Increasing visibility of your research output through the use of Open Access platforms

Iryna Kuchma
EIFL Open Access Programme Manager

Attribution 4.0 International
Learning objectives

Learn about the different options a researcher has when deciding where to publish a paper, including funder requirements.

Be able to decide if a paper can be published before peer review, for example in a preprint server. You will learn how to determine which options your have according to your disciplines/journal policies, and if there would be consequences afterwards that might jeopardize final publication in a peer-reviewed journal. You will learn how to discover the differences between policies of peer-reviewed journals, particularly when submitting something available as a preprint.

You will learn the differences among open access journals, such as which require a fee for submission/publication and which licenses they use.

You will learn about the implications of publishing in paywalled journals for future self-archiving in a repository, and the publisher requirements in terms of version and embargo. You will also learn about hybrid open access journals.

You will learn about different business models used by open access journals, and opportunities for obtaining funds to support publishing if needed.
Open access publishing
**PAY-TO-PUBLISH OPEN ACCESS IS PRACTICED BY FEE-BASED OR APC*-LED JOURNALS** - BUT THIS IS JUST ONE OF THE POSSIBLE MODELS THAT THE GOLD OPEN ACCESS ROUTE ENTAILS. SOME OF THE PRICES PRACTICED BY APC-LED JOURNALS SUCH AS THE ONES SHOWN BELOW** CAN ABSOLUTELY EXCLUDE SOME SCHOLARS FROM PUBLISHING IN PARTICULAR VENUES. THERE'S NO DENYING THAT!

<table>
<thead>
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<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</table>

** APC = "ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE" OR "ARTICLE PUBLISHING CHARGE".

** PRICE LIST IS AVAILABLE AT: 
HTTPS://WWW.ELSEVIER.COM/ABOUT/POLICIES/PRICING

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Find open access journals & articles.

- **Journals**
- **Articles**

SEARCH

In all fields

80 LANGUAGES
130 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED
12,708 JOURNALS WITHOUT APCs
18,415 JOURNALS
8,094,605 ARTICLE RECORDS
12,532 indexed journals

## Refine search results

**SEE JOURNALS...**
- Without a DOAJ Seal 
- Without article processing charges (APCs)

**SUBJECTS**
- Agriculture
- Auxiliary sciences of history
- Bibliography, Library science, Information resources
- Education
- Fine Arts
- General Works
- Geography, Anthropology.

**LANGUAGES**

**Without article processing charges (APCs)**

**Sort by**
- Added to DOAJ (newest first)

**Results per page**
- 10

**Medical Laboratory Journal**
Published by Golestan University of Medical Sciences in Iran, Islamic Republic of
Accepts manuscripts in English

**Computational and Experimental Research in Materials and Renewable Energy**
Published by Physics Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences University of Jember in Indonesia
Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

Do you or your colleagues know the journal?

☐ Have you read any articles in the journal before?

☐ Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?

☐ Name of journal: is the journal name the same as or easily confused with that of another?

☐ Can you cross check with information about the journal in the ISSN portal?

Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?

☐ Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?

☐ Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?
Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?

- Does the website mention whether the process involves independent/external reviewers, how many reviewers per paper?
- Is the publisher offering a review by an expert editorial board or by researchers in your subject area?
- Does the journal guarantee acceptance or a very short peer review time?

Are articles indexed and/or archived in dedicated services?

- Will your work be indexed/archived in an easily discoverable database?
- Does the publisher ensure long term archiving and preservation of digital publications?
- Does the publisher use permanent digital identifiers?
Is it clear what fees will be charged?

- Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?
- Does the publisher explain on their website how they are financially supported?
- Do they mention the currency and amount of any fees?
- Does the publisher website explain whether or not waivers are available?

Are guidelines provided for authors on the publisher website?

