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# **Understanding Copyright**

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Scholarly Communications Team**



# Talk outline

- **Background for IPR/Copyright and Open Access**
- **General considerations about Copyright**
  - Duration, ownership, components of Copyright
- **Copyright in Education**
  - Copyright in Teaching
  - Copyright in Research
- **Considerations about Publishing**
  - Open Access classification
  - The publishing process
  - Tools available for checking compliance
  - Bibliometrics
  - Predatory or bogus journals

# The justification of IPR

- The **utilitarian theory** based on the concept of utility
- Creative works are beneficial to the society's well-being (progress), therefore production of such works must be encouraged (incentive & protection) by legislation.
- *Per a contrario*, without IP protection no one would be willing to spend resources only to have their competitors copy or reverse engineer their innovations. No one would engage in original development.

# Critique of the utilitarian theory

1. Legislation needs to **carefully** balance the creators' need for incentives & protection against the needs of the society
  - lobbying from companies with a large IP portfolio (Apple, Microsoft, Google, Samsung, Facebook, Hollywood studios etc)
2. It is wrong to presume that only material incentives (exclusive economic rights) will make people innovate
  - Volvo's V-shaped seatbelt
  - Jonas Salk - polio vaccine
  - Tesla electric engine and self-driving software patents
  - and ... academic researchers

# Critique of the utilitarian theory

- Funders are happy to finance research knowing that if successful they will be recuperate their investment
    - through licensing or selling it altogether
3. **There is another way - Public funding** that doesn't have to be recuperated and shouldn't restrict the use and availability of the works
- Open Access strikes the right balance between the interest of the general public and of the creators/rights-holders
  - Open Access and Open Science are particularly suited for sharing academic research

# Open Access

- Creation and dissemination of knowledge is a public responsibility
- Governments are providing public money for research and education and then completely ignore the mechanism by which the results of that research are disseminated
- Open access can be applied to all forms of published research output but academic articles have been the main focus of the movement
- Research outputs which are distributed online and free of cost or other barriers
- OA doesn't mean not protected by Copyright

## Current Funding Cycle for Research Articles

Limited dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



Government RFPs announced, research grants awarded



Scientific research conducted and papers written



Articles submitted to journals and peer review occurs



Acceptance in journals; authors transfer copyright to publishers



Slow scientific progress, poor return on public investment



Public granted little or no reuse rights beyond access to read articles



Libraries subscribe or public pays per article fee to view on publisher's website



Articles published in mainly closed access journals

# Recent Open Access policies

- 2013 RCUK OA policy (from 2018 UKRI)
- 2015 HEFCE OA policy
- EU Horizon 2020 grants
- Wellcome Trust OA policy
- UK-Scholarly Communications Licence
- Plan S

# Open Access

1. Publishing in academic journals is unsustainably expensive
2. An increasing number of funders require researchers to make their research available OA
3. OA is becoming mandatory, it will apply to everyone

UK Research  
and Innovation



Arts & Humanities  
Research Council



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MRC  
Medical  
Research  
Council



Science & Technology  
Facilities Council



NERC  
SCIENCE OF THE  
ENVIRONMENT



Arthritis  
Research UK



breast cancer  
now



CANCER  
RESEARCH  
UK



Bloodwise  
Beating blood cancer since 1960



British Heart  
Foundation



wellcome trust

# Optimized Funding Cycle for Research Articles

Maximum dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



Government RFPs announced, open license requirements included, research grants awarded



Scientific research conducted and papers written



Articles submitted to journals and peer review occurs



Acceptance in journals; public access policy ensures deposit in open repository



Accelerated scientific progress, optimal return on public investment



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Public can download articles from open access repository



Articles published in traditional journals under embargo



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# Copyright

## What is Copyright?





- Copyright is a form of IP that protects:
  - **Literary works** such as song lyrics, manuscripts, manuals, computer programs, commercial documents, leaflets, newsletters & articles etc.
  - **Dramatic works** such as plays, dance, etc.
  - **Musical works** such as recordings and score.
  - **Artistic works** such as photography, painting, sculptures, architecture, technical drawings/diagrams, maps, logos.
  - **Typographical arrangement of published editions** such as magazines, periodicals, etc.
  - **Sound recordings** such as may be recordings of other copyright works, e.g. musical and literary.
  - **Films** such as video footage, films, broadcasts and cable programmes.
- Unlike Patents, Designs, Trademarks etc. - no registration is required for copyright protection



# Duration of Copyright (from 2013)

Type of work	How long copyright usually lasts
Written, dramatic, musical and artistic works	70 years after the author's death (except <i>Peter Pan</i> )
Sound and music recording	70 years from when it's first published
Films	70 years after the death of the director, screenplay author or composer
Broadcasts	50 years from when it's first broadcast
Layout of published editions of written, dramatic or musical works	25 years from when it's first published



# Copyright ownership

- **The rule is** - ‘The author of a work is the first owner of any copyright in it.’
- **The exception is** – ‘where a literary, dramatic or artistic work is made by an employee in the course of his employment, his employer is the first owner of any copyright in the work subject to any agreement to the contrary’.



