

Training Support

Publishing with OUP

Contents:

- **Introduction to OUP**
- **Preparing your Manuscript**
- **Selecting the right Journal**
- **The submission process**
- **Navigating Peer Review**
- **Acceptance and the production process**
- **Promoting your article**
- **Scipris**

Introduction to OUP

The right choice



Mission

Partnership

Quality

OUP Mission

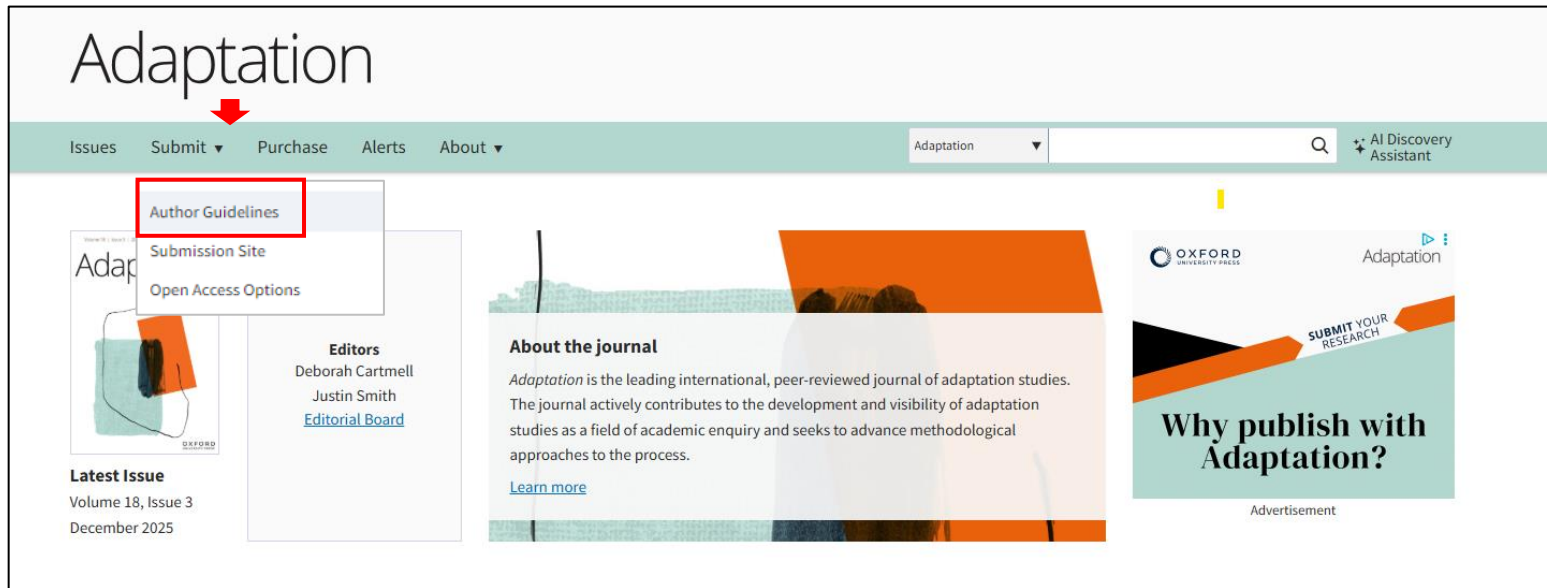
*Oxford University Press (OUP)
advances knowledge and learning by
creating the highest-quality academic
and educational resources and making
them available as widely as possible.*

OUP is the only publisher that combines the scale of a global business with a bespoke, flexible service for our authors

Authoring pages on Oxford Academic

Oxford Journals: Author Resources

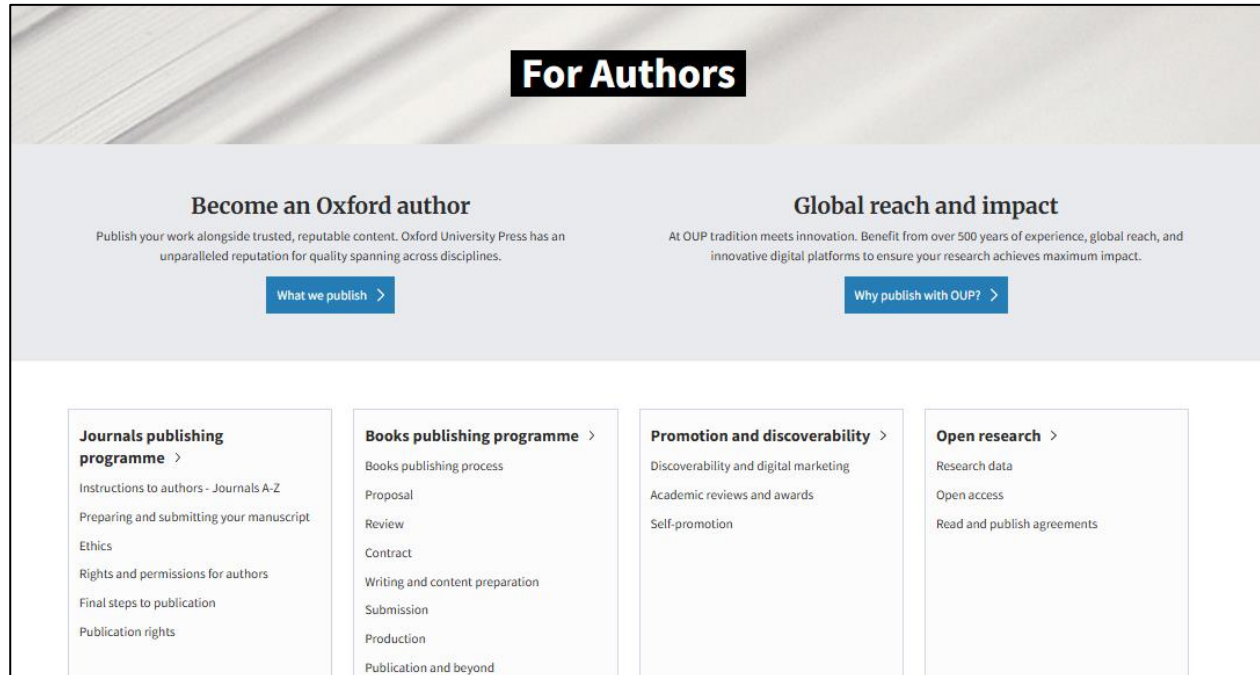
Please note that each journal contains its own set of Author guidelines detailing journal specific policies and guidance. Identify your journal of choice and navigate to the 'Submit' menu to access title-level Author Guidelines



Visit Author guidelines Journals A-Z list <https://academic.oup.com/pages/authoring/journals/ita-journals-a-to-z>

Oxford Academic: Author Resources

Visit our resources for authors to learn how to become an Oxford author and how to ensure your research achieves maximum impact <https://academic.oup.com/pages/for-authors>



The screenshot displays the 'For Authors' section of the Oxford Academic website. At the top, a dark blue banner features the text 'For Authors' in white. Below this, the page is divided into two main columns. The left column is titled 'Become an Oxford author' and includes the text 'Publish your work alongside trusted, reputable content. Oxford University Press has an unparalleled reputation for quality spanning across disciplines.' followed by a blue button labeled 'What we publish >'. The right column is titled 'Global reach and impact' and includes the text 'At OUP tradition meets innovation. Benefit from over 500 years of experience, global reach, and innovative digital platforms to ensure your research achieves maximum impact.' followed by a blue button labeled 'Why publish with OUP? >'. Below these columns, there are four vertical panels. The first panel, 'Journals publishing programme >', lists: 'Instructions to authors - Journals A-Z', 'Preparing and submitting your manuscript', 'Ethics', 'Rights and permissions for authors', 'Final steps to publication', and 'Publication rights'. The second panel, 'Books publishing programme >', lists: 'Books publishing process', 'Proposal', 'Review', 'Contract', 'Writing and content preparation', 'Submission', 'Production', and 'Publication and beyond'. The third panel, 'Promotion and discoverability >', lists: 'Discoverability and digital marketing', 'Academic reviews and awards', and 'Self-promotion'. The fourth panel, 'Open research >', lists: 'Research data', 'Open access', and 'Read and publish agreements'.

