

PRC

Publish, Review, Curate

Organização



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Agenda

2º ENCONTRO PUBIN
REVISTAS E COMUNICAÇÃO
CIENTÍFICA PARA A CIÊNCIA ABERTA

I. Introdução: o modelo Publish, Review, Curate – Eloy Rodrigues

II. O PRC na prática: duas implementações diferentes

1. eLife – Alessio Bolognesi
2. Peer Community In - Denis Bourguet, Barbara Class

III. Questões e Debate

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PRC - Origens

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Crescente consciência dos problemas e limitações do modelo tradicional de publicação: demasiado lento, opaco, pouco eficiente...

“We believe that a “publish first, curate second” approach with the following features would be a strong alternative: authors decide when and what to publish; peer review reports are published, either anonymously or with attribution; and curation occurs after publication, incorporating community feedback and expert judgment to select articles for target audiences and to evaluate whether scientific work has stood the test of time.”

Stern BM, O’Shea EK (2019) A proposal for the future of scientific publishing in the life sciences. PLoS Biol 17(2): e3000116. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000116>

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Why PRC?

Publishing research is still a long and gated process

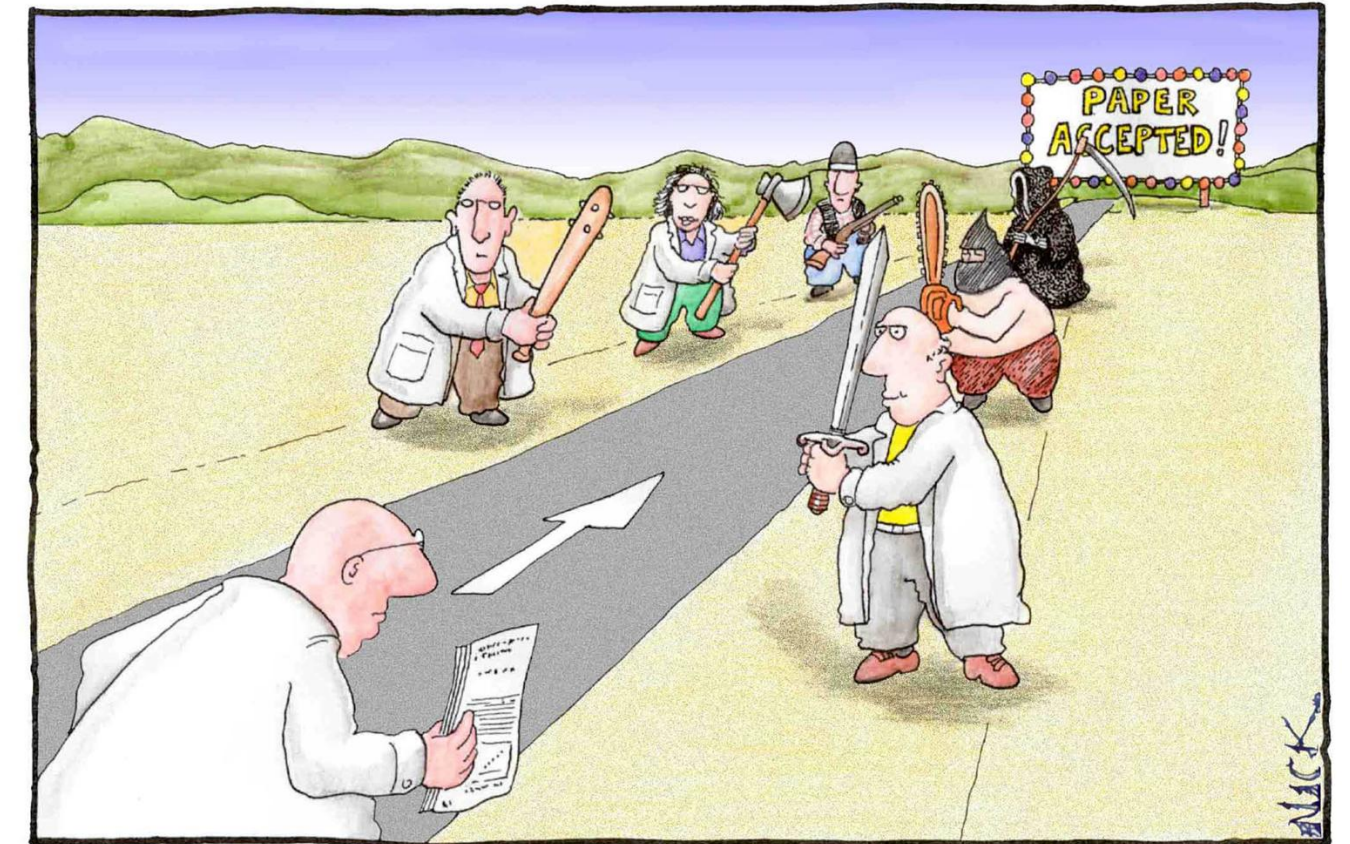
The author should control this

Peer review serves journal selection and is tightly coupled with curation

Reviews should focus on the science, and curation should only happen later

Reject-resubmit cycle wastes time, money, and intellectual energy

PRC is a potential solution



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

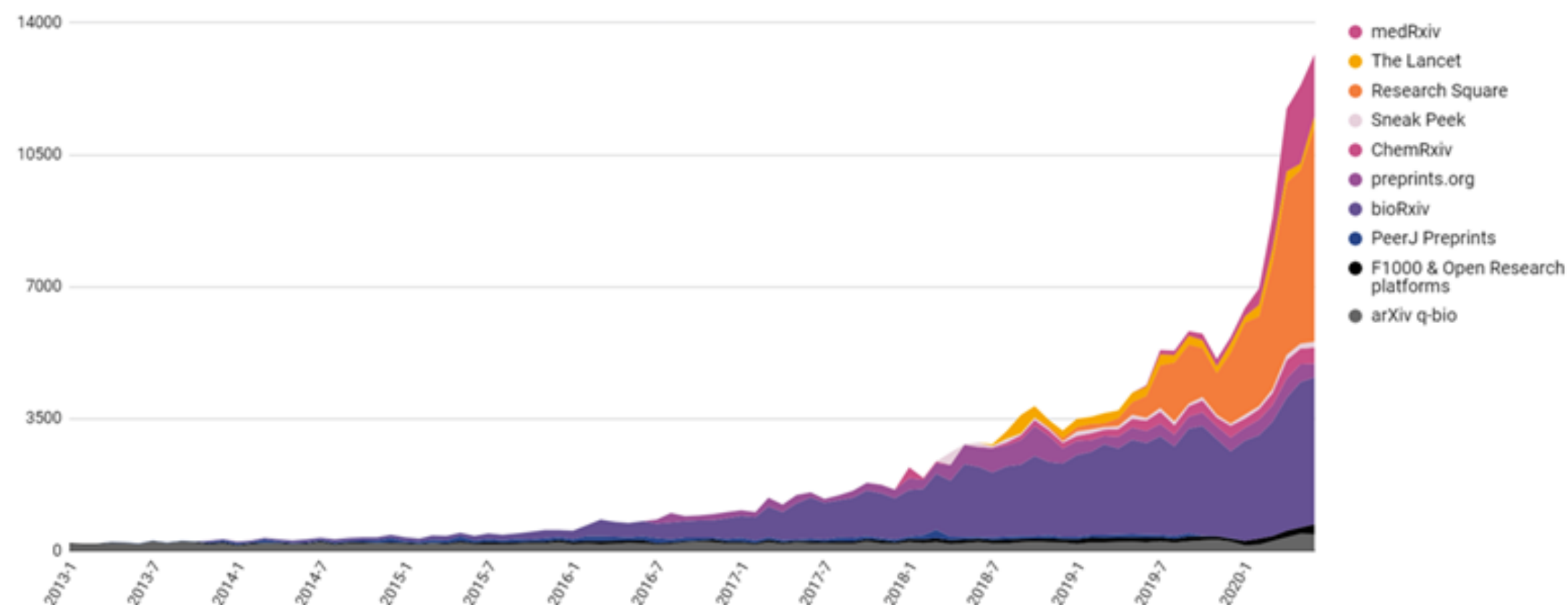
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Aumento da publicação de preprints (com novo impulso durante a pandemia de COVID-19)

Biomedical preprints per month through 2020-06

Sources: Jordan Anaya (PrePubMed), Naomi Penfold, EuropePMC, arXiv, Crossref, SSRN



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Publish



Review



Curate



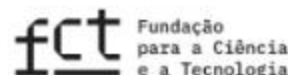
PRC - Definição

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Publish-Review-Curate (PRC) é um modelo de comunicação científica que divide o processo de publicação em partes distintas. Na **fase de publicação**, um artefacto de investigação (por exemplo, artigo, conjunto de dados, registo de estudo) é tornado público por um investigador. Na **fase de revisão**, os revisores avaliam de forma transparente o artefacto de investigação e dão feedback. Na **fase de curadoria**, os artefactos de investigação são compilados em coleções, podendo ser-lhes aplicados pareceres ou avaliações sumárias.