# Copyright ownership (continued)

- **Special case - Commissioned works**
  - Copyright ownership should be specified in the contract commissioning the work
    - Classical example – wedding photographer
- **Transfer of copyright**
  - By assignment (only in writing)
  - By licensing (exclusive or non-exclusive license)



# Components of Copyright

- **Exclusive Economic Rights** give the authors the right to earn money from their creative works by **assigning the copyright** or by **licensing** of the rights below:
  - **Reproduction** – copying the work in any way
  - **Distribution** – issuing copies of the work to the public
  - **Rental and lending**
  - **Public performance** – performing, showing or playing a work in public
  - **Communication to the public** – by electronic transmission or broadcasting
  - **Adaptation** – making of an adaptation of a work



# Related rights

- **Related rights** (or neighbouring rights) are the rights of a creative work not connected with the work's actual author.
  - Rights of performers, database creators, phonogram producers and broadcasting organisations etc
- **Moral rights** are protecting the reputation of the author, the intellectual & emotional investment.
- **Moral rights** cannot be sold or transferred but the rights holder can choose to waive them
  - **The right to attribution** (to be recognised as author of the work) and the **right to object to false attribution**
  - **The right to object to derogatory treatment of the work**
  - **The right to privacy of certain photographs and films**



# Copyright ownership (continued)

- **Copyright Infringement**
  - Primary infringement
    - Use any of the exclusive rights granted by copyright without permission
    - Must involve a SUBSTANTIAL part of the work
  - Secondary infringement
    - must involve some knowledge by the infringer of the copyrighted work



# Copyright in Education

- **Copyright in Teaching**
  - CLA (Copyright Licensing Agency) license
  - ERA (Educational Recording Agency) license
  - Open Access & Creative Commons licenses
- **Copyright in Research**
  - Copyright exceptions specified in CDPA 1988
    - <http://www.copyrightuser.org/>
  - Open Access & Creative Commons licenses



## Open Spaces

Websites  
Public spaces  
Conferences  
Social media

## Closed Spaces

Learn, Moodle  
EASE protected  
Lecture theatres  
Tutorial/Lab/Seminar room

### The meaning of 'Public domain'

- “**(brought) into the public domain**” = made available to public by a) publication in print, b) public performance, c) broadcasted on radio/TV etc
- “**it's in the public domain**” = not protected by IP law anymore (copyright/patent meaning)



# Copyright in Teaching

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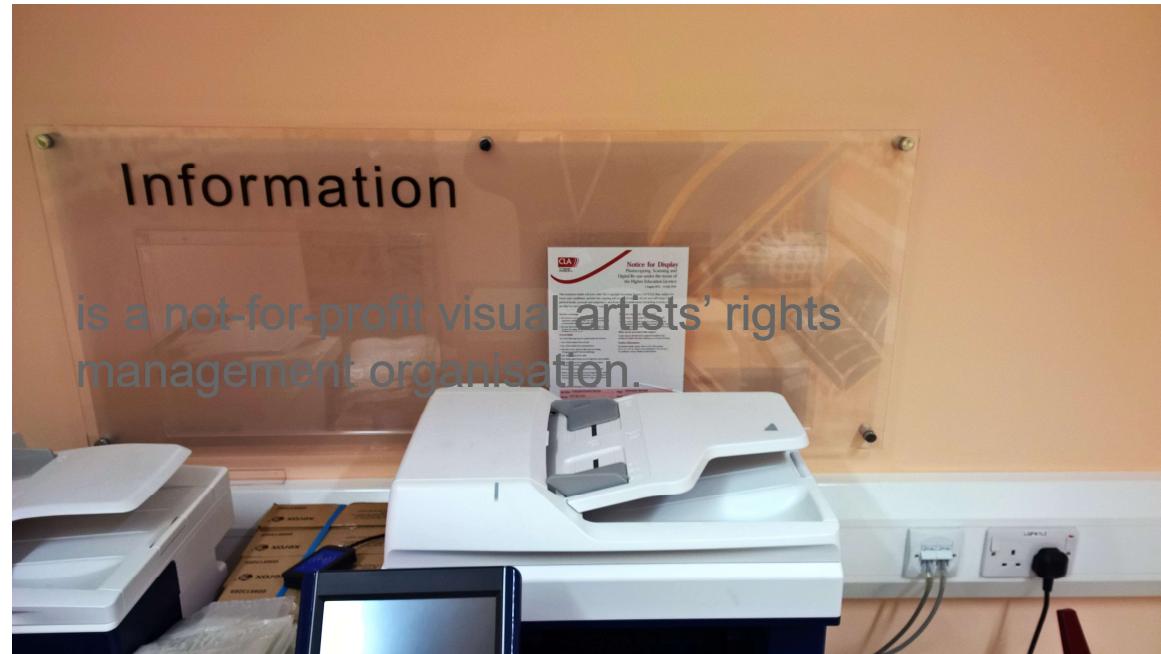
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# Copyright in Teaching - CLA license