For Authors

Become an Oxford author
Publish your work alongside trusted, reputable content. Oxford University Press has an unparalleled reputation for quality spanning across disciplines.
[What we publish >](#)

Global reach and impact
At OUP tradition meets innovation. Benefit from over 500 years of experience, global reach, and innovative digital platforms to ensure your research achieves maximum impact.
[Why publish with OUP? >](#)

Journals publishing programme >
Instructions to authors - Journals A-Z
Preparing and submitting your manuscript
Ethics
Rights and permissions for authors
Final steps to publication
Publication rights

Books publishing programme >
Books publishing process
Proposal
Review
Contract
Writing and content preparation
Submission
Production
Publication and beyond

Promotion and discoverability >
Discoverability and digital marketing
Academic reviews and awards
Self-promotion

Open research >
Research data
Open access
Read and publish agreements

Oxford Journals: For Authors

Visit <https://academic.oup.com/pages/for-authors/journals> for our full list of author resources including:
How to prepare and submit your manuscript, Publication ethics, General publishing policies, Language services, Licensing and publication charges, How to promote your article

Information

- ▶ About Oxford Academic
- ▶ What we publish
- ▶ Purchasing
- ▶ Institutional account management
- ▶ Get help with access
- ▼ For Authors
 - Why Publish with OUP
 - ▼ Journals
 - Instructions to Authors - Journals A-Z
 - ▶ Preparing and submitting your manuscript
 - Video and media guide
 - ▶ Final steps to publication
 - ▶ Books
 - ▶ Promotion and discoverability
 - ▶ Publishing policies
- ▶ Open research
- ▶ Using the content
- ▶ Contact us
 - Advertising
 - Media enquiries

Information > For Authors

Journals

A publishing partnership

OUP publishes more than 500 of the highest quality journals, two-thirds of which are published in partnership with learned societies, charitable organisations, and prestigious institutions. Our [journals](#) are as diverse as the communities they serve, from offering multimedia surgery videos to open supplementary datasets. We have the highest quality list of any major publisher globally, which gives your research a home alongside award-winning content, and our global presence will help you to reach readers and achieve impact.

There are many [reasons to publish with OUP](#), and to find the right home for your research, please browse the [Journal A-Z](#) or find out more about our [Open Research publishing](#).

An author-focused approach

We prioritize simplicity and effectiveness, and are committed to offering the best possible publishing experience for authors. Throughout the production process you will receive simple communications and updates, with access to our dedicated Author Support team should queries arise.

After publication we continue to support you, and provide a toolkit for promoting articles, including:

- Author sharing link: a free-access article permalink for you to share quickly, easily and sustainably. The link provides online and PDF functionality, with no time or viewing limits.

Oxford Journals: Author Resources – Publishing tips

Explore our blog posts and free articles and chapters to learn more about the publishing process. We provide insights from OUP authors, and our publishing **101 blog posts** discuss how to choose the right journal and the 5 models of peer review to consider.

Explore our helpful blog posts



How to choose the right journal

There are likely to be many suitable journals in your field, but targeting the right journal is an important decision, as where you choose to publish can influence the impact and visibility of your work.



7 ways to deal with the rejection of your manuscript submission

Robert Stewart provides 7 suggestions on how to cope, understand, and learn from manuscript rejection.



Five models of peer review: a guide

This blog post looks at five peer review models currently in use, describing what they mean for authors, reviewers and editors, and examines the various benefits and consequences of each.

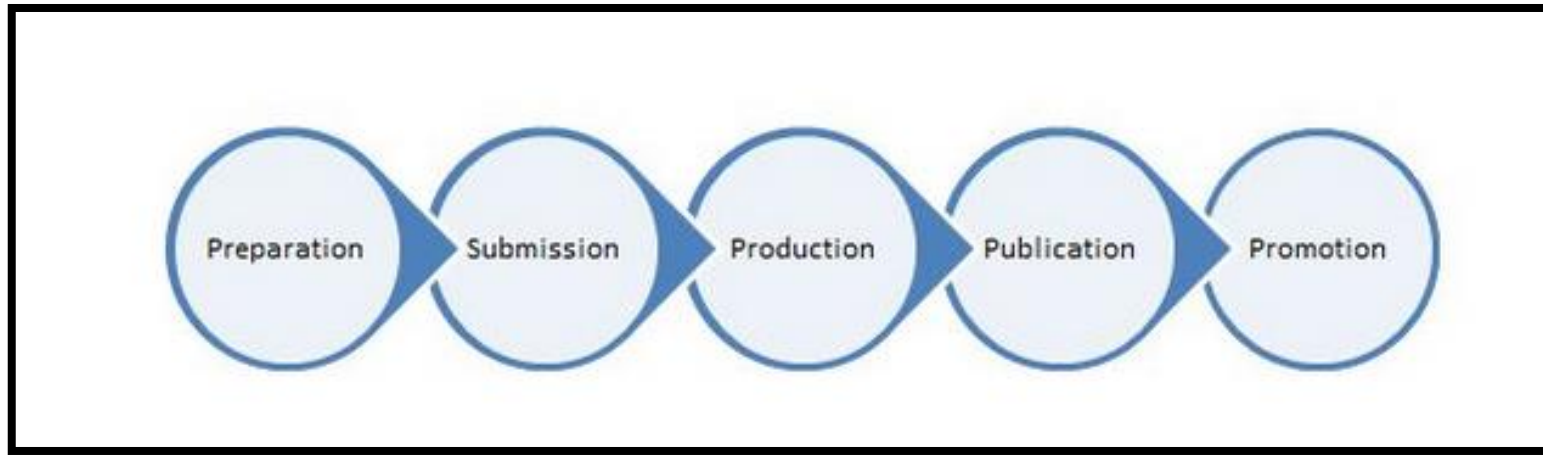


Social media at a glance: for academics

It can be difficult to know which social media platforms are the most useful for academics to engage with. That's why we've put together this how-to guide to help you decide which social media platforms are the best fit for your goals as an academic.

Overview of Publishing Process

How to Publish : Overview of Publishing Process



Preparing your manuscript:
What are the key sections of a typical research paper?

Manuscript Preparation

Articles Must Be:

- ✓ Original
- ✓ Previously unpublished
- ✓ Not under consideration for publication elsewhere
- ✓ Clear of any plagiarized material or falsified data
- ✓ **Do not** submit your paper to more than one journal at a time. Duplicate publication creates extra work for everyone involved, and, if discovered, will result in the immediate rejection of your manuscript.

Important Tips:

- ✓ Research never published is research never done
- ✓ Can you identify a novel or significant advance that will arise from the research?
- ✓ Is the study more than just ‘handle-turning’?
- ✓ Could the study change the way people think?
- ✓ Be very objective and very critical
- ✓ Try to ensure you cite a diverse range of source and check that the reference list reflects the gender/racial balance in your field
- ✓ Where relevant include any relevant characteristics of the sample studies such as sex/gender, race/ethnicity, socio-economic stats etc in your study design, data analysis, results and interpretations of findings – refer to SAGER guidelines for further guidance

Refer to OUP’s guide on ‘Preparing and Submitting your Manuscript’ for a list of essential checks prior to submission plus more detailed guidance

Manuscript Preparation



Title

Make it concise,
accurate and catchy



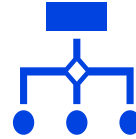
Abstract

Keep it brief
No references



Introduction

Outline the
problem, describe
your approach,
identify existing
solutions and
limitations, define
abbreviations



Methods

Describe how the
work was done,
include plenty of
detail to allow
reproduction,
identify equipment
and software
programs



Results

Decide on what data
to present and how
to present it

Present results
clearly and concisely



Conclusion

Summarize the key
results of the paper

Do not repeat results
or introduce new
discussion points

Manuscript Preparation – additional sections to include



Acknowledgements

Include people not in author list who have contributed, facilities and equipment (there may be specific text), referee (if they've been helpful; even though anonymous)

Do not include non-research contributions - parents, friends, pets



Funding

Include a separate Funding section in your paper citing all funding for your research, providing the grant number and the funder name.