- For open access journals, does the publisher have a clear license policy? Are there preferred licenses? Are there exceptions permitted depending on the needs of the author? Are license details included on all publications?
- Does the publisher allow you to retain copyright of your work? Can you share your work via, for example, an institutional repository, and under what terms?
Think, Check, Submit

☑ Does the publisher have a clear policy regarding potential conflicts of interest for authors, editors and reviewers?

☑ Can you tell what formats your paper will be available in? (e.g. HTML, XML, PDF)

☑ Does the journal provide any information about metrics of usage or citations?

Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?

☑ Do they belong to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)?

☑ If the journal is open access, is it listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)?

☑ If the journal is open access, does the publisher belong to the Open Access Scholarly Publishers’ Association (OASPA)?

☑ Is the journal hosted on one of INASP’s Journals Online platforms (for journals published in Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Central America and Mongolia) or on African Journals Online (AJOL, for African journals)?
EIFL agreements for APC waivers/discounts

On our website:  [https://eifl.net/apcs](https://eifl.net/apcs)

Current agreements and offers for the authors from Zimbabwe:


2. Edward Elgar (a discounted fee of 500 GBP)
EIFL website – search for agreements by country

https://eifl.net/apcs

EIFL-NEGOTIATED AGREEMENTS WITH PUBLISHERS FOR ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES

The following publishers offer waived or discounted Article Processing Charges (APCs) to authors from eligible EIFL partner countries through our Licensing Programme. Browse the list below for further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>PUBLISHER</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Any -</td>
<td>- Any -</td>
<td>- Any -</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEARCH | RESET
Details of agreements for each publisher

BRILL APCS FOR OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING

OVERVIEW
EIFL has negotiated waived or discounted Article Processing Charges (APCs) for authors from EIFL partner countries when they publish in a Brill fully Open Access or hybrid journal.

TERMS & CONDITIONS
The agreement is valid for Brill fully open access and hybrid titles.
Below are the agreed terms:

- Waived article processing charges - no fees for corresponding authors from: Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- 80% discount for corresponding authors from: Botswana, Namibia
- 50% discount for corresponding authors from: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Fiji, Georgia, Kosovo, Latvia,
- 50% discount for corresponding authors from: Estonia, Serbia, Slovenia

About the Agreement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Hybrid, Fully Open Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjects</td>
<td>Humanities, Law, Life Sciences, Social Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher/Vendor</td>
<td>Brill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement Term</td>
<td>31 Dec 2023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to claim waivers

This discount cannot be combined with any other, such as Society discounts, promotional discounts or prepaid order discounts. If the author is entitled to or claims multiple discounts, the highest single discount will be applied.

**HOW DOES IT WORK**

The waiver or discount is automatically applied as SAGE’s system will automatically recognise eligible author’s affiliation to eligible countries. Once the paper has been accepted for publication, authors are sent to the acceptance and payment page, where they accept the publisher’s terms & conditions, and review their payment information which will automatically show the discounted or waived APC - provided the conditions are met.

If the waiver or discount has not been applied, please email APCqueries@sagepub.com and the SAGE team will correct the amount.

**HOW DO I KNOW THE EXACT COST OF THE DISCOUNTED APC?**

You can check the full list price APC on each journal's website. The title list includes a URL for each journal. On the journal website, click on the link for “Submit Paper” and then “Article Processing Charges”. You will need to calculate a 20% discount.

In case you find a reduced APC price on the journal website (a promotional discount) which is higher than 20%, then you should use the promotional discount and not the EIFL discount.

**HOW CAN I FIND JOURNALS THAT ARE INCLUDED IN THE OFFER?**

You can view the title list here and browse it by subject. The title list also includes journals that do not charge any Article Processing Charges. This title list will be updated twice a year, no later than 31st July and 31st January each year. The current list was confirmed on 12th August 2020.
WHERE ELSE CAN I PUBLISH IN OPEN ACCESS?
Click on your country below to get the list of all the journals that EIFL has negotiated open access publishing terms for. You can browse the list by subject, impact factor, and publisher.