Credit: ES, UofE, 2016, CC BY

- The limits of what can be copied and re-used for teaching are updated every year
- E-Reserve team @ UofE

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- Members of **ERA (Educational Recording Agency)** are broadcasters, writers, visual creators, composers, directors, performers and owners of rights in sound recordings.
- ERA License allows staff and students to record, for non-commercial educational purposes, free to air radio and television broadcasts on:
  - BBC / ITV / Channel 4 and E4 / 5 Television / S4C



# Copyright in Teaching - ERA license

- All recordings made or acquired under an ERA (Educational Recording Agency) License must be marked properly:
  - Date (when the recording was made)
  - Name of the broadcaster
  - Programme title
  - The wording 'This recording is to be used only for educational and non-commercial purposes under the terms of the ERA Licence'
- **Box of Broadcasts**



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&lt;

Wed  
15Thu  
16Fri  
17Sat  
18Sun  
19Mon  
20

Today

Wed  
22Thu  
23Fri  
24Sat  
25Sun  
26Mon  
27

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15:00

16:00

Now

17:00

18:00



Escape to the Country

15:00 – 15:45

✓ Available to watch

The Customer Is Always Ri...

15:45 – 16:30

[Request programme](#)

Coronavirus: Daily Update

16:30 – 18:00

[Request programme](#)

BBC Ne...

18:00 – 1...

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Eggheads

16:00 – 16:30

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16:30 – 17:15

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Pointless

17:15 – 18:00

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Richard...

18:00 – 1...

[Request](#)

Tenable

15:00 – 16:00

✓ Available to watch

Tipping Point

16:00 – 17:00

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The Chase

17:00 – 18:00

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ITV New...

18:00 – 1...

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A Place in the Sun

15:00 – 16:00

✓ Available to watch

Escape to the Chateau: DIY

16:00 – 17:00

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17:00 – 18:00

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The Sim...

18:00 – 1...

[Request](#)

Friends

16:00 – 16:30

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Friends

16:30 – 17:00

[Request program...](#)

5 News at 5

17:00 – 17:30

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A...

17:...

[Request](#)

The Yorkshire Vet

17:40 – 18:10

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# Copyright in Research – Copyright exceptions

- Copyright exceptions stipulated in CDPA 1988
  - public interest > copyright owners' interest
  - Based on the '**fair dealing**' concept
- Fair dealing (UK)
  - Limited number of situations, strictly regulated, more certainty
- Fair use (US)
  - Applies to a variety of situations, loosely regulated, users and copyright owners are commonly challenged to counter fair use assertions



# Copyright exceptions

- For ‘Fair dealing’ to work, several conditions have to be meet :
  - The purpose of the use to be non-commercial
  - Where possible and practical there should be sufficient acknowledgement of the author.
  - The use of the material is fair
    - (not too much, not undermining sales etc.)
  - The work is already in the public domain
    - (has already been published)



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**EDUCATE** >

Methodology

Video Gallery

FAQs

About/Contact



# EXCEPTIONS

This section provides authoritative guidance on copyright exceptions, specific circumstances when work can be used without the need to get permission from the copyright owner.

There are a number of copyright exceptions set out in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, concerning **non-commercial research and private study, quotation, news reporting, education**, and other uses. Below you can find specific guidance on each of these copyright exceptions.



