

Найкращі видавничі практики для наукових журналів

Susan Veldsman
Director Scholarly Publishing
Programme
Academy of Science of South
Africa (ASSAf)
susan@assaf.org.za

Ірина Кучма
Менеджерка програми
«Відкритий доступ», EIFL





Будь ласка, представтеся у чаті – ім'я, організація,
назва журналу



Які Ваші очікування щодо цього вебінару?

Подяки



Розклад

Модуль 1: DOAJ: <https://dntb.gov.ua/news/material-doj-web>

Модуль 2: Подання журналу до DOAJ і оновлення інформації про журнал: https://dntb.gov.ua/news/doaj_assaf_research4life

Модуль 3: Найкращі видавничі практики для наукових журналів

Модуль 4: Дотримання академічної доброчесності і наукової етики

Програма на сьогодні

- Прозорість в управлінні науковими журналами
- Редакційні політики наукових журналів
- Принципи прозорості та найкращі практики
 - Контент журналу
 - Практики журналу
 - Управління
 - Бізнес-практики

Чому управління
науковим журналом має
бути прозорим?

Навіщо управляти журналом у прозорий спосіб?

1

Зміцнює довіру та авторитет
серед академічної/наукової
спільноти

2

Забезпечення якості,
підтримка високих
академічних стандартів

Навіщо управляти журналом у прозорий спосіб? (2)

3

Уникнення упередженості та конфлікту інтересів у редакційному процесі

4

Підзвітність – відповідальність редакторів і видавців журналів за їхні рішення та дії

Навіщо управляти журналом у прозорий спосіб? (3)

5

Заохочення до участі та
співпраці

6

Освітня цінність

Що таке редакційна
політика наукового
журналу?

Редакційна політика наукового журналу (1)

Політика наукового журналу – це ...

- Набір інструкцій та принципів, які регулюють редакційний процес, подання рукописів, рецензування, публікаційну етику, тощо, в управлінні журналом
- Покликана забезпечити доброчесність, якість і прозорість діяльності журналу
- Чіткі інструкції для авторів, рецензентів, редакторів і читачів

Редакційна політика наукового журналу (2)

Редакційна політика окреслює ...

- Мету журналу
- Наукові напрями і галузі знань, спеціальності (спеціалізації)
- Типи статей, які публікуються:
 - наукові статті, наукові листи, короткі повідомлення, коментарі та огляди, що містять синтез знань, рецензії на книги, листування тощо

Редакційна політика наукового журналу (3)

- Оригінальність і неможливість публікації одночасно в іншому виданні
- Технічні вимоги до подачі матеріалів
- Співпраця з рецензентами і редакційні рішення
- Можливі збори (наприклад, за обробку статті)

Редакційна політика наукового журналу (4)

- В ідеалі, редактори не повинні подавати статті до своїх власних журналів, щоб запобігти сприйняттю їх як недобросовісних.

Якщо вони це роблять ...

- Повна редакторська відповідальність має бути делегована заступнику редактора\голові редакційної ради.

Принципи прозорості та найкращі практики наукових публікацій



Комітет з публікаційної етики (COPE), DOAJ, Асоціація наукових публікацій відкритого доступу (OASPA) і Всесвітня асоціація медичних редакторів (WAME) – це наукові організації, які співпрацюють для визначення принципів **прозорості та найкращих практик для наукових публікацій.**

“ Ці керівні принципи призначені як основа для найкращих практик наукової публікації, щоб допомогти журналам досягти найкращих можливих стандартів. ”

Welcome to the Open Access Journals Toolkit

The OA Journals Toolkit provides guidance for new and established open access journals to navigate the rapidly changing scholarly publishing landscape.

[About the Toolkit](#)

Getting Started

Find out how to set up an open access journal, including choosing a title, setting the scope of the journal, securing kick-off funding, and a useful checklist.

[Explore this section](#)

Running an OA Journal

Find information on editorial considerations of journal management



Забезпечення якості (1)

- Наукова публікація відбувається у середовищі різноманітних наукових, економічних, політичних і фінансових інтересів, які можуть конкурувати або не узгоджуватися один з одним.
- Щоб сприяти розвиткові етичної, стійкої та ефективної видавничої системи, необхідно ухвалювати обґрунтовані рішення та розробити чітко керовані редакційні процеси для управління цими інтересами.
- Це допоможе не лише запровадити добросесні формати дослідницької продукції, а й підвищити якість наукових публікацій.



Забезпечення якості (2)

- Належна публікаційна практика буде визнана та впроваджена лише тоді, коли її активно підтримуватимуть усі зацікавлені сторони в системі наукових публікацій (Graf C, Wager E, Bowman A, Fiack S, Scott-Lichter D, Robinson A. Best Practice Guidelines on Publication Ethics: a publisher's perspective. Int J Clin Pract Suppl. 2007 Jan;61(152):1-26. doi: 10.1111/j.1742-1241.2006.01230.x. PMID: 17206953; PMCID: PMC1804120.)
- Кодекси найкращих практик необхідні журналам для того, щоб бути помітними і шанованими у міжнародному дослідницькому просторі



Контент журналу

Назва журналу має ...

- Бути унікальною і не такою, яку легко сплутати з іншим журналом
- Не вводити в оману потенційних авторів і читачів щодо журналу, царини його діяльності або зв'язку з іншими журналами та організаціями



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South African Journal of Science

120 years



CURRENT ISSUE

Vol. 120 No. 3/4 (2024)



About the cover:

A Mauritian tomb bat (*Taphozous mauritanus*). Mariette Pretorius asks why bat fossils in Africa are so rare, and how this rarity impacts our understanding of modern bats and their conservation.

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PUBLISHED: 2024-03-27

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SAJS IN THE NEWS



Вебсайт (2)

Також має чітко відобразити наступне ...