If the funder is listed in the [Crossref funder registry](#), the funder name should appear exactly as it appears in that database. Where grants were received by specific members of the author group, they should be identified by initial.

See [this page](#) for more information on funding agency requirements.



Conflict of Interest

Please consider the following Conflict of Interest test: is there any arrangement that would compromise the perception of your impartiality or that of your co-authors if it was to emerge after publication and you had not declared it?

It is the Corresponding authors responsibility to collect COI declarations from all co-authors

Visit [this page](#) for more information



Data

Familiarise your self with the journal Data Availability policy and where necessary include a Data Availability statement.

View [this page](#) for information.

Where required ensure that all underlying research data is made available in a publicly accessible repository



References

Follow journal reference system (author-date, numbered or footnoted). Check journal Author guidelines for title-level instructions of reference style used List all citations in the text alphabetically at end of paper

Cite papers that have been influential in the work

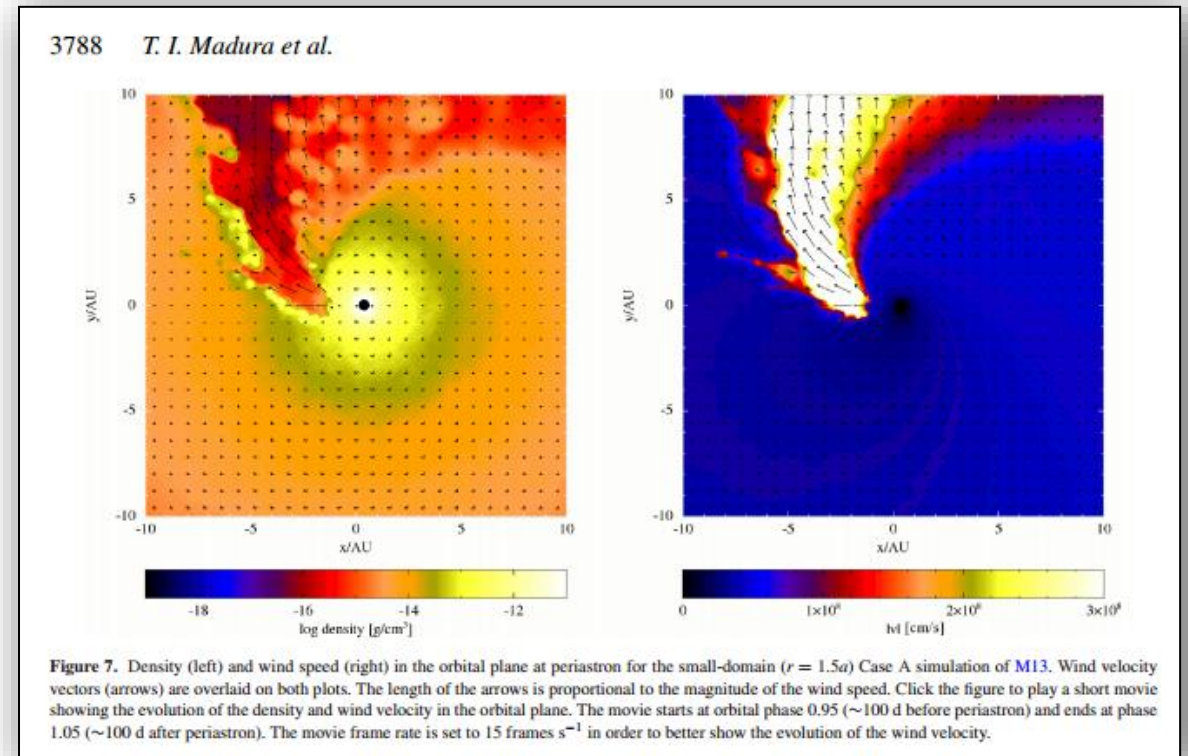
Where possible ensure you are citing a diverse range of sources

Figures

Figures

Well designed figures can help articulate complex ideas as well as enhancing the understanding of your article.

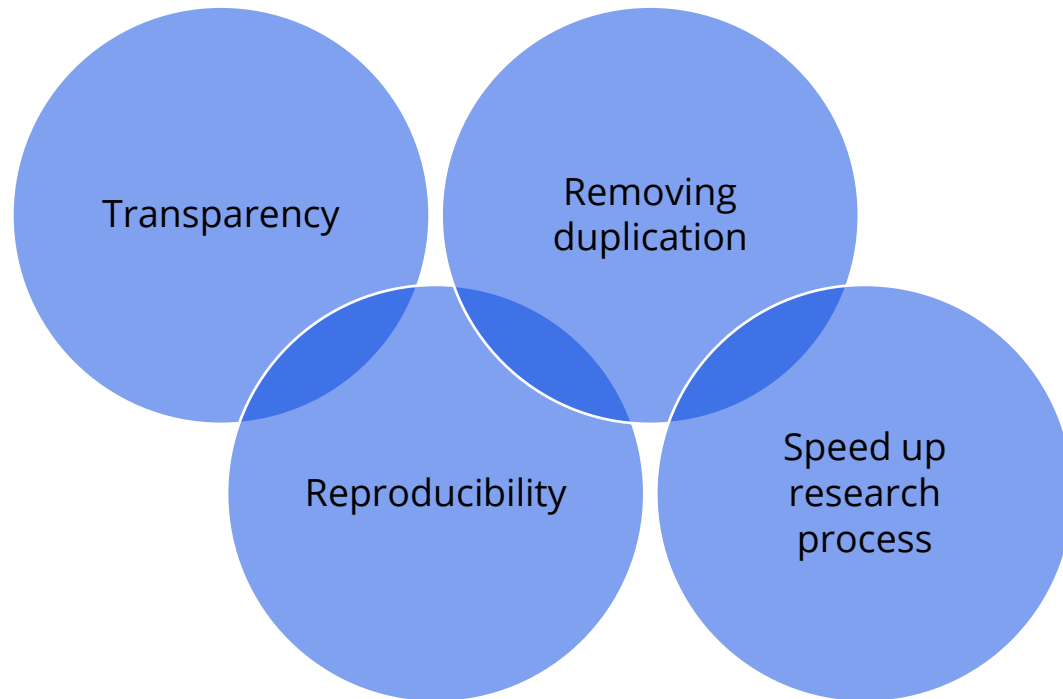
- For detailed guidance on the preparation of figures visit OUP's image guidelines [here](#)
- The guidelines should be read in conjunction with any specific guidelines provided in the Author Guidelines of your chosen journal
- Some journals now accept 3D models for online publication as part of the article. Check the Author Guidelines of the [relevant journal](#) to see whether this is an option and to find further instructions.
- Many journals now provide guidance on how to ensure figures are accessible online for colour-blind or visually impaired readers. OUP's guidance is available [here](#)



Open Research

Open Research

Many journals now have specific policies designed to ensure the transparency and reproducibility of data, software and methods or protocols. Open Research policies also help ensure data is searchable, citable, and removes duplication. Check the FAIR principles for more information: <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/>



Research data

Software

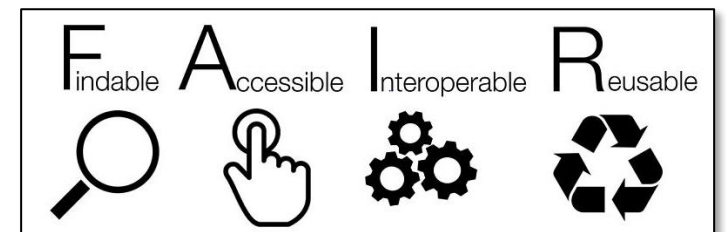
Methods / Protocols

Pre-registration of research

Preprints

Persistent identifiers

Transparent peer review



Research Data Policy at OUP

Level 1: The journal encourages all authors, where ethically possible, to publicly release all data underlying any published paper.