## Quotation

There are two exceptions to be aware of, one specifically for criticism and review and a more general exception for quotation. Both exceptions apply to all



## Parody & Pastiche

Parody refers to a new creative work which uses an existing work for humour or mockery. Some parodies take aim at well-known artists or their work in



## News Reporting

News reporters may sometimes require the use of copyright material, such as short textual extracts or clips from video footage, to report current



# Copyright exceptions

<http://copyrightuser.org/>

- **Text & Data-Mining (TDM)**

- The use of automated analytical techniques to analyse text and data for patterns, trends and other useful information that cannot be detected through usual 'human' reading
- Scientific publishers recognise the importance of text mining and offer various applications which can be used by researchers.
- Conditions:
  - The computational analysis must be for the purpose of non-commercial research.
  - The copy is accompanied by sufficient acknowledgment (unless this is practically impossible)



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## Real-life uses of Text & Data Mining –

### Did Agatha Christie have Alzheimer?



# Longitudinal detection of dementia through lexical and syntactic changes in writing: a case study of three British novelists

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## Abstract

We present a large-scale longitudinal study of lexical and syntactic changes in language in Alzheimer's disease using complete, fully parsed texts and a large number of measures, using as our subjects the British novelists Iris Murdoch (who died with Alzheimer's), Agatha Christie (who was suspected of it), and P.D. James (who has aged healthily). We avoid the limitations and deficiencies of Garrard *et al.*'s [(2005), *The effects of very early Alzheimer's disease on the characteristics of writing by a renowned author*. *Brain*, 128 (2): 250–60] earlier study of Iris Murdoch. Our results support the hypothesis that signs of dementia can be found in diachronic analyses of patients' writings, and in addition lead to new understanding of the work of the individual authors whom we studied. In particular, we show that it is probable that Agatha Christie indeed suffered from the onset of Alzheimer's while writing her last novels, and that Iris Murdoch exhibited a 'trough' of relatively impoverished vocabulary and syntax in her writing in her late 40s and 50s that presaged her later dementia.

## Correspondence:

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Department of Computer  
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E-mail: gh@cs.toronto.edu

## Antibiotics

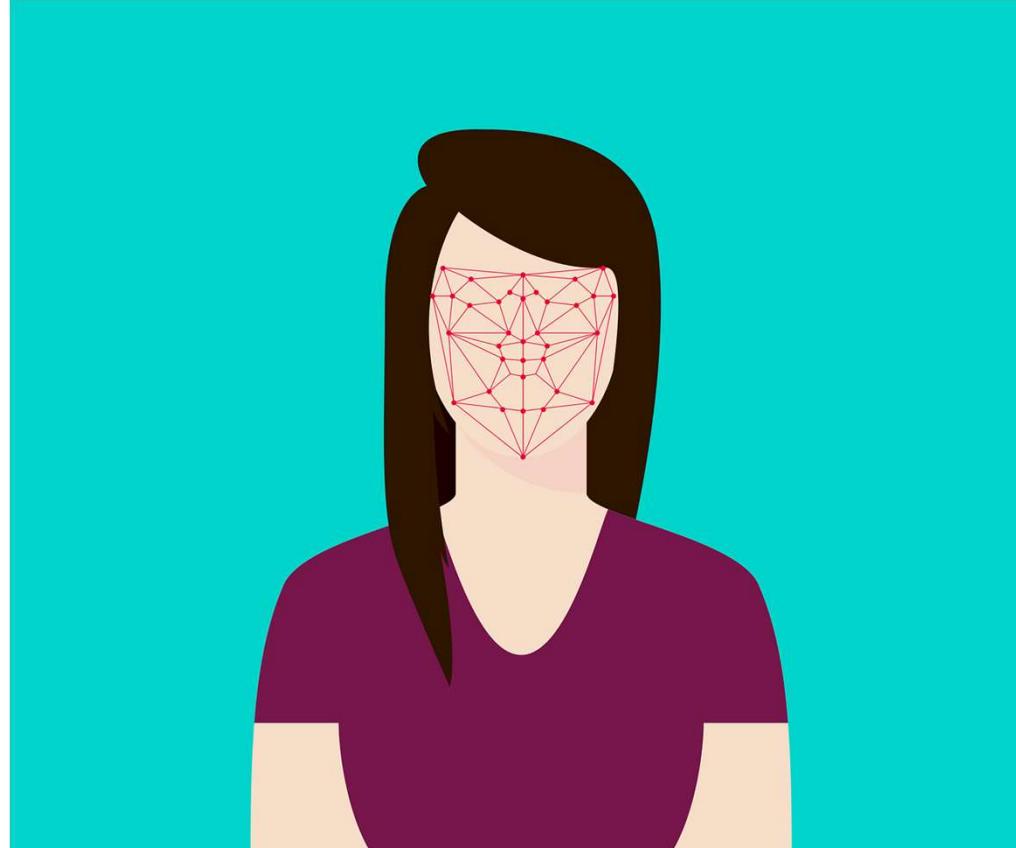
• This article is more than 1 month old

# Powerful antibiotic discovered using machine learning for first time

**Team at MIT says halicin kills some of the world's most dangerous strains**

To hunt for more new drugs, the team next turned to a massive digital database of about 1.5bn compounds. They set the algorithm working on 107m of these. Three days later, the program returned a shortlist of 23 potential antibiotics, of which two appear to be particularly potent. The scientists now intend to search more of the database.