FURTHER INFORMATION
Contact us if you have questions Licensing Programme Manager Lorraine Estelle: lorraine.estelle@eifl.net
ZIMBABWE

In partnership with your country's library consortium, EIFL has negotiated a number of agreements with publishers that secure waived or discounted Article Processing Charges (APCs) for corresponding authors to publish their articles in open access. If you click on the Download button, you will be able to get a full list of eligible journals for corresponding authors from your country to publish in open access under these agreements. You can find details of negotiated agreements, including how to claim the waivers or discounts with each publisher on this page: https://eifl.net/apcs
EiFL IN ZIMBABWE

EiFL has been working in Zimbabwe since 2001. We supported the creation of the Zimbabwe University Libraries Consortium (ZULC), and through this partnership, libraries in Zimbabwe are providing access to a wide range of scholarly e-resources.

In Zimbabwe, EiFL has supported national and institutional open access awareness raising and advocacy workshops that have resulted in a number of open access repositories in the country (which continue to grow). Through our work, the first open access mandate in the country was introduced by University of Zimbabwe, thereby opening their research to the world.

We have also provided advanced training and a support service to raise awareness of library copyright issues, and to assist with copyright questions.

LIBRARY CONSORTIUM INFORMATION

Consortium: Zimbabwe University Libraries Consortium (ZULC)

Type of members: University libraries and research libraries

Members: 36

EiFL-Licensed resources: View the complete list of e-resources, technology products and Article Processing Charges that have been negotiated for members of ZULC. See the full list of all the journals that EiFL has negotiated terms for open access publishing for researchers in Zimbabwe. For more information please contact the Licensing Coordinator in Zimbabwe.
About the title lists

• Title lists are updated when new agreements are added – always use the link to download the latest version
• This title lists includes only journals eligible for authors from Zimbabwe
• Conditions are listed on the title list
• Filter by subject, condition, OA type, Impact Factor
• Search across the Excel for specific words
# Journals eligible for waived or discounted APCs for corresponding authors from Zimbabwe

**Date: April 2022**

In partnership with your countries’ library consortia, EIFL has negotiated a number of agreements with publishers that secure waived or discounted Article Processing Charges (APCs) for corresponding authors to publish their articles in open access.

Below is a full list of eligible journals under these agreements. This list will be updated twice a year. You can find details of negotiated agreements, including how to claim the waivers or discounts, at this publisher on this page: [https://eifl.net/apcs](https://eifl.net/apcs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Computing, Information Technology</td>
<td>waiver</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACM Computing Surveys</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ACM Inroads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Computing, Information Technology</td>
<td>waiver</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACM Journal of Experimental Algorithmics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Computing, Information Technology</td>
<td>waiver</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACM Journal on Emerging Technologies in Computing</td>
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<td>ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and System</td>
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<td>ACM Transactions on Accessible Computing</td>
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<td>Computing, Information Technology</td>
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<td>ACM Transactions on Algorithms</td>
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<td>ACM Transactions on Architecture and Code Optim</td>
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<td>Computing, Information Technology</td>
<td>waiver</td>
<td></td>
<td>ACM Transactions on Asian and Low-Resource Language ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefits of Open Science

- Greater opportunities for collaboration
- Higher citation rates
- Greater efficiencies (and value for money) as research does not need to be repeated
- Greater potential impact of your research
- Greater transparency in the research process
- Increased visibility for researchers

Compliance with funder mandates that support open research

Open Research Europe
Benefits for Researchers
- Optional service with no author fees, no administrative burden and automatic compliance with open access requirements.
- Submissions published rapidly as preprints after a set of thorough prepublishing checks.
- Transparent peer-review: authors suggest appropriate reviewers and engage in an open and public dialogue with their peers.

