

PUBLICATION ETHICS

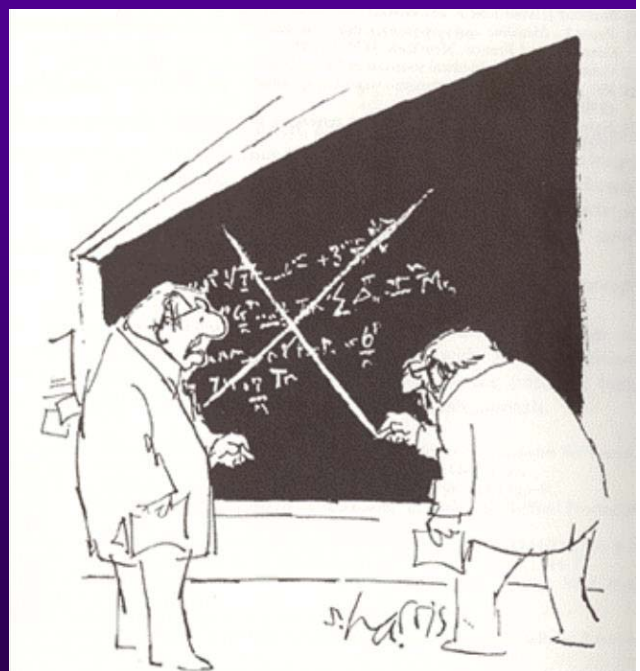
FAKE MEDIA
BOGUS RESULTS
PLAGIARISM
...OTHER HIGH CRIMES AND
MISDEMEANOURS



Peter Brimblecom
School of Energy and Environ
City University of Hong

JOURNAL POLICY – REFEREE PROCESS

- Sometimes unclear
- Hints that it is not of a high standard
- Difficulties in attracting referees
- Use biased referees
 - Not coauthors
 - Not colleagues
- Checks on refereeing



That's it? That's peer review?

PLAGIARISM

- Article title is duplicated
- Article is stolen
- Text has been copied
- Text has been reused (self plagiarism)
- Article is a translation
- Article is copied from a conference publication

AFFILIATION

- Normal to denote the organisation you worked at and where you currently are
- However some affiliations are unclear...

International Journal of Climatology

Volume 35, Issue 7, 15 June 2015, Pages 1354-1366

Antarctic near-surface air temperatures compared with ERA-Interim values since 1979 (Article)

^a Climatic Research Unit, School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

^b Department of Meteorology, Center of Excellence for Climate Change Research, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

PURCHASE OF AFFILIATION

- Famous scientist have been offered \$7000 a month for affiliation...

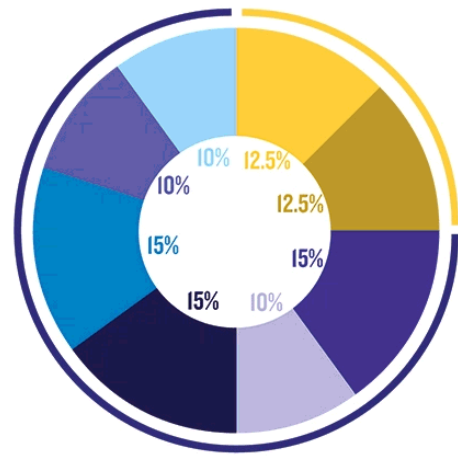
<http://www.dailycal.org/2014/12/05/citations-sale/>

Researchers with secondary affiliations



This map depicts all researchers who listed either "King Abdul Aziz University" or "King Abdulaziz University" as a secondary affiliation. Some researchers may not keep their affiliations up to date.

Mathematics subject ranking methodology for U.S. News and World Report Global University rankings



Reputation indicators

Global research reputation	KAU ranking: 192
Regional research reputation	KAU ranking: 154

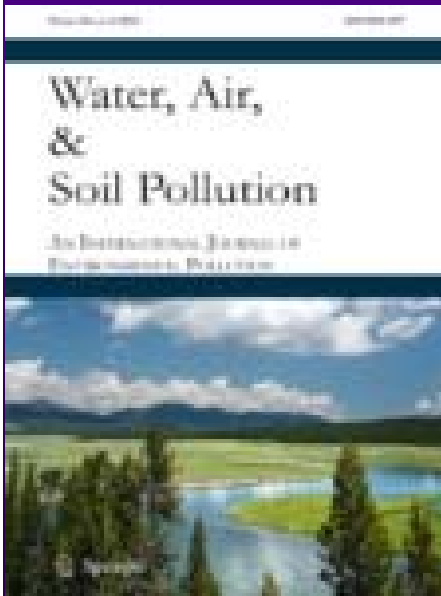
Bibliometric indicators

Publications	KAU ranking: 106
Normalized citation impact	KAU ranking: 1
Total citations	KAU ranking: 5
Number of highly cited papers	KAU ranking: 5
Percentage of highly cited papers	KAU ranking: 1
International collaboration	KAU ranking: 79

