

# **The rise of preprinting**

## *Rethinking the organization of scholarly publishing*

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Did you **publish** a research article  
in the past five years?

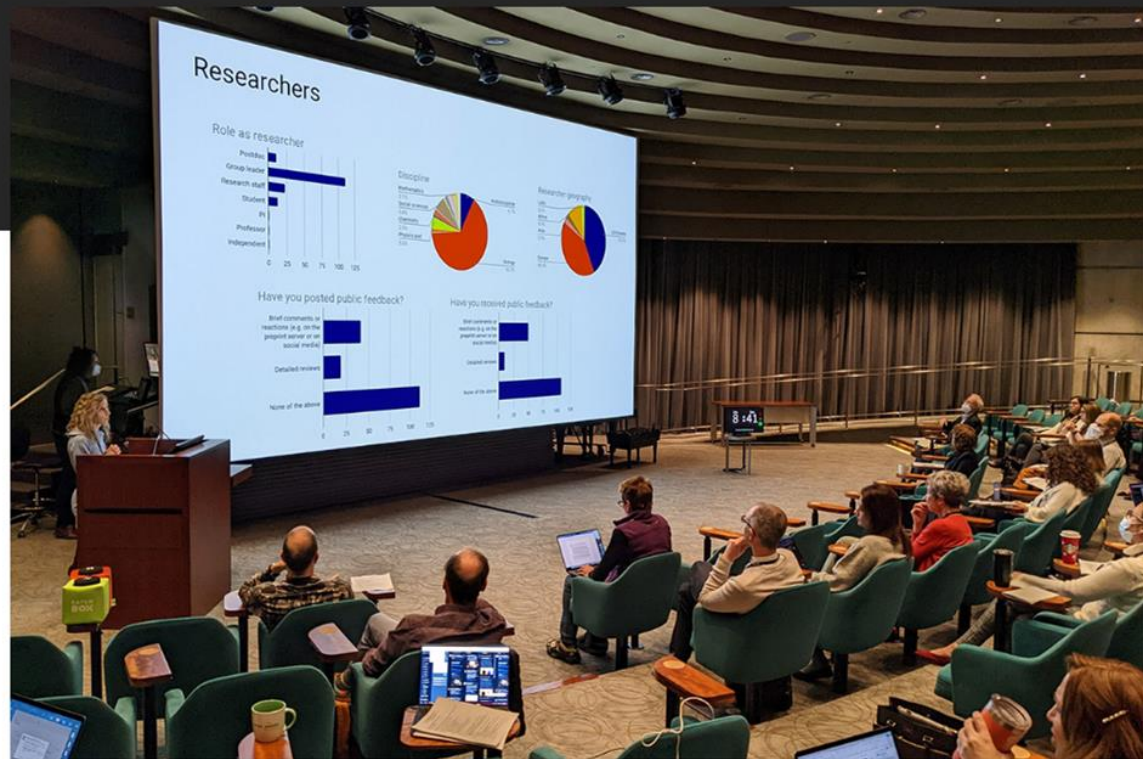
Did you **preprint** a research article  
in the past five years?

Did you **peer review** a research article  
in the past five years?

# Researchers push preprint reviews to improve scientific communications

Shifts in research culture, incentives, and technology would be needed for wide adoption

19 DEC 2022 - 1:45 PM - BY JEFFREY BRANARD



Few researchers have reviewed posted preprints before they receive peer review from journals, but numbers are increasing. JESSICA POLKA/ASAPIO

What are the **key challenges** faced by the scholarly publishing system?