Corker, K. S., Waltman, L., & Coates, J. A. (2024, October 10). Understanding the Publish-Review-Curate (PRC) Model of Scholarly Communication. <https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/h7swt>

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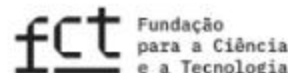
Financiado pela
União Europeia
NextGenerationEU

Publish/Publicar

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- **São os autores**, e não os editores ou as revistas **que decidem quando tornar público o trabalho.**
- Os contributos são **publicados num repositório** (disciplinar ou temático, de publicações, de dados ou *Catch-all*) **ou servidor de preprints.**
- Devem ter associados **identificadores persistentes** (DOI ou ARK, ORCID, etc.)

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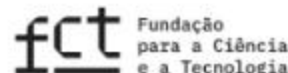
Review/Rever

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- As revisões no modelo PRC são avaliações abertamente disponíveis dos pontos fortes e fracos de um artefacto de investigação.
- As **revisões representam contribuições académicas por si próprias**, que podem ser associadas ao artefacto a ser revisto através de metadados relacionais
 - Utilização de identificadores persistentes
 - Identidade dos revisores divulgada e/ou verificada
- As revisões podem ser **convidadas** por um serviço de revisão/revista **ou voluntárias**.
- A **ligação da revisão ao artefacto que está a ser analisado é persistente**, o que significa que, ao contrário da revisão por pares tradicional, as revisões continuam a ter valor, independentemente do destino final do artefacto que está a ser revisto.

Adaptado de Corker, K. S., Waltman, L., & Coates, J. A. (2024, October 10). Understanding the Publish-Review-Curate (PRC) Model of Scholarly Communication. <https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/h7swt>

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Curate/[Curadoria/Seleção]

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- A curadoria **pode assumir muitas formas** desde compilação de conteúdos até à aplicação de algum tipo de julgamento sumativo às obras (por exemplo, aprovação editorial e resumo).
- Os **juízos editoriais** ou resumos podem ser **qualitativos ou quantitativos**, e os juízos quantitativos podem ser binários (dentro ou fora de uma determinada coleção) ou ordinais (ex., um sistema de classificação por estrelas).
- A curadoria **pode também envolver o melhoramento** (por exemplo, a inclusão de metadados, resumos em linguagem simples, traduções e resumos visuais).
- **A curadoria por uma entidade não exclui a curadoria por outras.** Ao contrário dos artigos publicados tradicionalmente, um artefacto de investigação publicado ao abrigo do modelo PRC pode ser curado por várias entidades sem qualquer problema. Esta pluralidade permite a curadoria de diferentes formas e para diferentes objectivos.

Adaptado de Corker, K. S., Waltman, L., & Coates, J. A. (2024, October 10). Understanding the Publish-Review-Curate (PRC) Model of Scholarly Communication. <https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/h7swt>

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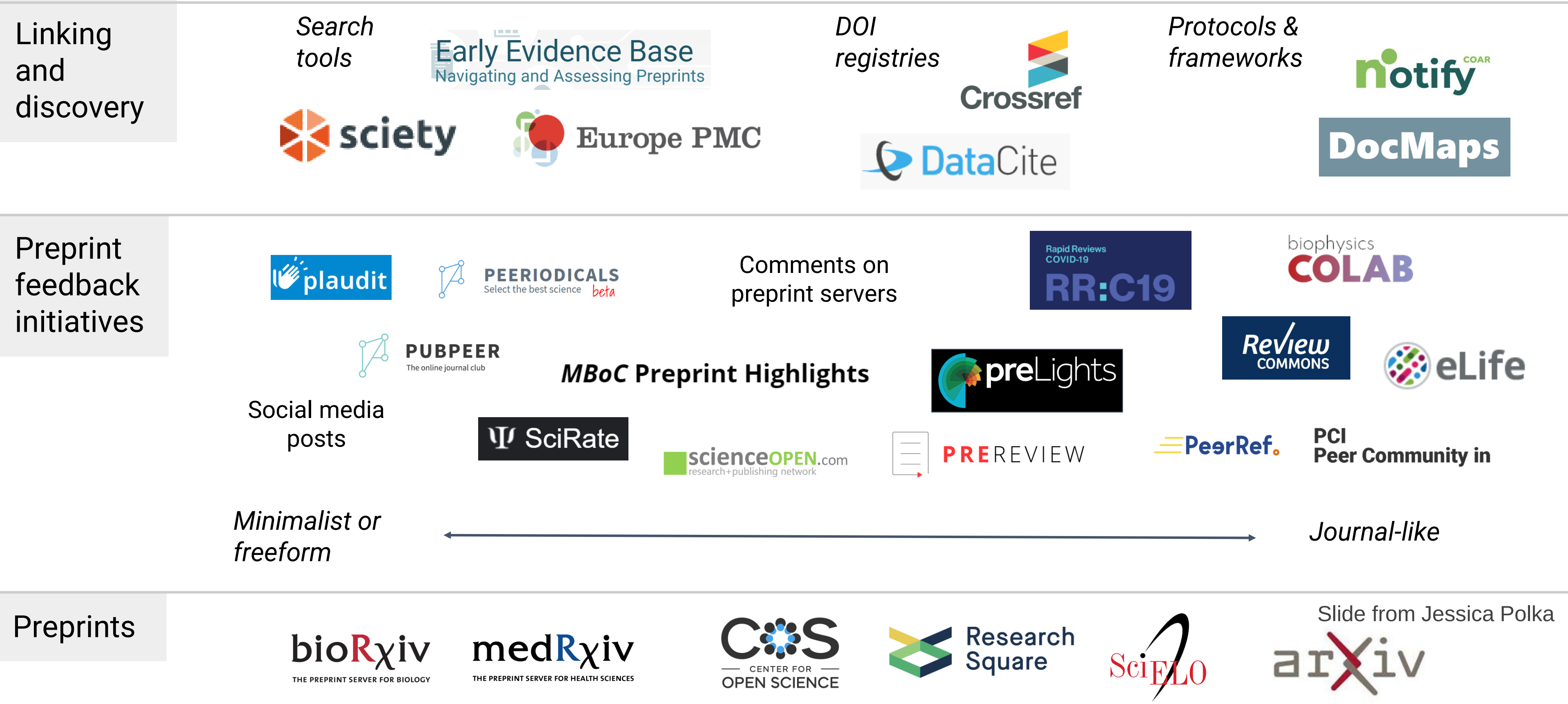


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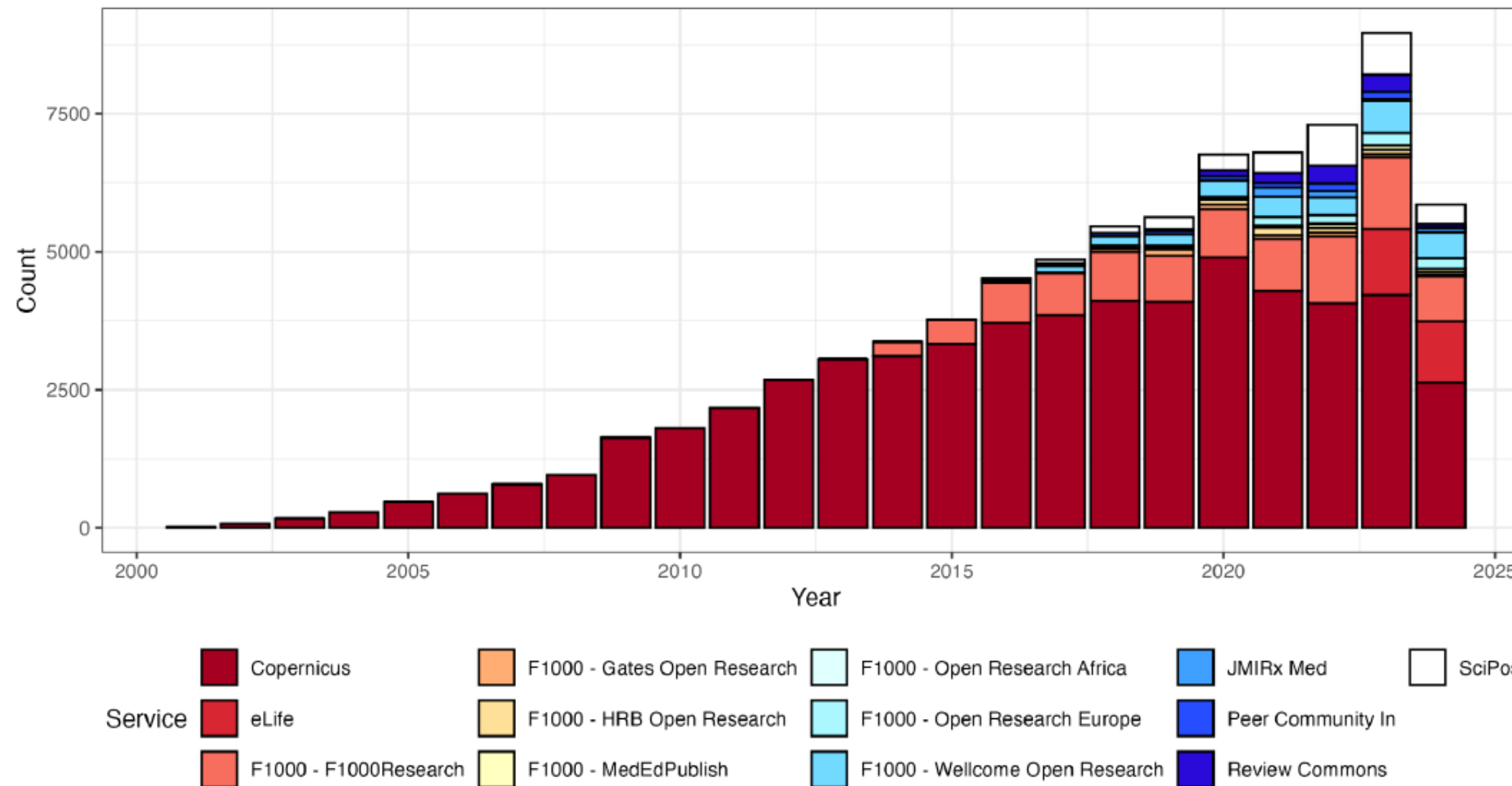
The preprint feedback ecosystem