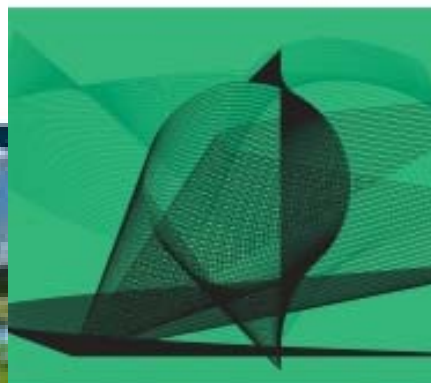
U.S. News and World Report Global University rankings

EMILY ROBINSON/DAILY CAL STAFF

SPOT THE ESTABLISHED JOURNAL

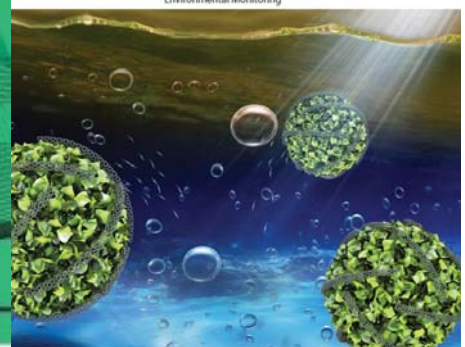


Air, Soil and Water Research
ISSN: 1178-6221



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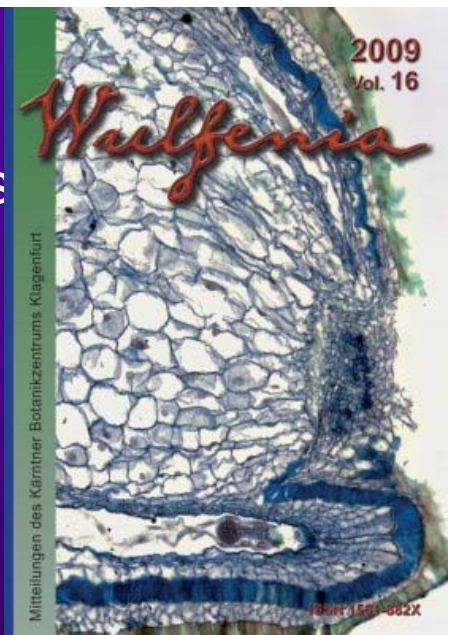
WILEY

- NIH has come out with a notice
[Statement on Article Publication Resulting from NIH Funded Research](#)
- requesting authors, that they fund, to stay away from predatory publishers - many receiving funding are falling for such publishers.
- Stay away from OMICS.
- [Academics and scientists: Beware of predatory journal publishers](#)
- The other link is to the following:
- [Think Check Submit](#)

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HIJACKED JOURNALS

- Print journals without websites vulnerable
 - Sylwan* - oldest forestry journal (1820)
 - Wulfenia*
 - Archives des Sciences*
- Fraudsters have created new websites - copied the titles, ISSNs, impact factor
- Also steal lapsed website



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MINIMUM CRITERIA

- Five Scopus minimum: criteria ethics statement, ISSN, English abstracts/article titles, peer-review and Roman references.
- A valid and transparent online *Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement* is a critical and mandatory criterion to Scopus review.
- It is by far the criterion for which we receive most questions by the community



FOCUS ON ETHICS

- Due to the complexity of publication ethics and the trends in (predatory) publishing we need to stay up to date
- It is in Scopus' interest to explore ways on how to improve, evaluate and monitor Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Publishing as part of Scopus' content selection policy

CSAB ETHICS WORKING GROUP



Karen Holland



Tracy Chen

Shareef Bhailal



Peter Brimblecombe



SCOPUS WORKING GROUP OBJECTIVES

- How to expand, evaluate and monitor Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Publishing in the context of Scopus' review procedure.
- Share the recommendations from the working group more widely
- Decide on further implementation plans

ETHICS GROUP: OUTPUT

- Expand the ethics criteria used in STEP
- Defining review expectations for the *Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Publishing*
- Expectations from the Subject Chairs to check compliance.
- Update our sources/FAQ for the community

EXPANSION- STEP ETHICS CRITERIA

- Current 10-point *Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement* updated to the latest current 16-point *Principles of Transparency and Best Practices in Publishing*.
- Even journals with COPE membership, may need to check they meet new criteria
- May comment on this in feedback to journal

EXPANSION- STEP ETHICS CRITERIA

- Publisher needs to confirm adherence to 16-point *Principles of Transparency and Best Practices in Publishing Transparency Standards* during submission stage
- Scopus team and subject chairs checked for evidence of compliance

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

1. PEER REVIEW PROCESS

All of a journal's content, apart from any editorial material that is clearly marked as such, shall be subjected to peer review. Peer review is defined as obtaining advice on individual manuscripts from reviewers expert in the field who are not part of the journal's editorial staff. This process, as well as any policies related to the journal's peer review procedures, shall be clearly described on the journal's Web site.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

2. GOVERNING BODY

Journals shall have editorial boards or other governing bodies whose members are recognized experts in the subject areas included within the journal's scope. The full names and affiliations of the journal's editors shall be provided on the journal's Web site.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

3. EDITORIAL TEAM CONTACTS

Journals shall provide the full names and affiliations of the journal's editors on the journal's Web site as well as contact information for the editorial office.