Level 2: The journal encourages all authors, where ethically possible, to publicly release all data underlying any published paper. Authors must include a Data Availability Statement in their published article.

Level 3: The journal requires all authors, where ethically possible, to publicly release all data underlying any published paper as a condition of publication. Authors must include a Data Availability Statement in their published article. You can find sample Data Availability statements [here](#)

Level 4: The journal requires all authors, where ethically possible, to publicly release all data underlying any published paper as a condition of publication. The data must undergo peer review along with the manuscript as part of the acceptance process. Authors must include a Data Availability Statement in their published article. You can find sample Data Availability Statements [here](#)

Latex

LaTeX

If you are using LaTeX, then please note the following:

- Some journals provide a LaTeX templates and class files: check the journal websites for details. Many OUP journals also have templates available at [Overleaf](#).
- If the journal does not make a LaTeX template available, compile a PDF output using article.cls, follow the journal's referencing system using \bibitem and the bibliography environment. Do not use locally-created macros or style files.
- Use common LaTeX tags like \ref, \cite, etc., for the automatic referencing to figures, tables and reference citations.
- Send all supporting files (including any .bib files used) alongside the main .tex file. Only submit macros used in the manuscript, and do not submit entire macro libraries.
- The OUP LaTeX template produces manuscripts matching the formatting requirements of the journals listed here.

L^AT_EX

Other considerations

Prior to submission: other considerations:

- **Permissions:** All required permissions must be cleared **before** the article is submitted. Permissions clearance can take up to **six months**, so it's best to plan any anticipated permissions needs at the outset of writing. Consult the [Copyright and Permissions Guidelines](#) for authors.
- **Authorship vs Contributor-ship;** Many journals use the [CReDiT taxonomy](#) to determine the role of each named author/contributor and or require statements outlining the contribution made by each author to the study/research article. Consider carefully which of your collaborators made a substantial enough contribution to be listed as an author. Refer to the [ICMJE guidelines on authorship](#) for further advice.
- **Supplementary Material:** Supplementary material should substantially enhance understanding of the written article without being integral to that understanding. Unless stated otherwise on the journal website, supplementary material will not be edited or typeset during production.
- **Language Editing:** Manuscripts should be written in clear English and will be copyedited to correct grammar and to ensure consistency and adherence to house style after acceptance. Before submitting your manuscript to a journal you may wish to have it professionally edited, particularly if English is not your first language. This is not a mandatory step, but may help to ensure that the academic content of your paper is fully understood by journal editors and reviewers. Oxford University Press partners with Enago, a leading provider of author services. Prospective authors are entitled to a discount of 30% for editing services at Enago, via the [Specialist English Editing Services for Oxford University Press Authors](#) page. A list of alternative suppliers can be found [here](#)

How do you select the right journal?

Selecting the right journal

Your
journal
shortlist:

Aims & Scope

Types of articles considered

Subscription versus Open Access

Speed of publication

Peer review process (single anonymized, double anonymized, open)

Bibliometrics

Content innovation

How to Publish

Preparation: Selecting a Journal



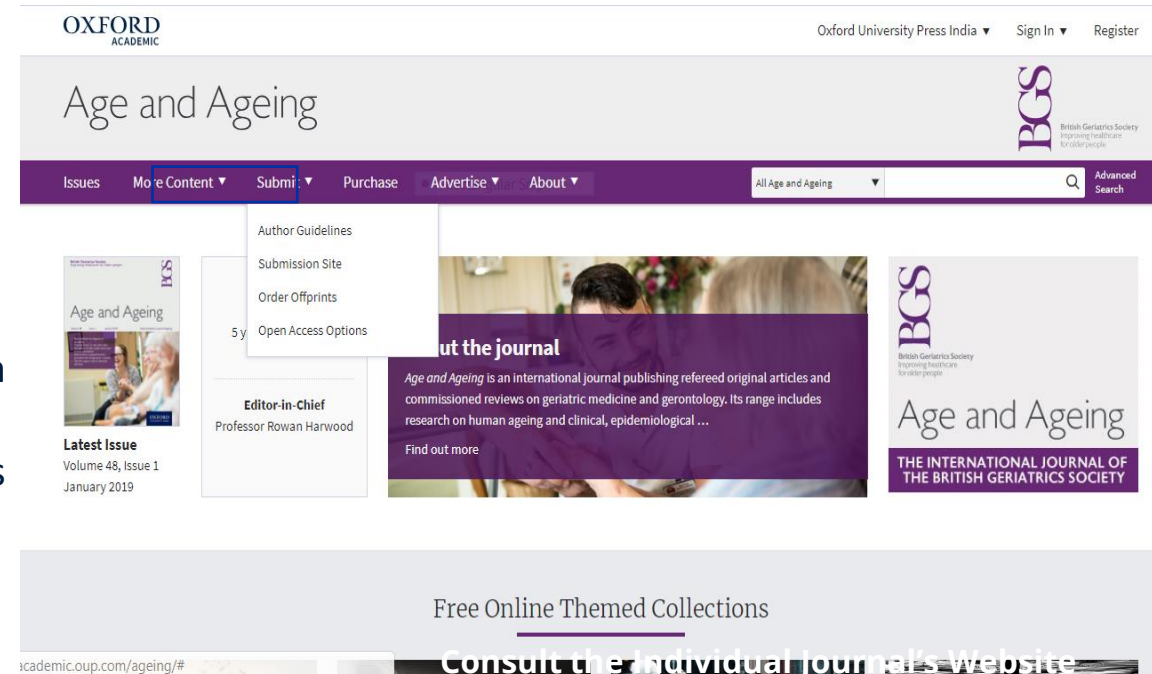
Choose the right journal for your research

- Think about the journals that you regularly read - If they're providing good information that you value, then you have first-hand knowledge of the quality of their review process.
- Check the references in your manuscript. The papers you have cited in your work are likely to have been published in the journals that are most relevant to your work.
- Draw up a list of 'target' journals - check each journal's editorial policies and ensure you are familiar with (and able to meet) any publication charges
- Ensure you are submitting to a reputable title that offers a rigorous peer review process. In recent years, there have been a flood of deceptive or "predatory" journals that promise a rigorous peer review process, charge authors a publication fee, but then don't provide the actual services an author needs. Publishing in one of these journals can be damaging to an author's reputation, and instead, care should be taken to ensure that your target journal is legitimate.
- We also recommend a free service called [ThinkCheckSubmit](#) that can help steer you to quality journals. It's available in 39 different languages and is worth checking out.

The Submission Process

Prior to submission

- Check the Author Guidelines for the journal you are submitting to – Author Guidelines vary by journal and (for OUP titles) are found under the 'Submit' menu on the journal homepage (see screenshot)
- Visit OUP Author Resource Centre:
<https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/authors>
- Visit OUP's '[Complying with Funder Policies](#)' page to ensure your publishing choice complies with your funder requirements
- Ensure you understand and are able to meet any associated publication fees (check Author Guidelines for details)
- Include acknowledgements, conflict-of-interest declarations and details of funding sources and grant numbers at the end of your paper
- Ensure all co-authors are listed and consent to submission
- Check that you comply with OUP's [Ethical Guidelines](#)
- Check that you understand and comply with the Journal [Data Availability Policy](#)
- Ensure you have correct permissions to re-use any figures, tables or parts of text that have been published elsewhere – guidance on Rights and Permissions can be found [here](#)
- Check that references are up to date and accurate



Format Free Submission

- Many journals now offer the option to submit a paper without being formatted to journal style.
- Check the journal Author Guidelines page prior to reformatting your paper
- Many journals will provide a basic formatting guide that will need to be adhered to at first submission. You may then be asked to format certain elements of the paper to journal style after acceptance
- You may be asked to supply editable files that match journal formatting requirements at the acceptance stage