Benefits for Research
- Rapid open access publication enables others to build upon new ideas right away, wherever and whoever they are.
- Removes obstacles to collaborative research through data sharing, transparency and attribution.
- Shifts the way research and researchers are evaluated by supporting research assessment based on the intrinsic value of the research rather than the venue of publication.

Benefits for Society
- Maximises the value and impact of Horizon 2020 projects by enabling publication of all aspects of Commission funded research.
- Makes research results fully open access, freely available and fully text and data minable for researchers as well as citizens.
- Accelerates the progress of research meaning new insights, innovations and treatments become available to those who need them more rapidly.
Choosing an Effective Publishing Strategy – a guide for planning training

Niamh Brennan,
Programme Manager, Research Informatics
Trinity College Dublin, Ireland
14th April 2021
nbrennan@tcd.ie
Which journal should you submit to?

• Identify a few possible target journals/series but be realistic.

• Check that your chosen journals are indexed by Scopus and / or Web of Science (even if you do not have a subscription/access to WoS / Scopus):
  • Web of Science Master Journal List: https://mjl.clarivate.com/search-results
  • Scopus Journal List: https://www.elsevier.com/?a=91122
  • Altmetric.com source info: https://www.altmetric.com/about-our-data/our-sources/

• Follow the Author Guidelines – scope, type of paper, word length, references style.

• Send an outline or abstract to the Editor and ask if the paper looks suitable.

• Read at least one issue of the publication – visit your library webpages for access
Identifying high quality journals

Journal rankings

- Journal citation reports – Journal Impact Factor (Clarivate Analytics)
- Scimago journal rankings – SJR (Scopus/Elsevier)

Journal quality lists

- ERIH – European Reference Index for the humanities https://kanalregister.hkdir.no/publiseringskanaler/erihplus
- ABS – academic journals in Business: https://charteredabs.org/academic-journal-guide-2021/

Your own judgment

- What journals do you read?
- Where do researchers in your area publish?

NOTE: Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is of declining value nowadays. Use JIF if it works well for you & your field in terms of prestige but balance it with your own article-level metrics. Focus on the actual impact of your papers i.e. your audience and citations. Monitor the journals in which you publish & check if they are working for you and others in your area in terms of citations impact (regardless of the journal’s JIF). If a journal is not resulting in citation or altmetric impact for your papers after a couple of years, you might like to look elsewhere.
Predatory Publishers
Identifying predatory book publishers

- No Editorial work/Peer Review
- No Review copies
- Not sold through academic book sellers
- Print on Demand (this is also used by reputable publishers).

Examples:
Lambert LAP publishing
VDM Verlag

There are also Predatory Conferences – beware of persistent email invitations from unknown sources and very high fees! Block the sources in your spam filter.

Identifying predatory journal publishers

- Pay to publish
- No impact
- Not indexed by any periodical databases

Examples:
http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/nursing-care.php
http://www.ijsse.org/
http://www.journalofacademicperspectives.com/
http://scholarlyoa.com/other-pages/misleading-metrics/
Checking for 'predatory' journals

*If a journal is missing some or all of the following, beware!*

- Does it have an entry in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)?
- Is it indexed in scholarly databases?
- Does it have a named editor and editorial board?
- Are full contact details provided?
- Is there visibility of the costs associated with publishing in it?
Publication Ethics

• Don’t submit to more than one journal at once – competing journals regularly share information

• Don’t count on referees to give you tutoring – you shouldn’t submit just to get feedback on your paper

• Seek agreement between authors – make sure everyone on the research team knows about the article

• Look for a publisher supported by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
  www.publicationethics.org
Familiarise yourself with the Vancouver Convention on Authorship especially if you are co-authoring a paper with one or more others. It’s important to agree on these guidelines early in a project (regardless of your discipline).


