

EDITORIAL POLICIES

Editorial policies of Drug Chemistry stipulate requirements for submitted manuscripts and responsibilities of the parties involved in the preparation of the manuscript for publication. We understand that editorial policies cannot cover the whole range of possible questions, therefore do not hesitate to contact us at editor@rsmu.press if you have any concerns or doubts.

1 CONSIDERATION FOR PUBLICATION

The Editorial Board accepts only original work, including articles describing methods or techniques, clinical cases and opinions, on clinical medicine and medical and biological sciences in Russian and English. The number of review articles per issue is limited to one. Reviews are invited by the Editorial Board, usually from an initiator of the issue's theme. Priority is given to research projects on oncology, neurobiology, allergy and immunology, medical genetics, medical microbiology and infectious diseases. All issues are thematic; as a rule, each issue is built around a topic or a theme that falls within the prioritized areas of research. Manuscript submission is announced in advance. The number of publications that fall outside the issue topic is limited. We also accept manuscripts unrelated to the issue's theme; however, their number is limited and the requirements applied are stricter.

We accept only those manuscripts that follow our guidelines. If the author is not sure about whether the editorial board will take interest in their work, we suggest that prior to submitting the full manuscript and in order to save time, the author should send us a brief description of the study aim and design, summarized results of the statistical analysis and their interpretation.

Drug Chemistry also offers online publication: once the final version of the manuscript has been reached, it is assigned a DOI and published on our website. No changes to the manuscript are accepted post publication. Once every two months the manuscripts published online over this period are gathered into an issue, with their DOI preserved and page numbers assigned.

Drug Chemistry is published under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license. According to it, the author retains the copyright for his/her work (specifically, a scholarly article) in the case of its non-commercial or commercial use. Details are available on Creative Commons website. The use of CC BY 4.0 allows journal sharing via on-line research libraries, such as CyberLeninka, where publications can be indexed by academic search engines.

Free access to publications increases their citation index.

A good manuscript

- must be previously unpublished and make an original contribution to scientific knowledge;
- must be interesting for researchers working in different specialty areas;
- must present an accurate and persuasive description of the method or technique; sufficient evidence is expected; results must be compared to the results obtained by other researchers, conclusions must be well-reasoned;
- must comply with the ethical guidelines of the journal.

A manuscript will be rejected if

- it is not relevant to the remit of the journal;
- study results do not contribute to scientific knowledge;
- it contains major methodological mistakes indicating a lack of professionalism of the researchers, as opposed to experimental failure;
- it does not contain accurate statistical analysis;

- a breach of copyright, plagiarism, self-plagiarism, or falsification of data are detected;
- if it does not fit manuscript requirements of our journal.

2 MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Manuscripts are submitted online on our website. After completing the registration procedure, the author should use the "Submit a manuscript" tab in their user account. A step-by-step article submission guide is available in the section "For Authors". To contact tech support, please email to syrova@gmail.com.

3 PUBLICATION FEE

No publication fee applicable.

4 MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

Manuscript title should not be longer than 12 words.

RESEARCH QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

A good manuscript is always a result of a good research study. We recommend that the study should be scrupulously planned according to the international guidelines published on [EQUATOR Network](#) website. Guidelines on the planning of biological and biomedical research are available on the [FairSharing](#) searchable portal. Our science editors check the submitted manuscripts for compliance with international standards.

Research studies involving human subjects must be approved by a local ethics committee or, in the absence thereof, must comply with the 2013 revision of the Declaration of Helsinki. Any deviations from the standards established by the Declaration must be well-reasoned by the author and discussed and approved by the Academic Board of the institution that carries out or hosts the study.

A clinical trial should be registered with the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare or any of the registries accredited by WHO prior to the selection of participants. The trial ID must be specified in the Methods section of the article. If the trial has not been registered, the author must explain the reason to the science editor.

Trial participants have a right to privacy, and their personal data can be disclosed only after obtaining written informed consent from each participant. Participants have a right to familiarize themselves with the article text and photographs before giving their consent. If the study involves children, informed consent must be obtained from their parents. Written consents must be retained by the author and provided to the Editorial Board upon request. Information on the informed consent must be provided in the Methods section of the article.

Animal studies must be approved by a local Ethics Committee. We recommend that researchers should follow the ARRIVE guidelines (Animal Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments) suggested by the [National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement & Reduction of Animals In Research \(NC3Rs\)](#). If the experiment is carried out in the species for which no ethical requirements have been stipulated, the author must provide reasons for his/her choice of the species.