- Цілі та тематику журналу (наукові напрями, галузі знань, спеціальності (спеціалізації))
- Цільову аудиторію журналу
- Типи рукописів, які журнал розглядатиме для публікації (наприклад, багаторазова або повторна публікація не допускається)
- Критерії авторства
- ISSNи (окремо для друкованої та електронної версій)

Focus and Scope

African Entomology is an open access peer-reviewed scientific journal that publishes original research, reviews, collections of articles on a common topic, discussions on topics of broad interest, and short communications on all aspects of entomology (including insects, arachnids, myriapods and nematodes), emphasising the advancement of entomology on the African continent. A broad range of topics in entomology are covered including, but not limited to: behaviour, biology, commercial uses, conservation, ecology, evolution, forensics, human and animal health, insect health, medical, molecular biology, systematics, pest management, physiology, and taxonomy. Submissions of work from other parts of the world will be considered if it is of strong relevance to entomology in Africa.

Targeted readership

Agricultural extension and education practitioners and professionals, agricultural and extension researchers, community and rural development workers and professionals.

Авторство

- Особлива увага до першого/ї «провідного/ ї» автора/ки
- У списку авторів вказуються лише ті особи, які зробили значний внесок у створення роботи на інтелектуальному, практичному або концептуальному рівні
- Необхідно вказати джерела фінансування дослідження та можливі конфлікти інтересів
- Необхідно вказати авторську приналежність, яка відображає як період дослідження, так і поточну ситуацію

Авторство та участь у роботі

Authorship

Authorship of a manuscript should be agreed upon by authors prior to submission. Generally, a person attributed as an author should have contributed to (1) the conception and design of the study and data collection or data analysis; (2) writing or revising the manuscript; and (3) final approval of the version to be published. The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that all listed authors have agreed to: (1) the authorship as listed and in the order given by the submitting author; (2) the content of the manuscript; and (3) its submission to the journal. All authors are fully responsible for the originality, validity, and integrity of the content of their manuscript and must ensure that it complies with research and publishing ethics and the policies of this Journal.

Where AI tools or large language models have been used, for example, in the conception and design of a study, creation of images or in editing or revising the writing, such use must be declared in your cover letter at submission and detailed in the Methods or Acknowledgements. Regardless of their contributions, because these tools cannot take responsibility for the content of a manuscript or be held accountable therefor, they do not meet the criteria for authorship. Please see the [Policy on the Use of AI and Large Language Models](#).

All authors are required to sign the [Publishing Agreement](#) before submission, and in the order in which their names should appear in a published version. See below for changes in authorship after submission.

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Changes in authorship constitute a significant change and it is strongly advised that authors clarify the authorship of their manuscripts, including the order of the authors' names, before submission.

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In order to come to a fair decision, we may approach any of the authors as well as their institutions for more information on the requested change. However, please note that it is not the responsibility of the Editors and Publisher to arbitrate authorship disputes; please consult your institutional policies in such cases.

Note: Approved changes post-publication will also necessitate a correction (see [Corrections Policy](#)).



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Зразок інформації про авторство CRediT

Zhang San: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software **Priya Singh.:** Data curation, Writing- Original draft preparation. **Wang Wu:** Visualization, Investigation. **Jan Jansen:** Supervision.: **Ajay Kumar:** Software, Validation.: **Sun Qi:** Writing- Reviewing and Editing

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Pierro Asara: review and editing (equal). **Kerys Jones:** Conceptualization (lead); writing – original draft (lead); formal analysis (lead); writing – review and editing (equal). **Elisha Roberto:** Software (lead); writing – review and editing (equal). **Hebei Wang:** Methodology (lead); writing – review and editing (equal). **Jinnie Wu:** Conceptualization (supporting); Writing – original draft (supporting); Writing – review and editing (equal).

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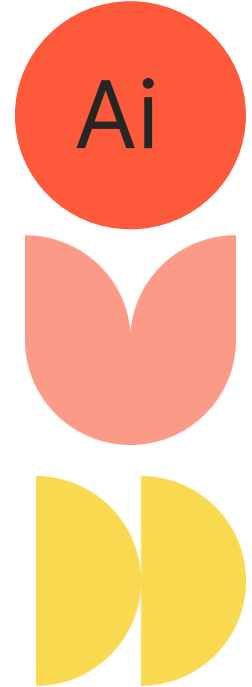
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AFRICAN ENTOMOLOGY



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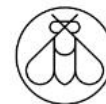
Background

African Entomology replaced the *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* in 1993. The journal became open access in January 2022 when it flipped from a subscription model to an open access model. Papers submitted since 25 August 2021 are being processed through the online submission system made available through the [Khulisa Journals](#) platform. A continuous publication approach is followed.

Focus and Scope

African Entomology is an open access peer-reviewed scientific journal that publishes original research, reviews, collections of articles on a common topic, discussions on topics of broad interest, and short communications on all aspects of entomology (including insects, arachnids, myriapods and nematodes), emphasising the advancement of

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Також чітко зазначте ...

- Графік публікації
- Випуски/числа vs безперервна публікація
- Дотримуйтеся графіку публікацій
- Чи публікує журнал час від часу спеціальні числа

Графік публікації – приклади

Publication Frequency

SACJ publishes 2 regular issues per annum. Occasionally a special issue is published

Publication Frequency

Until September 2023, the journal published one volume per annum, and each volume consisted of four issues in early March, June, September and December respectively. Since October 2023 the journal follows a continuous publication approach, where articles become available immediately after being approved for publication. Only one volume and one issue therefore is published per annum.