Adoção do modelo PRC

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Figure 1 - Number of Articles Submitted to Publish-Review-Curate Platforms



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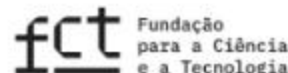


Vantagens do PRC

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- **Disseminação rápida** dos resultados da investigação, em comparação com os longos períodos entre a submissão e a publicação da publicação tradicional
- **Transparência em todo o processo de publicação**, especialmente em termos de revisão pelos pares.
- **Horizontalmente escalável e altamente flexível.** Funciona em várias disciplinas, resultados de investigação e suporta vários fluxos de trabalho.
- Os **custos são distribuídos pelos serviços** e, por conseguinte, as atividades editoriais podem ser executadas a um custo mais baixo.
- É geralmente **baseado em infraestruturas comunitárias ou institucionais** com natureza distribuída, o que cria resiliência.
- **Não é uma abordagem binária.** Várias comunidades podem aprovar ou rever o mesmo artigo
- **Permite valorizar os diferentes contributos**, em particular as revisões.
- Baseado em Publish, Review, Curate Publishing - <https://coar-repositories.org/what-we-do/recommendations-and-best-practices/overlay-journals/>

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Desafios

- **Adoção pela comunidade**

- Sistema tradicional de publicação enraizado/Conservadorismo académico
- Sistema de avaliação tradicional baseado em métricas/Fator de Impacto



Imagem de
Waltman, L. (2025, Março 26). Assessment reform and publishing reform need to go
hand in hand. Leiden Madtrics. <https://doi.org/10.59350/2pxgd-tj976>

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Desafios

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- **Adoção pela comunidade**
 - Sistema tradicional de publicação enraizado/Conservadorismo académico
 - Sistema da avaliação tradicional baseado em métricas/Fator de Impacto
- **Criação de ecossistema interoperável**
 - Evitar a criação de silos
 - Facilitar a interação normalizada entre os diferentes serviços (repositórios, servidores de *preprints*, serviços de revisão, revistas,)
- **Sustentabilidade dos serviços / Acesso Aberto Diamante**

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Evolution of Publishing

2nd PUB IN Meeting: journals and scholarly communication for open science, Portugal

Alessio Bolognesi PhD
Head of Publishing Development, eLife

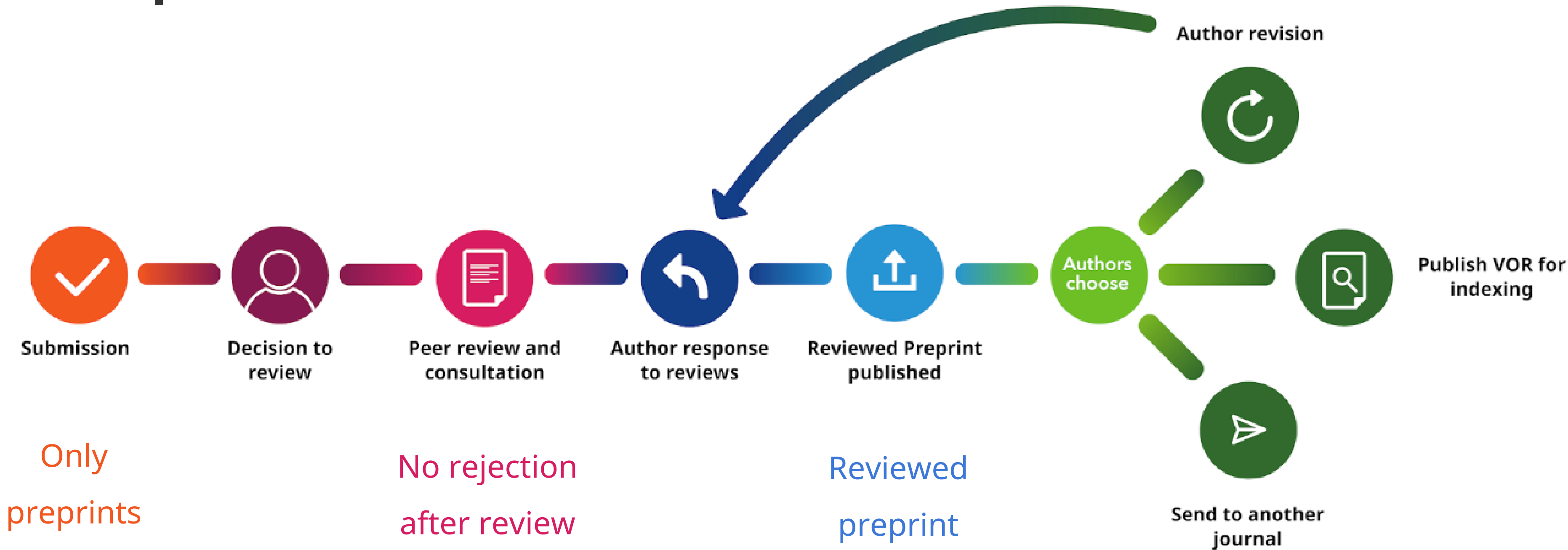


About eLife

- Established in 2012, an **independent nonprofit led by scientists**
- **Publishes reviewed preprints** in the life and medical sciences
- Develops **open-source platforms** for **review, organisation and dissemination** of research
- Goal: **change scientific publishing** for the better



eLife peer review model



more at: <https://elifesciences.org/about/peer-review>

How it looks - 1

eLife assessment:
curation that sits
above the
Abstract

Physics of Living Systems

Mapping Spatial Patterns to Energetic Benefits in Groups of Flow-coupled Swimmers

Sina Heydari, Haotian Hang, Eva Kanso

Department of Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089, USA • Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089, USA

<https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.96129.2>

Full text Figures and data Peer review

eLife assessment

This **fundamental** study provides a modeling regime that provides new insight into the energy-preservation parameters among schooling fish. The strength of the evidence supporting observations such as distilled dynamics between leading and lagging schooling fish which are derived from emergent properties is **compelling**. Overall, the study provides exciting insights into energetic coupling with respect to group swimming dynamics.

<https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.96129.2.sa3>

[Read more about this assessment](#)

Abstract

Abstract

The coordinated motion of animal groups through fluids is thought to reduce the

stage in the peer
review process

Reviewed Preprint
v2 • August 2, 2024
Revised by authors

Reviewed Preprint
v1 • May 21, 2024

Hide previous version

Download

Cite

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355 views • 12 downloads • 0 citations

Public peer reviews
available within the
eLife website

How it looks - 2

Full text Figures and data Peer review

eLife assessment

This **fundamental** study provides a modeling regime that provides new insight into the energy-preservation parameters among schooling fish. The strength of the evidence supporting observations such as distilled dynamics between leading and lagging schooling fish which are derived from emergent properties is **compelling**. Overall, the study provides exciting insights into energetic coupling with respect to group swimming dynamics.

