

Read & Publish reporting FAQs

Read & Publish報告常見問答

As a part of your Read & Publish deal you can expect to receive regular read & publish reporting. This FAQ guide is intended to help answer common questions we receive about this reporting.

簽訂Read & Publish協議後，您會定期收到Read & Publish報告。以下為您提供與Read & Publish報告有關的常見問答。

Q. What does my Read & Publish report include?

問：Read & Publish報告包含哪些內容？

This is a cumulative report of the 3RBC open access and non-open access journals articles published by corresponding authors at your institution.

我們會蒐集貴機構通訊作者出版的開放取用（Open access，以下簡稱OA）及未開放取用（以下簡稱non-OA）3RBC期刊文章的整體資訊，並彙整為Read & Publish報告。

Q. What does 3RBC stand for?

問：3RBC是什麼？

We use the acronym 3RBC to refer to the eligible article types which are typically included with a Read & Publish deal: research articles, review articles, rapid communications, brief reports and case reports.

我們使用縮寫3RBC指稱各類型的合格文獻資料（通常都包含在我們的Read & Publish協議裡）：研究論文（research articles）、文獻綜述（review articles）、期刊（rapid communications）、簡報（brief reports）與個案報告（casereports）。

Q. What does the #Affiliations column represent?

問：#Affiliations欄目代表什麼意義？

The total number of published articles in a report is indicated by the sum of the values within the #Affiliations column.

#Affiliations欄目下所有數字的總和即為該報告裡出版文章的總數。

Q. Why is the number in the #Affiliations column against an article sometimes less than 1?

問：為何某些文章的#Affiliations欄目的數字會小於1？

We know some authors list multiple affiliations when they publish, which can make determining a single affiliation difficult. In these instances our system will apply a decimal value to each valid affiliation detected. As a result some articles have an affiliation value of less than 1, where multiple possible affiliations exist. This system avoids duplicating article counts across institutions, and, to the best of our ability, is the most fair and accurate way of navigating the complexities present within our article data.

我們知道作者出版文章時可能會羅列數個所屬單位，導致難以論定該文章到底該歸屬於哪個單位，因而無法精準計算數據。遇到這種情況，我們的系統會為每個偵測到的合格所屬單位分配精準至小數的數值；因此在文章有數個所屬單位的情況下，該文章的所屬單位數值會小於1。藉此，我們的系統可以避免重複計算各研究機構的出版文章數量，也能夠盡可能以最公平、最精準的方式梳理我們龐雜的文獻資料。

Q. Why do articles sometimes appear more than once in my report?

問：為何某些文章在我的Read & Publish報告中重複出現？

If an article has more than one author from the institution(s) the report is run for, both authors will be recognized with separate lines for the same article. In an instance where two authors from the same

institution appear in an article, the #Affiliation value will be 0.5 against each line.

倘若某篇文章的作者群裡有超過一位屬於貴機構，在您的Read & Publish報告中，該篇文章屬於貴機構的每一位作者都會各佔一筆資料。假設在同一研究機構有兩位作者共同出版了某一篇文章，該文章的#Affiliations就會有兩筆各為0.5的數值。

Q. What does the “#Affiliation” column represent?

問： #Affiliations欄目代表什麼意義？

Authors can be affiliated to more than one different institution, and the best way we have found of reporting on this is by showing this as a decimal against the authors line. For example if the author had 2 records we would show this as 0.5 in the #affiliations column to avoid double counting.

同一位作者可能分屬於不同單位，因此我們認為最佳的數據呈現方式為以小數分配數值。假設同一位作者共有兩筆資料，我們則會在#Affiliations欄目各分配0.5的數值以避免重複計算。

Q. Why do articles sometimes appear more than once in the report?

問： 為何某些文章在我的Read & Publish報告中重複出現？

If an article has more than one author from the eligible institutions included in the report both authors will be recognized on the report as the report is driven by author data as oppose to article data. See also “Q. What does the “#Affiliation” column mean?” above.