How to handle authorship disputes: a guide for new researchers

Tim Albert, trainer in medical writing,
Elizabeth Wager, freelance writer and trainer

One of the main tasks of COPE’s education committee is to reduce unethical behaviour. This involves the rather bold step of defining when people have been behaving unethically, and then providing suggestions on how they can avoid doing so in the future. To this end we have written, and tested on a group of authors, a guide for young researchers on the area of authorship, which many people agree is one of the more confused areas. But writing a document is one thing; disseminating it is another. We would therefore welcome comments, particularly on how we can use this report to change behaviour, so that it becomes not just another discussion document, but a real catalyst for change.

In theory, authorship sounds straightforward, but in practice it often causes headaches. While preparing these guidelines, we heard about several cases. In one, a deserving junior researcher was omitted from the author list; in another a sponsoring company insisted on the inclusion of an opinion leader who had made virtually no contribution to a study. And the writer of a review article found her name replaced with that of her boss, because she was on maternity leave when the final version was submitted.

Listing the authors tells readers who did the work and should ensure that the right people get the credit, and take responsibility, for the research. Although journal editors do not always agree among themselves on what constitutes authorship, many of them subscribe to the guidance from the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), also known as the Vancouver group.

The convention was agreed in 1985 and extended in 2004 to address newer challenges in authorship. It is now accepted widely and used by all major medical journals.

How to reduce the incidence of authorship problems

People generally lie about authorship in two ways:

- by putting down names of people who took little or no part in the research (gift authorship, see below)
- by leaving out names of people who did take part (ghost authorship, see below).

Preventing a problem is often better than solving it and we recommend the following three principles.

(a) Encourage a culture of ethical authorship

One problem is that people who are being unethical about authorship are simply following local customs and practice. They need to be made aware of the views of their peers and the wider community. New authors should be counseled about the importance of including only those who contributed to the work.

(b) Be explicit about the role of each author

Every paper should give details of the role of each author in the work. This is achieved through the use of authorship criteria, which describe the contributions that each must make, such as study design, data collection, analysis, interpretation and writing. These are not set in stone and different journals may insist on different levels of contribution to justify authorship.

(c) Have a position document

The guidelines should be made public, so researchers and editors know what is expected of them. This should include a list of the criteria used to determine authorship and any other relevant considerations.

How to write about authorship

When writing, you should:

- use the title of the journal to guide your approach, as different journals have different requirements
- always consult your guidelines before writing
- ensure that the authorship criteria are followed
- include all authors when the work is submitted
- be explicit about the role of each author
- be clear about who the corresponding author is
- indicate any conflicts of interest.

How to handle authorship disputes

If there is a dispute about authorship, you should:

- consult your guidelines for guidance
- consider seeking advice from someone who is not involved in the dispute
- consider seeking legal advice if necessary.

How to handle authorship disputes in different countries

How to handle authorship disputes in different countries can vary widely, but generally:

- consult local guidelines
- seek advice from local experts
- consider seeking legal advice if necessary.

How to handle authorship disputes in different cultures

How to handle authorship disputes in different cultures can vary widely, but generally:

- consult local guidelines
- seek advice from local experts
- consider seeking legal advice if necessary.

How to handle authorship disputes in different disciplines

How to handle authorship disputes in different disciplines can vary widely, but generally:

- consult local guidelines
- seek advice from local experts
- consider seeking legal advice if necessary.

How to handle authorship disputes in different fields

How to handle authorship disputes in different fields can vary widely, but generally:

- consult local guidelines
- seek advice from local experts
- consider seeking legal advice if necessary.
Third Party Copyright

As the author, you need to ensure that you get permission to use content you have not created (to avoid delays, this should be done before you submit your work);

Supply written confirmation from the copyright holder when submitting your manuscript;

If permission cannot be cleared, your publisher cannot publish that specific content.
Read the Publisher’s Author Guidelines

Good example:
http://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/products/journals/author_guidelines.htm?id=f
“Many papers are rejected simply because they don’t fulfill journal requirements. They don’t even go into the review process.” – Emerald Publishing

- Identify: The right journal/book
- Follow: The author guidelines
- Find out: Where to send the manuscript (e.g. ScholarOne)
- Send: Send an outline or abstract and ask if it looks suitable and interesting
Your abstract

This is the advertisement of your article. Make it interesting, and easy to be understood without reading the whole article.