# Four challenges faced by the scholarly publishing system

## Challenge 1: *Lack of openness*



## Challenge 2: *Delays and inefficiencies*



## Challenge 3: *Excessive costs and inequities*

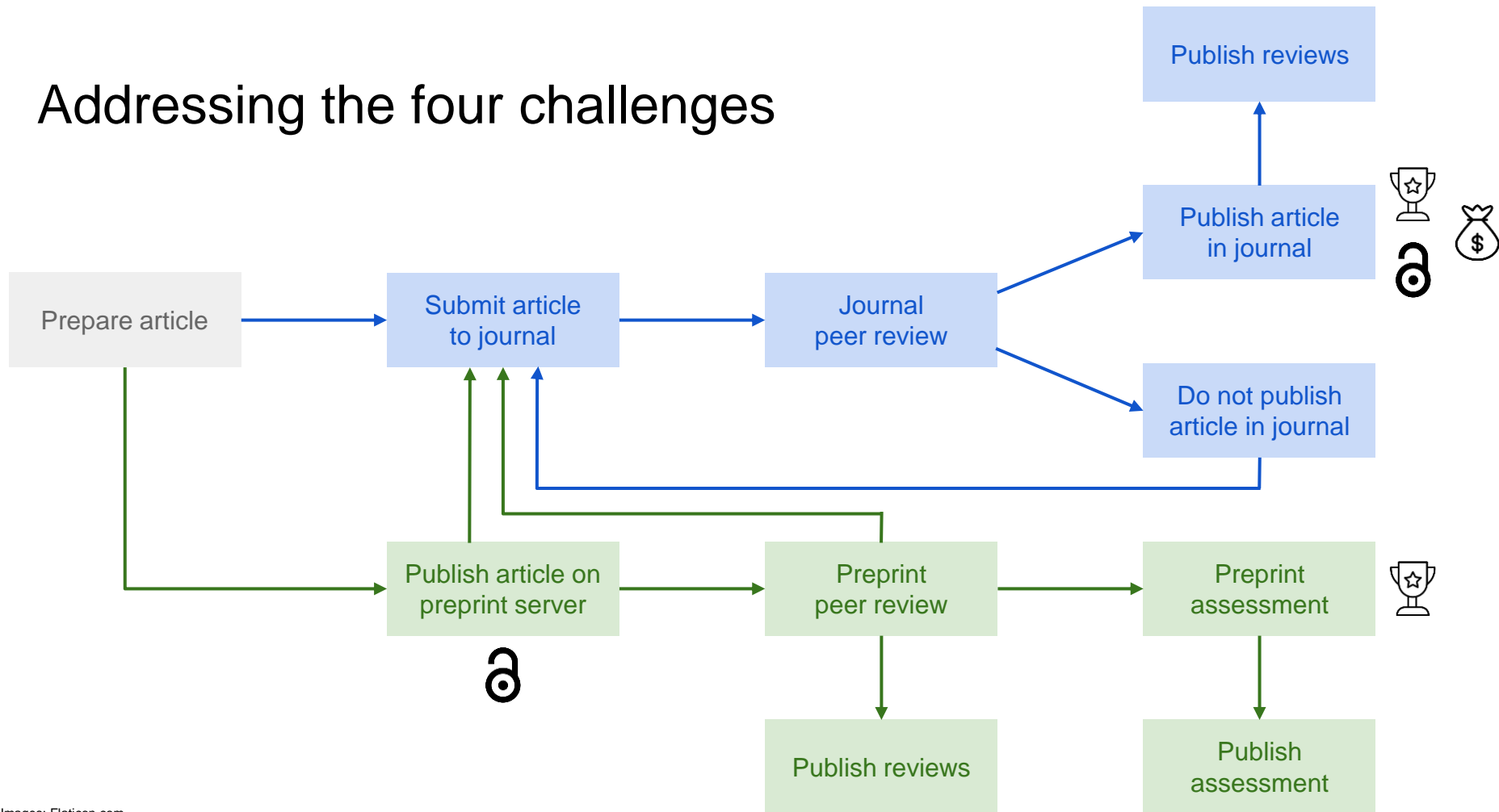


## Challenge 4: *Problematic incentives*



How can **preprinting** address these challenges?