<https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.96129.2.sa3>

Significance of findings

Fundamental: Findings that substantially advance our understanding of major research questions

Landmark **Fundamental** Important Valuable Useful

Strength of evidence

Compelling: Evidence that features methods, data and analyses more rigorous than the current state-of-the-art

Exceptional **Compelling** Convincing Solid Incomplete Inadequate

During the peer-review process the editor and reviewers write an eLife assessment that summarises the significance of the findings reported in the article (on a scale ranging from landmark to useful) and the strength of the evidence (on a scale ranging from exceptional to inadequate). [Learn more about eLife assessments](#)

[Show less ▲](#)

Reviewed Preprint
v2 • August 2, 2024
[Revised by authors](#)

Reviewed Preprint
v1 • May 21, 2024

▲ Hide previous version

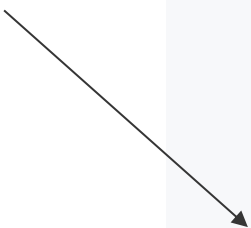
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info



stage in the peer review
process (remains on the
side)

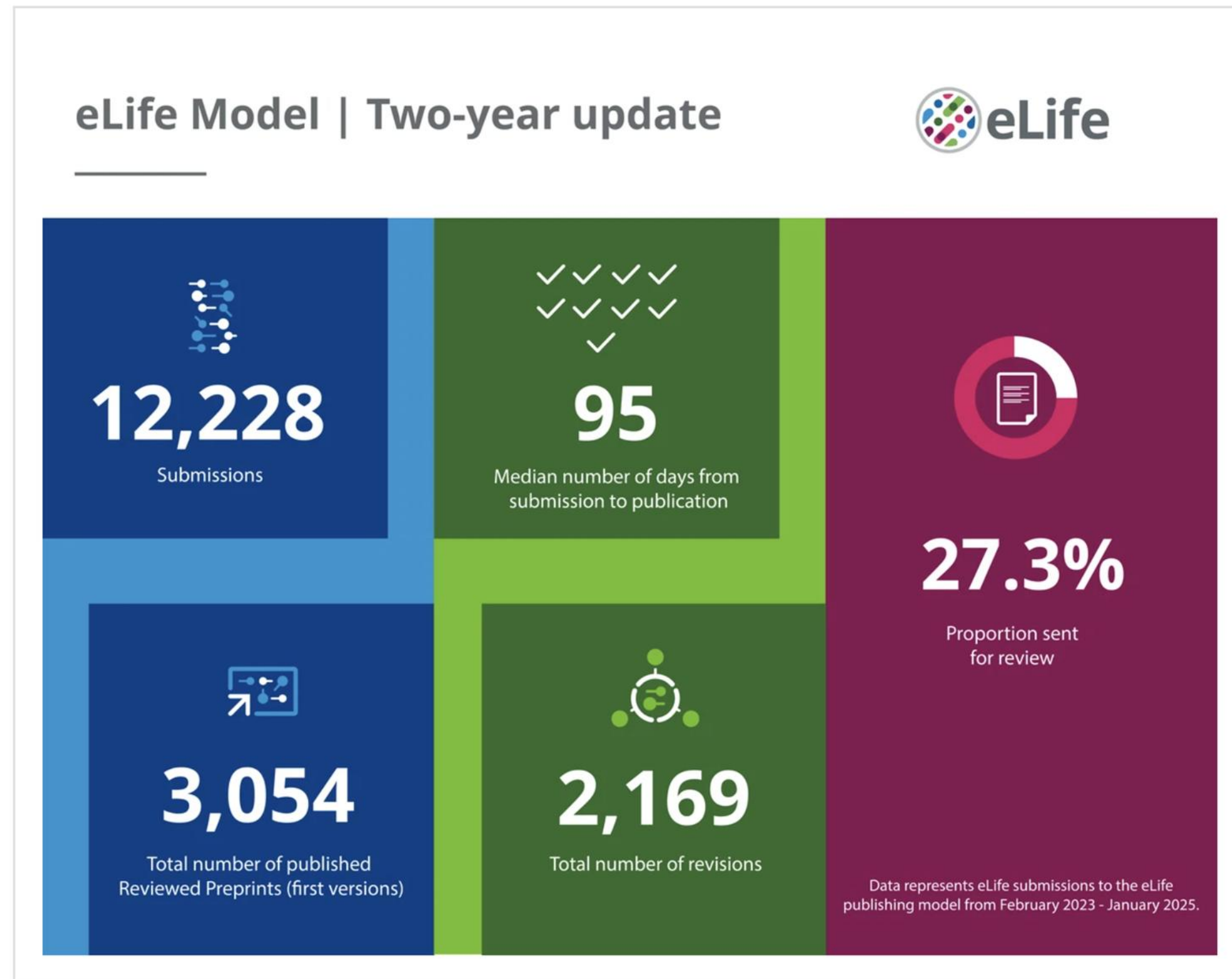
eLife assessments: common vocabulary

Significance of Findings	Strength of Evidence
Landmark: Findings with profound implications and widespread influence, which are likely to be of broad interest.	Exceptional: Exemplary use of existing and new methods that establishes new standards for a field.
Fundamental: Findings that substantially advance understanding of important research questions.	Compelling: High quality data and analyses, more rigorous than the current state-of-the-art.
Important: Findings with theoretical or practical implications for multiple subfields.	Convincing: Appropriate and validated methodology in line with current state-of-the-art, with good support for the claims.
Valuable: Findings with theoretical or practical implications for a subfield.	Solid: Uses appropriate methodology, with minor weaknesses.
Useful: Findings with focused importance and scope.	Incomplete: Methodology provides some support for the main claims with some limitations.
	Inadequate: Methodology does not provide support for the primary claims.

Benefits of the eLife model

- **Average of 94 days for Reviewed Preprints to be published** (as opposed to 261 days for a peer reviewed version of the article to be available to the public in the legacy model)
- **Richer, yet still compact assessments** for use in hiring and funding decisions
- **Transparency increases scrutiny:** reviewed preprints, eLife assessment vocabulary, reviewers' and authors' comments are all publicly and freely accessible
- **Published output aligned with funder** requirements. More **control to authors** (e.g., on revisions, declaration of VOR)
- Promotes **scientists' evaluation based on what, not where they publish**
- **Publishing fee:** \$2500 (covers costs only). Fee waivers available

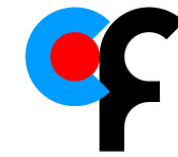
eLife model - the journey so far



more at: <https://elifesciences.org/inside-elifesciences/8947f033/the-elifesciences-model-two-year-update>

Public support

eLife's funders as well as other funding bodies and research institutions support the use of reviewed preprints in research assessment



Champalimaud
Foundation

MAX PLANCK
GESELLSCHAFT



BILL & MELINDA
GATES *foundation*



RLUK
Research Libraries UK



CHEN TIANQIAO
& CHRISSY
INSTITUTE

*Knut and Alice
Wallenberg
Foundation*

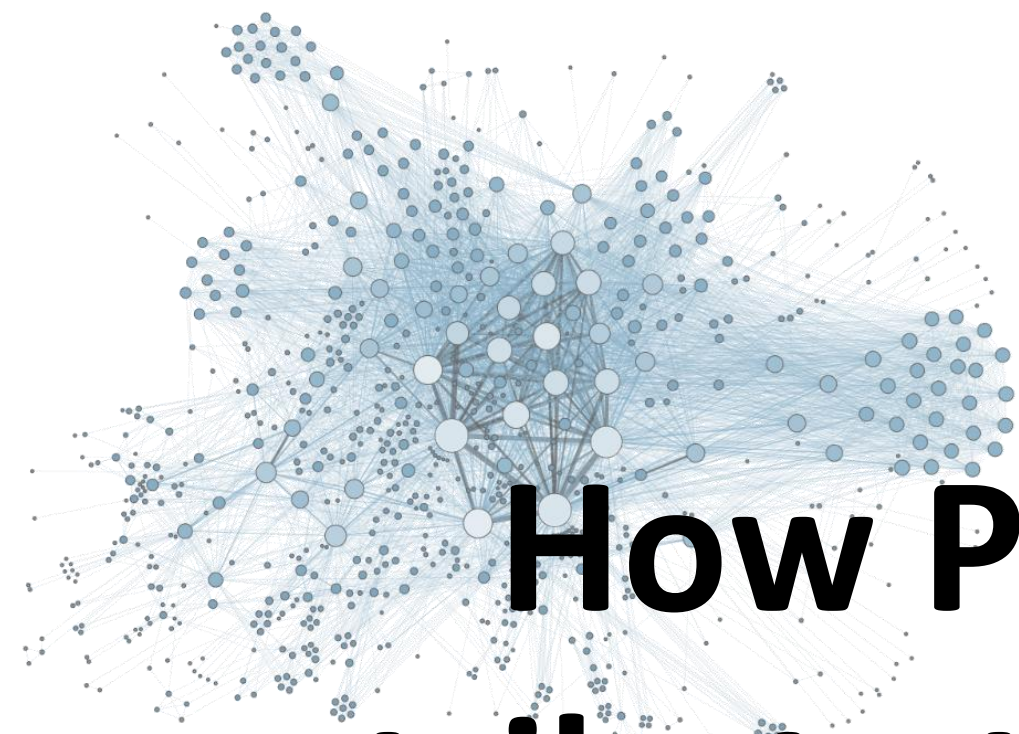


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Thank you! Questions?