STYLE REQUIREMENTS

The article should be written in plain language to be comprehensible to a non-specialist reader. Generally accepted terms should be used and scientific jargon should be avoided: it is not the convoluted language, but the quality and the importance of the study that make it a true science. Copy-editing is used to correct mistakes and improve the style of the manuscript.

MANUSCRIPT STRUCTURE

Manuscript sections must be presented in the following order:

- Title page (contains information about the author(s), title, abstract, and keywords)

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- References in Russian and English («Литература» and References).

For articles of other types, such Opinion, the structure and section names can be different. Requirements for section content are included in the manuscript template.

FORMATTING

The manuscript must be submitted as a .doc file. Formatting specifications are provided in the template. Tables, images and captions should be arranged in separate files.

Tables should be provided as .xls (Microsoft Excel) files, one table per sheet. Table titles and legends should be provided as a separate .doc file (all tables in one file). All columns and rows must be titled; measurement units must be specified for each parameter presented in the table. Bulleted lists should be avoided. Tables must be referred to in the manuscript as (Table 1), (Tables 1, 2) or (Tables 1-3).

Images should be provided as .jpg, .jpeg, .png, .tif, or .eps files, at 300 dpi resolution. The image can be in color or black and white, but it must be clear and sharp. If there is a graph, it must be provided with an .xls table it is based on. Titles and captions (legends) should be provided as a separate .doc file (all images in one file). Images must be referred to in the manuscript as (Fig. 1), (Fig. 1, 2) or (Fig. 1-3).

The reference list should be compiled as shown in the [Sample References](#) recommended by ICMJE and accepted (with slight modifications) by PubMed. Our journal does not use the Russian GOST (All-Union State Standard) P 7.0.5 – 2008. References must be cited in the article body as [1], [1, 2], [1–3]. Cited sources must be included in the reference list in the order they appear in the manuscript. It means that reference [10] cannot come earlier in the text than references [1-9]. The reference list should be provided in both Russian and English. If there is a translation for a Russian article, it must appear on the reference list of an English version instead of the original Russian source. Otherwise, the author can provide a translated title of the original source in square brackets or transliterate the title. For transliteration, we recommend the online service [Транслит по-русски](#) (select BGN from the menu Варианты). Examples of properly formatted reference lists are given in the manuscript template.

MANUSCRIPT REQUIREMENTS: SUMMARY

Paper Type	Sections	Number of characters in the article (title page and reference list excluded, spaces excluded)	Number of Tables and Figures	Number of references
Research study, method or technique description	Title page Introduction Patients and Methods (Methods) Results Discussion Conclusions References	up to 20 thousands	up to 6	up to 30
Clinical Case	Title page Introduction Clinical case presentation Clinical case discussion Conclusions References	up to 10 thousands	up to 10	up to 15
Opinion	Title page Main sections (free structure) Conclusions References	up to 10 thousands	up to 2	up to 15

5 AGREEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS

AUTHOR AGREEMENT

Author Agreement stipulates the terms of collaboration between the journal and the authors.

In this Agreement, the authors confirm that they meet the criteria for authorship and specify the contribution each of the authors have made to the study and manuscript preparation; the authors disclose funding sources; the authors confirm that the study complies with ethical requirements, give their consent for the distribution of the published article under CC BY 4.0 license, etc.

Criteria for authorship are described in Section 4 of the Editorial Policies.

Note that a signed Agreement should be sent to the Editor right after the article has been approved for publication. We recommend that the authors familiarize themselves with the Agreement before receiving the approval in order to save time.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS STATEMENT

A conflict of interests occurs when professional judgment of the researcher is influenced by a secondary interest, such as financial gain, family ties, academic competition or opposing scientific views. Authors are required to disclose potential conflicts of interest so that readers could recognize biases in their work.

Note that each author must fill in a separate copy of the Conflict of Interests Statement. Statement forms are attached to the Author Agreement.

COPY OF THE EXPERT REPORT OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

Studies involving animals or humans must be approved by a local Ethics Committee. If there is no such committee in the area where the study is going to be conducted, researchers must follow the guidelines of the 2013 revision of the Declaration of Helsinki. Any deviation from these guidelines must be explained by the authors and approved by the Academic Board of the institution that carries out or hosts the study. In this case, the authors are expected to provide a copy of the expert report approved by the Academic Board.

