taylor & Francis Journal Suggester:** The top-left interface shows a navigation path: Home > How to publish your research > Choosing a journal > Taylor & Francis Journal Suggester. It features a blue header with the text "Journal Suggester" and "Helping you find".
- Journal Finder:** The top-right interface has a dark blue header with the text "Find the right journal for your research" and "Looking for the best journal match for your paper?". It mentions "a source of academic journals using your abstract or your keywords and other".
- Jane (Journal/Author Name Estimator):** The central interface has a blue header with the text "Jane Journal/Author Name Estimator". It includes a search box with the placeholder "Insert your title and/or abstract here: (or, click [here](#) to search using keywords)". Below the search box are buttons for "Scramble", "Clear", and "Show extra options". At the bottom are buttons for "Find journals", "Find authors", and "Find articles". The right side of the Jane interface contains a "Welcome to Jane" section with a paragraph of text, a "Keyword search" section, and a "Beware of predatory journals" section.

Overlaid on the bottom right is a dropdown menu with the following options:

- Create Group
- Create Smart Group
- Create From Groups...
- Rename Group
- Delete Group
- Share Group...
- Create Citation Report
- Manuscript Matcher
- Create Group Set
- Rename Group Set

4. Automatic journal suggesters

What about confidentiality? Is it safe to send my abstract to Jane?

The information sent to the Jane server is not stored. It is kept in memory for as long as needed to calculate the scores and formulate the response page, and then it is discarded from memory. The server itself is protected using standard protection measures.



How accurate is the Journal Suggester?

[The tool](#)  is currently in beta which means that, although it's already producing helpful results, we're planning to improve it further. You should carefully assess the suggestions to make sure you choose the right fit for your work.

2. Check journal characteristics



Checklist

1. Does your paper fit?
2. Predatory journal?
3. Grant eligibility & Open Access policy
4. Peer review
5. Processing speed
6. Metrics

1. Does your paper fit?

Aims and scope

About Materials Futures

About

Scope

Focus and Scope

The journal is dedicated to general linguistics. It publishes contributions from all areas of linguistics, provided they contain theoretical implications that shed light on the nature of language and the language faculty. Contributions should be of interest to all linguists, independently of their own specialisation.

- Met
 - Allo
 - Non
 - Com
- No specific linguistic theories or trends are given preference. Papers accepted for publication are strictly selected on the basis of scientific quality and scholarly standing.

The journal is published online as a continuous volume and issue throughout the year. Articles are made available as soon as they are ready to ensure that there are no unnecessary delays in getting content publically available.

Special Collections of articles are welcomed and will be published as part of the normal issue, but also within a separate collection page.

Comment



2. Predatory journals

“entities that **prioritize self-interest** at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by **false or misleading information**, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of **transparency**, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”

Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

Agnes Grudniewicz, David Moher, Kelly D. Cobey and 32 co-authors

Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

When 'Jane' turned to alternative medicine, she had already exhausted radiotherapy, chemotherapy and other standard treatments for breast cancer. Her alternative-medicine practitioner shared an article about a therapy involving vitamin infusions. To her and her practitioner, it seemed to be authentic grounds for hope. But when Jane showed the article to her son-in-law (one of the authors of this Comment), he realized it came from a predatory journal — meaning its

promise was doubtful and its validity unlikely to have been vetted.

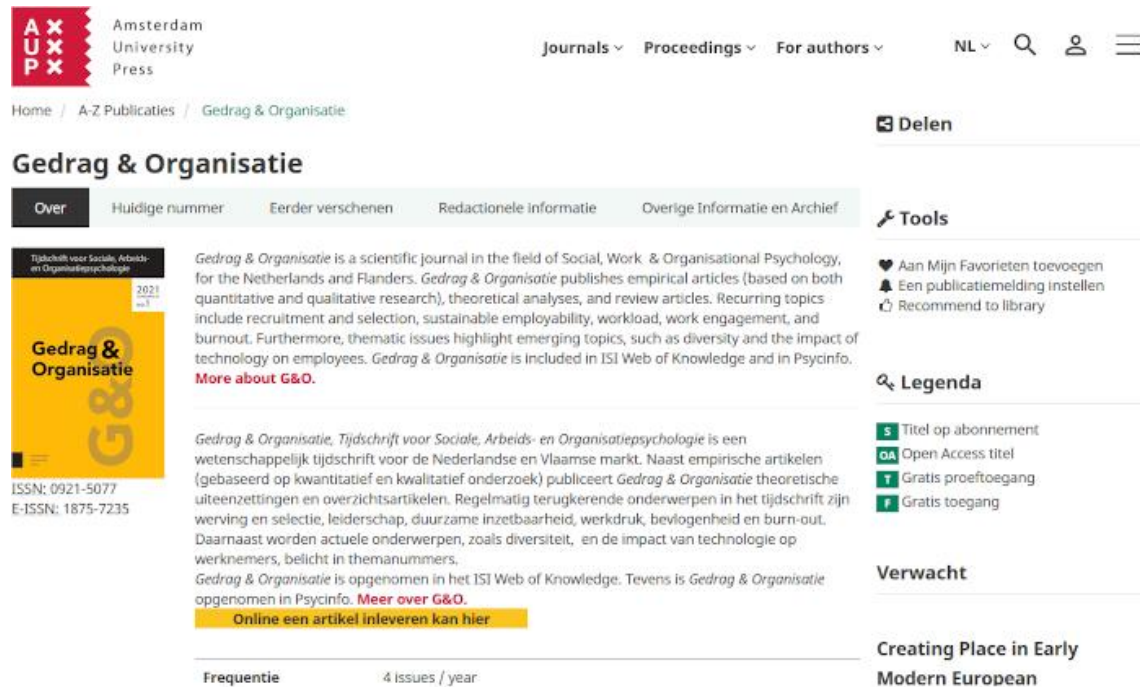
Predatory journals are a growing problem. They accept articles for publication without performing promised quality checks for issues of scientific validity or ethical approval. Naïve researchers are victims. Many researchers have been misled into submitting to predatory journals, in which their work can be overlooked. One study that focused on 46,000 research articles found that about 5% of them were published in predatory outlets¹. A separate analysis of predatory publishers collected millions of dollars in publication fees that are ultimately paid out by funders such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH)².