Stokes said it would have been impossible to screen all 107m compounds by the conventional route of obtaining or making the substances and then testing them in the lab. “Being able to perform these experiments in the computer dramatically reduces the time and cost to look at these compounds,” he said.



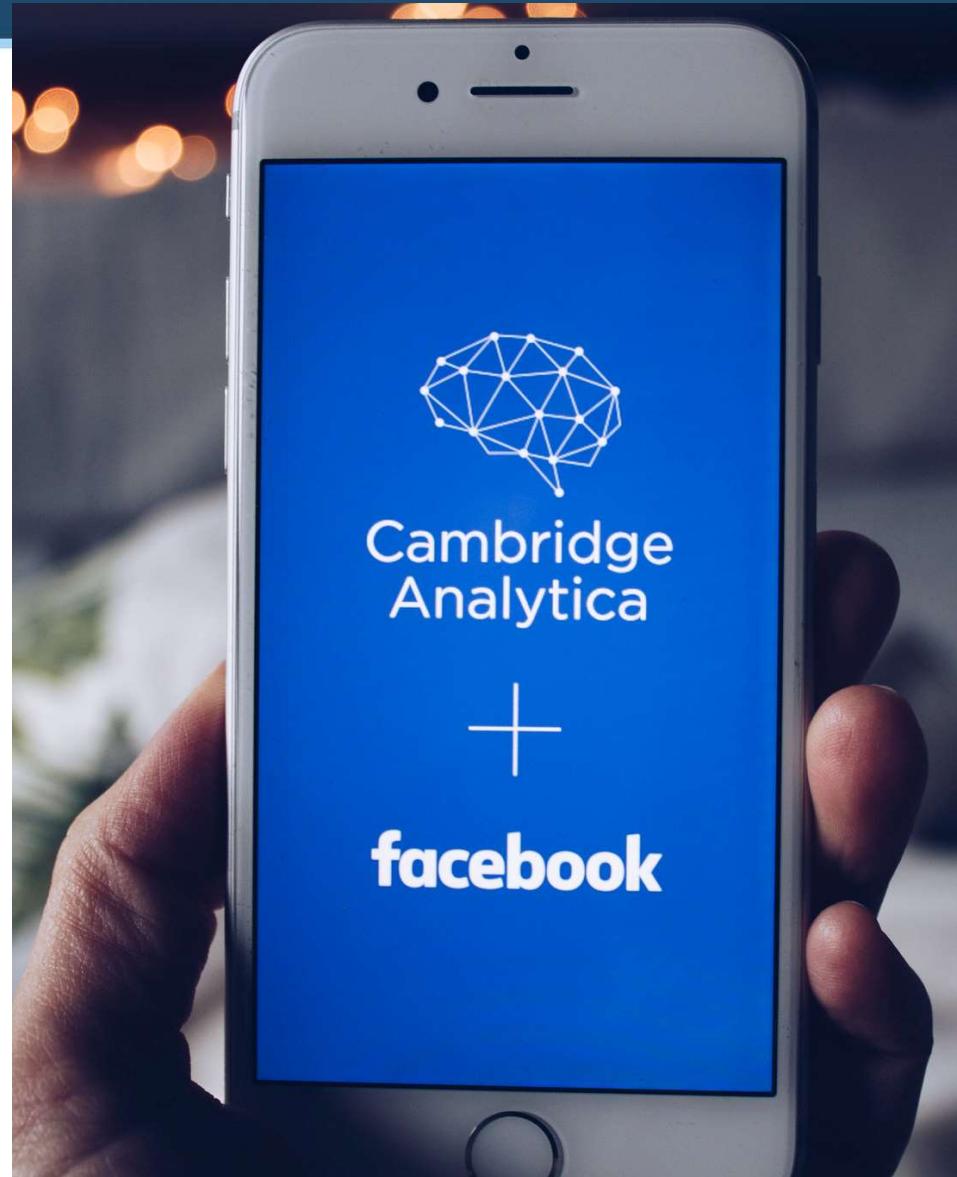
Real-life  
uses of Text  
& Data  
Mining –

Helps with  
facial  
recognition



## Real-life uses of Text & Data Mining – Social media data analysis

Social media is one  
of the most prolific  
sources of  
unstructured data



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# Copyright exceptions

<http://copyrightuser.org/>

- **Quotation AND Criticism & Review**

- The purpose is really for quotation, criticism or review
- The material used is available to the public
- The use of the material is fair
- Where practical, the use is accompanied by a sufficient acknowledgement
  - Specific condition for 'general quotation': the use of the quotation must extend no further than is required to achieve your purpose
- The 13<sup>th</sup> Warrior

