

Publishing & Reviewing

March 19, 2026

Nele Dexters (*RIVA – team DOA*)

Eline Vandewalle (*ECOOM UAntwerpen*)

Why publishing & reviewing in science?

Publishing = sharing = making research **public**

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.**

Disclaimer

- **Not** about the design of research
- **Not** about manuscript/scientific writing
- **Not** about the communication of research to a broader audience

Social media

- For **early career** PhDs
- From a **general** point of view

Main goal = to raise awareness

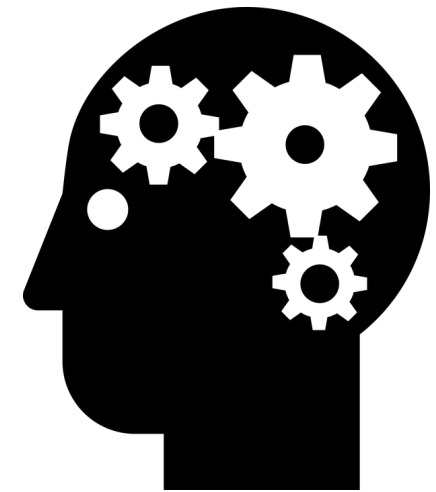
Preparing to publish in a journal

Necessities to think about before writing



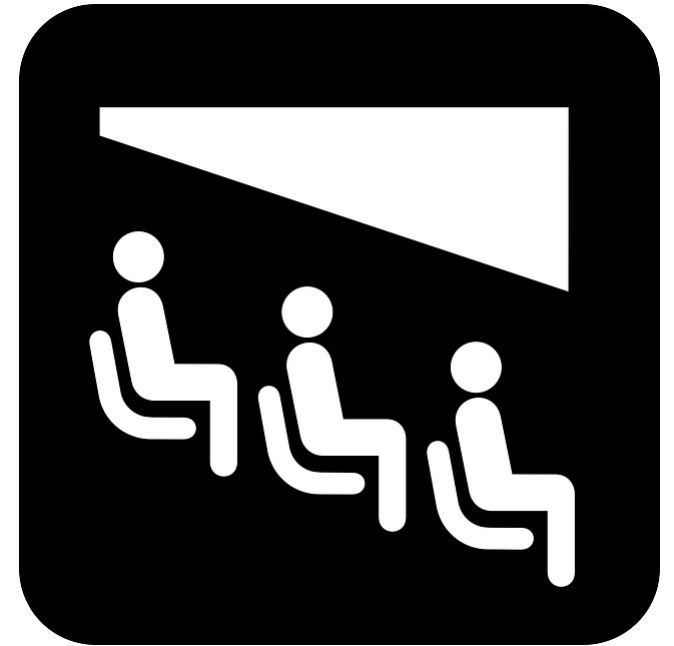
Think before writing (and submitting)

- Audience
- Publication Type
- Number and Order of Authors
- Quality ↔ Quantity
- Outlet (journal, conference)



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!

Be aware!

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

Institutional Guidelines on Authorship in Research

> 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?

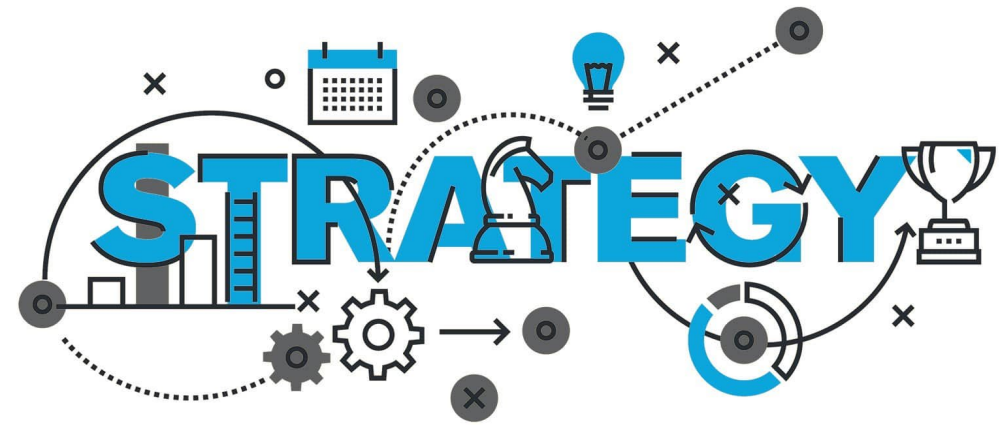
- [ResearcherID](#)
- [ORCID](#)
- [Google Scholar profile](#)
- [Manual Academic Footprint \(Social Media\)](#)