Препринти – приклади

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- Перегляньте The Keeper's Registry
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Архівування – приклад

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Keywords:

heat waves, cold waves, AgERA5 reanalysis, weather stations, data set evaluation

ABSTRACT

Over regions with sparse observation networks, including South Africa's Northern Cape Province, gridded data sets represent valuable supplementary data sources enabling spatially detailed climate investigations. Their performance is, however, influenced by regional characteristics, thus a performance assessment should be a prerequisite for any regional application. Through a pairwise comparison with eight point-based temperature records, we evaluated the AgERA5 data sets representation of mean summer (November–March; Tms) and winter (May–September; Tmw) temperatures and respective seasonal heatwave and coldwave characteristics across the Northern Cape for 1980–2020. Correlations ranging from 0.48 to 0.92 for Tms and from 0.38 to 0.94 for Tmw reflect relatively strong, but varying, temporal correspondence between the AgERA5 data and stations. Low biases, averaging -0.08 (0.17) °C and ranging from -0.79 to 2.10 (-0.40 to 1.47) °C for Tms (Tmw) were evident. Biases for the heatwave (coldwave) magnitudes were low, averaging -0.38 (0.19) °C₂, and ranging from -1.55 to 1.47 (-2.05 to 2.91) °C₂. Biases for the heatwave (coldwave) frequency were also low, but typically overestimated, averaging 1.19 (0.73) days, and ranging from -1.33 to 5.60 (-1.61 to 3.39) days. Biases for the heatwave (coldwave) number were low and typically overestimated, averaging 0.27 (0.08) events, and ranging from -0.28 to 1.40 (-0.39 to 0.39) events. Despite some stations depicting consistently poor performance, the study results support further application of the AgERA5 product for spatiotemporal analyses of mean and extreme temperatures across the Northern Cape, provided limitations are adequately acknowledged. Further application of the fine-resolution

HOW TO CITE

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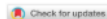
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South Africa will be left behind without access to social media data

March/April 2024



Readers' choice

**AUTHORS:**

Jacobus A. Kruger¹
 Sarah J. Rolfe²
 Adriaan J. van der Walt^{3,4}

AFFILIATIONS:

¹Department of Geography, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

²Agrometeorology Division, Agricultural Research Council – Natural Resources and Engineering, Pretoria, South Africa

³Atmosphere Research Unit, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Adriaan van der Walt

EMAIL:

vanderwalt@ufs.ac.za

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AgERA5 representation of seasonal mean and extreme temperatures in the Northern Cape, South Africa

Over regions with sparse observation networks, including South Africa's Northern Cape Province, gridded data sets represent valuable supplementary data sources enabling spatially detailed climate investigations. Their performance is, however, influenced by regional characteristics, thus a performance assessment should be a prerequisite for any regional application. Through a pairwise comparison with eight point-based temperature records, we evaluated the AgERA5 data sets representation of mean summer (November–March; Tms) and winter (May–September; Tmw) temperatures and respective seasonal heatwave and coldwave characteristics across the Northern Cape for 1980–2020. Correlations ranging from 0.48 to 0.92 for Tms and from 0.38 to 0.94 for Tmw reflect relatively strong, but varying, temporal correspondence between the AgERA5 data and stations. Low biases, averaging -0.08 (0.17 °C) and ranging from -0.79 to 2.10 (-0.40 to 1.47 °C) for Tms (Tmw) were evident. Biases for the heatwave (coldwave) magnitudes were low, averaging -0.38 (0.19 °C), and ranging from -1.55 to 1.47 (-2.05 to 2.91 °C). Biases for the heatwave (coldwave) frequency were also low, but typically overestimated, averaging 1.19 (0.73) days, and ranging from -1.33 to 5.60 (-1.61 to 3.39) days. Biases for the heatwave (coldwave) number were low and typically overestimated, averaging 0.27 (0.08) events, and ranging from -0.28 to 1.40 (-0.39 to 0.39) events. Despite some stations depicting consistently poor performance, the study results support further application of the AgERA5 product for spatiotemporal analyses of mean and extreme temperatures across the Northern Cape, provided limitations are adequately acknowledged. Further application of the fine-resolution AgERA5 product will greatly inform impact-based studies exploring mean and extreme temperature influences over the Northern Cape Province.

Significance:

- The AgERA5 product was assessed on its performance in representing average and extreme temperature characteristics over South Africa's Northern Cape Province.
- Good comparability between the AgERA5 product and point-based observations supports further application of the AgERA5 across the Northern Cape.
- The AgERA5 product offers a spatially detailed picture of mean and extreme temperatures across the Northern Cape, which is valuable for regions where weather stations are not available.
- The AgERA5 product is thus important for impact-based studies assessing, for instance, the impact of extreme temperatures on livestock and human health.

Introduction

Southern Africa is expected to experience above global-average warming, which will lead to drastic changes in regional extreme temperature event (ETE) characteristics.^{1,2} Historical trends and future projections indicate that, compared to other South African provinces, the Northern Cape Province (Figure 1) has and will likely continue to experience among the largest increases in surface air temperature and hot ETE characteristics (e.g. heatwaves).^{1,4} Conversely, historical trends and future projections over southern Africa typically show decreasing trends in the cold ETE characteristics (e.g. coldwaves).^{5,7} During ETEs, prolonged exposure to thermal stress can have devastating impacts which can influence agricultural productivity, by reducing crop yields and potentially causing livestock mortalities, and human health, by exacerbating illnesses (e.g. headaches and asthma) and potentially leading to mortality.^{2,8} These impacts are of concern, because in developing regions, such as the Northern Cape, associated implications are exacerbated due to a high reliance on weather and climate-sensitive activities (e.g. agriculture), and high levels of poverty and unemployment.^{15,17}

Across the Northern Cape Province, interactions between tropical, temperate and subtropical weather systems, the regional topography, and the cold Benguela Current (and the Benguela Upwelling System) are known to drive the occurrences of cold and hot ETEs.⁹ Through westerly troughs, cut-off lows and mid-latitude cyclone cold fronts, the mid-latitude westerlies and cold Benguela current (and the Benguela Upwelling System) contribute to the advection of cold air from the southern Atlantic Ocean, over the Northern Cape and are known to be associated with cold snaps and coldwave events.^{10,11} Typically, heatwaves are associated with mid-to-lower tropospheric high-pressure systems, limited cloud coverage, and enhanced incoming longwave radiation.^{15,16} Troughs extending from the tropics transport warm air from the farther northern tropical regions and are also known to induce hot ETEs across South Africa and the Northern Cape.^{15,19}