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How PCI operates and contribute to the PRC ecosystem

Barbara Class
Denis Bourguet
Thomas Guillemaud

INRAE

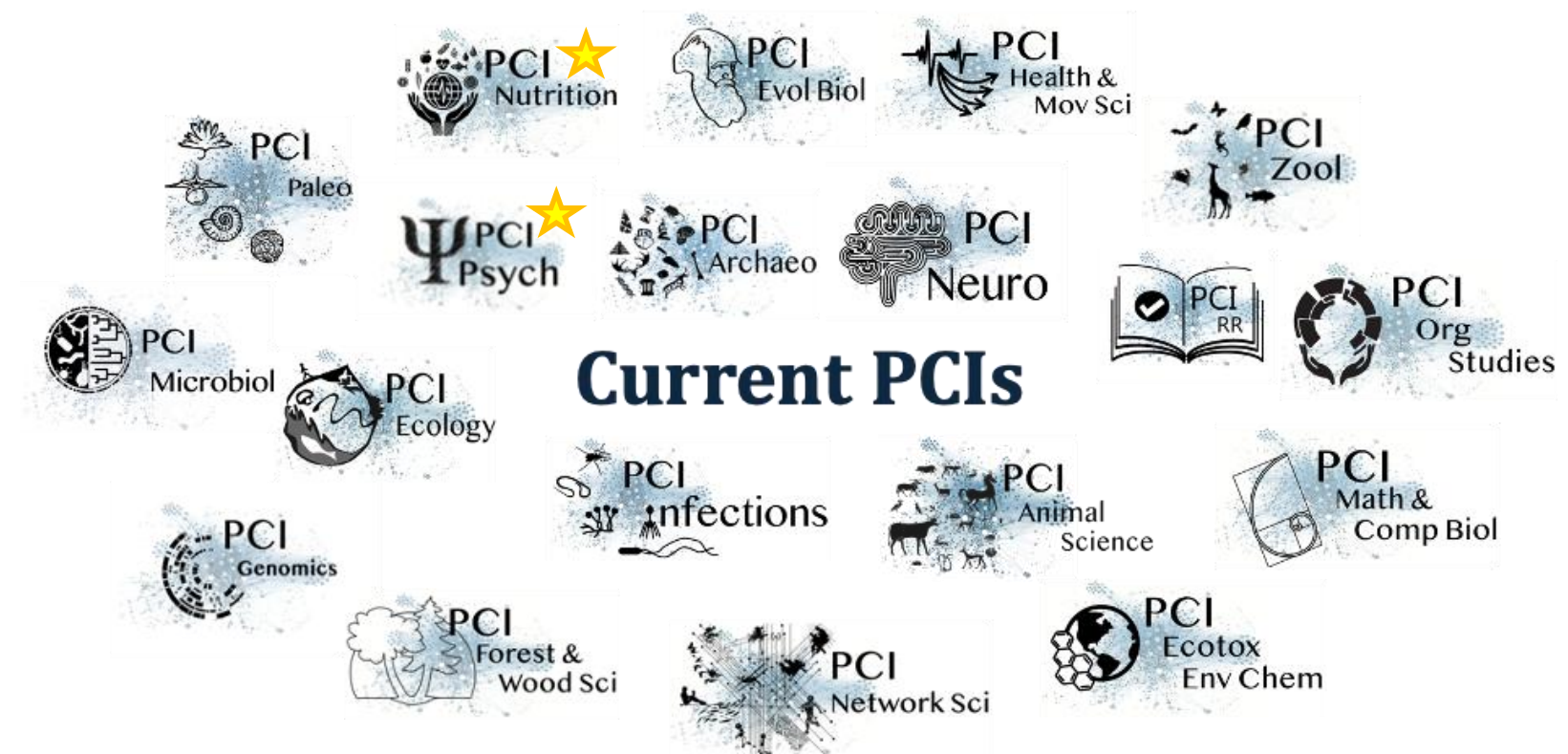


What is PCI?

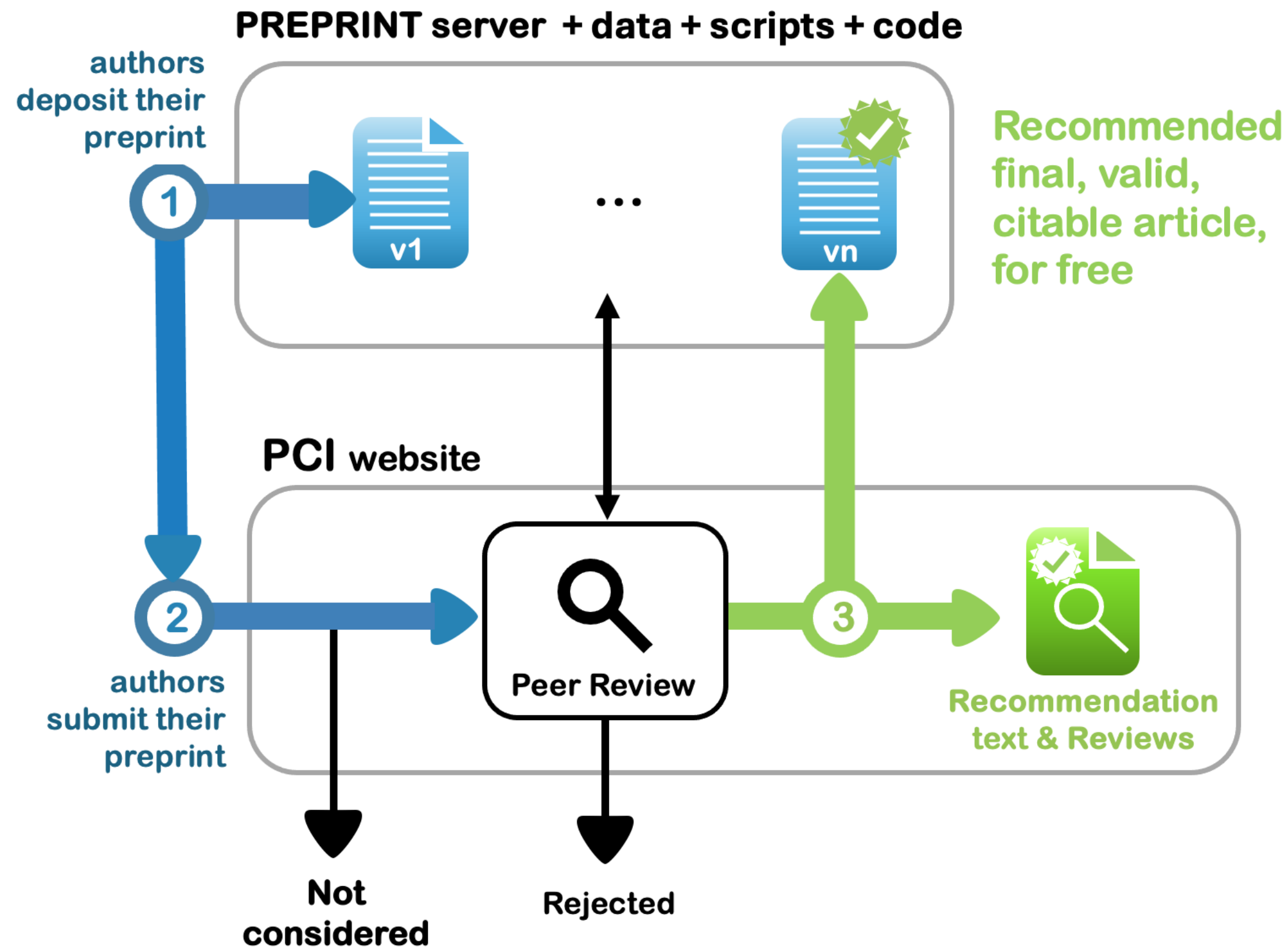
A non-profit, non-commercial organization

A set of communities of researchers handling the **evaluation** (through peer review) and **recommendation of preprints** in their scientific field.

- 19 Thematic PCIs (New ones: ★)
- >2000 recommenders
- >150 Managing board members
- >6000 registered users



How does PCI work?