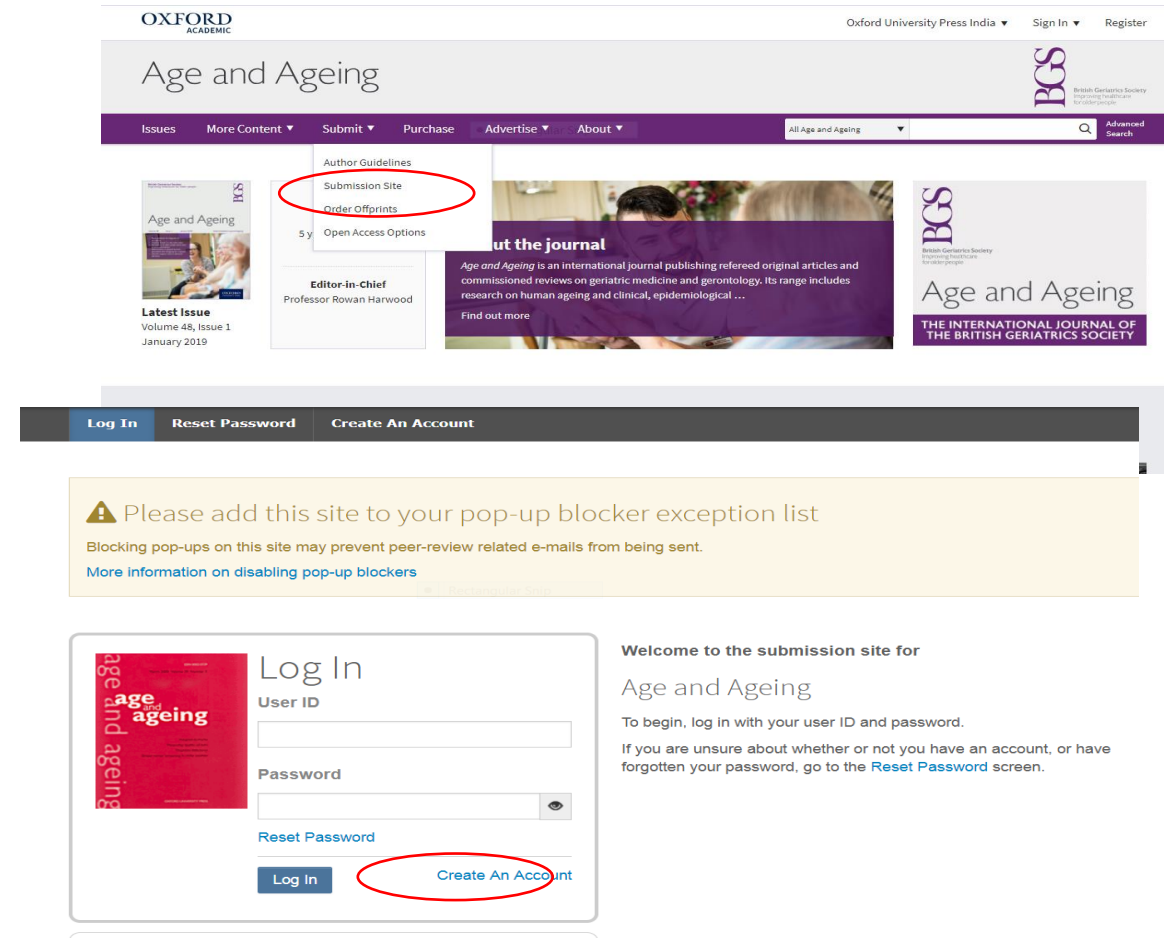
Submission

Submission

- Most journals now use online submission systems such as ScholarOne or Editorial Manager to receive submissions and manage peer review. The journal's website will provide the direct link to submit your article.
- Submission sites require you to create an account in order to submit. If you have created an account on the journal's site previously, this can be used again to submit new articles. Accounts for these sites are separate from any account you may have on OUP's website

Preferred and Non-preferred Reviewers

Some journals offer the option for authors to stipulate preferred and/or non-preferred reviewers at submission. This can help the journal ensure your manuscript is directed towards the right kind of reviewer. Policies vary by journal and there is no guarantee that the journal will choose to invite your preferred reviewer or that the reviewer will be available to review your manuscript. Check the journal's Author Guidelines for further information on this policy

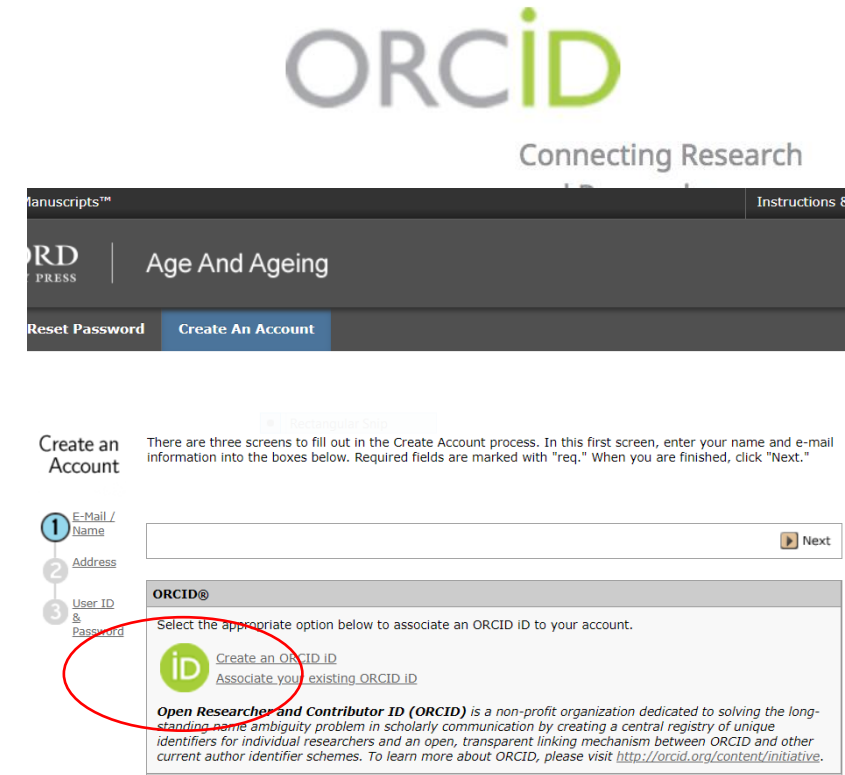


The screenshot shows the Oxford Academic website for the journal 'Age and Ageing'. The top navigation bar includes links for Issues, More Content, Submit, Purchase, Advertise, and About. A dropdown menu under 'Submit' is open, with 'Submission Site' circled in red. Below the navigation bar, there is a section for the 'Latest Issue' (Volume 48, Issue 1, January 2019) and a section for the 'Editor-in-Chief' (Professor Rowan Harwood). A banner for 'Submit the journal' is also visible. At the bottom, there is a 'Log In' button and a 'Create An Account' button, with the latter circled in red. A yellow warning box at the top right states: 'Please add this site to your pop-up blocker exception list. Blocking pop-ups on this site may prevent peer-review related e-mails from being sent. More information on disabling pop-up blockers'.

Submission: ORCID

Submission: ORCID

- ORCID® is a global registry of author and researcher identifiers providing single sign-on across multiple publishing platforms.
- The purpose of ORCID is to allow researchers and contributors to academic publications to create for themselves a unique, lifelong ORCID identifier.
- Any author or researcher can go to orcid.org and create an ORCID ID for themselves for free. A rapidly growing number of academic institutions are integrating their network sign in systems with ORCID. If you are a member of an institution, you should contact your local IT staff to inquire how you can connect your ORCID ID with your institutional username.
- If your article is published in an OUP journal, your ORCID will be published online next to your name, and your ORCID account will be updated to list that publication.
- Consult [this page](#) for additional information on ORCID, including how to use your ID with ScholarOne and Editorial Manager



ORCID
Connecting Research

manuscripts™ Instructions & Help

ORCID PRESS | Age And Ageing

Reset Password Create An Account

Create an Account

There are three screens to fill out in the Create Account process. In this first screen, enter your name and e-mail information into the boxes below. Required fields are marked with "req." When you are finished, click "Next."