Weather station records have been the primary data source for investigations regarding ETEs across South Africa, yet large parts of South Africa, especially mountainous and remote regions, have sparse station network coverage.²⁰ Thus, station data alone cannot provide detailed spatial pictures required for climate studies. Station data sometimes have data quality issues and are not typically temporally complete due to technical issues and, in some cases, closure of stations.²¹ There is thus an increasing need for an alternative, or supplementary data

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ABSTRACT

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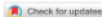
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**AUTHORS:**

Jacobus A. Kruger^{1,2}
 Sarah J. Rolfe^{1,3}
 Adriaan J. van der Walt^{1,4}

AFFILIATIONS:

¹Department of Geography, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

²Agronomy Division, Agricultural Research Council – Natural Resources and Engineering, Pretoria, South Africa

³Witwatersrand Research Unit, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa

CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Adriaan van der Walt

EMAIL:

vanderwalta@ufs.ac.za

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Obvious typographical errors will generally not be corrected. Other minor errors may be corrected at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief. In the case of minor corrections, an updated version of the article will be published alongside the original version. As readers do not need to be alerted to minor changes, the Crossmark status will reflect as 'Current'.

Виправлення і відкликання – приклад

Article retraction policy

Published articles should remain extant and intact. However, under exceptional circumstances involving plagiarism (see [Plagiarism Policy](#)) and redundant publication or data error, articles may need to be retracted, removed or replaced in order to protect the integrity of the literature. The need for a retraction will be determined by the Editor-in-Chief, but may be initiated, in cases of flawed data or conclusions, at the request of the author/s.

To retract an article, a notice of retraction will be published in the next issue. This notice of retraction will:

- include the title and authors of the article, the reason for the retraction and who is retracting the article
- be linked to the article online
- be indicated on the article landing page and downloaded PDFs and EPUBs via the CrossMark widget.

Рецензування (1)

- Рецензування посідає наріжне місце у науковій діяльності і є настільки ж важливим, як і написання статей
- На разі існує криза в рецензуванні – журналам важко знайти рецензентів, а без рецензування журнали не можуть продовжувати функціонувати
- Ми всі є колегами
- Ми всі несемо відповідальність за те, щоб система рецензування працювала
- Нагадуйте авторам: щоразу, коли вони надсилають статтю на рецензування, вони повинні бути готовими до рецензування іншої статті (Leslie Swartz, SUN, Editor-in-Chief: SAJS:

Рецензування (2)

- Журнали повинні мати політику рецензування
- Процес отримання консультацій щодо рукописів від рецензентів/експертів у предметній галузі
- Рецензенти не повинні бути членами редакційної команди журналу
- Редакційна перевірка повинна здійснюватися щонайменше двома редакторами

Рецензування(3)

- Наукові статті, прийняті до публікації в журналі, обов'язково мали пройти рецензування
- Редактори повинні ретельно перевіряти подані рукописи, щоб надіслати їх належним чином відібраним рецензентам
- Рукопис, який розглядається для публікації, слід надсилати щонайменше двом рецензентам
- Бажано, щоб рецензентами були науковці, які раніше не публікувалися разом з авторами

Рецензування(4)

- Рецензенти повинні мати досвід і компетентність у тематиці статті
- В ідеалі автори не повинні рекомендувати рецензентів
- Будь-які винятки з процесу рецензування, наприклад, певні типи статей, які не проходять рецензування, мають бути прописані у політиці рецензування

Рецензування(5)

- Рецензенти повинні заявити про будь-який потенційний або реальний конфлікт інтересів
- Рецензенти повинні бути вільним від упередженості щодо предмету дослідження
- Звіти рецензентів ретельно оцінюються редактором і мають містити
 - Підставу для публікації статті, або
 - Рекомендацію опублікувати статтю після певних покращень та/або подальшої роботи, про яку слід написати, або
 - Рекомендацію відхилити статтю

Рецензування(6)

- Редакція залишає за собою право відхилити статті без рецензування, якщо вони не підходять для відповідного журналу (відхилення на робочому столі)
- Фундаментально хибні дослідження також можуть бути відхилені без рецензування
- Усі звіти рецензентів і основна кореспонденція повинні зберігатися у добре продуманій системі збереження записів для можливої подальшої перевірки

Рецензування(7)

Також чітко вкажіть на вебсайті ...

- Чи проходить контент експертну оцінку
- Хто здійснює експертну оцінку
- Тип/типи експертного оцінювання
- Політики, пов'язані з процедурами експертного оцінювання
- Як ухвалюється остаточне рішення щодо рукопису
- Інформацію про тривалість експертної оцінки

Рецензування(8)

Політики, пов'язані з процедурами експертного оцінювання

- Використання рекомендованих автором рецензентів
- Будь-яке маскуванню ідентичності, і якщо так, то хто маскується і перед ким
- Чи підлягають додаткові матеріали експертній оцінці
- Чи публікуються рецензії разом зі статтями
- Чи підписані відгуки чи анонімні

Політика рецензування – приклад

Peer-review Policy

All articles published undergo a double-blind peer-review process. Author/s are required to provide the editor (in the space allowed for comments on the online submission form) with a list of up to 5 potential reviewers including email addresses, ideally at least one from overseas. For each, indicate why they are suitable. Do not include anyone who has collaborated with any of the authors in the last 5 years. If any reviewer should be excluded inform the editor (in the space allowed for comments on the online submission form) with details including why the reviewer is not suitable.