6 RESPONSIBILITIES OF AUTHORS

An author of a publication is a person who:

- has largely contributed to the study design, data collection, data analysis or interpretation of study results; AND
- has taken part in the preparation of the manuscript draft or made edits in the manuscript; AND
- has taken part in the preparation of the final version of the article; AND
- is ready to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

A person who does not meet any of these criteria cannot be designated as the author of the article and should be credited in the Acknowledgements section. Deciding on who qualifies for authorship is up to the team of authors who worked on the manuscript. The Editorial Board does not arbitrate conflicts between the authors.

Note that if authors request addition or removal of an author after the manuscript has been submitted, they will be asked to provide a statement of agreement signed by all authors, including those to be added or removed.

Note that the author must obtain a written permission from all individuals or organizations to be acknowledged because acknowledgement suggests that those acknowledged endorse the research. Although such permission does not have to be attached to the submitted manuscript, it must be sent over to the editor upon request.

Authors must adhere to the ethical standards of the journal, including those stipulating the disclosure of the conflicts of interests.

One of the authors is designated as a corresponding author and is expected to communicate with the Editorial Board on behalf of all other authors. The corresponding author must respond to the queries of the Editorial Board within 3 days, otherwise the manuscript may be rejected.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEER REVIEWERS

Peer reviewers consent to be unbiased, honest and polite in giving their professional opinion and to offer constructive criticism. They guarantee confidentiality: manuscripts cannot be discussed with third parties without informing the Editor-in-Chief; manuscript ideas cannot be appropriated or used, e.g. for personal gain, prior to publication. Should a conflict of interests arise, a peer reviewer must excuse himself/herself from the review process. A peer review must be prepared according to the journal standards within the established time limit. A peer reviewer must be able to respond to each question related to their review.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF EDITORS

Editors must ensure confidentiality of the process of manuscript preparation for publication. Editorial staff cannot share ideas proposed in the submitted manuscript with third parties. Editors must ensure that peer reviewers understand the importance of confidentiality.

If a manuscript has been rejected before peer reviewing, it will be removed from our database. If the article has been rejected based on the expert assessment, it will be stored in the database for 5 years.

Editors must ensure timely peer review and publication. If a manuscript receives approval, Editors should make any effort to publish the article within the agreed time limit. Any delay must be agreed on with the authors. If a manuscript is rejected, Editors must contact the authors as soon as possible.

Editors must ensure that peer review of the submitted manuscripts is arranged in accordance with established peer review standards and criteria for the selection of peer reviewers.

Note that the Editor-in-Chief is ultimately responsible for the publication of articles and journal content. He is entitled to decide in favor of the publication of the article that received negative feedback from peer reviewers.

Unintended mistakes are a part of the publication process, and Editors are obliged to publish information about any factual inaccuracies right after they are detected. Withdrawal of the published work or its part is regulated by the ethical guidelines of the journal.

7 ETHICAL STANDARDS

Ethical standards we adhere to are based on the guidelines developed by the [Committee on Publication Ethics](#). Our standards cannot cover the whole range of possible issues and in controversial cases we will follow the COPE guidelines.

AUTHORSHIP

Bulletin if RSMU follows ICMJE criteria for authorship specified in Section 4 of the Editorial Policies. Authors should bear in mind that any researcher who is involved in research planning or data collection, analysis or interpretation is eligible to prepare a draft or a final version of the article and cannot be excluded from the list of authors on formal grounds.

ORIGINALITY OF SUBMITTED WORK

Editors of Drug Chemistry accept manuscripts that have not been previously published elsewhere, in whole or in part and/or in other languages, or are not under consideration by other journals. If the manuscript presents the results that were used for the preparation of other manuscripts in which the authors were designated as co-authors, the authors must inform the editors and provide links to such articles.

We can accept a manuscript that has been previously published in other languages only if the information it contains is extremely important and needs to be spread as widely as possible and the journal that has initially published the work can give permission for republication. Such article must contain an explicit reference to the original.

A manuscript that presents a reanalysis of previously published data must include a reference to the original source.

SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT

Violation of regulations for research planning

Any inconsistencies with international guidelines for research planning or the use of methods/techniques that have not found application in routine practice can lead to the distortion of study results or manipulation of research data or statistical analysis data. The editors of Drug Chemistry insist that researchers should follow international guidelines for research planning and design and timely notify the editors of any deviations from international standards providing a rationale for their decision.

Authors must abide by the laws of the Russian Federation while conducting their research.

