

Correspondence

No-pay publishing: use institutional repositories

The European Council's recommended open, equitable and sustainable scholarly publishing system, free to readers and authors, has been dismissed as unsustainable and too costly (see *Nature* <https://doi.org/kjwj>; 2023). However, institutional repositories run by research institutions offer an inexpensive and sustainable route to realizing this aspiration.

Such non-profit repositories are ubiquitous and capable of hosting 'diamond' open-access academic journals, which are free to publish and to read. In Spain, for example, the journal *Psicológica* is owned by the Spanish Society for Experimental Psychology and published on DIGITAL.CSIC, the institutional repository of the Spanish National Research Council (see go.nature.com/3jxaw9z).

Transferred in 2022 from a commercial publisher, *Psicológica* publishes about 50 articles, preprints and peer reviews annually. Publication costs are shared between the journal – which is financially supported by the society – and the publicly funded repository, which provides services such as archiving, DOI assignment and metadata curation. At an estimated cost of €30 (US\$34) per publication, *Psicológica* can increase its output without incurring substantial extra costs. This underscores the sustainability of such models.

Isabel Bernal DIGITAL.CSIC, CSIC, Madrid, Spain.

Pandelis Perakakis Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain.
pperakakis@ucm.es

Africa: a new dawn for local vaccine manufacture

To help achieve self-reliance in health security, the African Union aims to increase the continent's production of vaccines from 1% to 60% of the doses it needs by 2040 (see go.nature.com/43yezaz). The Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) will guide the manufacture and distribution of these vaccines across Africa and will develop funding mechanisms.

The Partnerships for African Vaccine Manufacturing will need to coordinate on technology transfer and intellectual property, as well as on meeting the World Health Organization's prequalification requirements for vaccines, gathering information on market shaping and demand, setting trading policies, undertaking research and development and creating a manufacturing workforce.

To encourage African investment, the 55 African Union member states, along with vaccine-purchasing bodies – such as the United Nations children's charity UNICEF and GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance – must set price premiums and obtain market commitments. This will also help to tailor vaccine supply to demand.

The Africa CDC recommends rolling out eight programmes to implement these plans (see go.nature.com/3peqyis). It has already organized funding for its first training centre at the Pasteur Institute of Dakar (see go.nature.com/43rdmjr).

Nicaise Ndambi* Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, African Union Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
nicaisen@africa-union.org
*On behalf of 8 signatories. See go.nature.com/43dkgdcg

Pangenomics: prioritize diversity in collaborations

The draft human 'pangenome' is a preliminary collection of reference human genome sequences, with more to follow (W.-W. Liao *et al. Nature* **617**, 312–324; 2023). However, humanity's genetic variability cannot be captured simply by sequencing the genomes of more people. Genome selection and analysis need to be founded on the principles of diversity, equity and inclusion.

Before the next phase of the Human Pangenome Research Consortium (HPRC) initiative begins, some stubborn ethical questions must be addressed. The HPRC needs to decide which researchers and communities to work with. Participation in this high-profile enterprise could itself be a valuable social good (see go.nature.com/43ipyii), so selection must be equitable. And open-access FAIR principles for data management (findability, accessibility, interoperability and reuse) have to be reconciled with CARE principles for sovereignty of Indigenous people's data (collective benefit, authority to control, responsibility and ethics; see S. R. Carroll *et al. Sci. Data* **8**, 108; 2021).

To fulfil these goals, the HPRC should invest in interdisciplinary teams that include researchers in the social sciences and humanities and are committed to equitable and diverse collaboration with communities and nations (see J. Reardon *et al. Cell* **186**, 894–898; 2023).

Jenny Reardon* University of California, Santa Cruz, California, USA.
reardon1@ucsc.edu
*On behalf of 6 correspondents. See go.nature.com/3r86xfp

Data sharing: putting *Nature's* policy to the test

Policies for sharing research data promote reproducibility of published results by supporting independent verification of raw data, methods and conclusions (see, for example, go.nature.com/3oinwy4). Confirmation validates the efforts of the original researchers, reassures the scientific community and encourages others to build on the findings (see go.nature.com/3om9ken). Here we recount our experience of accessing data provided by the authors of two prominent *Nature* papers.

Our investigations, which took 12 people roughly a year, upheld the conclusions of both papers (V. L. Li *et al. Nature* **606**, 785–790 (2022); T. Iram *et al. Nature* **605**, 509–515; 2022). In each case, we found most of the data online and successfully reproduced most findings after discussion with the authors. When we had difficulty reproducing analyses on the basis of publicly available data and materials alone, the authors provided clarification about data and methods, which resolved most discrepancies.

This positive experience prompted us to generate a checklist to help researchers to facilitate reproducibility of their published findings through sharing of data and statistical methods (see <https://osf.io/ps3y9>).

We thank the authors for so generously upholding public availability of data.

David B. Allison Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, USA.
allison@iu.edu
*On behalf of 5 correspondents. See go.nature.com/3rfrwxhs.

The authors declare competing interests; see go.nature.com/3rfrwxhs for details.