Guidelines for Authors

Guidelines for Authors

- [Richtlijnen](#)
- [Guidelines](#)
- [Authorship Agreement Form Template](#)

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

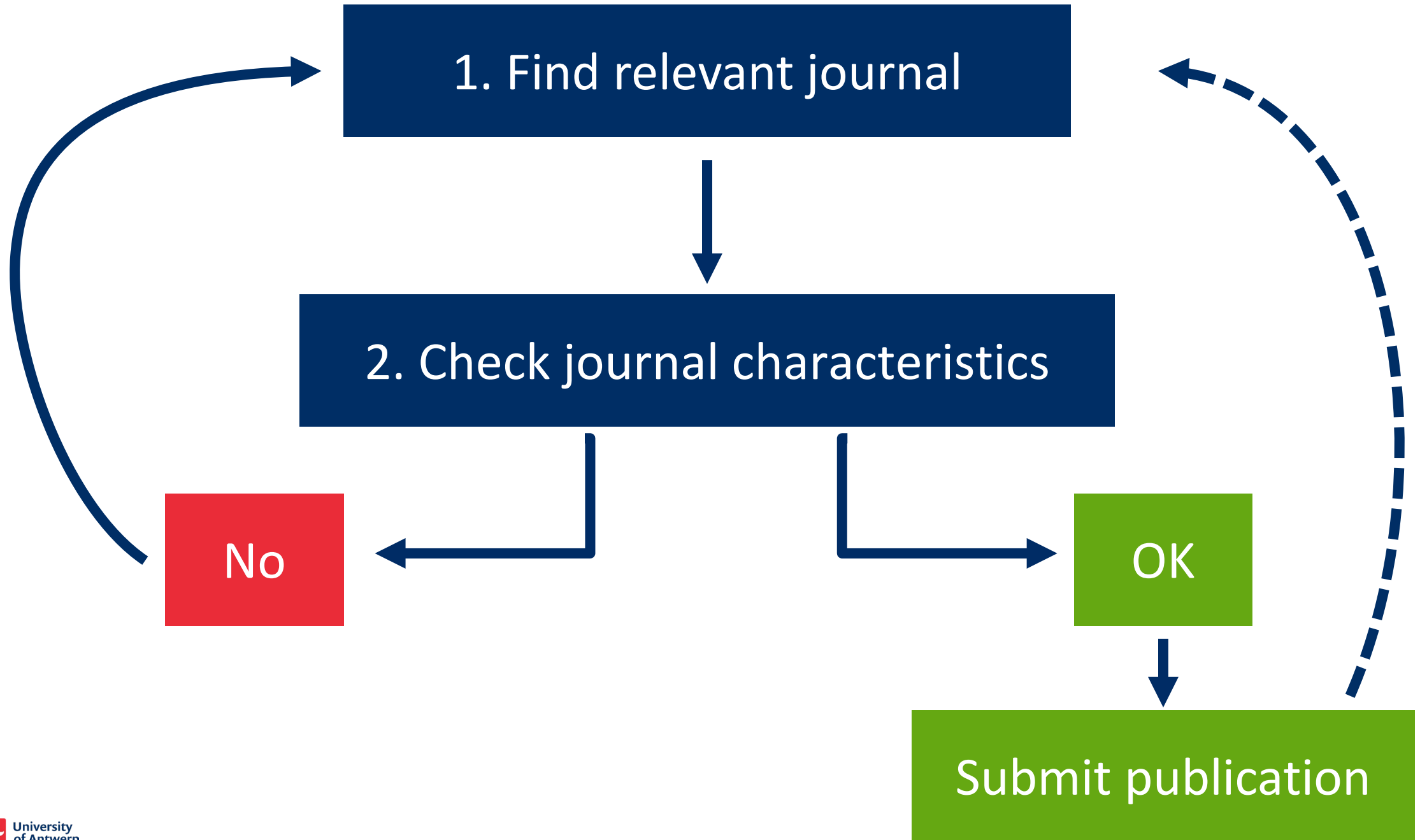
“(Re)search and identify potential outlets”

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 page. At the top, the Clarivate logo is on the left, and 'English' and 'Products' are on the right. The 'Products' dropdown menu is open, listing several options: '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™ Search'. It features a 'DOCUMENTS' tab and a search input field containing 'Example: liver disease india singh'. Below the search field are buttons for '+ Add row', '+ Add date range', and 'Advanced search'. At the bottom right, there are 'Clear' and 'Search' buttons. A vertical menu on the left side contains icons for home, search, profile, and notifications.