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEBv3CQM\\_WA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEBv3CQM_WA)



# Copyright exceptions

<http://copyrightuser.org/>

- **Education & Teaching**

- This exception should apply only if CLA / ERA licenses are not applicable
- Conditions
  - The purpose of the use is non-commercial
  - Where practical, there should be sufficient acknowledgement of authorship of the work
  - The use of the material is fair



# Copyright exceptions

<http://copyrightuser.org/>

- **Research & Private Study**
  - Research may be(come) public =/= from Private Study
  - This exception covers only research that is not made for profit either directly or indirectly
  - Conditions
    - The purpose of the use is non-commercial research and/or private study
    - The use of the materials is fair
    - The use is made by researchers or students for their own use only
    - Researchers give credit to the author/copyright holder



# Copyright exceptions

<http://copyrightuser.org/>

- **Parody & Pastiche**

- Re-using/adapting works protected by copyright without permission from the right-holders for making gifs, satirical memes or parodies
- Conditions:
  - Permission should be sought when possible
  - Consider the substance of work copied
  - Commercial harm

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qM5f\\_gZT06c&t=8s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qM5f_gZT06c&t=8s) HP parody
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YLqC3DIgjY&t=2s> interview @0:29



# Copyright exceptions

<http://copyrightuser.org/>

- **Orphan Works**

- What is a an 'orphan work'?
- A new licensing scheme allows users to apply for a license to use orphan works
- Diligent search
- Orphan Works Database
  - <https://www.orphanworkslicensing.service.gov.uk/view-register> in UK
  - <https://euipo.europa.eu/orphanworks/> in EU



# cc creative commons

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- All CC licenses help creators to retain copyright and get the credit for their work while allowing others to copy, distribute, and make some (non-commercial) uses of their work
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# cc creative commons

- Many organisations are using Creative Commons licences to share images
  - Wikimedia Commons,
  - Flickr CC
  - Jamendo Music
  - Europeana
  - and many, many more

# CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

## OVERVIEW FOR STUDENTS AND TEACHERS



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Least restrictive

Most restrictive

### ATTRIBUTION FREE OPTIONS

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# A Few Considerations about Publishing

- Open Access classification
- The publishing process
- Tools available for checking compliance
- Bibliometrics
- Predatory or bogus journals



# Open Access classification

- **Green Open Access** – the author or someone on their behalf will make an early version of the article (Author Accepted Manuscript) available via a subject repository or an institutional repository, after an embargo
- **Gold Open Access Model** in exchange for a fee (Article Processing Charge or APC), the publisher will make the article immediately available online
- **Readers are paying VS authors are paying**



# Open Access classification → Hybrid OA

- **Hybrid OA (journals)** – a business model where a journal is charging an APC if an article must be made available OA, in addition to the continued payment of subscriptions to access all other content (archive)
  - both **Readers** and **Authors** are paying for publication
  - charging both a yearly subscription AND an Article Processing Charge (APC)
- **Workarounds**
  - **Publisher agreements**
    - For a lump sum \$\$\$ universities get access to journal archives and all articles published by their authors are made available Gold OA
  - **Different journals**
    - Water Research vs Water Research X
    -
- Hostile response from universities and research funders – Plan S

 journals  articles

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## DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 22% of which comes from sponsors and 78% from members and publisher members. All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed in DOAJ. All data is freely available.

DOAJ operates an education and outreach program across the globe, focussing on improving the quality of applications submitted.

[Why index your journal in DOAJ?](#)

## Latest News

### Provisional ISSNs versus confirmed ISSNs

At DOAJ, we insist that the ISSN for your journal is fully registered and confirmed at the time you submit an application to us. DOAJ does not allow provisional ISSNs. Applications which contain provisional ISSNs are rejected without review. According to the ISSN International Centre in Paris, a provisional ISSN is assigned to a journal by [...] [Read More...](#)

*Published Tue, 21 Apr 2020 at 06:40*

### We can now fix article metadata ourselves

As part of our continued strategy to enhance our metadata offering, and looking forward to 2021 when our strategic focus will be on DOAJ's place in the discovery chain, we are constantly looking for ways to improve the quality and recency of the DOAJ article metadata. Errors in article metadata are usually reported to us [...] [Read More...](#)

*Published Fri, 17 Apr 2020 at 07:38*

### COVID-19: turnaround times may be affected

As with most organisations, COVID-19 is having an effect on DOAJ. Although we are an organisation without physical offices (virtual, already remote-working and Cloud-based), our team members and volunteers are all affected in real ways. This means that we may take longer than usual to process applications. Many applications are processed in under 3 months [...] [Read More...](#)