Authorship conflicts

Violation of crediting authorship occurs in case of the unreasoned removal/addition of an author from/to the list of authors or manuscript submission without receiving consent from each listed author. Deciding on who qualifies for authorship is up to the team of authors who worked on the manuscript. The Editorial Board does not determine who qualifies as an author and does not arbitrate authorship conflicts. However, the Editor-in-Chief reserves a right to refuse publication if this kind of misconduct is discovered.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the use of someone else's published or unpublished ideas, thoughts, expressions or other intellectual property without consent or full acknowledgement of their author as one's own, new and original. If plagiarism is detected, the manuscript will be refused immediately with no right of resubmission, and the Editorial Board will issue a warning to the research institution the author is affiliated with.

Self-plagiarism is presenting one's own previously published work, in whole or in part, as new and original. The most common violations here are: changing the text of the article without improving its informative value in comparison with the previously published work; submission of a manuscript that contains data presented at a conference over a year ago;

submission of a manuscript that contains data presented in the dissertation that was defended over a year ago. Such works are not novel and cannot be published.

Self-citation is citation of a previously published manuscript on the same subject without using a proper citation format. Self-citation is not considered plagiarism, but is also unacceptable. If self-citation is extensive, the article will not be refused, but the author will be asked to introduce necessary edits to their work.

Falsification of data

Falsification of data is fabrication or intentional distortion or concealment of data that contradict to author's hypothesis or conclusions. If fabrication or intentional data distortion are detected, the manuscript will be refused with no right of resubmission. In this case, the Editorial Board will issue a warning to the research institution the author is affiliated with. If some data are concealed, the manuscript may be rejected, but is still eligible for resubmission if the authors submit the data in full and make necessary corrections to their conclusions.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

A conflict of interests occurs when professional judgment of the researcher is influenced by a secondary interest, such as financial gain, family ties, academic competition or opposing scientific views. Authors are required to disclose potential conflicts of interest so that readers could recognize biases in their work. If a conflict of interests is declared, it will be published along with the article. If a conflict of interests is discovered after manuscript publication, the journal will publish this information separately, and the authors will be required to write an explanation letter.

FULL OR PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF A PUBLICATION

Should the Editorial Board have any concerns about the ethical aspect of the entire publication or its part, the Editor-in-Chief will contact the research institution that carried out or hosted the study requesting clarification. If ethical misconduct is detected, the journal will publish a rejection note and launch an investigation of all previously published works submitted by the authors in question. If ethical misconduct cannot be proved, the journal may still publish a notification of the ethical misconduct and appeal to the scientific community to discuss the issue.

8 EDITORIAL BOARD

The Editor-in-Chief is accountable for the content and quality of the journal. However, to ensure that his decisions are unbiased and all aspects of various research areas are taken into account, the Editorial Board was established.

To become a member of the Editorial Board, an applicant must be a researcher with the Candidate or Doctor of Sciences degree who has been publishing his/her work in Russian or foreign scientific journals on a regular basis (no less than 3 works a year on his/her field of interest) and has never violated regulations for publication ethics. If a member of the Editorial Board is caught violating the author code of conduct, he/she will be immediately dismissed from the Board with no right to reenter.

Members of the Editorial Board peer review submitted manuscripts, give their expert opinion on the articles of dubious quality, give feedback to the Editor-in-Chief after an issue has been published, and suggest topics for publication. Peer review and expert assessment of the articles of dubious quality are performed upon the request of the Editor-in-Chief.

Membership can be terminated following the decision of the Editor-in-Chief. The number of members is not limited. If he/she is willing to, a member is free to quit the Board. This position is volunteer and is not paid for.

If you would like to become a member of the Editorial Board of Drug Chemistry, please contact us at editor@rsmu.press. Please specify Editorial Board in the subject line, provide information on your area of interest and tell us about your most significant scientific achievements.

9 PEER REVIEW

All submitted manuscripts are peer reviewed. For each manuscript, peer reviewers are selected by the Editor-in-Chief.

We use a blind peer review model: the peer reviewer and the author do not know each other's names. The authors have a right to familiarize themselves with the review of their work. To improve quality of peer review, the Editor-in-Chief can forward the review prepared by one peer reviewer to another peer reviewer. In this case, a review is anonymous. Copies of peer reviews may be forwarded to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation upon request.