1 E-Mail / Name

2 Address

3 User ID & Password

ORCID®

Select the appropriate option below to associate an ORCID ID to your account.

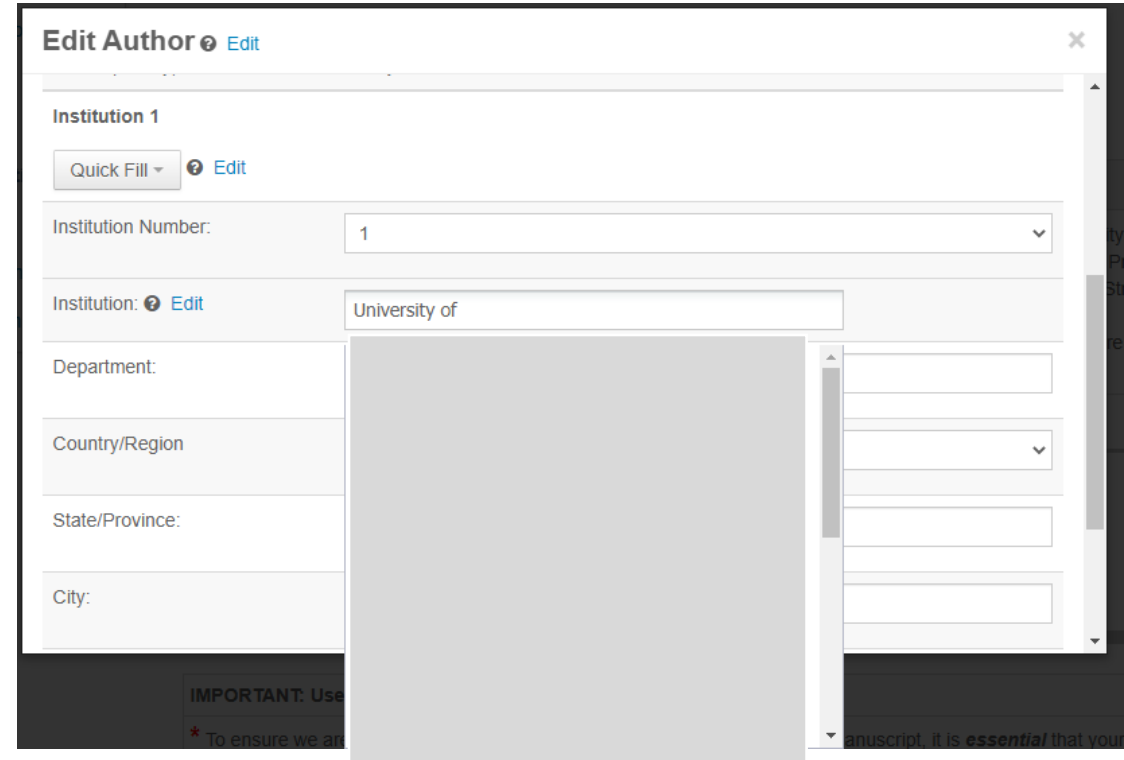
Create an ORCID ID

Associate your existing ORCID ID

Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID) is a non-profit organization dedicated to solving the long-standing name ambiguity problem in scholarly communication by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers and an open, transparent linking mechanism between ORCID and other current author identifier schemes. To learn more about ORCID, please visit <http://orcid.org/content/initiative>.

Submission: Institution

- Where possible use the drop-down menu in the 'Authors and Institutions' section of the submission site to select your institution
- This helps to ensure that the Publisher accurately logs your institution on your paper and in their licensing system
- This can also help to determine whether you are entitled to use an institutional pre-payment account to cover Open Access fees through an OUP Read & Publish deal



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Edit Author" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title, there is a section for "Institution 1" which includes a "Quick Fill" button and an "Edit" link. The form fields are as follows:

- Institution Number:** A dropdown menu currently showing "1".
- Institution:** A text input field containing "University of".
- Department:** A text input field.
- Country/Region:** A dropdown menu.
- State/Province:** A text input field.
- City:** A text input field.

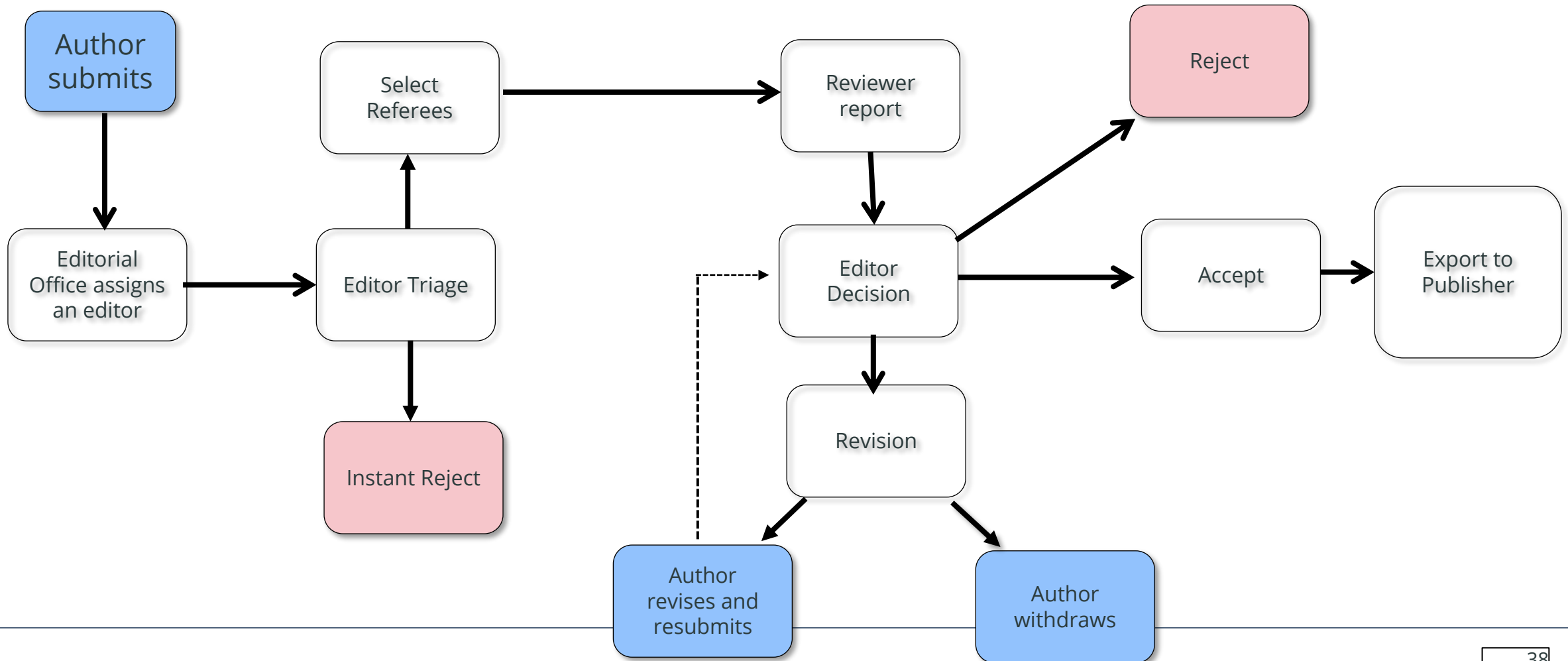
At the bottom of the form, there is a dark grey box with the text "IMPORTANT: Use" and a red star icon, followed by "To ensure we are". On the right side of the form, there is a vertical scrollbar and a partially visible text box containing the word "manuscript" and the phrase "it is essential that you".