One barrier to combating predatory publishing is, in our view, the lack of an agreed definition. By analogy, consider the historical criteria for deciding whether an abnormal bulge in the aorta, the largest artery in the body, could be deemed an aneurysm — a dangerous

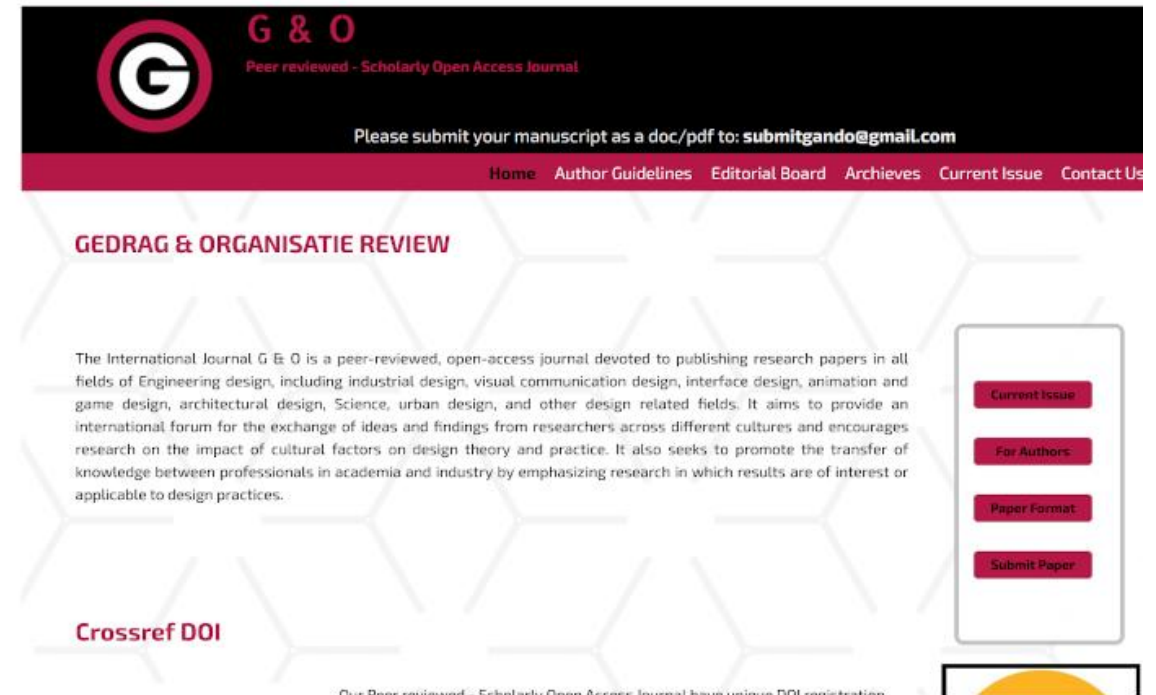
2. Predatory journals



Be aware: Hijacked journals



The screenshot shows the official website of the journal 'Gedrag & Organisatie'. The header includes the 'AUX Press' logo and navigation links for 'Journals', 'Proceedings', and 'For authors'. The main content area features a sidebar with a journal cover image and a central text block describing the journal's focus on social, work, and organizational psychology. A 'Delen' (Share) button and a 'Tools' section with options like 'Aan Mijn Favorieten toevoegen' are visible. The footer mentions a frequency of 4 issues per year.