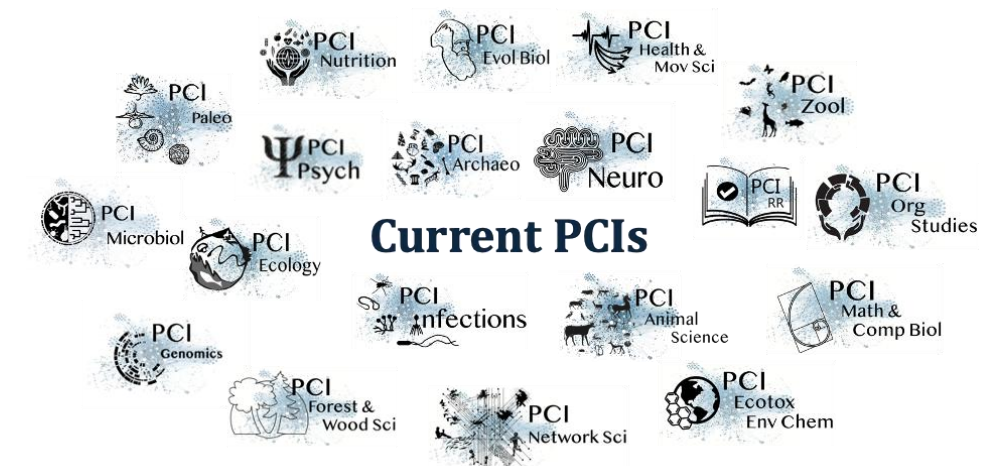
arXiv.org

bioRxiv

HAL
archives-ouvertes.fr

zenodo

OSF PREPRINTS



What happens to recommended preprints?

PCI-recommended
preprint



Peer Community Journal

Direct publication in diamond open access

OR



PCI-friendly journals

OR



Other journals

What happens to recommended preprints?

PCI-recommended
article



Final, citable
article hosted
by preprint
server

Author's
choice to
submit to



Peer Community Journal

Direct publication in diamond open access

OR



PCI-friendly journals

- accept with no further peer review

OR

- fast response (≤ 5 days) to presubmission enquiry

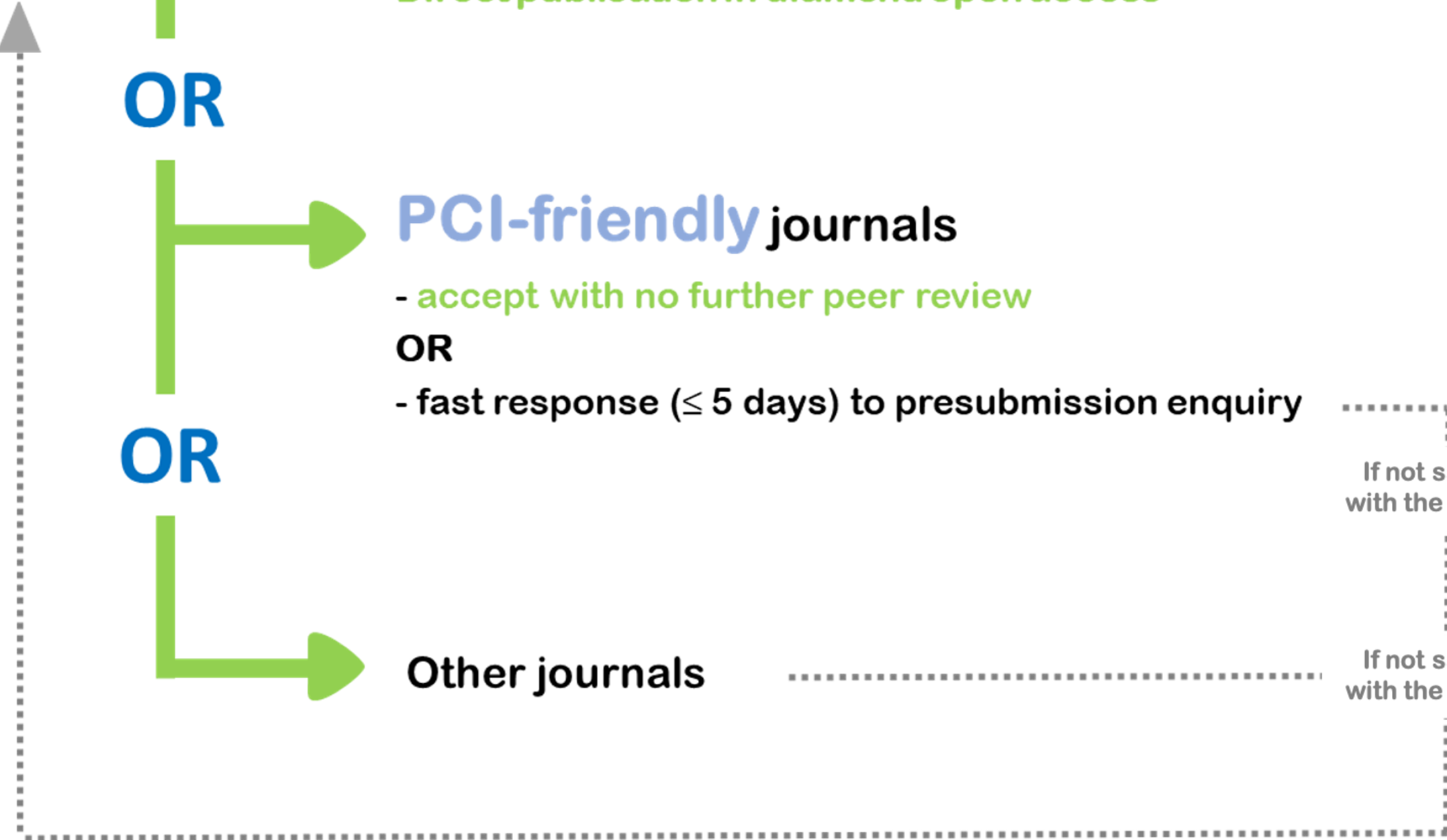
OR



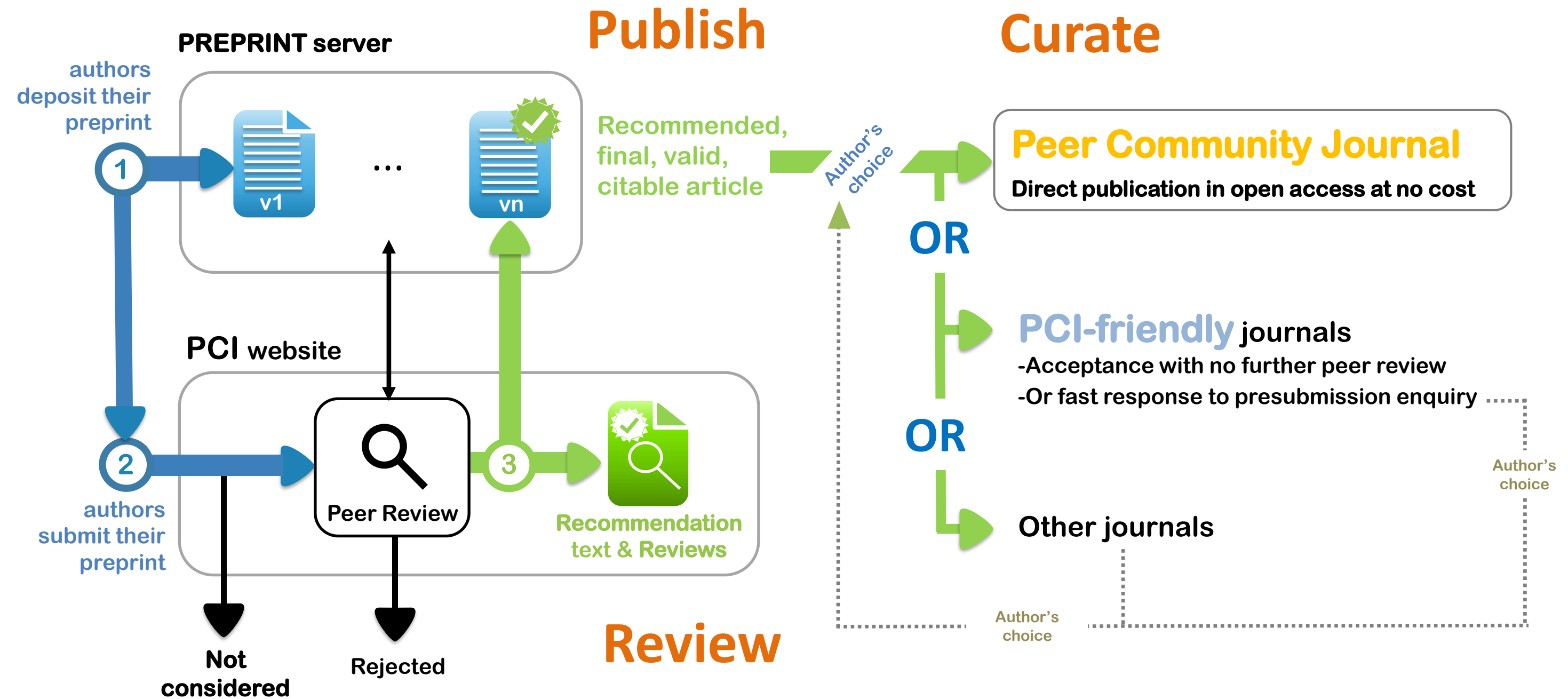
Other journals

If not satisfied
with the decision

If not satisfied
with the decision



PCI is a PRC model



The specific case of PCI Registered Reports

Peer Community in

PCI, a free recommendation process of scientific preprints based on peer reviews and a journal