*Published Wed, 01 Apr 2020 at 06:37*

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**14,484** Journals  
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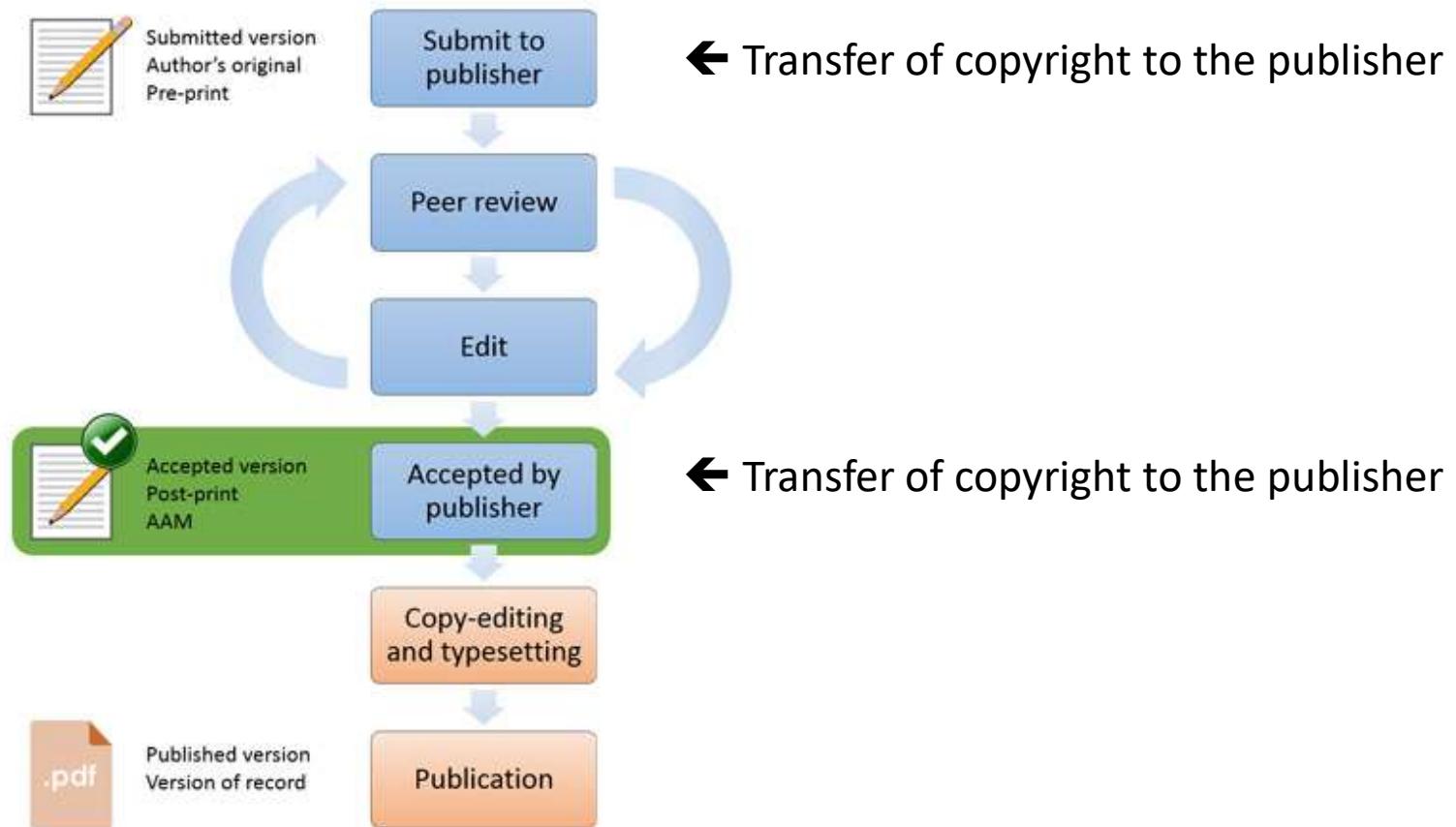
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# The publishing process





# The publishing process

- Identify the best journals in your field
  - Talk to your more experienced colleagues
  - It's not about the Impact Factor
    - Journal Citation Index / Impact Factor = the average number of times that articles published in the two previous years (e.g. 1998-99) were cited in a particular year (i.e. 2000)
    - Pareto principle 80/20
  - **It's about the quality of the peer-review process**
    - If the peer-review process is rigorous → most papers will be of good quality and will be cited → high Impact Factor



## The publishing process

- Short-list the remaining journals and begin submitting
  - start with the best journals first
    - Customise your article to match the profile of the journal for every submission

• **Persevere!**



# Tools available for checking compliance

OA funder requirements, use [Sherpa/Juliet](#)

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide showing a photograph of the University of Edinburgh's Old College building, featuring its distinctive dome and classical architecture.