The screenshot shows a hijacked version of the 'G & O' journal website. The header features a large 'G & O' logo and a submission email address 'submitgando@gmail.com'. The main content area has a 'GEDRAG & ORGANISATIE REVIEW' section with a description of the journal's scope. A sidebar on the right contains buttons for 'Current Issue', 'For Authors', 'Paper Format', and 'Submit Paper'. The footer includes a 'Crossref DOI' link and a statement about peer-reviewed status.

<https://retractionwatch.com/the-retraction-watch-hijacked-journal-checker/>

3. Grant eligibility & Open Access policy



<https://www.uantwerpen.be/nl/bibliotheek/onderzoek/open-access/open-access-week/>

Traditional journals vs open access journals

Classic journal

- Usually no cost for authors
- To gain access you need a subscription



Open access journals

- May charge publishing fees (APCs)
- Free access to read



13,783
JOURNALS WITHOUT
APCS

20,996
JOURNALS

Different types of Open Access (OA) models

Gold OA

Final published version of record, on the publisher's platform

Immediately available

APC by authors

Green OA

Accepted author's manuscript is archived by the author in OA repository

Embargo period (6 months)

No APC

Diamond/Platinum OA

Immediately available online

Final published version of record

Publishing costs are covered by sponsors, societies or funders

4. Peer review

Single-blind

Double-blind

Open reports

Open identities



5. Processing speed

Generators of matrix algebras in dimension 2 and 3

Helmer Aslaksen ^{a,*}, Arne B. Sletsjøe ^b

^a *Department of Mathematics, National University of Singapore, Singapore 117543, Singapore*

^b *Department of Mathematics, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1053, Blindern, 0316 Oslo, Norway*

Received 14 June 1995; accepted 8 May 2006

Available online 8 October 2008

Submitted by T.J. Laffey

6. Metrics

!! database dependent

Impact Factor ► Web of Science

CiteScore ► Scopus

Many other options: SCImago Journal Rank, SNIP, JCI, Article Influence score etc.

Journal Impact Factor Calculation

$$\text{2019 Journal Impact Factor} = \frac{61,498}{6,534} = 9.412$$

How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

$$\text{JIF} = \frac{\text{Citations in 2019 to items published in 2017 (34,415) + 2018 (27,083)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2017 (3,261) + 2018 (3,273)}} = \frac{61,498}{6,534} <$$

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WoS Journal Impact Factor (JIF)

JIF reflects the yearly **average** number of **citations** that articles published in the last two years in a given journal received.

- Used as a proxy for the **relative importance** of a journal within its field.
- Don't compare JIF **values across** subject categories!

Determine the “real” quality of a journal

- Recognition
- Publisher
- Transparency of PR process
- Editorial board
- Editorial policies & guidance for authors
- Payment structure
- Indexing
- DORA, TOP?
- ...





Remember!

You can only submit to **one** journal at a time

Don't feel bad if you are unsuccessful at the first journal you submit to!

If you want to learn more

Doctoraatsopleiding

Trainingsaanbod

— [Cursusaanbod ADS](#)

— **Cursusaanbod UAntwerpen**

— [Cursusaanbod interuniversitair](#)

— [E-learning](#)

[Regelgeving trainingsaanbod](#)

[Opleidingskrediet](#)

[Activiteiten rapporteren \(procedure\)](#)

Cursusaanbod UAntwerpen

Hieronder vind je een overzicht van cursussen binnen UAntwerpen **die kunnen bijdragen aan je doctoraatsopleiding** en die ondersteund worden door ADS:

- [Assistentenopleiding \(ECHO\)](#)
- [Bachelor-of mastervakken volgen in het kader van je doctoraatsopleiding](#)
- [CalcUA](#)
- [Certificaat proefdierkunde](#)
- [Dive-into-PhD](#)
- [Dive-into-Business](#)
- [Dive-into-Projects](#)
- **[Nature Masterclasses online platform](#)**
- [OASL: leerplatform voor ICT-vaardigheden](#)
- [StatUA: Centrum voor Statistiek aan de Universiteit Antwerpen](#)
- [Taalopleidingen](#)
- [Wetenschap voor iedereen](#)

<https://masterclasses.nature.com/>

naturemasterclasses



Register



Log in

Professional development
training for researchers – via
online courses and workshops

Request a quote

Knowledge Clips

Open Access Week 2023 |
Bibliotheek | Universiteit
Antwerpen (uantwerpen.be)



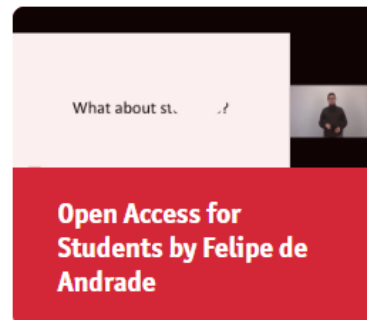
Introduction FAIRVault



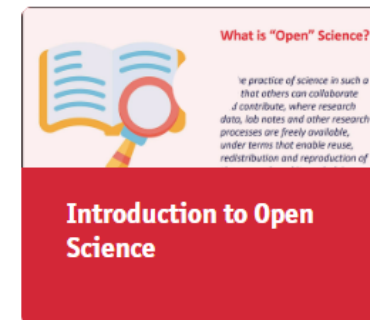
Financing an Open Access article



How to select a journal?