PCI Animal Science

PCI Archaeology

PCI Evolutionary Biology

PCI Ecology

PCI Ecotoxicology and Environmental Chemistry

PCI Forest & Wood Sciences

PCI Genomics

PCI Health & Movement Sciences

PCI Infections

PCI Mathematical & Computational Biology

PCI Microbiology

PCI Network Science

PCI Neuroscience

PCI Organization Studies

PCI Paleontology

PCI Zoology

**Discipline-specific
Standard
reports/preprints
only**

Peer Community in

PCI, a free recommendation process of scientific preprints based on peer reviews and a journal



**Discipline *non-specific*
Registered Reports only**

PCI Animal Science
PCI Archaeology
PCI Evolutionary Biology
PCI Ecology
PCI Ecotoxicology and Environmental Chemistry
PCI Forest & Wood Sciences
PCI Genomics
PCI Health & Movement Sciences
PCI Infections
PCI Mathematical & Computational Biology
PCI Microbiology
PCI Network Science
PCI Neuroscience
PCI Organization Studies
PCI Paleontology
PCI Zoology

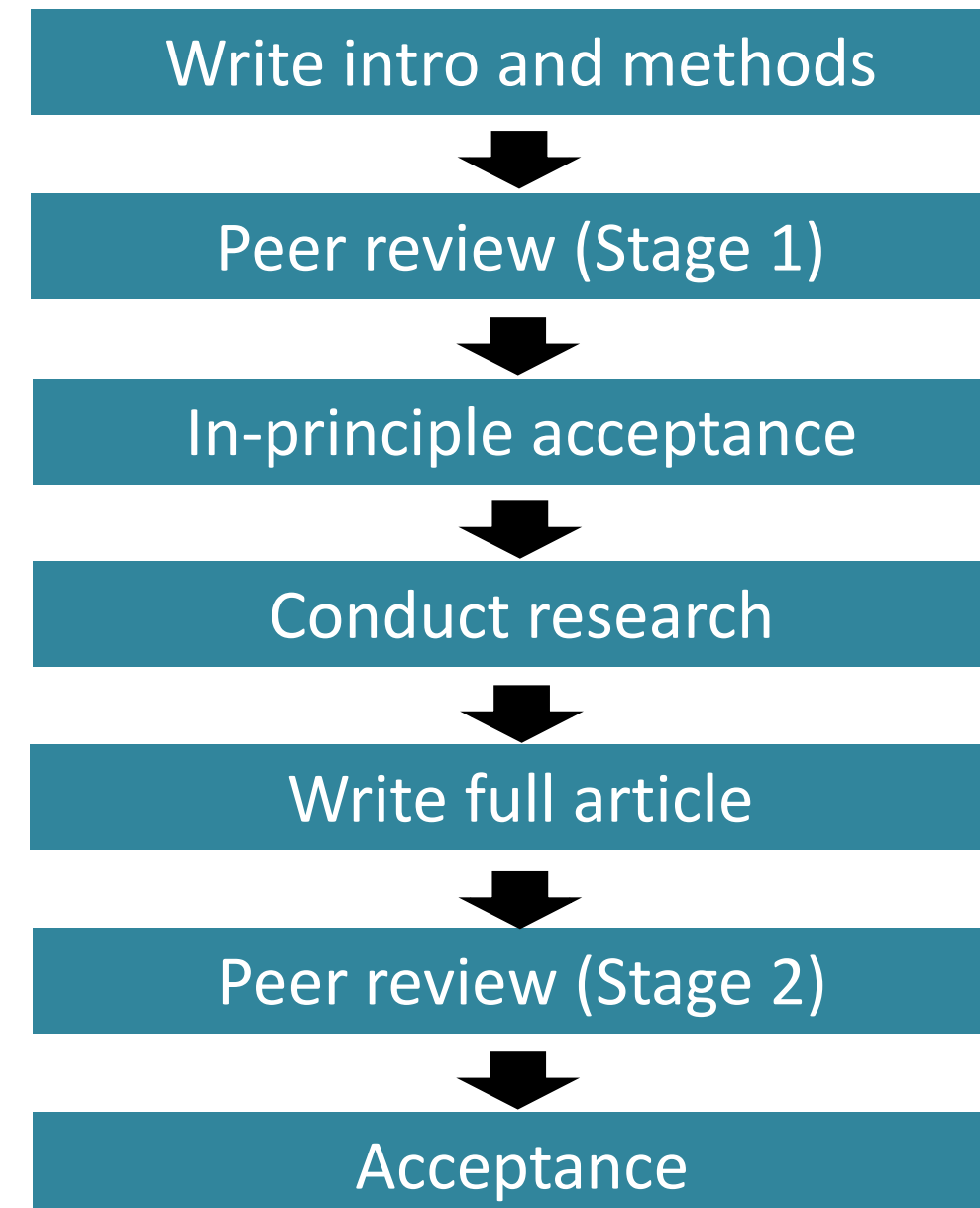
**Discipline-specific
Standard
reports/preprints
only**

What are registered reports?

« Classic » editorial process



Registered reports (RR)



Issues addressed by RR: whether an article get published depends on results, HARK-ing etc.

How does PCI RR work?



Founders: Corina Logan, Emily Sena, Zoltan Dienes, Chris Chambers, Benoît Pujol

- Peer review and recommendation of Registered Reports preprints (Stage 1 and Stage 2)
- Stage 1 and 2 submissions and their revisions hosted on preprint servers
- Recommendations and reviews posted on PCI RR website
- Broad range of thematic fields: STEM, medicine, social sciences and humanities
- Recommended stage 2 preprints can be published in Peer community Journal, traditional journals, or PCI RR-friendly journals

For more information, visit:
<https://rr.peercommunityin.org/>



Peer Community In

Registered Reports

Free and transparent pre- and post-study recommendations across research fields

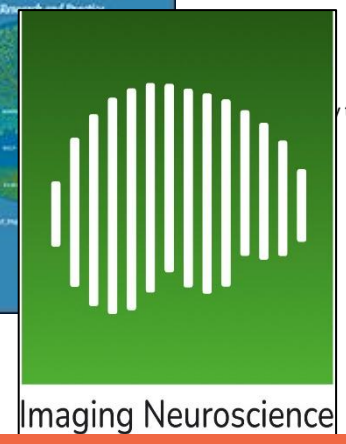


There are currently 10 journals interested in becoming PCI RR. A full list of journals is available in spreadsheet and PDF format, and details of each journal's RR policy are available below.

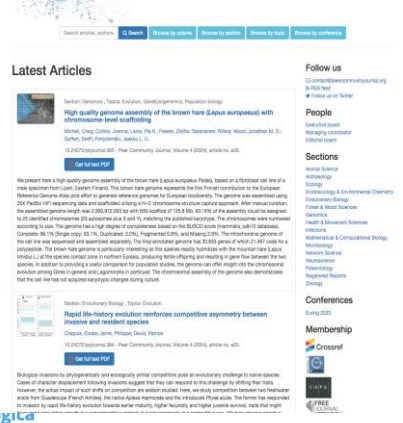
For open access journals, please visit the journal's website for latest information concerning article processing charges.

Journals interested in becoming PCI RR can be found in the list below. To join the list, please contact us [here](#).

- **Addiction Research & Theory**
- **Advances in Brain and Cognition**
- **Advances in Cognitive Psychology**
- **Biological Psychology**
- **Brain and Cognition**
- **Cambrian**
- **Collaborative Neuroscience**
- **Communicative Neuroscience**
- **Cortex**
- **Experimental Brain Research**
- **F1000**
- **Human Population Genetics and Genomics**
- **Imaging Neuroscience**
- **Invertebrates**
- **Infant and Child Development**
- **International Review of Neurobiology**
- **Journal for Reproductive Medicine**
- **Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience**
- **Meta-Psychology**
- **NeuroImage: Research**
- **Peer Community In**
- **PeerJ**
- **PeerJ Computer Science**
- **PeerJ Physical & Biological Sciences**
- **PeerJ Organic Chemistry**
- **PeerJ Inorganic Chemistry**
- **PeerJ Analytical Chemistry**
- **PeerJ Materials Science**
- **Psychology of Women Quarterly**
- **Royal Society Open Science**
- **Social Psychology Quarterly**
- **Studia Psychologica**
- **Swiss Psychology Open**
- **WiderScreen**



Peer Community Journal

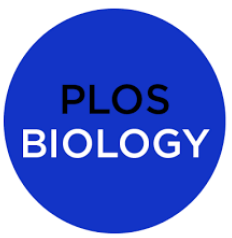


List of PCI RR-interested journals

Where authors seek to maximise the chances of their manuscript being picked up by a PCI RR-interested journal, we recommend they consult the journal's RR policy to determine what additional conditions may need to be met, over and above the PCI RR review criteria. For instance, some PCI RR-interested journals set a more stringent requirement on pre-planned evidence strength (including prospective statistical power or Bayes factors) while others may only consider RRs where data do not exist prior to in-principle acceptance (in line with [Level 6 of the PCI RR bias-control taxonomy](#)).