Jisc Digital Resources > Open Access

## Sherpa Juliet

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Name/Acronym matches "Wellcome Trust"

Displaying results 1 to 2 of 2.  
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		Requires	Encourages	Encourages	India
1.	India Alliance	OA Archiving	OA Publishing	Data Archiving	Country
2.	Wellcome Trust	Requires	Requires	Requires	United Kingdom
		OA Archiving	OA Publishing	Data Archiving	Country

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# Tools available for checking compliance

Funders and Authors' Compliance Tool - [Sherpa/Fact](#)

 **SHERPA/FACT**  
Funders & Authors Compliance Tool

... opening access to research

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This version of Sherpa Fact will be decommissioned on Friday 31 July 2020. Our new version is available at <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/fact>.

**wellcome trust**

**Funders & Authors Compliance Tool**  
Helping you comply with research funders' policies on open access to publications

Funder: Wellcome Trust

Journal: Blood

ISSN: 0006-4971, Publisher: American Society of Hematology

Wrong journal? [Try Advanced mode](#)

**✗ You cannot readily comply with your funder's policy, because neither method is available:**

**✗ You cannot publish your article compliantly with open access**  
This journal's paid open access option - [ASH Author Choice](#) - will automatically deposit the Publisher's version/PDF of your article in [Europe PMC/Pubmed Central](#) at the time of publication, but has a non-compliant licence.

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# Tools available for checking compliance

OA and REF compliance, use [Sherpa/REF](#)

## Sherpa REF

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### Compliance for REF Panels A & B

Title Blood  
ISSN 0006-4971, 1528-0020  
Publisher American Society of Hematology

This journal is REF compliant

To ensure compliance with the OA requirements for REF, you must satisfy the following requirements:

**1: Discovery Requirement**

Put bibliographic details of your article in a repository within 3 months of acceptance, making these open to view.

**2: Deposit Requirement**

Deposit the full text of the **Accepted Version** of your article in an **Institutional Repository** within 3 months of acceptance, with restricted access.

**3: Access Requirement**

Make it open access: this journal has a **12 month embargo** period when you comply in this way. You must make the full text of your article open access in an **Institutional Repository** immediately after this embargo period ends.

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# Tools available for checking compliance

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**Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving**

This version of Sherpa Romeo will be decommissioned on Friday 31 July 2020. Our new version is available at <https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>.

One journal found when searched for: **blood**

Journal:	<a href="#">Blood</a> (ISSN: 0006-4971, ESSN: 1528-0020)
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO <a href="#">white</a> journal
Paid OA:	A paid open access option is <a href="#">available</a> for this journal.
Author's Pre-print:	 author <b>cannot</b> archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	 subject to <a href="#">Restrictions below</a> , author <b>can</b> archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Restrictions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 12 months embargo</li></ul>
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Published by:	<a href="#">American Society of Hematology - White Policies in RoMEO</a>

This summary is for the journal's *default* policies, and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.  
All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.



# Bibliometrics

- Two main competitors:
  - Elsevier (Scopus and SciVal)
  - ThomsonReuters now Clarivate (Web of Science and InCites)
  - and ... Google Scholar
- Not mature enough
- Arms race for bibliometrics



# Predatory or bogus journals

- How to recognise a predatory journal:
  - Unsolicited email inviting publication in journals you don't know and have never heard of
  - Unsolicited invitations to conferences run by event managers, often at attractive destinations
  - Journals with dubious addresses for their registered office
  - Board of Editors list shows that members are not recognised in their field or are affiliated with questionable institutions; however, this must be done with caution, as Board member names may be used without their permission.



# Predatory or bogus journals

- Risks of being associated with a predatory journal
  - No proper peer review is carried out to preserve the quality of research output
  - Damage to the reputation of the researcher and institution
  - Researchers and institutions lend their reputation to a disreputable publication
  - Negative impact on the REF submission if the publication is not detected
  - Having a paper ‘held’ as a hostage



# Predatory or bogus journals

- **What you can do:**
  - Consult the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) for reputable journals
  - Reputable journals typically will be listed in the [Journal Citation Report](#) (Database access via the Library)
  - Resist the temptation to publish quickly and easily in any journal
  - Research the publisher
  - [Think. Check. Submit.](#) is a new campaign led by representatives from organisations across the publishing industry



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- Thank you