Open Access for Students by Felipe de Andrade



Introduction to Open Science



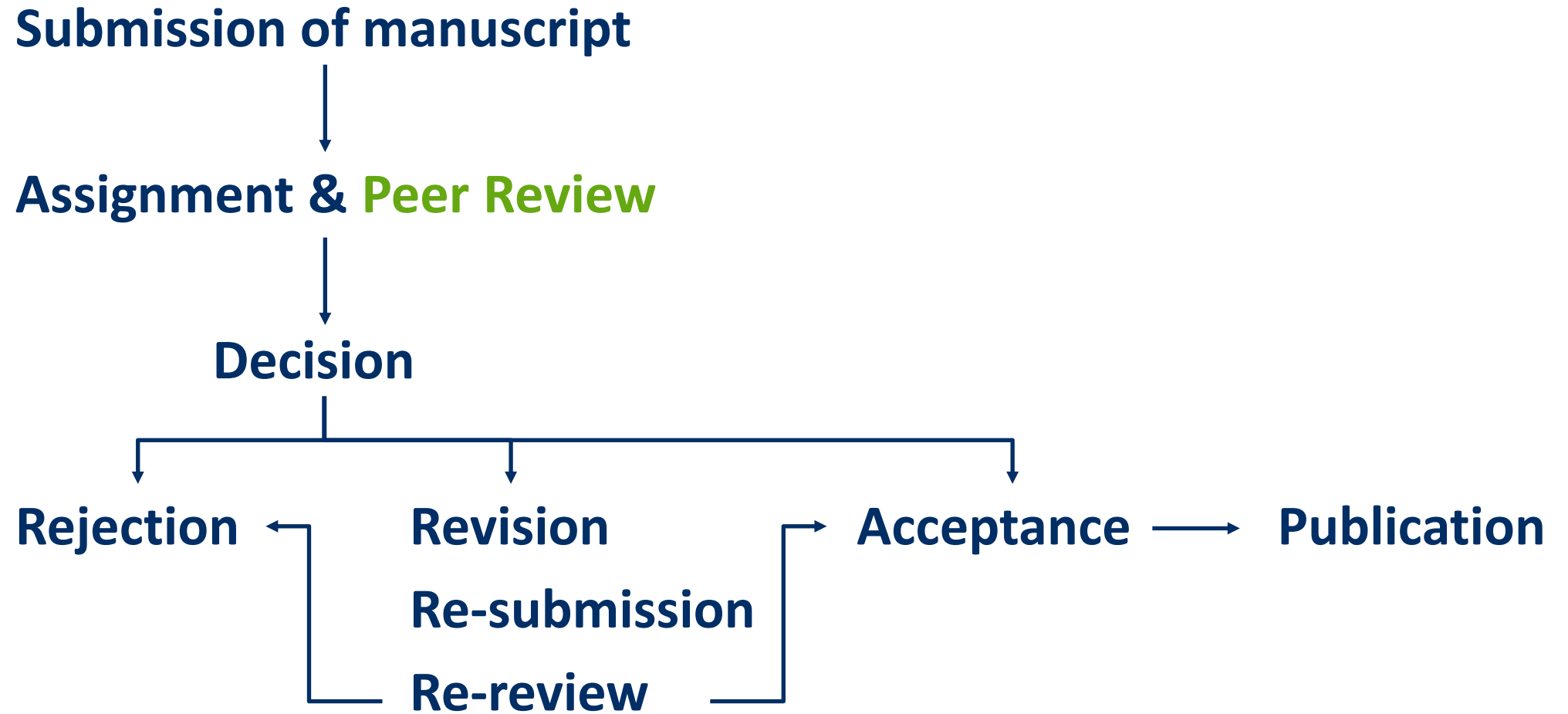
Introduction to the Institutional Repository

Peer Review

Peer review

- determine the **validity**, **significance** and **originality** of the work
- suggest any **improvements** that are to be made in the manuscript
- closely check **methodologies**, **validity** of data and consider **ethical approach**
- on the recommendations of peer reviewer, editor will
 - **accept**,
 - accept with (major/minor) **revision** or
 - **reject** a manuscript