The list of PCI RR-interested outlets below includes a link to each journal's RR author guidelines.

- **i-Perception** [\[RR author guidelines\]](#)
- **Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition** [\[RR author guidelines\]](#)
- **Nature Human Behaviour** [\[RR author guidelines\]](#)
- **Perception** [\[RR author guidelines\]](#)
- **PLOS Biology** [\[RR author guidelines\]](#)
- **Psychology of Addictive Behaviors** [\[RR author guidelines\]](#)
- **Sport, Exercise, and Performance Psychology** [\[RR author guidelines\]](#)



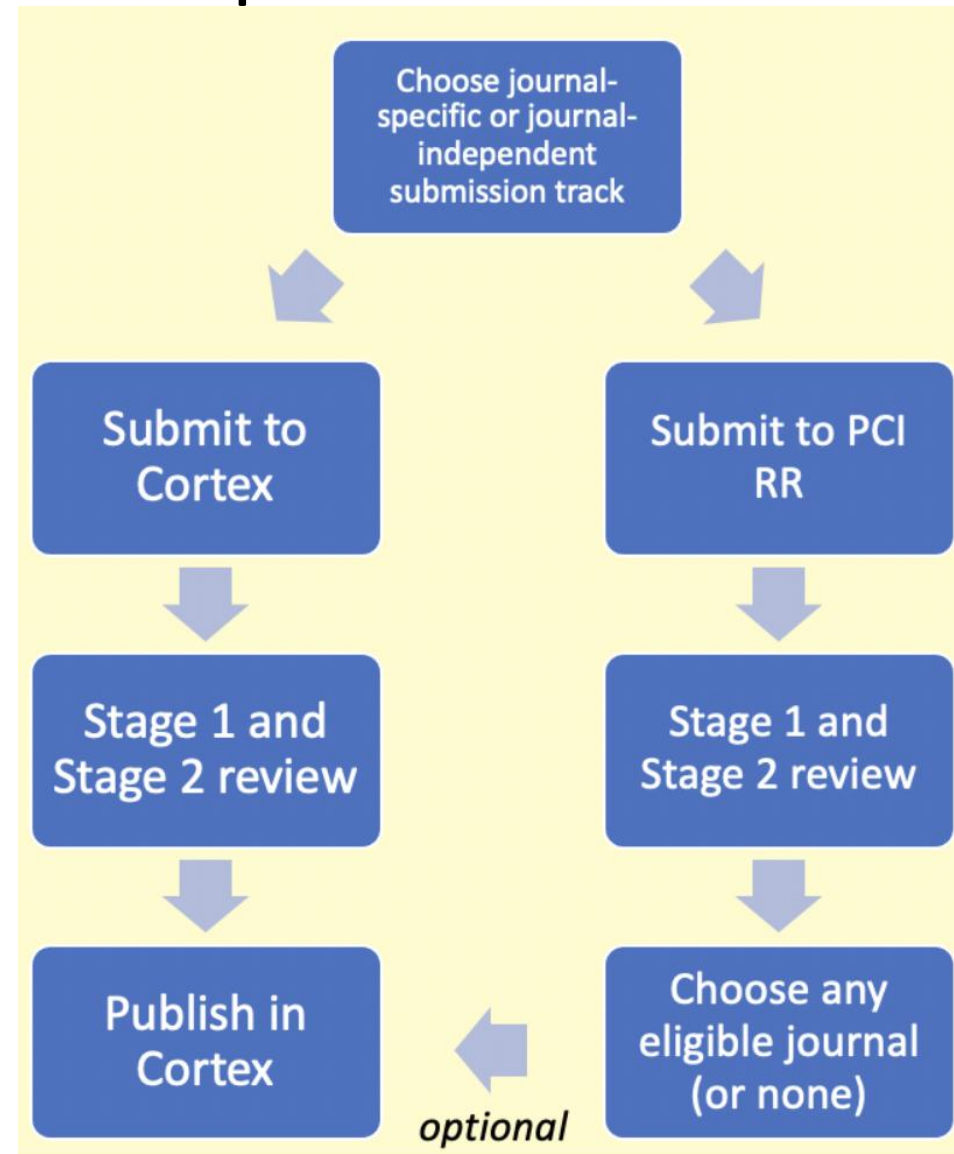
PCI RR-friendly journals commit to accepting PCI RR recommendations without further peer review. Authors decide which journal gets to publish their Stage 2 RR

https://rr.peercommunityin.org/about/pci_rr_friendly_journals

Taking Registered Reports FAR BEYOND journals

Going further: *Replacing* journal-based RR review with PCI RR

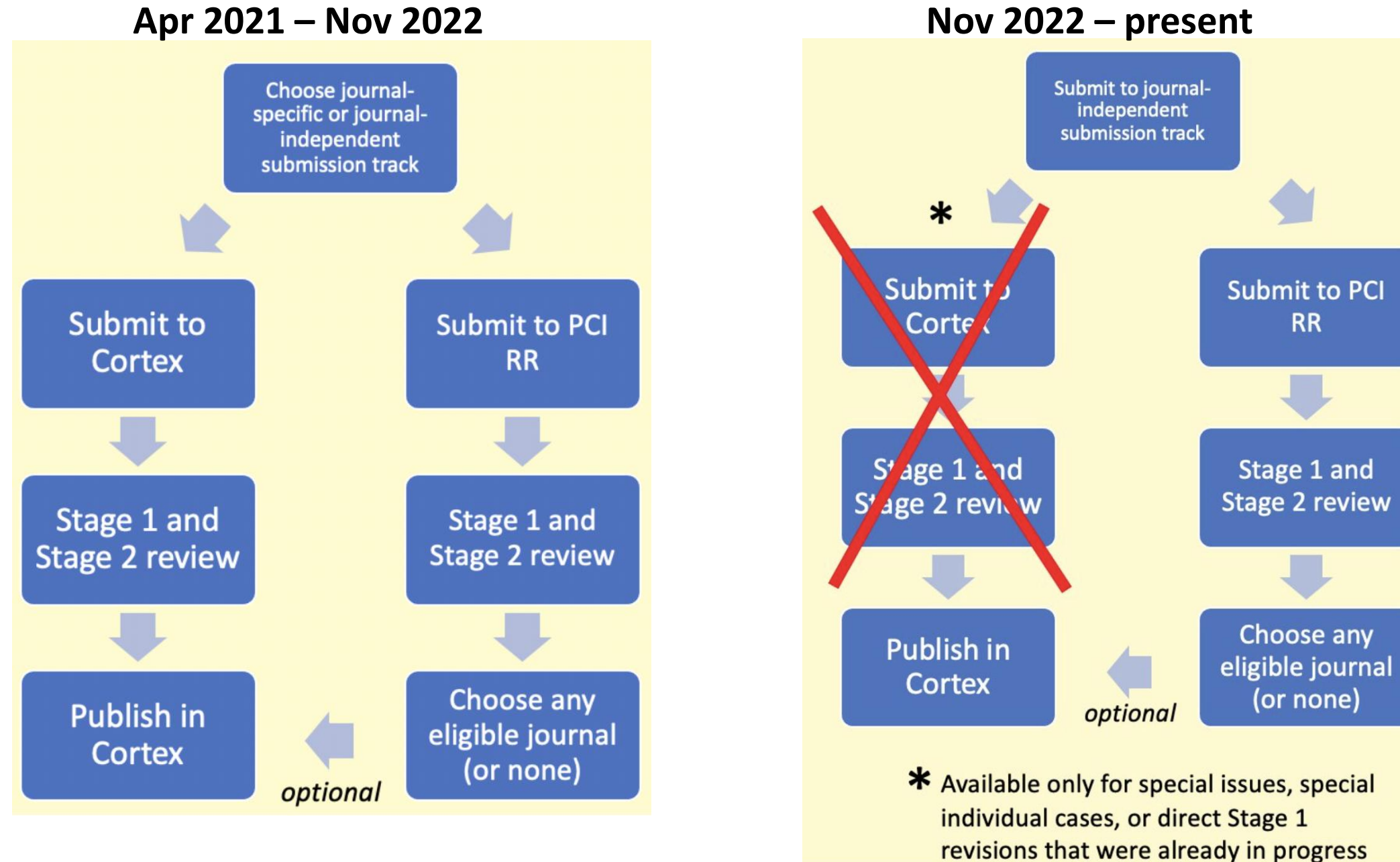
Apr 2021 – Nov 2022



<https://neurochambers.blogspot.com/2022/11/changing-culture-of-scientific.html>

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Thank you!



PCI website: <https://peercommunityin.org>

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