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



AUTHOR SERVICES
Supporting Taylor & Francis authors

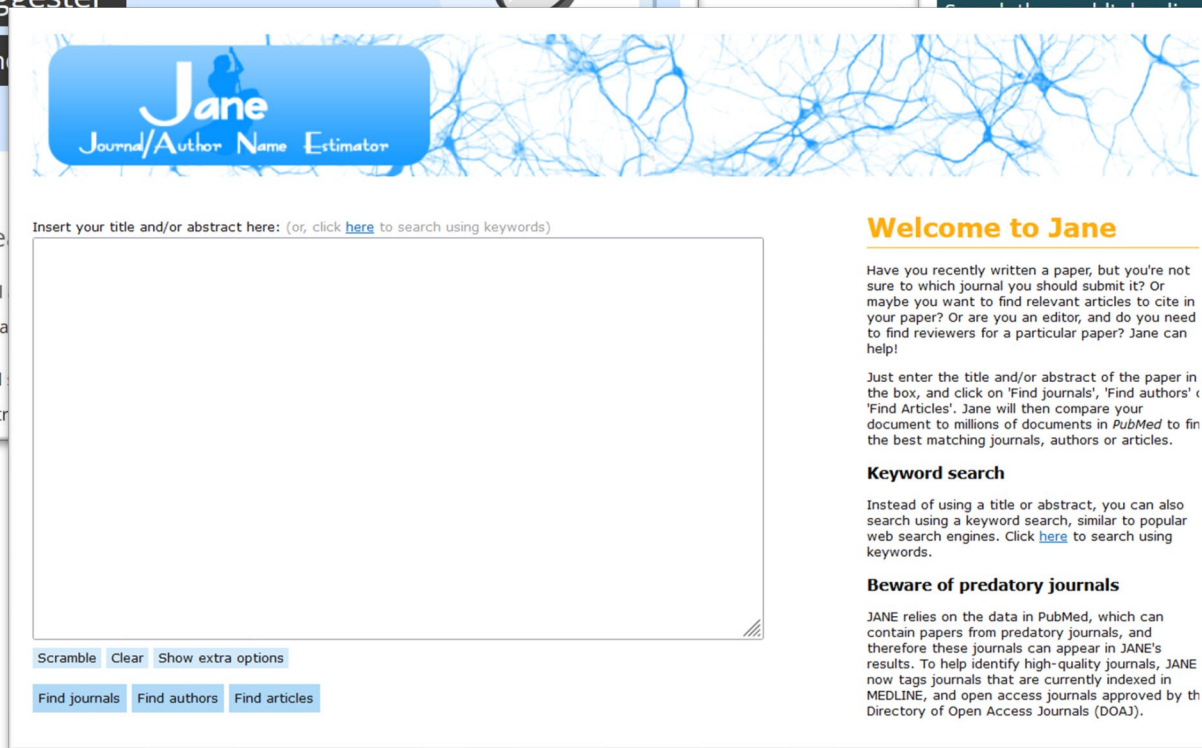
Home > How to publish your research > Choosing a journal > Taylor & Francis Journal Suggester

Journal Suggester

Helping you find the right journal for your research

There are two easy ways to find the right journal for your research:

- Step 1:** Paste in the full title and abstract of your paper or use a full abstract containing keywords.
- Step 2:** Click on 'Reveal my journal suggestions' to see citation and speed metrics for each journal.



Jane

Journal/Author Name Estimator

Insert your title and/or abstract here: (or, click [here](#) to search using keywords)

Welcome to Jane

Have you recently written a paper, but you're not sure to which journal you should submit it? Or maybe you want to find relevant articles to cite in your paper? Or are you an editor, and do you need to find reviewers for a particular paper? Jane can help!

Just enter the title and/or abstract of the paper in the box, and click on 'Find journals', 'Find authors' or 'Find Articles'. Jane will then compare your document to millions of documents in PubMed to find the best matching journals, authors or articles.

Keyword search


Instead of using a title or abstract, you can also search using a keyword search, similar to popular web search engines. Click [here](#) to search using keywords.

Beware of predatory journals

JANE relies on the data in PubMed, which can contain papers from predatory journals, and therefore these journals can appear in JANE's results. To help identify high-quality journals, JANE now tags journals that are currently indexed in MEDLINE, and open access journals approved by the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

Scramble Clear Show extra options

Find journals Find authors Find articles



Journal Finder

Find the right journal for your research

Looking for the best journal match for your paper? Search through the world's largest source of academic journals using your abstract or your keywords and other criteria.