本Read & Publish報告以作者資料而非文章資料為列表基礎，若報告中某篇文章有來自各研究機構的數名作者，報告會羅列出屬於每位作者的資料。請同時參考另一常見問題「#Affiliations欄目代表什麼意義？

Q. Why is the number in the #Affiliations column sometimes less than 1?

問： 為何某些文章的#Affiliation欄目的數字會小於1？

This is so that the total number of articles in a report is not "double counted" (owing to “Q. Why do articles sometimes appear more than once in the report?” above) and the customer can obtain a view of the average article output from each institution on the report through Read & Publish.

藉以避免報告中的文章總數不會「重複計算」（請同時參考另一常見問題「為何某些文章在我的Read & Publish報告中重複出現？」），且使用者能透過Read & Publish報告看出各研究機構的平均文章產出數量。

Q. For articles with two or more rows, if the authors listed in each row are from different universities, then how can we tell which university’s Read & Publish deal is applied for this article?

問： 某些文章會分列為兩筆以上的資料，若各筆資料中的作者來自不同大學機構，如何判別該文章適用那一間大學機構的Read & Publish協議？

We use GRID identifiers in the underlying data to link articles to an institutions Read & Publish deal. Your Read & Publish deal report currently defines read & publish ownership of the article according to the single institutional GRID ID currently being sent to Rightslink.

我們運用GRID識別碼連結文章配對機構的Read & Publish協議。目前Read & Publish報告會根據機構傳送到Rightslink的GRID ID識別該文章的Read & Publish協議為哪一機構所有。

Q. Why is there no eligibility data on this report?

問： 為何報告中沒有eligibility（身份資格）的資訊？

The determination of whether a content-item has an open-access publication entitlement under the terms of a Read & Publish agreement is complex. Customers who received their reports in 2020 were used to seeing an eligibility column; producing the data for this column required extensive manual work. As we have expanded the number of institutions participating in Read & Publish is has not been possible to continue providing this level of detail. We continue to invest in and develop systems that can deliver high levels of granularity within our article reporting.

決定文章是否有權根據Read & Publish協議以OA形式發布的決策過程相當複雜。2020年我們的使用者在Read & Publish報告中都會看到eligibility欄目；然而處理這些資訊需耗費大量人力作業，如今參與Read & Publish協議的機構已大量增加，因此我們無法繼續提供此資訊。我們將持續提升系統效能，以期在我們的Read & Publish報告提供更多細節資訊。

Q. What is Rightslink and what is the Rightslink author?

問：Rightslink是什麼？Rightslink作者又是什麼？

Rightslink is the third party partner used by Cambridge University Press to transact APCs. The Rightslink author is the transacting author and this should usually be the same person who is eligible for the Read & Publish waiver (ie the corresponding author). This may not be the case if the corresponding author details have been changed during the proofing process at typesetting. Authors participating in a 'Touch Free' Read & Publish agreement will not transact their APC – in these cases the Rightslink Author field is determined from the data provided at submission, and will reflect the identity of the Corresponding Author.

Rightslink是與劍橋大學出版社的文章處理費（以下簡稱APC）支付有關的協力廠商合作夥伴；Rightslink作者就是辦理相關事務的作者，且通常也是免支付APC的作者（即為通訊作者）；倘若通訊作者相關資訊在排版校對過程中出現改動，則另做他論。簽訂'Touch Free' Read & Publish協議的作者無須支付APC——於此情況下，Rightslink作者視投稿時所提供的資訊而定，且即為該文章的通訊作者。

Q. Why is the OA status of an article from Rightslink not open-access?

問：為何來自Rightslink的某些文章的OA狀態顯示為non-OA？

The OA status of a published article is determined from the version of record metadata. Articles are sometimes published online before they are identified as having an open-access publication entitlement under a Read & Publish agreement. These articles subsequently need to be retypeset before the open-access status of the content-item is reflected in the metadata.

已出版文章的OA狀態會受metadata紀錄的版本影響。部分文章在根據Read & Publish協議獲判斷有OA出版權限以前已在網路上發布，這些文章內容需經過重新排版，其OA狀態才會反映在metadata上。

Q. Why can I see journals not included in my package in the report?

問：為何我在Read & Publish報告裡會看到未包含在我的協議裡的期刊？

We run these reports using a filter category called "All Journals" which excludes no journals. This means that articles published by journals prior to departing Cambridge for another publisher are included, as are any journals excluded from collection sales.