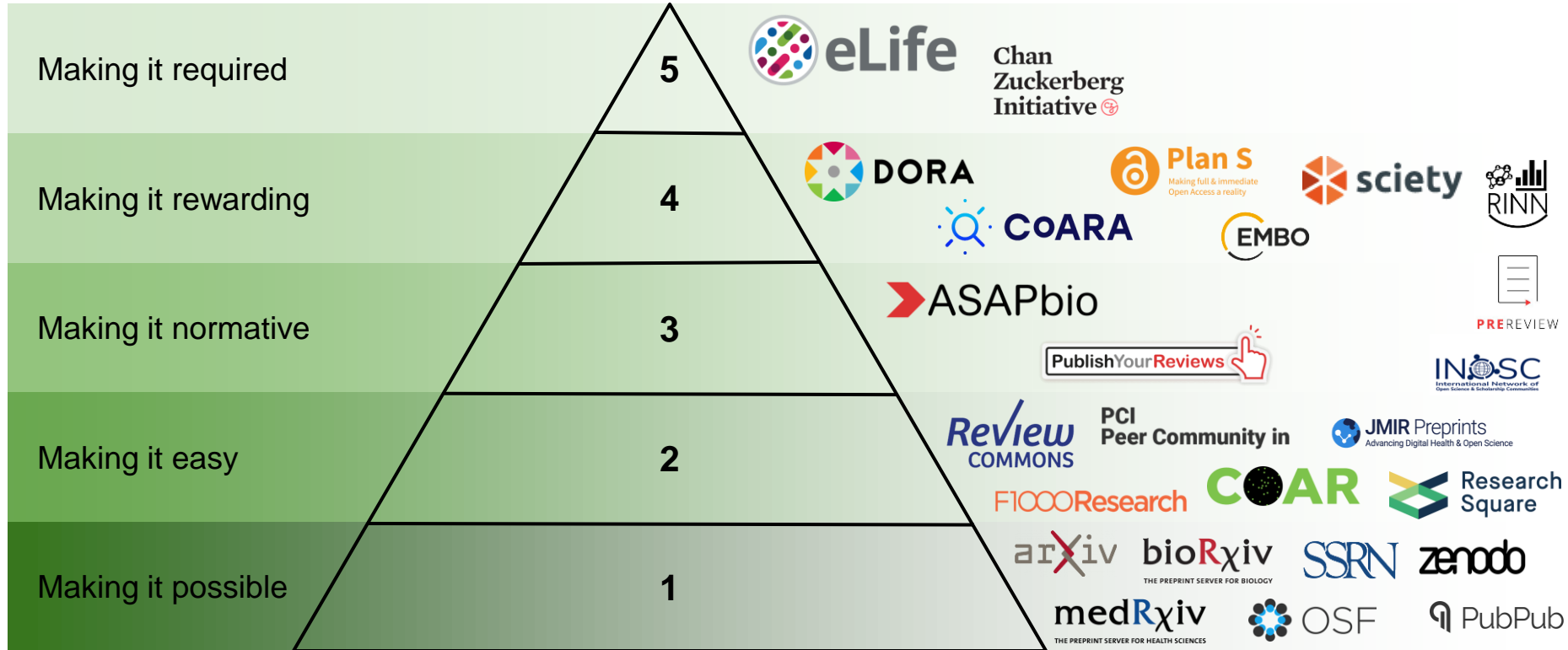
# Addressing the four challenges





How can the **culture change** needed for widespread adoption of preprinting be realized?

# Realizing culture change for preprinting

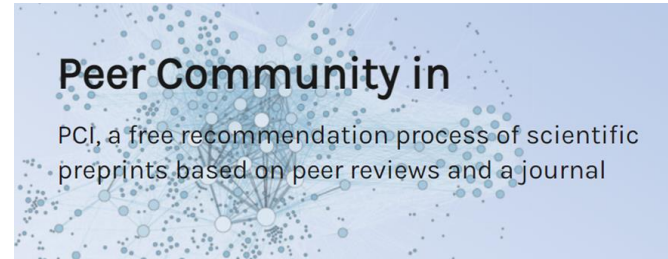


How can **scholarly societies** take part in this culture change?



## eLife ends accept/reject decisions following peer review

eLife will emphasise the public peer review of preprints, restoring author autonomy and promoting the assessment of scientists based on what, not where, they publish.



How can **funders and evaluators** take part in this culture change?

# Statement on peer reviewed publications

06/07/2022

The key principle of Plan S states that *"from 2021, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant Open Access journals or platforms."* The [Guidance document](#) defines "scientific publications" further as "peer-reviewed scholarly publications". These are generally interpreted as peer reviewed articles published in scholarly journals or on platforms (see [FAQs](#) for the current description of a platform). As a result, particular prominence is given to journals and platforms as privileged venues for research outputs.

Scientific publishing is evolving rapidly. A number of initiatives have moved away from the notion that peer-reviewed articles must be published in traditional Open Access journals or platforms. They provide peer review services that are entirely independent from such journals or platforms. These include [Peer Community in](#) (PCI), [Society](#), [Next Generation Repositories](#), [Notify Project](#), [PREreview](#), and [Review Commons](#), to name a few. These initiatives give the author the freedom to decide how and when to disseminate their peer-reviewed article.

In light of the accelerating development of these journal-independent peer-review services, cOAlition S would like to explicitly state that 'peer reviewed publications' – defined here as scholarly papers that have been subject to a journal-independent standard peer review process with an implicit or explicit validation<sup>[1]</sup> – are considered by most cOAlition S organisations to be of equivalent merit and status as peer-reviewed publications that are published in a recognised journal or on a platform.

These innovative developments turn attention away from the prestige of the journal or platform to focus on the intrinsic value of the peer-reviewed article itself, in line with [Plan S Principle 10](#). High-quality peer review services that are separate and distinct from publication services provide independence from the traditional journal format. They allow for more equitable access to research results by offering a solution to openness for all researchers. cOAlition S therefore explicitly endorses such innovations.

# Open Science 2030 in the Netherlands

NPOS2030 Ambition Document  
and Rolling Agenda

Version 1 | December 7, 2022

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.7433767](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7433767)

**2.4** In 2030, publication, review and curation are decoupled. Preprints are the norm, and (post-publication) peer review platforms are recognized and supported.

Thank you for your attention!