Be accurate and specific.

A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered. Keep it as brief as possible!
Possible editorial decisions

Accept

Reject

Revise (Minor/Major)

A request for revision is GOOD NEWS!
It is the heart and soul of the scholarly process.
What if your paper is rejected?

Journal article example from Emerald Publishing

• Ask why, and listen carefully - Most editors will give detailed comments about a rejected paper. Take a deep breath, and listen to what is being said.

• Try again - Try to improve the paper, and re-submit elsewhere. Do your homework and target your paper as closely as possible.

• Keep trying! Everybody has been rejected at least once
Promoting your research

Pick the right journal/publisher for your work (It’s not always the highest ranked journal/publisher)

Make your work Open Access

Self-Promote

• Cite yourself (within reason and with justification; do not over-do self-citation) and cite others on your research team

• Attend and present at conferences – posters, papers … it’s all about making contacts (possible collaborators) and building an audience / network.

• Socialise online with your peers (and promote your new research)

• Follow the Altmetric.com guidelines: when promoting your work online, provide a full citation with the DOI of the published version, add link to Open Access version.

Image: Kim Hansen, Source: Wikimedia Commons
Make Your Publications Open Access

- Greater visibility of your research
- Increase your citations
- Satisfy funders requirements
- Dissemination of Knowledge – a public good
- Permanent archiving of your work
Your impact
Preprints
Why should I care?

**Priority claim**
By posting a preprint researchers can disclose their completed study immediately and without access barriers.¹

**Increase citations**
Articles get 36% more citations if they have a prior associated preprint.²

**Receive feedback**
Improve your manuscript by getting valuable comments on your research prior to publication.³

**Proof of productivity**
A preprint provides funders and hiring committees with public evidence of your work.⁴
Creating a publishable unit is slower than ever

Accelerating scientific publication in biology. Ronald D. Vale
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences Nov 2015, 112 (44) 13439-13446; DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1511912112
Iratxe Puebla @ASAPbio Community Call: Preprints in Progress
COVID preprints were short (early on, <50% of length of other preprints) and were revised more often.


Iratxe Puebla @ASAPbio Community Call: Preprints in Progress
Preprint fact checking

Scoop protection
Preprints allow you to establish priority for your discoveries. 99.3% of preprint authors reported no scoop problems.¹

Preprints are journal compatible
Over 1,200 journals operate policies compatible with preprints.²

Preprints are good quality
Two thirds of bioRxiv preprints appear in a journal within two years.³ Quality of reporting is within a similar range as that of peer-reviewed articles.⁴

Smother path to publication
Many journals allow preprint transfers directly from servers.¹ Some editors scout preprints and invite submissions to their journal.

Guiding principles for researchers to aid the responsible media reporting of research posted as preprints

When communicating about their work in social media, blogs or with journalists, researchers should be mindful of the potential for misinterpretation of their findings and:

