

| ASPECT | SUBASPECT | PRINCIPLE | SOURCE |
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| 1. Governance | 1.1 Infrastructure supports cooperation | Coverage across the research enterprise – it is increasingly clear that research transcends disciplines, geography, institutions and stakeholders. The infrastructure that supports it needs to do the same. (Bilder et al.) | Bilder, Lin and Neylon: Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures |
| 1. Governance | 1.2 Governing bodies | Stakeholder Governed – a board-governed organisation drawn from the stakeholder community builds more confidence that the organisation will take decisions driven by community consensus and consideration of different interests. (Bilder et al.) | Bilder, Lin and Neylon: Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures |
| 1. Governance | 1.2 Governing bodies | Non-discriminatory membership – we see the best option as an “opt-in” approach with a principle of non-discrimination where any stakeholder group may express an interest and should be welcome. The process of representation in day to day governance must also be inclusive with governance that reflects the demographics of the membership. (Bilder et al.) | Bilder, Lin and Neylon: Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures |
| 1. Governance | 1.2 Governing bodies | Governing body: Journals shall have editorial boards or other governing bodies whose members are recognized experts in the subject areas included within the journal’s scope. The full names and affiliations of the journal’s editorial board or other governing body shall be provided on the journal’s website. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.2 Governing bodies | Abide by the General Governance Principles of the GO FAIR initiative (GO FAIR) | GO FAIR Rules of Engagement |
| 1. Governance | 1.2 Governing bodies | Accept to be stakeholder-governed (GO FAIR) | GO FAIR Rules of Engagement |
| 1. Governance | 1.2 Governing bodies | Accept non-discriminatory membership (GO FAIR) | GO FAIR Rules of Engagement |
| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Transparent operations – achieving trust in the selection of representatives to governance groups will be best achieved through transparent processes and operations in general (within the constraints of privacy laws). (Bilder et al.) | Bilder, Lin and Neylon: Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures |

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| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Ownership and management: Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal shall be clearly indicated on the journal's website. Publishers shall not use organizational or journal names that would mislead potential authors and editors about the nature of the journal's owner. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Editorial team/contact information: Journals shall provide the full names and affiliations of the journal's editors on the journal website as well as contact information for the editorial office, including a full address. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Revenue sources: Business models or revenue sources (e.g., author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support) shall be clearly stated or otherwise evident on the journal's website. Publishing fees or waiver status should not influence editorial decision making. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Advertising: Journals shall state their advertising policy if relevant, including what types of adverts will be considered, who makes decisions regarding accepting adverts and whether they are linked to content or reader behavior (online only) or are displayed at random. Advertisements should not be related in any way to editorial decision making and shall be kept separate from the published content. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Direct marketing: Any direct marketing activities, including solicitation of manuscripts that are conducted on behalf of the journal, shall be appropriate, well targeted, and unobtrusive. Information provided about the publisher or journal is expected to be truthful and not misleading for readers or authors. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | The journal has a transparent ownership structure, and is controlled by and responsive to the scholarly community. (Eve et al.) | Eve, de Vries and Rooryck: Fair Open Access Principles |

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| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Journals must be listed in standard databases, such as Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) , Web of Science or Scopus. In the case of books, collected volumes, proceedings and other academic publishing venues, basic technical information and information about peer-review procedures must be available in a transparent way on the website of the publishing venue. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 1. Governance | 1.3 Transparent governance | Conduct transparent operations(GO FAIR) | GO FAIR Rules of Engagement |
| 1. Governance | 1.4 No lobbying | Cannot lobby – the community, not infrastructure organizations, should collectively drive regulatory change. An infrastructure organisation’s role is to provide a base for others to work on and should depend on its community to support the creation of a legislative environment that affects it. (Bilder et al.) | Bilder, Lin and Neylon: Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures |
| 1. Governance | 1.4 No lobbying | Not abuse its trusted provider or GO FAIR status for undue lobbying for its own services(GO FAIR) | GO FAIR Rules of Engagement |
| 1. Governance | 1.5 Living will | Living will – a powerful way to create trust is to publicly describe a plan addressing the condition under which an organisation would be wound down, how this would happen, and how any ongoing assets could be archived and preserved when passed to a successor organisation. Any such organisation would need to honour this same set of principles. (Bilder et al.) | Bilder, Lin and Neylon: Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures |
| 1. Governance | 1.5 Living will | Formal incentives to fulfil mission & wind-down – infrastructures exist for a specific purpose and that purpose can be radically simplified or even rendered unnecessary by technological or social change. If it is possible the organisation (and staff) should have direct incentives to deliver on the mission and wind down. (Bilder et al.) | Bilder, Lin and Neylon: Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures |

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| 1. Governance | 1.6 Ethics | Process for identification of and dealing with allegations of research misconduct: Publishers and editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred, including plagiarism, citation manipulation, and data falsification/fabrication, among others. In no case shall a journal or its editors encourage such misconduct, or knowingly allow such misconduct to take place. In the event that a journal's publisher or editors are made aware of any allegation of research misconduct relating to a published article in their journal, the publisher or editor shall follow COPE's guidelines (or equivalent) in dealing with allegations. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.6 Ethics | Publication Ethics: A journal shall also have policies on publishing ethics. These should be clearly visible on its website, and should refer to: i) Journal policies on authorship and contributorship; ii) How the journal will handle complaints and appeals; iii) Journal policies on conflicts of interest / competing interests; iv) Journal policies on data sharing and reproducibility; v) Journal's policy on ethical oversight; vi) Journal's policy on intellectual property; and vii) Journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.6 Ethics | Name of journal: The Journal name shall be unique and not be one that is easily confused with another journal or that might mislead potential authors and readers about the Journal's origin or association with other journals. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 1. Governance | 1.6 Ethics | Website: a journal's website, including the text that it contains, shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards. It must not contain information that might mislead readers or authors, including any attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site. An 'Aims & Scope' statement should be included on the website and the readership clearly defined. There should be a statement on what a journal will consider for publication including authorship criteria (e.g., not considering multiple submissions, redundant publications) to be included. ISSNs should be clearly displayed (separate for print and electronic). (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |

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| 1. Governance | 1.7 No non-disclosure agreements | The agreement between the publisher and the Austrian institutions (incl. costs, conditions and services) has to be openly accessible. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 1. Governance | 1.7 No non-disclosure agreements | Transparency for Licensing Deals: No non-disclosure. Licensing agreements should therefore be openly available. (Liber) | Liber: Five principles for negotiations with publishers |
| 1. Governance | 1.7 No non-disclosure agreements | No non-disclosure agreements | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 1. Governance | 1.8 FAIR Data Principles | Answer to the FAIR Data Principles (GO FAIR) | GO FAIR Rules of Engagement |
| 1. Governance | 1.9 Usage reports | Usage reports should include open access: libraries should receive reports on open access publications. (Liber) | Liber: Five principles for negotiations with publishers |
| 1. Governance | 1.10 Long term focus | No long-term subscriptions | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 2. Content | 2.1 Open data | Whenever legally and ethically possible, all research data and similar materials (e.g. software, codes) underlying the publications have to be openly deposited by the publisher in a repository applying the standards of trusted databases (see CoreTrustSeal, re3data). (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 2. Content | 2.2 Sustainable access | Keep access sustainable. Perpetual access is critical. Libraries must secure sustainable access to content. (Liber) | Liber: Five principles for negotiations with publishers |
| 2. Content | 2.2 Sustainable access | The publication's full text, the metadata, the supporting data (whenever published), the citations and the status of the publication as Open Access must be made available in a machine-readable form via open standards. Moreover, publishers must notify authors in a transparent way of any changes in the description of the structure of the data. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |

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| 2. Content | 2.2 Sustainable access | Data on citations of the publications are openly accessible according to the standards by the Initiative for Open Citations I4OC. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 2. Content | 2.2 Sustainable access | Access: The way(s) in which the journal and individual articles are available to readers and whether there are associated subscription or pay per view fees shall be stated. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 2. Content | 2.2 Sustainable access | No barriers to data availability | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 2. Content | 2.2 Sustainable access | No constraints on content mining | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 2. Content | 2.2 Sustainable access | No closed metadata | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 2. Content | 2.3 Open access | All articles are published open access and an explicit open access license is used. (Eve et al.) | Eve, de Vries en Rooryck: Fair Open Access Principles |
| 2. Content | 2.3 Open access | All researchers of Austrian institutions participating in a publisher agreement can publish open access in all publishing venues of the publisher without delay if they are corresponding authors of the publication. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 2. Content | 2.3 Open access | No restrictions on preprints | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |

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| 2. Content | 2.3 Open access | No waivers of OA policy | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 2. Content | 2.3 Open access | No delays to sharing | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 2. Content | 2.4 Copyright | Authors of articles in the journal retain copyright. (Eve et al.) | Eve, de Vries and Rooryck: Fair Open Access Principles |
| 2. Content | 2.4 Copyright | Authors hold copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Commons Attribution CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 2. Content | 2.4 Copyright | No copyright transfers | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 2. Content | 2.5 Archiving | Archiving: A journal's plan for electronic backup and preservation of access to the journal content (for example, access to main articles via CLOCKSS or PubMedCentral) in the event a journal is no longer published shall be clearly indicated. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 2. Content | 2.5 Archiving | Publishers must provide technical services (e.g. SWORD Protocol) that enable easy publication ingest to institutional and disciplinary (such as PubMed Central) repositories. This process can be automated as long as institutions in question are still able to decide whether to make publications available via their repository on a case by case basis. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |

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| 2. Content | 2.5 Archiving | Material changes made to the publication on the publisher site must be mirrored in the content deposited at the respective repositories. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 2. Content | 2.5 Archiving | Furthermore, authors must receive all relevant information and support services necessary in order to access the archived publications. Sustainable archiving of the publications must be demonstrated by the provision of a persistent address where the full content of the publications can be accessed, read and downloaded. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 2. Content | 2.5 Archiving | Authors may archive any version of their publications to any registered third-party repository or website with no delay. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.1 Peer review process | Peer review process: Journal content must be clearly marked as whether peer reviewed or not. Peer review is defined as obtaining advice on individual manuscripts from reviewers expert in the field who are not part of the journal's editorial staff. This process, as well as any policies related to the journal's peer review procedures, shall be clearly described on the journal website, including the method of peer review used. Journal websites should not guarantee manuscript acceptance or very short peer review times. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.2 Copyright | Copyright and Licensing: The policy for copyright shall be clearly stated in the author guidelines and the copyright holder named on all published articles. Likewise, licensing information shall be clearly described in guidelines on the website, and licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs. If authors are allowed to publish under a Creative Commons license then any specific license requirements shall be noted. Any policies on posting of final accepted versions or published articles on third party repositories shall be clearly stated. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
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| 3. Publication conditions | 3.2 Copyright | No impediments to rights reversion | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.2 Copyright | No curtailment of copyright exceptions | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.3 Author fees | Author fees: Any fees or charges that are required for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal shall be clearly stated in a place that is easy for potential authors to find prior to submitting their manuscripts for review or explained to authors before they begin preparing their manuscript for submission. If no such fees are charged that should also be clearly stated. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.3 Author fees | Submission and publication is not conditional in any way on the payment of a fee from the author or its employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society. (Eve et al.) | Eve, de Vries and Rooryck: Fair Open Access Principles |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.4 Citation standards | Citation Standards: Articles are not published until providing appropriate citation for data and materials following journal's author guidelines. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.5 Research Transparency | Data Transparency: Data must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently prior to publication. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.5 Research Transparency | Analytic Methods (Code) Transparency: Code must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently prior to publication. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.5 Research Transparency | Research Materials Transparency: Materials must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently prior to publication. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |

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| 3. Publication conditions | 3.5 Research Transparency | Design and Analysis Transparency: Journal requires and enforces adherence to design transparency standards for review and publication. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.6 Preregistration | Study Preregistration: Journal requires preregistration of studies and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.6 Preregistration | Analysis Plan Preregistration: Journal requires preregistration of studies with analysis plans and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.7 Replication studies | Replication: Journal uses Registered Reports as a submission option for replication studies with peer review prior to observing the study outcomes. (TOP) | TOP Guidelines |
| 3. Publication conditions | 3.8 Publishing schedule | Publishing schedule: The periodicity at which a journal publishes shall be clearly indicated. (COPE et al.) | COPE, DOAJ, OASPA & WAME: Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing |
| 4. Pricing | 4.1 Author fees | Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out. (Eve et al.) | Eve, de Vries and Rooryck: Fair Open Access Principles |
| 4. Pricing | 4.1 Author fees | No free labor | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 4. Pricing | 4.1 Author fees | No double payments | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |

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| 4. Pricing | 4.1 Author fees | No hidden profits | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 4. Pricing | 4.2 Invoices | All invoices relating to publication processing charges incurred by publications attributed to Austrian member organisations must include the publication title or DOI. Publication reports must be compliant with OpenAPC and have to be available as a report table for further analysis. (FWF) | FWF – Services expected from publishing agreements |
| 4. Pricing | 4.3 Pricing | Licensing and Open Access go hand-in-hand: nobody should pay for subscriptions and pay APCs at the same time. Increased spending on APCs should result in proportionately lower spending on subscription fees. (Liber) | Liber: Five principles for negotiations with publishers |
| 4. Pricing | 4.3 Pricing | No open access, no price increase: if an agreement on open access cannot be reached, future price increases should not be accepted. (Liber) | Liber: Five principles for negotiations with publishers |
| 4. Pricing | 4.3 Pricing | No permanent paywalls | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 4. Pricing | 4.3 Pricing | No deals without OA offsets | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |
| 4. Pricing | 4.3 Pricing | No new paywalls for our work | Declaration of rights and principles to transform scholarly communication - University of California |