Publishing process

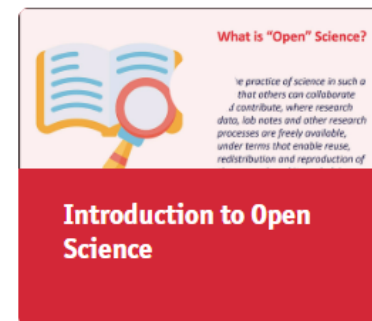
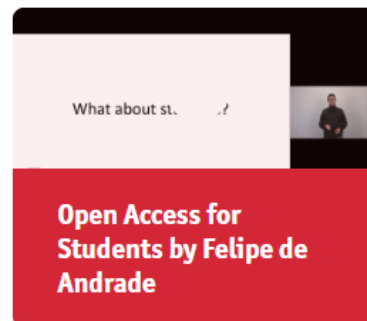
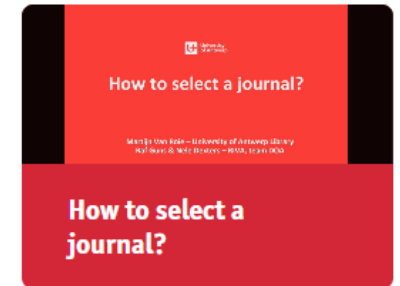


Types of peer review

- **Single blind:** reviewer knows the identity of authors, but authors don't know the identity of reviewers
- **Double blind:** authors and reviewers are unknown to each other; article is anonymized
- **Open identity:** authors' and reviewers' identities are disclosed
 - This *may* be what is meant when one refers to “open peer review”. Another common interpretation of open peer review refers to **open contents**, in which the review contents are made publicly available

Knowledge Clips

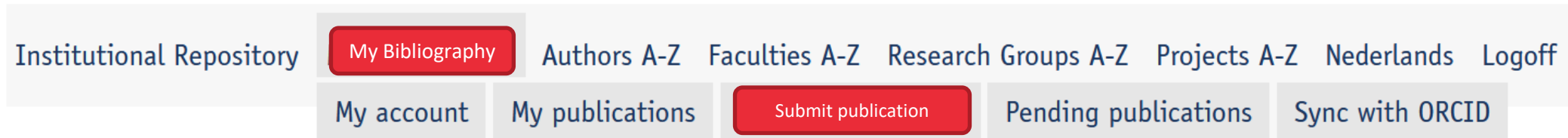
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Bibliotheek | Universiteit
Antwerpen (uantwerpen.be)



How to register output in the institutional repository?

- Register publication as soon as published

repository.uantwerpen.be



- <mailto:helpdesk@library.uantwerpen.be>
 - When adding paper to the repository for the **first** time
 - For publications from former employers (! mention if publications are indexed in Web of Science)
 - to add corrections, fulltext,
- Monthly updates from Web of Science

Link research projects & research output

- Reporting via the university's databases is currently already **mandatory** for FWO, BOF and IOF funding.

More information:

