

Copyright policy and its issues in DOAJ journals applications

practical examples

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DOAJ Roadshow in Indonesia
Webinar on copyright issues for Indonesian Editors
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Organized by Relawan Jurnal Indonesia (RJI)



Criteria for Quality of Journals

The Scopus selection process is explained
here: <https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/how-scopus-works/content/content-policy-and-selection>

Regarding WoS you can find more information
here: <https://www.clarivate.com/products/web-of-science/open-access>

Regarding Cabell's you can find more information
here: <https://www2.cabells.com/selection-policy2> and here
<https://blog.cabells.com/2019/03/20/predatoryreport-criteria-v1-1/>

Regarding DOAJ's criteria you can read
<https://blog.doaj.org/2020/07/01/doajs-basic-criteria-updated-and-rewritten-in-plain-english/>
<https://doaj.org/publishers>

DOAJ criteria for Quality of Journals

DOAJ only looks at Gold Open Access journals in all languages

DOAJ looks at the quality of publishing using the principles of Best Practice in scholarly publishing

The scientific quality of articles only plays a role in discriminating between low quality and questionable journals

The journals are especially assessed for the quality of Open Access: copyright, licensing, accessibility

The journals in DOAJ are not routinely assessed for the quality of their content (except for applications from questionable publishers)

The journals in DOAJ are not ranked

INCREASING THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS IN INDONESIA

DOAJ ambassadors for Indonesia:

[Dian Eka Indriani](#)

[Ikhwan Arief](#)

[Mochammad Tanzil Multazam](#)

Due to the scale of operations in Indonesia, we have also appointed 2 honorary Ambassadors: [Professor Toho Cholik Mutohir](#) (in Indonesian) and [Abdul Wahid Maktub](#). Professor Mutohir is a lecturer at Surabaya State University and Abdul Wahid Maktub is Special Advisor to the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia.

Position of Indonesia

NEED FOR IMPROVING JOURNAL QUALITY

First rank in journals added to DOAJ

But also with 2003 applications

First rank in journals rejected



Recommendations to journals wanting to be listed

- Unrestricted copyright for the author
- No exclusive publishing rights for the journal
- No transfer of commercial rights
- Use of Creative Commons licensing
- Embedded licensing information with articles
- Permanent article identifiers
- No mention of impact factors
- NEVER ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Examples of problems with DOAJ criteria in Indonesia

- Website security (Malware)
- Links are not to correct information
- **Copyright and licensing**
- Peer reviewer number and diversity
- APC changes after DOAJ listing
- Editorial board diversity
- Authors = editors

Copyright and licensing

- <https://blog.doaj.org/?s=copyright+and+licensing+-+part>

Series of blogposts which focusses on the details of copyright and licensing, how they are applied to works and which options and best practices DOAJ recommends. You can read all 4 installments in this series here. The DOAJ website also has a help page dedicated to Copyright .

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accuracy. This paper presents an intelligent machine learning algorithm for printer identification that adopts both of texture features formulated from gray level co-occurrence matrix of the printed letter "WOO" and genetic heuristic search to select the optimal reduced feature set. This integration aims to achieve high classification accuracy based on small group of discriminative features. For classification, the system utilizes k-nearest neighbors (KNN) to recognize the source model of the printer for its simplicity. Experimental results validate that the suggested system has high taxonomy accuracy and requires less computation time.

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Penulis masih mempunyai hak untuk hal-hal berikut:

1. menggandakan seluruh atau sebagian materi yang dipublikasikan untuk digunakan oleh penulis sendiri sebagai bahan pengajaran di kelas atau bahan presentasi lisan dalam berbagai forum;
2. menggunakan kembali sebagian atau keseluruhan materi sebagai bahan kompilasi bagi karya tulis penulis selanjutnya;
3. membuat salinan dari bahan yang dipublikasikan untuk didistribusikan di lingkungan institusi tempat penulis bekerja.

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DOAJ is virtually free of predatory
journals

Differences between predatory and low-quality journals

OUR DEFINITION

Questionable/Predatory publishers are publishers, who are **not living up** to reasonable standards in terms of **content, services, transparency** and **business behavior**.

OUR DEFINITION

Low Quality Publishers are publishers, who publish **low quality articles** due to **inadequate peer review** and or **editors / peer reviewers from one institute only**

A special team at DOAJ reviews
suspicious journal applications
according to a defined set of internal
criteria

These criteria are not public but
similar to the set of criteria
published by Cabell's

publishing practice, business structure, transparency, quality of
content, fake metrics, mail spamming and others

The good news is

- Indonesia has not many questionable journals
- The problem is more one of low quality publishing and bad understanding of Good Publishing Practices and copyright and licensing issues in open access publishing
- There is a need for (repeated) nation-wide education
- Useful to get Indonesian translation of the 'DOAJ for publishers info' page

Thank you for your attention!

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DOAJ Seal

The qualifiers for the DOAJ Seal

DOAJ promotes best practice in Open Access publishing. To highlight journals that adhere to best practices, we have created the 'DOAJ Seal for Open Access Journals'.

The qualifiers for the Seal highlight features related to accessibility, openness, discoverability, reuse and author rights and have nothing to do with the **scholarly quality of the papers published**.

To qualify for the Seal the journal must:

1. have an [archival arrangement in place](#) with an external party (Question 25). 'No policy in place' does not qualify for the Seal.
2. provide [permanent identifiers](#) in the papers published (Question 28). 'None' does not qualify for the Seal.
3. provide [article level metadata](#) to DOAJ (Question 29). 'No' or failure to provide metadata within 3 months do not qualify for the Seal.
4. embed [machine-readable CC licensing information](#) in article level metadata (Question 45). 'No' does not qualify for the Seal.
5. allow [reuse and remixing of content](#) in accordance with a CC BY, CC BY-SA or CC BY-NC license (Question 47). If CC BY-ND, CC BY-NC-ND, 'No' or 'Other' is selected the journal will not qualify for the Seal.
6. have a [deposit policy registered](#) in a deposit policy directory. (Question 51) 'No' does not qualify for the Seal.
7. allow [the author to hold the copyright without restrictions](#). (Question 52) 'No' does not qualify for the Seal.

One cannot apply for the Seal. The Seal is awarded based on the information provided in the application. If you have any questions about any of the qualifiers, contact us.



DOAJ Seal criteria

- **Copyright**
- *To allow authors to hold copyright and publishing rights without restriction*
- Copyright must be retained by the author
- Exclusive publishing rights for the publisher do not qualify
- Transfer of commercial rights to the publisher do not qualify

APC changes after DOAJ listing

- before listing no APC, after listing APC
- Before listing APC, after listing (much) higher APC
- This can lead to removal of your journal depending on the amount of change