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

4. AUTHOR FEES

Any fees or charges that are required for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal shall be clearly stated in a place that is easy for potential authors to find prior to submitting their manuscripts for review or explained to authors before they begin preparing their manuscript for submission.

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

5. COPYRIGHT

Copyright and licensing information shall be clearly described on the journal's Web site, and licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

6. DEALING WITH MISCONDUCT

Publishers and editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred, including plagiarism, citation manipulation, and data falsification/fabrication, among others. In no case shall a journal or its editors encourage such misconduct, or knowingly allow such misconduct to take place. In the event that a journal's publisher or editors are made aware of any allegation of research misconduct relating to a published article in their journal – the publisher or editor shall follow COPE's guidelines (or equivalent) in dealing with allegations.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

7. OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal shall be clearly indicated on the journal's Web site. Publishers shall not use organizational names that would mislead potential authors and editors about the nature of the journal's owner.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

8. WEB SITE

A journal's Web site, including the text that it contains, shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

9. NAME OF JOURNAL

The Journal name shall be unique and not be one that is easily confused with another journal or that might mislead potential authors and readers about the Journal's origin or association with other journals.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

10. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- A journal shall have clear policies on handling potential conflicts of interest of editors, authors, and reviewers and the policies should be clearly stated.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

11. ACCESS

- The way(s) in which the journal and individual articles are available to readers and whether there are associated subscription or pay per view fees shall be stated..



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

12. REVENUE SOURCES

Business models or revenue sources (eg, author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support) shall be clearly stated or otherwise evident on the journal's Web site.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

13. ADVERTISING

Journals shall state their advertising policy if relevant, including what types of ads will be considered, who makes decisions regarding accepting ads and whether they are linked to content or reader behavior (online only) or are displayed at random..



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

14. PUBLISHING SCHEDULE

The periodicity at which a journal publishes shall be clearly indicated.



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

15. ARCHIVING

A journal's plan for electronic backup and preservation of access to the journal content (for example, access to main articles via CLOCKSS or PubMedCentral) in the event a journal is no longer published shall be clearly indicated.

PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

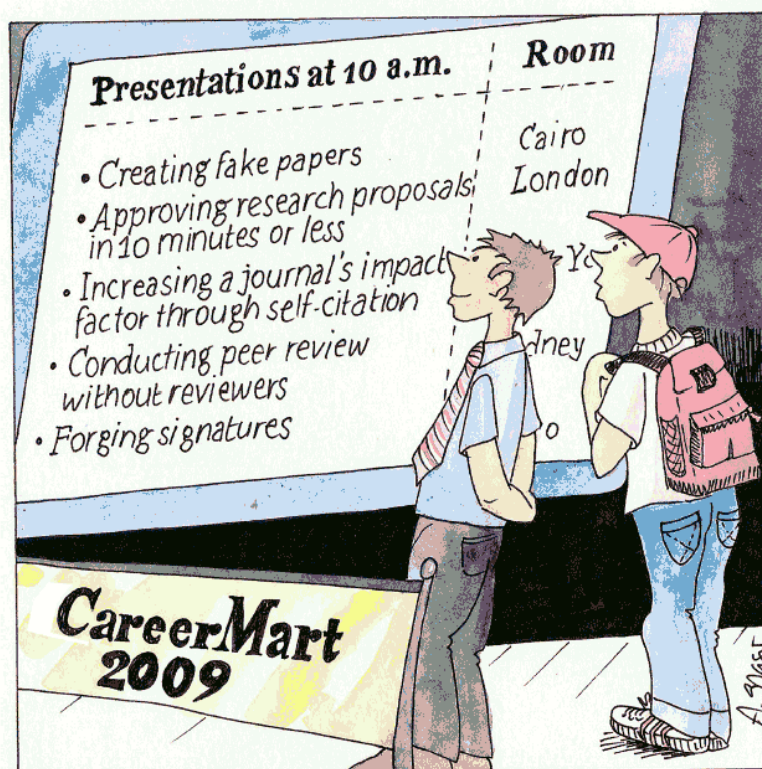
16. DIRECT MARKETING

Any direct marketing activities, including solicitation of manuscripts that are conducted on behalf of the journal, shall be appropriate, well targeted, and unobtrusive.

ETHICAL ISSUES

Last laugh

by Annemarie Glaser



Ethical Editing
Autumn 2009

"I can't decide which talk to attend—they're all so relevant for a career in academic publishing!"



THE END



Peter Brimblecombe
School of Energy and Environment
City University of Hong Kong