<https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/library/research/>

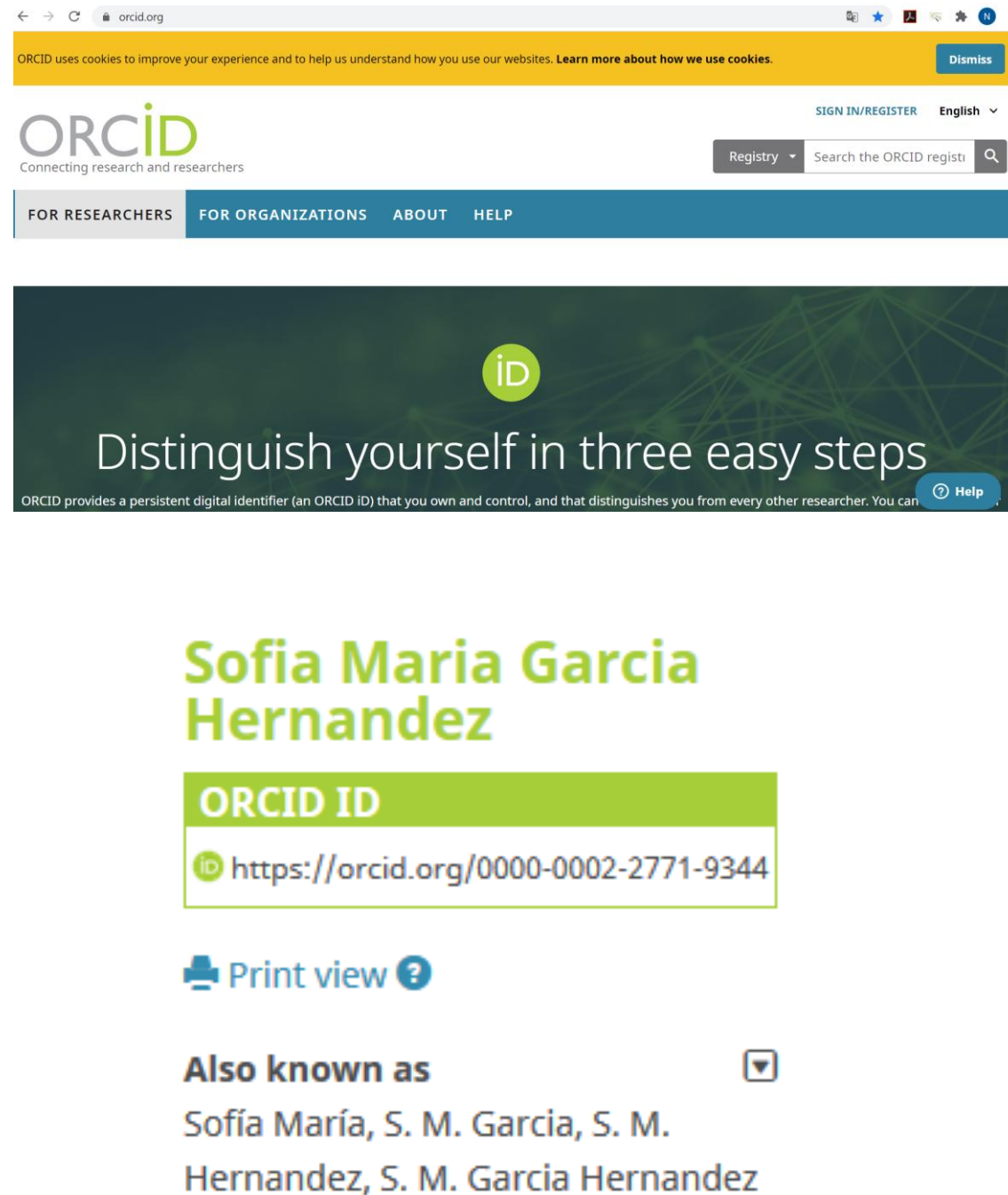
ORCID

Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier

orcid.org

ORCID is used around the world by

- Publishers
- Research organisations
- Funder



The screenshot shows the ORCID website interface. At the top, there is a yellow banner with a cookie notice. Below this is the ORCID logo and navigation links. The main content area features a large banner with the text "Distinguish yourself in three easy steps" and a green "iD" icon. Below the banner, the user's name "Sofia Maria Garcia Hernandez" is displayed in green. Underneath the name is a green box containing the text "ORCID ID" and the URL "https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2771-9344". To the right of the URL is a small "iD" icon. Below the ORCID ID box is a "Print view" link with a question mark icon. At the bottom, there is a section titled "Also known as" with a dropdown arrow, listing alternative names: "Sofía María, S. M. Garcia, S. M. Hernandez, S. M. Garcia Hernandez".

ORCID uses cookies to improve your experience and to help us understand how you use our websites. [Learn more about how we use cookies.](#) [Dismiss](#)

ORCID

Connecting research and researchers

SIGN IN/REGISTER English

Registry Search the ORCID registry

FOR RESEARCHERS FOR ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT HELP

iD

Distinguish yourself in three easy steps

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier (an ORCID iD) that you own and control, and that distinguishes you from every other researcher. You can [Help](#)

Sofia Maria Garcia Hernandez

ORCID ID

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2771-9344>

[Print view](#) ?

Also known as ▼

Sofía María, S. M. Garcia, S. M. Hernandez, S. M. Garcia Hernandez

How to register and synchronize with ORCID?



Institutional Repository My bibliography Authors A-Z Faculties A-Z Research Groups A-Z Projects A-Z Nederlands Logoff

My account My publications Submit publication Pending publications **Sync with ORCID**

Snelzoeken Geavanceerd zoeken Zoekhistoriek Bewaarlijst

More information:

<https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/library/research/>

Nice to know

Knowledge Clips – Open Access

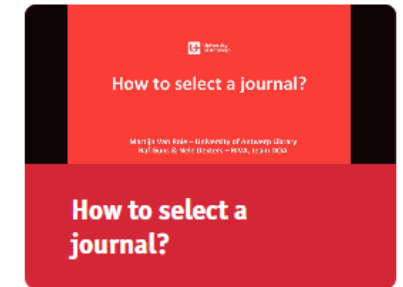
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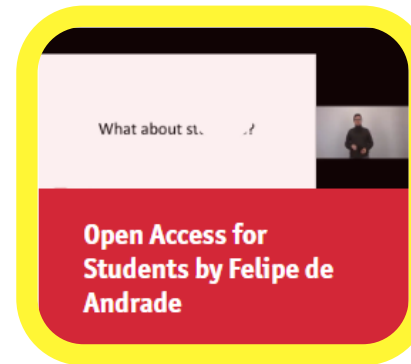
Introduction FAIRVault



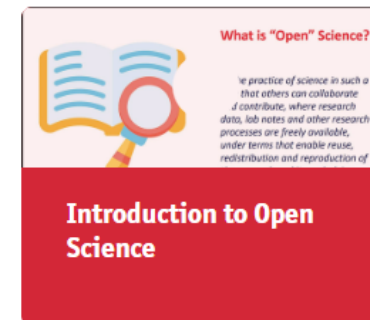
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Introduction to the Institutional Repository