Search by keywords, aims & scope, journal title, etc...

- ▼ Snegler
- ▼ My Groups
- ▼ Find Full Text

Snille sne... d journals >

- 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

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.

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 accept articles for publication without performing promised quality checks for issues of ethical approval. Naive researchers are victims. Many research articles submitted 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 outlets. A separate analysis found that predatory publishers collect millions of dollars in publication fees that are ultimately paid out by funders such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH).

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

Combination of predatory characteristics



Widely used (aggressive?) term to describe **unethical** and **deceptive** publishing practices



Exploit authors for financial **gain**



Compromise research quality, so **not** maintaining scholarly integrity



Mislead readers and science

“Expressions” of predatory behaviour for journals

- Hijacked journals
- Paper Mills - Special Issues – Citation Cartels
- Identity Fraud
 - Name
 - Affiliation

**Rapid growth
Often not recognised**



Be aware: Hijacked journals

The screenshot shows the Amsterdam University Press website for the journal 'Gedrag & Organisatie'. The header includes the university logo and navigation links for Journals, Proceedings, and For authors. The main content area features a navigation bar with 'Over', 'Huidige nummer', 'Eerder verschenen', 'Redactionele informatie', and 'Overige Informatie en Archief'. A featured article cover is displayed on the left. The main text describes the journal's focus on Social, Work & Organisational Psychology. A 'Delen' (Share) section and a 'Tools' section with options like 'Aan Mijn Favorieten toevoegen' and 'Een publicatiemelding instellen' are visible. A 'Legenda' section lists subscription and access options. A 'Verwacht' (Upcoming) section lists 'Creating Place in Early Modern European'. A yellow button at the bottom says 'Online een artikel inleveren kan hier'.

The screenshot shows the website for 'G & O', a peer-reviewed scholarly open access journal. The header features the journal logo and a submission email: 'submitgando@gmail.com'. A navigation bar includes links for Home, Author Guidelines, Editorial Board, Archives, Current Issue, and Contact Us. The main content area is titled 'GEDRAG & ORGANISATIE REVIEW' and contains a detailed description of the journal's scope in Engineering design. A 'Crossref DOI' section is also present. On the right side, there is a vertical menu with buttons for 'Current Issue', 'For Authors', 'Paper Format', and 'Submit Paper'.

Tool: Retraction Watch Hijacked Journal Checker

Retraction Watch Hijacked Journals Checker.xlsx - Google Spreadsheets

- Regularly update resource
- 400 entries, since May 2022
- Freeware for scholars
- Continuously **growing** (history & overview)

Read more:

- <https://retractionwatch.com/the-retraction-watch-hijacked-journal-checker/>
- [Retraction Watch – Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process](#)

Paper Mills: what's the problem?

- “First type” of large-scale fraud
- Started about ten years ago
- From India, Pakistan, China, Russia, Latvia, ...
but clientele all over the world!

For sale by paper mills:

- Fraudulent articles
- Author ‘spots’
- Citations



What about Special Issues?

- Journal plans ‘**special issue**’ on a given theme
- Academics are invited to act as **guest editors**
- Editors
 - ‘invite’ acquaintances,
 - turn a blind eye to quality
 - use their network to ensure fast and positive PR

Citation Cartel



Identity fraud

Misuse of researcher **identity** - impersonation

Author

- Include name & affiliation by existing researcher **without** them knowing nor permission
- Unethical
- Breach of research integrity

Reviewer

- Also impersonating reviewers

Why

- A desperate attempt by the journal to create some **content**
- To **attract** future customers by showing off their capabilities
- To boost **credibility**

Danger

- It affects **credibility** and **trust** in academic work
- Scientific literature becomes **polluted**

Some websites to the rescue



3. Grant eligibility & Open Access policy

OPEN  ACCESS

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

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?

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

Journal Impact Factor Calculation

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

How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

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

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!

Wrap up

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!

Peer Review

A critical assessment of scientific work

Publishing process

Submission of manuscript

Assignment & Peer Review

Decision

Rejection

Revision

Re-submission

Re-review

Acceptance

Publication



Peer review = review by colleagues

- **Fellow** scientists assess work by other scientists
- Effective way to monitor the **quality** of research
- **Every** researcher will have to deal with it



shutterstock.com · 2668382959

Central place in decision-making processes

- Publication of manuscripts
- Conference contributions
- Scholarship and project applications
- Recruitment/Promotions
- Awards



Peer review = commitment

Must meet **quality** and **integrity** criteria

- Expertise
- Confidentiality
- Transparency
- Neutral
- Efficiency
- ...