The author's name and affiliation should not appear on the title page (or elsewhere). Citing of previous articles by the author should be anonymised if appropriate. Acknowledgments and thanks should not be included in the draft for review. If you use MSWord please make sure that your name and affiliation are not saved in the document properties. In addition to a detailed review, referees may make any of the following decisions, which will be passed on to you by the editor handling your paper, who will balance possibly differing views of the reviewers:

- *Accept Submission* – there may be minor concerns or corrections
- *Revisions Required* – concerns or corrections should be checked by the editor before final acceptance
- *Resubmit for Review* – the paper cannot be published without significant improvements and must go for another round of review (preferably by the same reviewers, if they are still available)
- *Decline* – the paper is not fit to publish and should not be resubmitted

For *Decline* and *Resubmit for Review* you should not submit the paper as a new submission.

Decline means we do not see a way to salvage the paper; at best, it may be suitable to submit elsewhere.

For *Resubmit for Review*, even if there are substantial changes, the paper should be submitted as another round of submission using the same URL as the original submission.

Proofs of accepted papers will be sent to the corresponding author to ensure that type setting is correct, and not for addition of new material or major amendments to the text. Corrected proofs should be returned to the production editor within three days.

Чого я хочу від рецензентів?

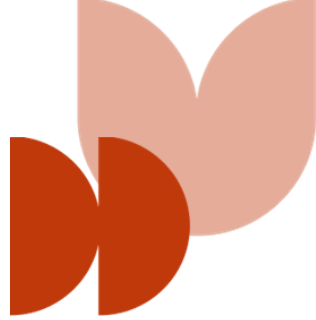
Мені потрібні

- Компетентні
- Конструктивні
- Справедливі
- Добрі
- Чіткі і зрозумілі
- Зосереджені на тому, щоб зробити мою роботу кращою
- Не намагаються зробити мене версією себе

Swartz, Leslie. Where to start with peer review. 2024.

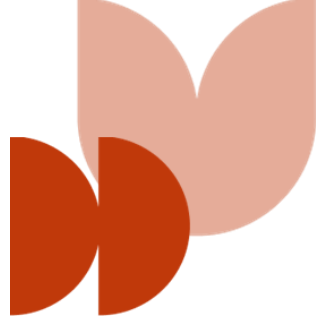
<https://www.slideshare.net/slideshow/what-every-new-reviewer-should-know-about-peer-review/271699491>

<https://www.youtube.com/live/9Jjw503W2dc?si=rQNQHnMAkWf93yeK>



Рецензенти оцінюють(1)

- Оригінальність представлених результатів і/або концептуальних ідей
- Новизну результатів, висновків, ідей, які не були опубліковані в інших джерелах
- (Редактори мають пересвідчитися в авторів, що подана стаття не перебуває на розгляді в іншому виданні)
- (Статті не повинні подаватися до жодного іншого журналу до отримання остаточного рішення про відмову (або офіційного відкликання) з цього журналу)
- (Авторам можуть запропонувати укласти видавничу угоду)



Рецензенти оцінюють (2)



- Достатню деталізацію методів і матеріалів, використаних у дослідженні
- Відсутність жодної очевидної суперечливої інформації
- Чи література належним чином і чесно процитована
- (Самоциткування повинно бути обмеженим)
- (Слід докласти зусиль, щоб забезпечити посилання на перший звіт про результати)

Доступ

- Зазначте наявність офлайн-версій разом із вартістю
- Чітко сформулюйте політику відкритого доступу

Приклад політики відкритого доступу

Open Access Policy

SACJ is an Open Access journal, supporting the Budapest Open Access Initiative principles: “By ‘open access’ to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. This can be done without charge and without seeking permission of the publishers or authors. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, is to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.” Therefore, copyright remains with the author/s of the article/s.



Урядування



Власність та управління

Чітко зазначте на вебсайті...

- Інформація про власників та керівництво журналу
- Назви організацій не повинні вводити в оману щодо власника журналу
- Якщо журнал пов'язаний з товариством, установою або спонсором, слід надати посилання на їхні веб-сайт(и)

AFRICAN ENTOMOLOGY



Entomological Society
of Southern Africa

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African Entomology is an open access peer-reviewed scientific journal that publishes original research, reviews, collections of articles on a common topic, discussions of topics of broad interest, and short communications on all aspects of entomology, emphasising the advancement of entomology on the African continent. *African Entomology* is a publication of the [Entomological Society of Southern Africa \(ESSA\)](#).

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of Southern Africa

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Редакційна рада (1)

Також чітко вкажіть...

- Редакційні колегії / Дорадчі органи
- Повні імена і прізвища, афілійованість членів має бути вказана на веб-сайті
- Список повинен бути актуальним, а члени повинні бути згодні працювати
- Періодично переглядайте раду, щоб переконатися, що вона все ще є актуальною та доцільною


Редакційна рада(2)


- Має відображати досвід у відповідній предметній галузі (галузях)
- Різноманітність членів за межами однієї установи
- Члени повинні призначатися на конкурсній основі на певний термін
- Члени ради повинні бути кваліфікованими, щоб робити свій внесок і допомагати головному редактору в досягненні найкращих стратегій і політик для журналу

Редакційна рада(3)


- Подання рукописів від членів редакційної ради повинні розглядатися з особливою конфіденційністю та увагою, щоб не скомпрометувати процес експертного оцінювання
- Члени редакційної ради повинні отримати чіткі вказівки щодо їхньої ролі в журналі та очікуваних обов'язків


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Редакція/контактна інформація


Також чітко вкажіть ...

- Повні імена і прізвища редакторів
- Контактну інформацію редакції
- Повну поштову адресу




HOME / Editorial Team

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SUBMIT

SIGN UP

SAJS IN THE NEWS





Бізнес-практики

Плата за публікацію

Також чітко вкажіть ...