我們製作Read & Publish報告時使用的篩選條件為「所有期刊」，因此在該期刊版權改由其他出版商持有之前，由劍橋大學出版社出版的文章也都包含在其中，任何未集結做同捆銷售的期刊也包含在內。

Q. What does it mean that some journals have a Current OA Status of "OA by arrangement"?

問：某些期刊的目前OA狀態（Current OA Status）為「OA by arrangement」，這是什麼意思？

Cambridge University Press publishes a single title that is "OA by arrangement" because it is a periodical title that publishes book length content that may be published open-access for a one-off negotiated fee. As the article and the associated open-access publication fee are both substantially larger than normal there are no standard publication entitlements for this title that can be sold under the read and publish business model.

若某期刊欲一次性支付手續費OA出版與書籍篇幅相當的內容，不管是文章篇幅或相關的OA出版費用都大幅高於一般情況，Read & Publish協議下未有適用的出版條款，因此劍橋大學出版社會另以「OA by arrangement」形式出版該刊物。

Q. What does it mean that some journals have a Current OA Status of “Gold OA no APC”?

問：某些期刊的OA狀態為「Gold OA no APC」，這是什麼意思？

These journals are fully open access journals that operate on a sponsored publication basis. This type of journal is sometimes termed a “Diamond Open Access” journal but the term “Gold OA no APC” is preferred in this context to demonstrate that the cost of OA publication is supported by a separate arrangement. Authors affiliated with Read & Publish customer institutions may be publishing work in these titles during the reporting period in question and these records are included in order to illustrate the broader publication relationship between the institutional customer and Cambridge University Press.

這些是有單位贊助出版並全面OA的期刊。這種期刊也被稱為「Diamond Open Access」期刊，但我們偏好稱其為「Gold OA no APC」，可以透過名稱看出這些期刊因出版協議而不需承擔APC。作者若隸屬於有Read & Publish協議的機構，可能會在相關報告期間出版「Gold OA no APC」的刊物，因此會納入這些紀錄，以彰顯這些機構與劍橋大學出版社之間越來越廣泛的出版合作關係。

Q. Why are author e-mail addresses not shown in the report?

問：為何報告中未顯示文章作者的電子郵件地址？

Owing to GDPR we cannot disclose author contact information in the Read & Publish report. 根據GDPR法規，我們不能在Read & Publish報告中透露作者的連絡資訊。

Q. Why is the OA status of an article not open-access but a Creative Commons licence is nevertheless indicated?

問：為何某些文章是non-OA，卻仍顯示有創用CC授權條款（Creative Commons licence）？

This is caused by inconsistencies in the metadata whereby the correct creative commons license has been included but the open access status has been incorrectly set to “No”. We endeavour to identify and correct these inconsistencies wherever possible.

Metadata記錄不一致會導致這種狀況。在此情況下，創用CC授權條款已納入紀錄，但OA狀態則誤設為「non-OA」。我們會竭盡所能改善這些問題。

Q. The report includes Open Access as well as non open access articles, does this mean that in some cases our authors are choosing not to publish their articles as open access?

問：報告中包含了OA文章與non-OA文章，這是否表示本機構的作者在某些情況下選擇不以OA形式出版他們的文章？

Our reporting shows you all of the articles published from your organisation. This includes articles published in journals which do not have an open access option as well as articles where the author may have chosen to decline the option to publish their article open access.

我們的報告會顯示貴機構出版的所有文章。因此沒有OA選項的期刊也包含於其中，同時也有可能是作者選擇取消以OA形式出版。

Q. I can see an article in the report with a corresponding author who is no longer affiliated with my institution. Why is this article in my report?

問：報告中有些通訊作者已不屬於本機構，為何這些文章依然出現在我的報告裡？

When an author submits their work to a Cambridge Journal we ask for an affiliation which relates to where their research was predominantly conducted. Once an article has passed through the publication process, an author may be based at an institution different to that which they originally affiliated to at submission stage. Authors are expected to affiliate honestly and accurately when submitting their work to all Cambridge journals.