1. Label the research as a preprint (where that is the case).
2. Prominently state whether or not it has undergone peer review.
3. Prominently highlight the limitations of the work.
4. Provide narrow interpretations that are unlikely to be exaggerated or misconstrued when communicating research findings to a lay audience.
5. Make every effort to ensure that the research is presented so that non-experts can understand it with minimal room for misinterpretation.
6. Make every effort to anticipate the potential for their research to be propagated in ways that are far from the original intent.
7. Avoid overhyping the significance of the research findings.
8. Consider using a structured format, similar to that recommended by the UK Academy of Medical Sciences for press releases. For example, in biomedical fields, structured information to be included in social media post(s) might include the following:
   a. Brief lay summary
   b. Type of research: [Observational/interventional etc]
   c. Model system: [Humans/mice/in vitro biochemistry]
   d. Sample size: [Number of patients, etc]
   e. Peer review status: [Preprint/open] peer review etc
   f. Other caveats/limitations
9. Be familiar with any guidelines provided by their institution on the responsible use of social media. Guiding principles for institutions to aid the responsible media reporting of research can be found at asapbio.org/public.
10. Work in collaboration with their institutional press office if approached by the media to comment on research they have carried out at the institution, regardless of whether or not the research is actively promoted by the institution.
‘Mathematics is an unknown land’: meet Fields Medal winner Maryna Viazovska

https://www.nature.com/art
The sphere packing problem in dimension 8

Maryna Viazovska

In this paper we prove that no packing of unit balls in Euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^8$ has density greater than that of the $E_8$-lattice packing.
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Zibusiso Nyati-Jokomo, Israel Mbekezeli Dabengwa, Laurine Chikoko, Liberty Makacha, Newton Nyanhongo
2020, Research Square - Preprint

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Risk practices for bovine tuberculosis transmission to cattle and livestock farming communities living at wildlife-livestock-human interface in northern KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

Petronillah Rudo Sichewo, Catiane Vander Kelen, Séverine Thys, Anita Luise Michel

Published: March 30, 2020 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007618

Abstract

Bovine tuberculosis (bTB) is a disease of cattle that is transmitted through direct contact with an infected animal or ingestion of contaminated food or water. This study seeks to explore the local knowledge on bTB, obtain information on social and cultural practices regarding risk of bTB transmission to cattle and humans (zoonotic TB) in a traditional livestock farming community with a history of bTB diagnosis in cattle and wildlife. Information was collected using a qualitative approach of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) targeting household members of
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TIMOTHY S. BAKER¹, DAVID EISENBERG¹, FREDERICK EISERLING¹

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Pascal Braak; Hans de Jonge; Giulia Trentacosti; Irene Verhagen; Saskia Woutersen-Windhouwer

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9.2 How do Creative Commons licences allow me to incorporate OER in my teaching?
Using CC licences is an easy way to keep your copyright and at the same time enable legal sharing of educational resources with teachers and learners worldwide. Due to the permissive nature of CC licences used for the creation and publication of OER, such materials can be integrated into most courses and enable educators to use or develop innovative and learner-centered resources.

CC licences allow a teacher to be both a user and a creator of OER at the same time. Teachers can (re)use CC-licensed presentations, books, simulations, mind maps and images and embed them into their courses as part of the core or auxiliary materials. Teachers can become co-creators of OER by reviewing and remixing content and adapting them to specific educational needs: translating them, enriching them with locally relevant examples or updating them according to recent developments in the field. For instance, openly licensed works can be used to create open textbooks, which help reduce the daunting cost of textbooks and therefore make educational material more accessible.

9.3 How will Creative Commons content affect my teaching?
One of the biggest hurdles to those wishing to use OER is the content from third parties and the lack of agreed pricing structure from publishers of such content to use the material for open access purposes.

By licensing your work under CC licences, you ensure that you and others can teach using your scholarly outputs. As previously indicated, certain forms of existing copyright transfer can interfere with this practice.

Licensing academic content under CC licences implies awareness that the web facilitates sharing and reuse. Books and other materials made available online and licensed with CC licences pose fewer restrictions for their distribution and access, therefore potentially increasing the likelihood of an impact outside higher education.
Skills

Choose a suitable repository or server to post a preprint according to your discipline

Self archive a publication in a suitable repository, institutional or subject-based, following the possible restrictions posed by the publisher, mainly related to the allowed version to be deposit and the embargo period

Choose among the options of open access journals and publishing platforms available

Find available funds or discounts to publish in open-access journals if needed

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Thank you!

Questions?

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