- Будь-яку плату, що стягується; також якщо плата не береться
- Чи можливо скасувати цю плату
- Авторська плата або її скасування не впливатимуть на ухвалення редакційних рішень

Приклад

Article Processing Charges (APCs)

Article processing charges are levied on all accepted papers. The scale of charges for members and non-members of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa is shown below in South African Rands (ZAR). The first author of accepted manuscript must be a paid-up member of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa for at least 2 years to qualify for the member discount.

Member APC per manuscript: ZAR5,500.00

Non-member APC per manuscript: ZAR10,000.00

The Entomological Society of Southern Africa membership discount will not be applied automatically. A request for the discount must be included in the manuscript cover letter, with the name and the Entomological Society of Southern Africa membership number clearly stated.

Інші прибутки

Також чітко зазначте...

- Бізнес-модель чи джерела прибутку
- Наприклад, авторська плата, передплата, спонсорство, субсидії, реклама, передруки, додатки, спеціальні випуски
- Бізнес-моделі або джерела доходу не повинні впливати на ухвалення редакційних рішень

Реклама

Також чітко вкажіть ...

- Чи приймається реклама
- Якщо так, опишіть рекламну політику, наприклад, які типи реклами приймаються
- Реклама не повинна бути пов'язана з ухваленням редакційних рішень і повинні розміщуватися окремо від опублікованого контенту



CURRENT ISSUE

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FULL ISSUE

[PDF](#)

EDITORIAL

Introduction to special issue ICAQ/AFRICA2022 Conference: Trends and perspectives in air quality research in Africa
Bertrand Tchanché, Khanneh Wadinga Fomba, Wahid Mellouki

[PDF](#)

COMMENTARY

Imagining an air quality framework that works: How do we mainstream offsets?
Phahtshedzo Mukweho, Roelof Burger, Stuart Plieth, Niké Jacobs, Brigitte Language, Henno Havenga, Daniel Düring

[PDF](#)

Alternative carbon-based fuels
Hein Neomagus, John Bunt, Nthabiseng Leokaake

[PDF](#)

NEWS

Let's write in our African languages: Clean Air Journal's inclusive language policy
Mbalenlle Mpanza

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Clean Air Journal publishes advertisements and announcements relevant to air quality and its impact in Africa. These include advertisements of companies and organizations working in this field, announcements of conferences and workshops, and relevant job listings. NACA, the publisher of Clean Air Journal, approves the advertisements that are published and this process is separate from the editorial process of the journal.



Best Practices Checklist

Legal ownership, mission and governance

▼ Click to expand/collapse



Is the publisher owned by a not-for-profit academic or scholarly organisation? Is there a document defining the ownership structure of your publishing operations and the published content? Is the information from this document publicly available on your website (e.g. as a document or a statement referring to the document)?



Is there a legal document on the institutional level that describes the publishing operations (e.g. a rulebook on publishing operations)? Is the information from this document publicly available on your website (e.g. as a document or a statement referring to the document)?

Actions to take if the answer is “no”



Adopt/amend your policy/regulations/procedures document



Display the information on the publisher's website



Display the information at the output (journal/book) level



Establish a documented procedure/workflow



Take technical action

<https://diamasproject.eu/best-practices-checklist-for-diamond-oa-publishers>

Editorial management, editorial quality, and research integrity

▼ Click to expand/collapse



Do you have written and publicly available editorial policies, including written job descriptions, specifically detailing components of editorial freedom, including the degree of control regarding editorial content, acceptance and publication, and advertising content; a mechanism to prevent inappropriate influence on the editor by others and to handle conflicts in an objective and transparent manner with the goal of conflict resolution and maintenance of trust?



Are editor roles and responsibilities (towards authors, reviewers, readers and the scientific community, journal owners/publishers, public) clearly described? Do editor roles include the selection of reviewers for the papers assigned to them, providing the authors with advice on how to improve their paper, and negotiating disagreements between authors and reviewers? Is this information publicly available?



Do you have established procedures to facilitate communication with the editorial bodies of each individual journal? These procedures aim to discuss political, ethical, commercial, or other incidents that might compromise the scientific credibility of the publication. They also facilitate the agreement

<https://diamasproject.eu/best-practices-checklist-for-diamond-oa-publishers>

Open science practices

▼ Click to expand/collapse



Do you use CC-BY as the preferred open licence for journal articles, and other types of CC licences for book publications? Do you display licensing information?

How to: 'Displaying Licensing Information - OA Journals Toolkit'. 2023. <https://www.oajournals-toolkit.org/policies/displaying-licensing-information>.



Do you have a data availability policy? Do you provide clear data sharing guidelines? Do you require authors to provide a data availability statement? Do you encourage authors to make data related to their submissions available in a repository already at the time of submission?

How to: 'Open Data, Software and Code Guidelines'. Open Research Europe. Accessed 13 July 2023. <https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/for-authors/data-guidelines>.

<https://diamasproject.eu/best-practices-checklist-for-diamond-oa-publishers>

Technical service efficiency

▼ Click to expand/collapse



Does the publishing infrastructure you are using/providing support online publishing workflows?

Hint: Using journal management software packages such as [Open Journal Systems](#) and [Janeway](#) makes it easier for publishers to implement this recommendation because these features are supported by the software.



Is the publishing infrastructure you are using/providing based on open-source software?

More information: A number of open-source journal management software solutions are available, such as: [Open Journal Systems](#), [Janeway](#), [Lodel](#),

<https://diamasproject.eu/best-practices-checklist-for-diamond-oa-publishers>

Visibility, communication, marketing and impact

▼ Click to expand/collapse



Do you have workflows to submit your publications for indexing in abstracting and indexing databases, citation indexes, discovery services and aggregator databases? Do you have a workflow to keep the information about inclusion in indexes and registries on your website(s) up-to-date?