A peer review is styled according to the established template. It must be compiled by a peer reviewer and then sent from the email that allows to identify the reviewer to editor@rsmu.press along with the original .doc copy of the manuscript. A signature and a seal of the research institution the author is affiliated with are not required. A review must be prepared within the agreed time limit, but no later than within 10 days after the manuscript was received by a peer reviewer. The reviewer must timely respond to the questions of the author and the editor giving comments and detailed explanations for his edits.

Based on a peer review, a manuscript may be rejected, published as is or revised; based on the decision of the Editor-in-Chief, additional peer review of the revised manuscript can be carried out. The final decision on the publication is made by the Editor-in-Chief.

Reviews are stored in our database for 5 years.

RULES FOR PEER REVIEW

A peer reviewer must be a researcher who has published no less than 3 works on the subject of a reviewed manuscript over the past year. When deciding on the right candidate, the Editor-in-Chief takes into account their reputation, recommendations of the authors and members of the Editorial Board, his own experience of working with the reviewer, etc.

Once the author is notified that his manuscript will be subject to peer review, he/she can recommend a peer reviewer or provide a list of those reviewers he/she would not like to work with. Although the Editor-in-Chief can consider the author's wishes, the final decision is up to him.

BECOME A REVIEWER

To become a reviewer, please write to editor@rsmu.press: specify Become a Reviewer in the subject line, provide information on your area of interest and tell us about your most significant scientific achievements.

10 POLICY ON CORRECTIONS, RETRACTIONS, AND EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN

Drug Chemistry is committed to upholding the integrity of the scientific record. In line with [the guidelines of the Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#), we have established the following procedures for addressing post-publication issues.

1. CORRECTIONS (ERRATA)

A Correction (Erratum) will be published to address significant errors in an article that do not affect the core conclusions, but are important for:

- Fixing incorrect data or calculations that do not alter the main findings.
- Updating affiliations or funding information.
- Correcting errors in authorship (with consent of all authors).
- Replacing faulty figures or tables, if the error is minor.

Process:

Upon notification of an error (from authors, readers, or editors), the editorial office will investigate. If a correction is warranted, a formal "Correction" notice will be published, linking to and from the original article. The original article will be updated with a note about the correction.

2. RETRACTIONS

A Retraction will be issued when the scientific integrity of an article is fundamentally compromised. Reasons include, but are not limited to:

- Proven scientific misconduct (data fabrication, falsification, image manipulation).
- Plagiarism or redundant publication.
- Major errors that invalidate the article's conclusions.
- Unethical research.

Process:

The editorial board will conduct a thorough investigation, often involving the authors' institution. The decision to retract is made by the Editor-in-Chief. A "Retraction" notice will be published, clearly stating the reason for retraction and linking to the original article. The retracted article will remain online but will be prominently watermarked as "RETRACTED" on all pages.

3. EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN

An Editorial Expression of Concern is a provisional notice published when:

- There is credible evidence of serious misconduct or error, but the investigation by an institution or authority is ongoing and inconclusive.
- The implications of the issue have significant public health or scientific importance.
- The authors' institution is unresponsive or delays the investigation.

Process:

The Editor-in-Chief, in consultation with the editorial board, may publish an "Expression of Concern" to alert readers. Once the investigation is concluded, it will be replaced by either a Correction, a Retraction, or a formal notice of vindication.

4. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Transparency: All notices (Correction, Retraction, Expression of Concern) are published as citable, standalone documents with their own DOI and are freely accessible.
- Linkage: Notices are bi-directionally linked to the original article.
- Preservation of Record: The original article remains accessible in its original form, except in extreme legal or ethical cases.
- Authorship: Corrections and Retractions are typically submitted and signed by the authors. If authors refuse, the editor may act on behalf of the journal.
- Timeliness: The journal strives to resolve cases promptly and fairly.

5. CONTACT ADDRESS

Messages concerning published materials should be sent to the editorial office at the address editor@rsmu.press.

ADVERTISING POLICY

This journal does not accept or publish any form of advertising, sponsored content, or commercial promotions. The publication is funded solely by article processing charges (APCs) from authors and institutional subsidies from the Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University. The editorial content is entirely independent of any commercial interests.

12 DIGITAL PRESERVATION AND ARCHIVING POLICY

1. POLICY STATEMENT

Drug Chemistry is committed to ensuring the long-term preservation, accessibility, and integrity of all published digital content. We recognize our responsibility to the scholarly community to safeguard the scientific records, particularly in the fast-evolving fields of medicine and biology. This policy outlines our strategies and commitments for the permanent archiving of digital publications of the journal.