作者向劍橋出版社的期刊投稿時，我們會詢問作者的所屬機構，這取決於研究主要是在哪一個機構進行。然而在文章通過出版程式後，作者可能已經離開當初投稿時所屬的機構。我們預期

作者在投稿時，皆會誠實無誤地提供所屬單位資訊。

Q. One article in my report has published OA, but we have no record of approving it within Agreement Manager. How has this article published OA?

問：我的報告中有一篇文章OA出版，但Agreement Manager裡並沒有批准出版的紀錄；為何這篇文章能OA出版呢？

Articles can be published open access by routes other than Agreement Manager. The article may have been published in a journal which was offering a promotion and the content manager has made the article open access or if your institution is not on the touch free workflow the author could choose to make an article open access under their own terms.

除了使用Agreement Manager以外，尚有其他OA出版的管道。該篇文章投稿的期刊可能正在進行促銷，因此開放該篇文章的OA權限；或是如果您的機構未採用touch free workflow，作者則可以自行決定是否OA。

Q. I received an alert through Agreement Manager informing me X article had matched with my agreement ('accepted for publication'). Why is this article not included in this report?

問：我收到Agreement Manager的提醒，顯示有某篇文章與我們的協議成功配對（顯示【accepted for publication】），為何這篇文章不在我的報告裡？

If you are on the seek funding (or not touch free) workflow then your authors will need to transact the APC waiver and they may not yet have done this. This could also indicate that the article has matched by e-mail domain and your institutions GRID ID has not been captured in the metadata.

若您是採取申請贊助（或未採用touch free）的工作流程，您的作者將需要辦理免付APC，但他們可能尚未完成手續。這也可能表示，該文章的提醒是因與協議成功配對而發送至您的電子郵件地址，但metadata沒有抓到貴機構的GRID ID，因此未顯示於報告中。

Q. When articles are published OA via the retroactive process, how long does it take for the metadata to update and for the article to be indicated as OA in reporting? Does this report demonstrate which articles have been published OA via the retroactive process?

問：若希望將過去已發表的舊文章改為OA，metadata需要多久的時間才能更新資料，並在報告中顯示該篇文章為OA？報告是否能顯示哪些文章是已發表舊文章更改為OA？

When published OA via the retroactive process, an article must be re-typeset. This can take between 2-6 weeks. Our reporting does not currently flag articles which have been retroactively converted to OA. 已發表的文章經授權OA後，我們必須花2-6周重新排版。目前我們的報告無法顯示哪些是已發表且更新為OA的文章。

Q. Why are there some paid APCs in unlimited deals?

問：為何在無須支付APC的協議下，仍然有支付APC的紀錄？

Some authors may have alternate funding for an APC which they have elected to utilise, as opposed to publishing via an APC waiver. In the event that an author has paid an APC using their own funds and was not aware of an alternative, please contact OAqueries@cambridge.org.

某些作者可能會依自己的需求選擇支付APC的資金來源，而不使用免支付APC的方式出版。若您發現作者運用自己的資金支付APC，且並不知道有免支付的選擇，請向我們聯絡 OAqueries@cambridge.org。

Q. To what does the 'Publishing Status' refer? What are the different values?

問：出版狀態（Publishing Status）是什麼？而其各自又是什麼意思？

This refers to the status of the submission along the publication workflow. These statuses can include:

- Accepted Manuscript: Content that has passed peer-review and has been accepted for publication

but has not yet been published online because the version of record is being prepared for typesetting.

- **First-View:** Content from a Journal that publishes accepted manuscripts online. immediately, while the version of record is still being prepared for typesetting.
- **Final:** Has been published online as the typeset version of record.

顯示出版流程中投稿進行的狀態。其中包含：

- 投稿成功（**Accepted Manuscript**）：文章內容已通過同儕評鑑，也已獲批准出版，因須重新排版而尚未在網路上發布內容。
- 初稿（**First-View**）：線上投稿並出版的期刊內容，發布的同時進行重新排版。
- 定稿（**Final**）：重新排版收錄後在網路上出版。