Peer review = expert 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

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

Unfortunately: Peer Review Limits

- Reviewer **fatigue**
- The **same** reviewers
- **Bias**
- **Not enough** reviewers
- Scientific **integrity**
- Equivalence
- Slow



Limitations

shutterstock.com · 2260015239

<https://publicationethics.org/guidance/guideline/ethical-guidelines-peer-reviewers>

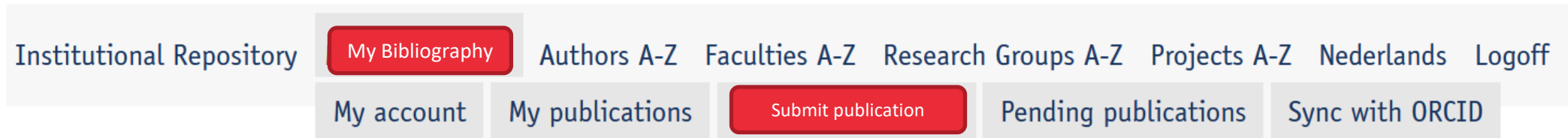


Impact

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/>

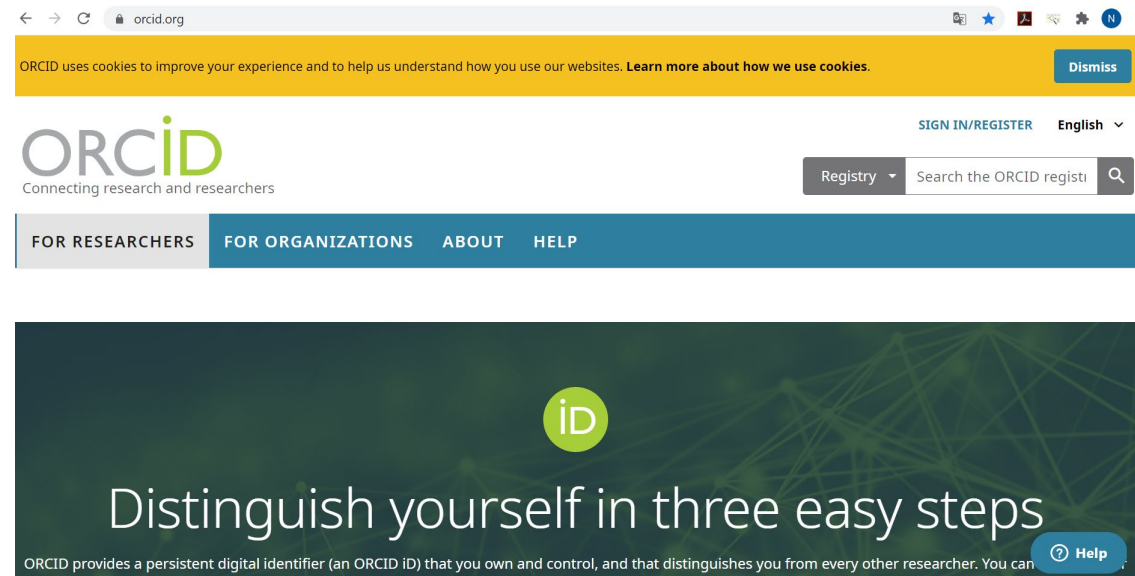
ORCID

Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier

orcid.org

ORCID is used around the world by

- Publishers
- Research organisations
- Funder




The screenshot shows the ORCID website homepage. At the top, there is a yellow banner with a cookie notice: "ORCID uses cookies to improve your experience and to help us understand how you use our websites. Learn more about how we use cookies." with a "Dismiss" button. Below this is the ORCID logo and tagline "Connecting research and researchers". To the right, there are links for "SIGN IN/REGISTER" and "English" with a dropdown arrow. A search bar contains the text "Registry" and "Search the ORCID registry". A blue navigation bar contains the following menu items: "FOR RESEARCHERS" (highlighted), "FOR ORGANIZATIONS", "ABOUT", and "HELP". The main content area features a dark green background with a network diagram. A green circle with "iD" is positioned above the text "Distinguish yourself in three easy steps". Below this, a small text line reads: "ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier (an ORCID iD) that you own and control, and that distinguishes you from every other researcher. You can" followed by a "Help" button.