Navigating Peer Review

- Helps to determine the quality, validity, significance, and originality of research
- Helps to improve the quality of papers
- Editorial Office handles all correspondence
- Plagiarism checks
- Paper may be rejected immediately if:
 - Out of scope
 - Clearly unsuitable
 - Obvious errors
 - Duplicate submissions, etc

How the review process works

The Typical Review Process



Peer Review Models

Peer Review Model	Description
Single Anonymized Peer Review (previously known as 'Single-blind Peer Review')	The authors' identity is known to the Editor and to the reviewers; the reviewers' identity is hidden from the authors.
Double anonymized Peer Review (previously known as 'Double-blind Peer Review')	The authors' identity is hidden from reviewers, and the reviewers' identities are hidden from authors. The Editor has oversight of the reviewers and the authors names.
Triple anonymized Peer Review (previously known as 'Triple-blind Peer Review')	The authors' identity is hidden from reviewers and Editors, and reviewers' identity is hidden from the authors. The Editorial Office has oversight of the reviewers' and the authors' names.
Non-anonymized Peer Review (also known as 'Open Peer Review')	The authors', reviewers' and Editors' identities are all known and shared between all parties.
Transparent Peer Review	The review process itself can be conducted as Non, Single, Double, or Triple-anonymized, but reviewer comments (and sometimes the Original Submissions, Response to Reviewers and Editor's comments) are published alongside the published manuscript in the journal. In OUP journals, these are included as supplementary files.
Post-publication peer review	Manuscript is published on submission (usually as a preprint) and reviewers are then invited to add their comments. Reviewers can either be invited by the Editors, the authors, or this can be left open for reviewers to self- select manuscripts to review. This can also mean public peer review comments on published papers on other sites, for example in PubPeer or on preprint servers where the published paper has been posted.

Responding to Comments

Dealing with Rejection

- Don't get depressed! Journals mostly reject papers on the grounds of scope
- Ensure you read the Editor/reviewer comments carefully
- Do not rush to re-submit: give it time and ensure you address all points raised by the editor/reviewer
- Return to your list of target journals and think carefully about which to submit to next
- Think about your cover letter- are you capturing the key points and 'selling' your research
- Some journals now allow you to submit reviewer comments from previous submissions - this can help speed the process up



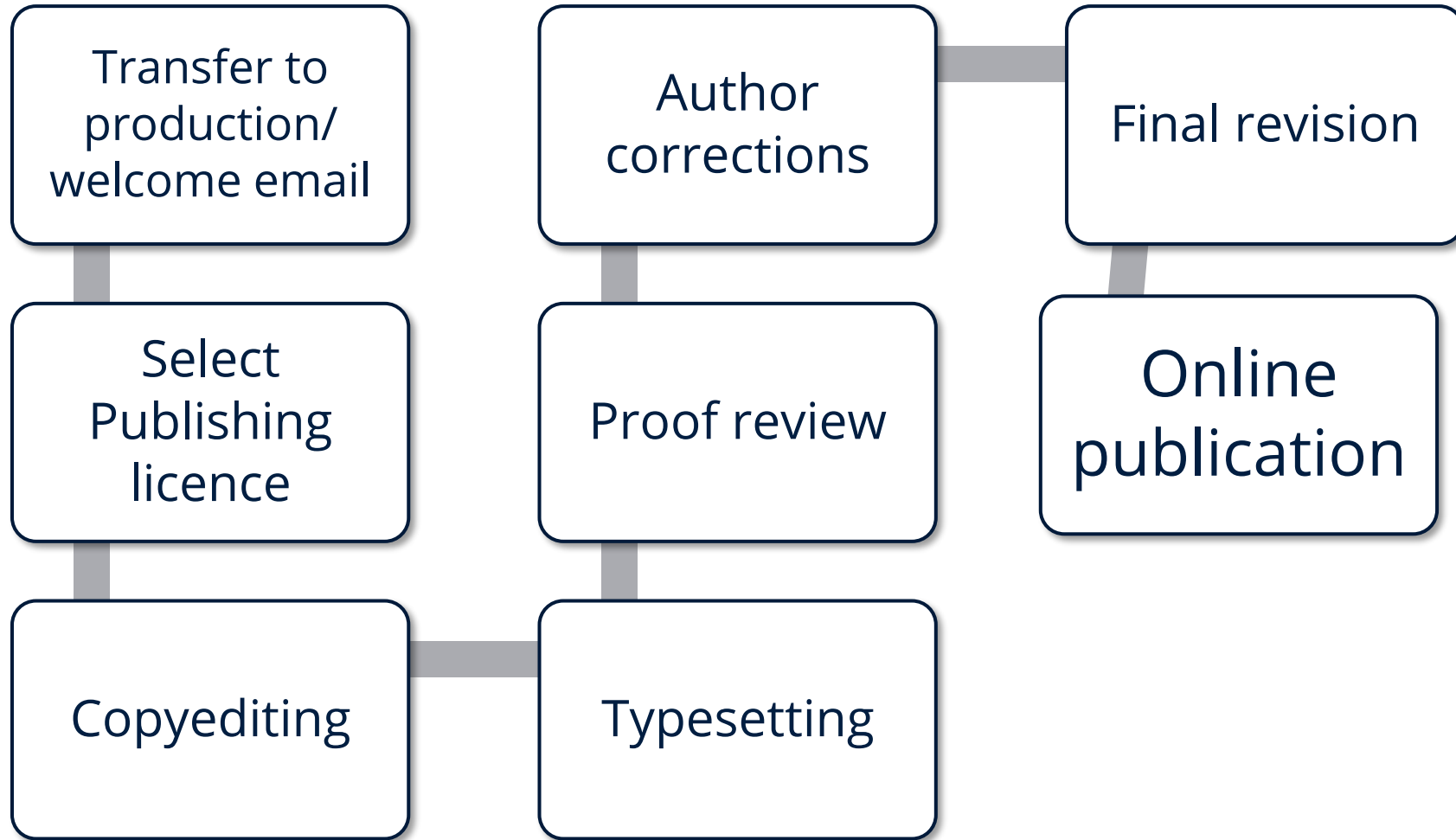
Responding to Reviewer comments

- The vast majority of papers undergo at least one round of revision – nobody's perfect!
- Ensure you respond specifically to each comment in the reviewers report, explaining what you have changed and why
- Track all changes
- Do not take reviewer comments personally! Be humble, polite and objective in your response. Any confidential comments to the editor can be included in your cover letter
- Do not insult reviewers or editor but do challenge points if justified



Acceptance and the Production Process

What to expect after acceptance: the Production Process



Online Publication

Online Publication

- Some journals publish accepted manuscripts online before the final version is published.
- A DOI is assigned enabling the article to be discoverable via search engines and citable by other authors.
- The 'Accepted Article' version is replaced by the final version, or the 'Version of Record' after typesetting and proof acceptance.
- We will tell you by email if this applies to your journal. See your journal's [Instructions to Authors](#) page for more information
- As soon as your article is published online OUP will send you a free-access link that can be shared with colleagues or posted to an institutional webpage
- If you need to embargo publication for any reason (eg for a press release or patent) ensure you notify the editorial office prior to acceptance.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Identification of *OsPK5* involved in rice glycolytic metabolism and GA/ABA balance for improving seed germination via GWAS

Bin Yang, Mingming Chen, Chengfang Zhan, Kexin Liu, Yanhao Cheng ...

Article Metrics

Researchers, funders and institutions are increasingly concerned about the impact and return-on-investment of their work. Article-level metrics are designed to help authors assess this by providing a better understanding of the reach of an article or published research, and the attention it is receiving online

EDITOR'S CHOICE

Ecological differentiation in planktonic and sediment-associated chemotrophic microbial populations in Yellowstone hot springs FREE

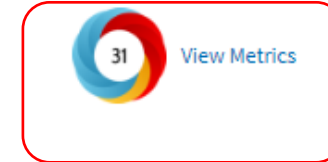
Daniel R. Colman, Jayme Feyhl-Buska, Kirtland J. Robinson, Kristopher M. Fecteau, Huifang Xu, Everett L. Shock, Eric S. Boyd ✉

FEMS Microbiol Ecol (2016) 92 (9): fiw137. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/fems>
Published: 14 June 2016 Article history ▼

A correction has been published: FEMS Microbiol Ecol (2016) 92 (10): fiw16

Views ▼ PDF Cite Permissions Share ▼

Chemosynthetic sediment and planktonic community composition and aqueous geochemistry and sediment mineralogy were determined in 15 photosynthetic hot springs in Yellowstone National Park (YNP). These were used to evaluate the hypothesis that differences in the availability of dissolved or mineral substrates in the bulk fluids or sediments within a spring coincide with ecologically differentiated microbial communities and their populations. Planktonic and sediment-associated communities exhibited differing ecological characteristics including community sizes, evenness, richness, pH and temperature influenced microbial community composition among springs, but within-spring partitioning of taxa into sediment or planktonic communities was widespread, statistically supported ($P < 0.05$).