Do you share your developments, policy changes, updates, new features and functionality through newsletters, blogs, social media, direct emails, mailing lists, content alerts, notifications, RSS/Atom feed or other mechanism?



Have you implemented impact statements and/or simple-language abstracts alongside published content that can be understood by a general audience and allow authors to emphasise the intention and importance of their work?



Do you have social media or social networking profiles that are active and regularly updated?

<https://diamasproject.eu/best-practices-checklist-for-diamond-oa-publishers>

Equity, diversity, inclusion, and belonging (EDIB), multilingualism, and gender equity

▼ Click to expand/collapse



Do you have a publicly available policy that sets principles, commitments and actions for promoting EDIB in terms of linguistic, gender, cultural, academic, geographical, institutional, economic backgrounds and disabilities within its governing and management bodies, its editorial staff and boards, as well as reviewer pools and authors' pool. It includes a Gender Equity Plan (GEP).



Do you collect data/statistics to monitor the success and failure of the EDIB policy?



Do you have a clear insight into the composition of the community of authors, reviewers, editors and readers (according to their institutional affiliation, nationality and disciplinary orientation)? Do you strive for greater diversity?



Do you have gender policies regarding the composition of editorial staff and boards and policies that strive for gender balance among peer

<https://diamasproject.eu/best-practices-checklist-for-diamond-oa-publishers>

The Diamond OA Standard (DOAS)

Consortium of the DIAMAS project 

The Diamond OA Standard (DOAS) is one of the main outputs of the [DIAMAS project](#). DOAS sets out standards for Diamond publishing of scholarly journals in the broadest sense.

A scholarly publisher is an entity engaged in academic publishing, characterised by the dissemination of scholarly content (journals and books) conducted by an organisation, its subunits, or an individual associated with the organisation. Publishers have ownership of publishing titles/assets, decide on governance of these titles/assets, or at least have editorial responsibility for their publishing titles. In other words, scholarly publishers have legal, ethical, or/and scientific responsibility for scholarly publishing, irrespective of whether they also have editorial control over what is published. Although they often provide different services, scholarly publishers do not belong to the category of Service Providers (SPs), i.e. commercial or non-commercial entities inside or outside the organisation that provide specific services to scholarly publishers. SPs have limited responsibility for specific activities in the publishing process, and do not have final responsibility for the published titles.

'No fee' publishing models are collectively known as Diamond OA. Many scholarly publishers in the European Research Area (ERA) are already fully in line with the Diamond model, which is considered as the ideal, most equitable, end state of scholarly publishing. At the same time, the scholarly publishing landscape also includes a varied subset of publishers who are not yet fully Diamond OA, and partly rely on subscriptions, print sales, and, marginally, Article Processing Charges (APCs) for their diverse revenue streams. Some publishing initiatives may

Consortium of the DIAMAS project. (2024). The Diamond OA Standard (DOAS) (1.2). Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13820036>

DOAS: structure and topics

Funding

Diamond OA business model

Sustainability

Editorial independence

Open Science

Open policies

Authors' rights, Intellectual
Property Rights and licensing

Repositories

Technical Service Efficiency

Publishing infrastructure

Interoperability and metadata

Collaboration

Visibility, Communication, Marketing and Impact

Presence

Communication

Analysis

Legal, Ownership, Mission and Governance

Ownership

Governance

Relations with service
providers

Editorial Management, Editorial Quality and Research Integrity

Editorial bodies

Editorial quality

Peer review

Research integrity

EDIB, Gender and Multilingualism

EDIB and Gender

Accessibility

Multilingualism

- Editorial independence. Editors-in-chief and/or Editorial Board have full responsibility over the entire editorial content of each journal published by the publisher. (REQUIRED)
- Editorial bodies transparency. All journals of the publisher have a clearly defined and publicly displayed composition and constitution of its editorial bodies including: the names of the members of the editorial bodies and their affiliations; their editorial functions and roles; their PIDs and links to their institutional profiles to unambiguously specify the identity and affiliation of individual editorial bodies and board members. (REQUIRED)
- Communication procedures between journals and the publisher. There are established procedures to facilitate communication between the editorial bodies of each individual journal and the publisher. These procedures aim to discuss political, commercial, or other incidents that might compromise the scientific credibility of the publication. They also facilitate the agreement on collaborative measures to ensure that such incidents do not influence the editor's decisions. Correspondence between referees, authors and publishers is subject to legal protection and kept confidential as needed. (REQUIRED)
- Skills/training. The publisher supports and/or provides continuous community-oriented training and education of journal editors and authors, which is essential in navigating the rapidly changing scholarly communication environment.

4.2. Peer Review

- Peer review. The publisher guarantees that all submitted manuscripts undergo a rigorous evaluation process before and/or after publication that is in line with accepted practices in the relevant discipline. This evaluation process can involve peer review, or another type of evaluation by more than one competent person who has no conflict of interest with the author(s). (REQUIRED)
- Peer-review policy and procedures. The publisher guarantees that all its journals' websites publish a policy describing the evaluation or peer review process (both internal and external), indicating whether it is double-anonymous, single-anonymous, open peer review, etc., and specifying the tasks expected of reviewers. It will indicate whether reviews will be public or not (in which case, it will be specified whether they are transmitted to the author in full or edited). It also specifies the type of manuscript evaluation process. Evaluation can take place before or after publication, depending on the peer review model adopted: pre-publication peer review, post-publication peer review (Publish, Review, Curate – PRC – models), etc. (REQUIRED)
- Lack of endogeny. The publisher guarantees that manuscripts being reviewed by a closed circle of people who are well acquainted with each other or work in the same institution are minimised. The publisher is also proactively highlighting when an editorial board member publishes in their own journal and how they recused themselves from the usual editorial and peer review process, providing this information at the article level for relevant articles. A