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

<https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/library/research/open-access/video-clips/>



Addressing unmet needs

Open-access, self-archiving preprints, meet the research needs, aligned with local regulatory context

FAIRVault project's proposition

Institutional control

Custom storage, centrally controlled access to institutional research data assets

Introduction FAIRVault



How to finance an Open Access article

- Research with ORCID
- Research group/department
- Author pay/author agreement
- Special issue/consent/management
- We might have a similar idea, check: <https://openaccessjournal.com/author-agreement>


Financing an Open Access article



How to select a journal?

Manly Open Access - University of Antwerp Library
101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

How to select a journal?



What about st...?

Open Access for Students by Felipe de Andrade



What is "Open" Science?

the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate & contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of

Introduction to Open Science



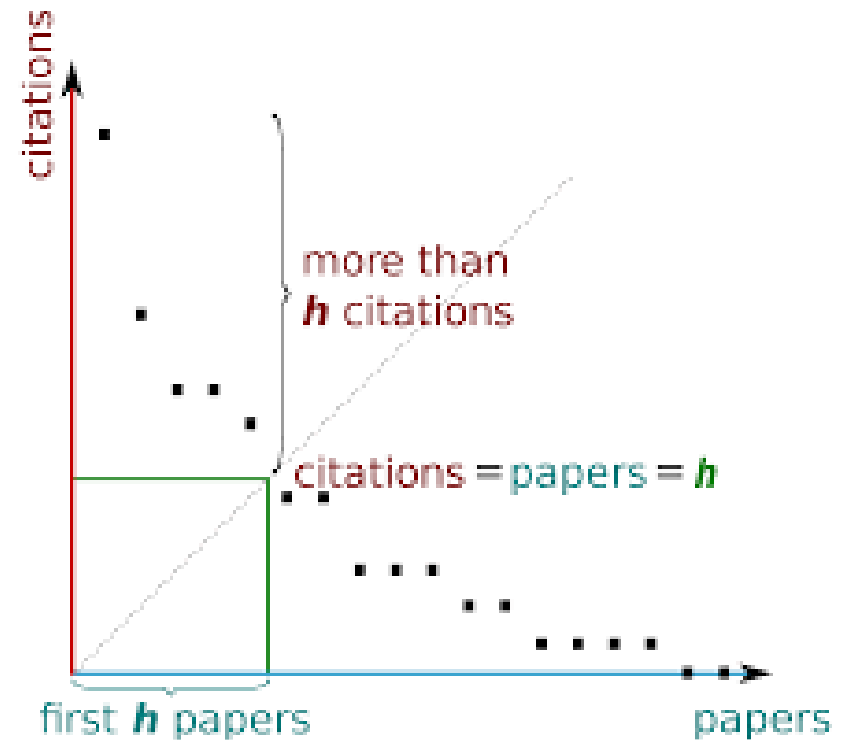
Why Important?

- Used in promotions, evaluations and other applications
- This output is IR is listed in external databases/organizations
- Data is supplied to external databases/organizations
- FRS
- VORIS
- Support Open Access policy
- 2014: Open Access obligation
- 2023: ORCID obligation

Introduction to the Institutional Repository

Indicator of author impact: h-index

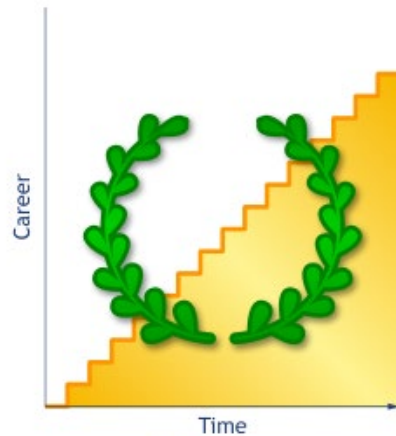
The h-index is defined as the maximum value of h such that the given author has published h papers that have each been cited at least h times.



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 2026: VABB version 16 (publications from 2015–2024)

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 milieuvriendelijke 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-revieuwde editie.

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

Katrin Van Doorselaer
(1985)
is industrieel ingenieur chemie met specialisatie kunststoffen, licentiaat 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 milieuvriendelijke manier kunnen ontwerpen.

Els 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.

9 789204 445924 www.academiapress.be

GPRC
Guaranteed
Peer Reviewed
Content
www.gprc.be

GPRC
Guaranteed
Peer Reviewed
Content
www.gprc.be

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)