2. SCOPE OF ARCHIVED CONTENT

This policy applies to all definitive, published versions of:

- Peer-reviewed research articles (including supplementary data and multimedia appendices).
- Review articles.
- Editorials and commentaries.
- Retraction and correction notices (which are permanently linked to the original articles).
- The journal's table of contents and issue metadata.

3. PRIMARY ARCHIVING STRATEGY: PARTNERSHIP WITH A TRUSTED DIGITAL REPOSITORY

The journal employs a multi-faceted approach to digital preservation, with the primary strategy being deposition in a globally recognized, certified digital repository.

Primary Repository: All published content is deposited in Cyberleninka, a not-for-profit digital preservation service that meets the core requirements of trustworthiness: Organizational, Financial, Technological, and Procedural sustainability.

Trigger for Access: Content preserved in the CyberLeninka Scientific Electronic Library remains publicly accessible at all times, even if the journal ceases publication or can no longer provide online access through its primary platform.

4. SECONDARY ARCHIVING AND PERSISTENT ACCESS

To maximize discoverability and ensure redundancy, the journal additionally grants permission to institutional repositories. Authors retain the right to deposit the final published PDF (Version of Record) or their accepted manuscript in their institutional or subject-based repository (e.g., PubMed Central, arXiv), immediately upon publication, with appropriate citation and link to the official article on the website of the journal.

5. FILE FORMATS AND DATA INTEGRITY

Preservation Master Formats: Core content is preserved in standard, non-proprietary or widely adopted formats suitable for long-term preservation (e.g., XML according to JATS DTD; PDF/A; TIFF, JPG, PNG for images; CSV for data).

Checksums: All archived files are associated with fixity information (MD5/SHA-256 checksums) to regularly verify data integrity and detect corruption.

Migration: The preservation repository (Cyberleninka) is responsible for executing format migration strategies as required to maintain readability as technologies evolve.

6. PERSISTENT IDENTIFIERS AND METADATA

DOIs: Every published article is assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) via Crossref, providing a permanent, resolvable link to the article.

Comprehensive Metadata: Rich, structured metadata for each article (including citation information, abstracts, keywords, funding data, ORCIDs, and licenses) is archived alongside the content files to ensure future discoverability.

Persistent Links: All internal references (e.g., to figures, supplementary data) and external citations are maintained with persistent linking where possible.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Publisher (Drug Chemistry): Responsible for the initial deposit of content into the designated preservation systems, maintaining the primary publishing platform, and ensuring this policy is enacted and reviewed.

Preservation Partners (Cyberleninka): Responsible for the secure storage, integrity checking, format management, and future accessibility of the deposited content under the terms of formal agreements.

Authors: Encouraged to utilize self-archiving rights and ensure any underlying primary research data is deposited in an appropriate discipline-specific data repository (e.g., GenBank, Protein Data Bank, figshare).

8. ACCESS TO PRESERVED CONTENT

In the event of a "trigger" (e.g., cessation of the journal), the preserved content in Cyberleninka will remain openly accessible to the global public at no cost, ensuring the continued availability of the scientific record.

9. POLICY REVIEW

This Digital Preservation and Archiving Policy will be reviewed biennially by the journal's Editorial Board and Publisher to ensure it aligns with best practices and technological advancements in digital preservation.

Last Updated: February 2026.

10. CONTACT ADDRESS

For questions regarding this policy, please contact the Managing Editor at editor@rsmu.press.

13 AUTHOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGAL COMPLIANCE AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

By submitting a manuscript to the editorial office, the author (or the team of authors) guarantees that:

1. The materials contained in the manuscript do not include information constituting state, commercial, or any other secrets protected by law under the legislation of the author's country and international law.
2. The publication of the manuscript does not violate personal data laws, the intellectual property rights of third parties, or any other applicable legal regulations.
3. If the work was conducted within activities involving controlled or classified information, the author has obtained the necessary permission or clearance for open publication from the relevant authorized body or the institution where the work was carried out.

The editorial office does not possess the special authority or technical means to verify the presence of restricted information within the manuscript. The editorial office relies on the good faith and legal compliance of the author. Consequently, the editorial office assumes no responsibility for the disclosure of any confidential, secret, or other information not intended for open publication that is provided by the author as part of the manuscript. Full responsibility for any violation of the law in connection with the publication of the materials rests solely with the author(s).