- Open peer review. The publisher provides reviewers of all its journals with the possibility of publishing and/or signing their reviews (either with their identity only visible to the editor, author, and the other reviewers, or with their identity visible to all readers), and/or the publisher makes reviews publicly available to a broader community. (DESIRED)
- Other contributors' copyright. The publisher guarantees that reviewers and other contributors hold the copyright of their reviews and contributions, and that editorial bodies and institutions retain ownership of all correspondence and mailing lists compiled on the online submission system put at their disposal by the publisher for all its journals. (DESIRED)
- Acknowledgement of reviewers. The publisher guarantees that all its journals publish the list of reviewers (with their consent) on a regular basis, at least every three years. (DESIRED)
- Incentives and rewards. The publisher has an incentives and rewards policy available to all its journals that guarantees reviewers get proper acknowledgement and reward editorial work as an academic activity by the institution employing the editor. (DESIRED)

4.3. Editorial Quality

- Guidelines for author(s). The publisher guarantees that all its journals have clear guidelines for authors on its website. These guidelines must contain information on: how to submit manuscripts; formats of accepted files; supplementary materials and accepted data files; style guidelines and manuscript writing requirements for the correct preparation of titles, abstracts, keywords, professional affiliation, and bibliographic references; the editorial process followed by submissions: criteria for acceptance or editorial flow, review process, proofreading, estimated time between each part of the process, review protocols, and selection and publication criteria. (REQUIRED)
- Guidelines for reviewers. The publisher provides reviewers with clear instructions and guidance (reviewing forms, free text options, and checklists) on the journal's aims and scope and what is expected of them in the review process. (REQUIRED)

- Manual of style. The publisher guarantees that each of its journals apply a manual of style. It includes the appropriate use of symbols, units, nomenclature, statistics, standards, and similar items, specifying the citation style adopted. (REQUIRED)
- Suitable layout. The publisher guarantees that each of its journals have a homogeneous layout. (REQUIRED)
- Proofreading correction. The publisher ensures that standard copy-editing and proofreading procedures are applied in all journals. (REQUIRED)
- Languages of submission. The publisher guarantees that all its journals clearly indicate on their website the languages in which manuscripts can be submitted. (REQUIRED)
- Publishing timelines. The publisher ensures that all its journals have a regular schedule of publication, either issue by issue or via continuous publication. Continuous publication is recommended in the interest of Open Science. The date of submission, acceptance and publication is visible for each article. (REQUIRED)

4.4. Research Integrity

- Guidelines for authorship and/or contributorship. The publisher provides authorship and/or contributorship guidance, respecting the norms of relevant research disciplines. Contributions for deserving authorship include not only the writing but also the activities related to the conceptualisation and execution of the research, collection and production of the research data/materials, analysis and interpretation. Agreement on how these contributions will be acknowledged in the publication must be reached before submission of the manuscript, preferably early in the research process. The publisher supports good communication between all parties within the research to prevent or resolve possible disputes and authorship manipulation. The contribution of each researcher/collaborator should be published in the journal article. (DESIRED)
- Research and publication ethics. The publisher guarantees that all its journals adhere to international standards and codes of ethics or have their own publicly accessible code of ethics. This information is displayed on the publisher's website. (REQUIRED)
- Conflict of interest. The publisher guarantees that all its journals have consistent workflows requiring authors, editors, and reviewers

to disclose general and financial conflicts of interest or the absence thereof (i.e. in the Conflict-of-Interest statement). This information is displayed on the publisher's website. (REQUIRED)

- Misconduct policy. The publisher guarantees that all its journals have a policy on how plagiarism, fabrication (making up data), falsification (manipulating materials, equipment, data, images or processes), complaints appeals/allegations of research misconduct, and corrections, withdrawals and retractions are handled. This policy is displayed on the publisher's website. (REQUIRED)
- Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence. The publisher has a guideline on generative AI tools, respecting changes of the research process in a technology-enhanced environment, and is informing and educating researchers/authors, reviewers and editors about responsible use of generative AI tools. This policy is displayed on the publisher's website. (DESIRED)

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CHOOSING A JOURNAL FOR YOUR RESEARCH: CHECKLIST FOR RESEARCHERS AND LIBRARIANS

Introduction

This guide provides tips for researchers on how to choose an appropriate journal for their research and guides research support librarians who are seeking to help researchers to choose a journal.

Choosing where to publish is a very important issue for researchers. Choices are often influenced by researchers' desire to ensure timely and wide dissemination of their research results while at the same time meeting requirements set by their institutions and/or research funders, as well as requirements that researchers need to meet for research evaluation, assessment and promotion. Choices are therefore often not easy to make.

Building upon the [Diamond OA Standard \(DOAS\)](#), developed by the [Developing Institutional Open Access Publishing Models to Advance](#)

<https://www.eifl.net/choosing-journal-your-research-checklist-researchers-and-librarians>

Publicly available journal policies

Click to expand/collapse

A journal must have publicly available policies.

The policy should address:

- Publication ethics and research integrity control procedures (e.g. similarity check, checks for falsification and fabrication of data, image manipulation, etc).
- Editor roles and responsibilities (towards authors, reviewers, readers and the scientific community, journal owners/publishers, public).
- Reviewer roles and responsibilities.
- Authors' responsibilities.
- Data availability.

The journal (or the platform on which it is hosted) should have a publicly available **General Terms and Conditions** (or the Terms of Use/Service), a **data protection policy**, and a **privacy policy** in line with relevant national and international legislation.



Action

- Read journal policies very carefully and check whether the information provided covers all the important issues.



Challenges

<https://www.eifl.net/choosing-journal-your-research-checklist-researchers-and-librarians>

Дякую за увагу! Запитання?

Susan Veldsman
Director Scholarly
Publishing Programme
Academy of Science of
South Africa (ASSAf)
susan@assaf.org.za

Ірина Кучма
Менеджерка програми
«Відкритий доступ», EIFL
iryna.kuchma@eifl.net