Email alerts

Metrics

Total Views	169 Pageviews
216	47 PDF Downloads



Citations

1 Web of Science

Shares



See more details

Picked up by 3 news outlets
Blogged by 1
Tweeted by 5
17 readers on Mendeley

License

Choosing the right License

Licence type	Description
Exclusive Licence to Publish	This licence gives OUP a sole and exclusive license for all published content, rather than asking authors to transfer ownership of their copyright.
Open Access CC BY	This licence lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation. Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.
Open Access CC BY-NC	This licence permits users to use, reproduce, disseminate or display the article provided that the author is attributed as the original creator and that the reuse is restricted to non-commercial purposes i.e. research or educational use.
Open Access CC BY-NC-ND	This licence allows users to download and share the article for non-commercial purposes, so long as the article is reproduced in the whole without changes, and the original authorship is acknowledged.
Government licences (US and Crown Copyright)	Licenses specifically for use by authors who are employees of the Government of the United States of America or UK Crown servants, and the article was written as part of employment.

Know your rights

- Many funding agencies now stipulate that research articles they have funded must be open access
- Most funder policies can be fulfilled through ‘Gold’ Open Access publication – OUP publish both fully Open Access journals and hybrid journals that offer authors open access on an optional bases
- Some funder policies can be fulfilled through ‘Green’ Open Access or self-archiving. Most OUP journals allow self-archiving after an embargo period of 12 or 24 months.
- Please refer to our ‘Complying with Funder Policies’ page for more detail:
https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/open_access/funder_policies

Promoting your article

Tips for promoting your work

If you have less than an hour: use your existing networks – online and in real life.

- Include information about your article on your professional and/or institutional profiles. This helps to improve the search engine optimization of your article.
- Use an email signature with links to your journal article to let your colleagues and friends know about your work.
- Share your article with colleagues and friends on Facebook or other social networks that you already use.
- Add the article to your LinkedIn profile.
- Include your article in reading lists for students, and the handouts in relevant seminars or conference presentations.



Tips for promoting your work

If you have more than an hour: think about an additional piece of content.

- Contact your university communications team and ask them to include information about your article on the university website or email newsletter.
- Ask your alumni magazine to include a brief listing about your article.
- Pitch a related article to *The Conversation* or another publication covering the academic community.
- Include a slide about your article in conferences and other presentations.



Tips for promoting your work

If you want or have time for an ongoing commitment: find a niche and get involved.

- Think about which social network would suit you; you may find like-minded people on X, Tumblr, Medium, or Instagram, for instance. Every platform has distinct communities and interest groups; take some time to discover what you enjoy.
- If you want to use a new platform to talk about your work, you should join and start to build up a following at least several months before publication. Use the opportunity to talk, share ideas, and get involved in conversations.
- Think about starting a blog to communicate with a wider audience and raise your online profile.
- If you're interested in wider dissemination among non-specialists, such as policy-makers and the general public, get advice from your institution, faculty, or funding body about public engagement.



In 2023 we completed the transition to **SciPris** - a new licensing and payment portal for journal authors in partnership with digital content technology provider Aptara.

The portal allows authors to sign license agreements, pay for article charges, and access Read and Publish funds, and delivers a vastly improved experience for our authors and partners.

Author guides to the new system are now available via our Read and Publish webpages.





Author emailed link to SciPris portal

Author directed to choose a license

Author agrees license to publish their article

Author submits request for payment via Read and Publish agreement

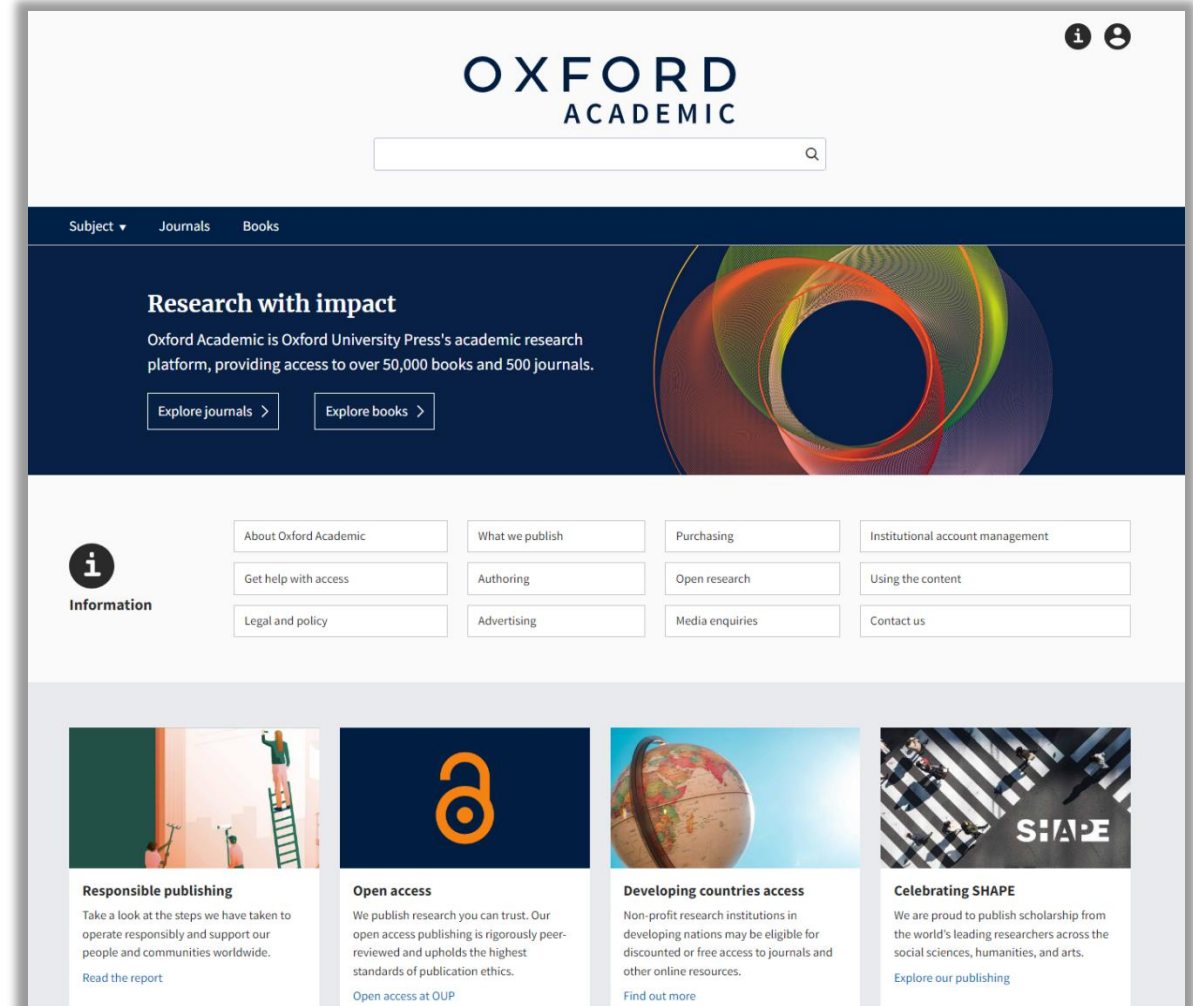
Request reviewed and approved. Payment finalised.

The **home of academic research** from Oxford University Press

500+ journals
3 million+ journal articles

50,000+ books
600,000+ chapters

Almost **5 million** images & multimedia



Thank you!