Knowledge Clips - Open Science

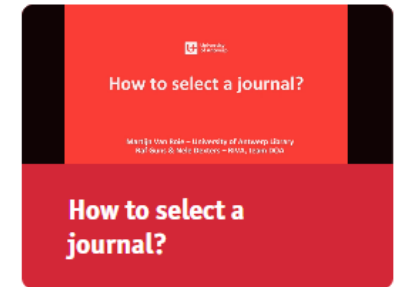
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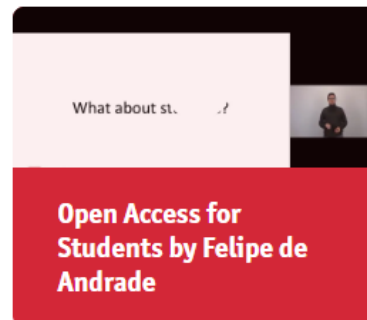
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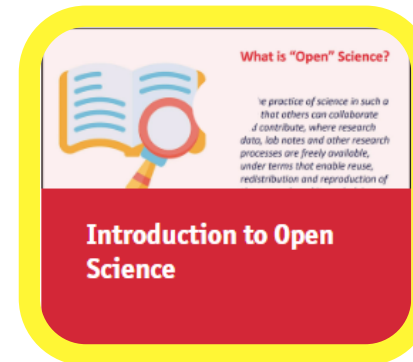
Financing an Open Access article



How to select a journal?



Open Access for Students by Felipe de Andrade



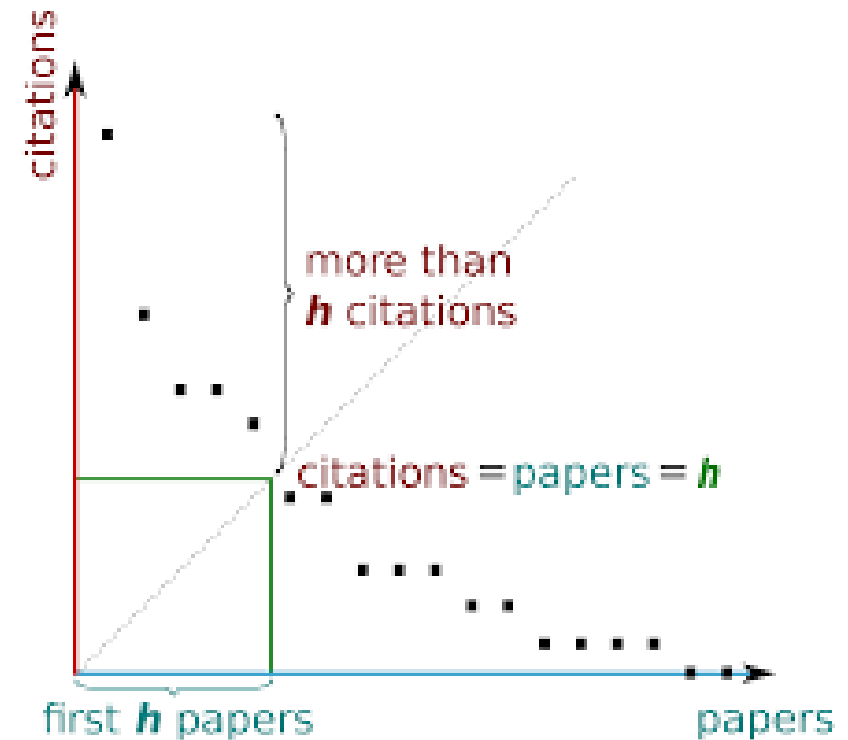
Introduction to Open Science



Introduction to the Institutional Repository

Indicator of author impact: h-index

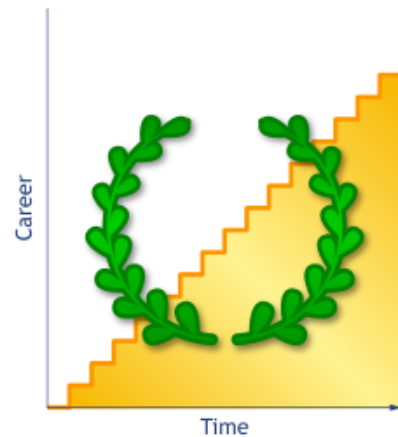
The h-index is defined as the maximum value of h such that the given author has published h papers that have each been cited at least h times.



Indicator of author impact: h-index



Unfair comparisons



Favors
researchers with
longer careers



Favors
researchers in
publication- and
citation-dense
fields



Database dependent!

VABB-SHW

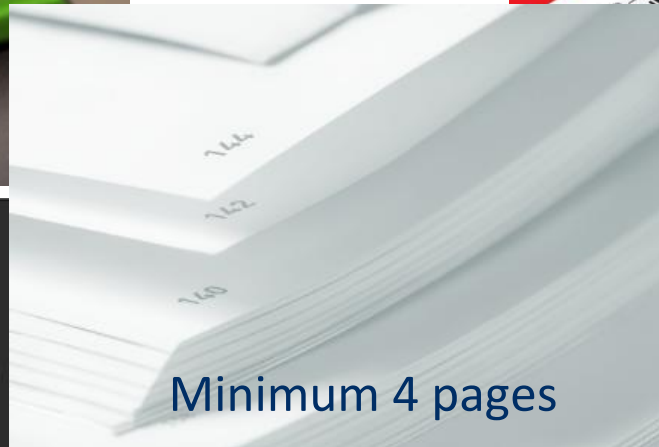
**“Vlaams Academisch Bibliografisch Bestand
voor de Sociale en Humane Wetenschappen”**

VABB (or VABB-SHW)

- **Database of Flemish publications in social sciences & humanities**
- **Eligible publication types:**
 - Articles in journals
 - Monographs
 - Edited books
 - Articles or chapters in books
 - Articles in proceedings
- **10-year sliding timeframe**
 - 30 June 2025: VABB version 15 (publications from 2014–2023)

www.ecoom.be/vabb

Inclusion criteria



Peer review in VABB

“A **traceable** peer review process by **independent** scholars who are expert in the field.

[...]

There needs to be review **external** from the authors' research group and strictly independent. The peer review process cannot be organized by the author(s) themselves.”

→ Decision taken by Authoritative Panel (GP)



VABB-approved publication channels

- List of peer-reviewed journals
- List of publishers that employ peer review
- List of peer-reviewed book series

www.ecoom.be/vabb

GPRC label for Flemish books

What?

- “Guaranteed Peer Reviewed Content”
- Quality label for peer-reviewed books

How?

- Only Flemish publishers
- Discuss with publisher **on beforehand**

www.gprc.be

ECODESIGN

Ontwerpen voor een duurzame en circulaire economie

Ecodesign wordt bij de implementatie van de circulaire economie gezien als een van de cruciale hefboomen voor succes. Met dit boek bieden de auteurs inzicht in het vakgebied ecodesign en de relatie met de circulaire economie en moedigen ze ontwerpers aan om duurzame producten te ontwikkelen.

Ecodesign staat voor het integreren van ecologie in het ontwerpproces van alle mogelijke producten, gaande van speelgoed, verpakkingen, huis-tuin-en-keukenproducten tot technische producten zoals verklikken of medische scanners. De rode draad bij ecodesign is levenscyclus-denken: voor elke fase van de levenscyclus van producten, van het ontginnen van de grondstoffen tot het afbreken van het product, streeft de ontwerper ernaar om de milieu-impact te minimaliseren.

De ecodesign-hulpmiddelen die ingezet worden tijdens het ontwerpproces worden in dit boek grondig besproken. Deze hulpmiddelen dienen enerzijds om bestaande producten te screenen op hun milieu-impact en anderzijds om de ontwerper te gidsen om milieuverantwoordelijke producten te ontwerpen. Verder komen ook actuele trends aan bod zoals biomimicry en de vierde industriële revolutie, die gericht zijn op de transitie naar een duurzame maatschappij en die de ontwerper kunnen inspireren.

Dit is een herwerkte, ge-peer-reviewde editie.

De cartoons zijn het werk van Simon Meulenaer. Simon studeerde af in 2015 als Master in de Productontwikkeling aan de Universiteit Antwerpen.

Kerrie Van Doorselaer
(1985)
is industrieel ingenieur chemie met specialisatie kunststoffen, licentiate in de Menselijke Ecologie en doctor in de Menselijke Ecologie. Ze is docente Materialen en Ecodesign aan de opleiding Productontwikkeling van de Universiteit Antwerpen, waarbij ze de toekomstige ontwerpers wegwijs maakt in de wereld van de materialen en hoe ze producten op een milieuverantwoordelijke manier kunnen ontwerpen.

Elis Du Bois
(1985)
is master in de Productontwikkeling en doctor in Industrial Design Engineering. Ze is werkzaam als doctor-assistent binnen de opleiding Productontwikkeling aan de Universiteit Antwerpen, waar ze studenten coacht in het ontwerpen van duurzame producten en onderzoek uitbouwt omtrent ecodesign en ontwerpen voor een circulaire economie.



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Appeals against decisions of the GP

- Researchers can **appeal against non-inclusion** of journal, publisher, book publication or conference proceedings
- Yearly call July–September by RIVA
- Submit proof of peer review
 - *Journal*: publicly accessible description of peer review process
 - *Book publication/proceedings*: peer review reports
- Only for last four years in VABB (2025: years 2020–2023)

A group of students are sitting on concrete steps outside a modern building with a golden-brown facade and large glass windows. The students are dressed in casual attire like jeans, sweaters, and t-shirts. Some have backpacks and bags on the steps. A red banner with the text "Thank you!" is overlaid on the image. In the background, more students are visible sitting on the steps, and a sign on the building reads "AEIMS Congres AULA 0.06".

Thank you!