

Declaring the Publication Ethics (Scopus Comments)

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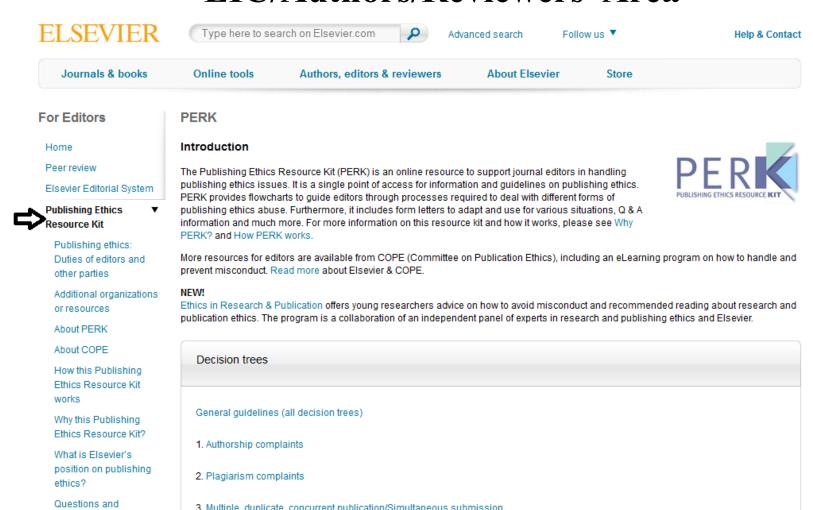


SciVerse Scopus

• Scopus, officially named SciVerse Scopus, is a bibliographic database containing abstracts and citations for academic journal articles. It covers nearly 18,000 titles from over 5,000 international publishers, including coverage of 16,500 peer-reviewed journals in the scientific, technical, medical, and social sciences (including arts and humanities). It is owned by Elsevier and is available online by subscription. Searches in Scopus incorporate searches of scientific web pages through Scirus, another Elsevier product, as well as patent databases.



Better to be as the main link in EIC/Authors/Reviewers' Area



http://www.elsevier.com/editors/home







A publication ethics and malpractice statement has to contain the subjects below:

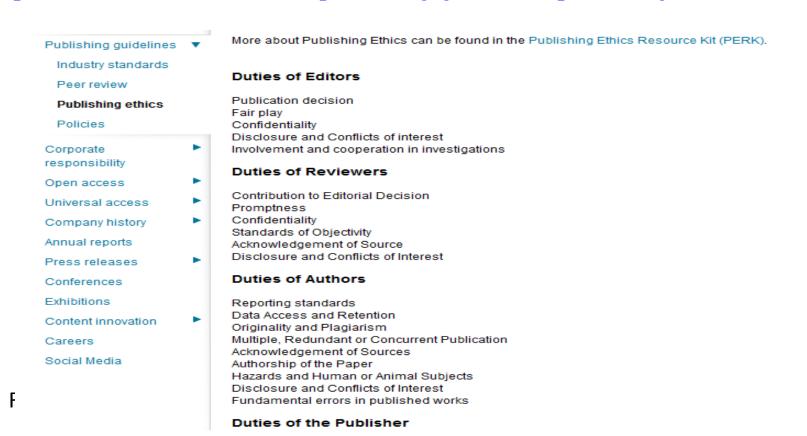
- Publication and authorship
- ✓ no plagiarism, no fraudulent data;
- ✓ forbidden to publish same research in more than one journal.
- ✓ list of references, financial support;

- Author's responsibilities
- * Authors obliged to participate in peer review process
- ✓ All authors have significantly contributed to the research
- ✓ Statement that all data in article are real and authentic
- * All authors are obliged to provide retractions or corrections of mistakes (http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/general-guidelines-all-decision-trees)



- Peer review / responsibility for the reviewers
- Judgments should be objective
- Reviewers should have no conflict of interest with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders
- * Reviewers should point out relevant published work which is not yet cited
- Reviewed articles should be treated confidentially

(http://www.elsevier.com/about/publishing-guidelines/publishing-ethics)



- Editorial responsibilities
- ✓ Editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject/accept an article
- *Editors should have no conflict of interest with respect to articles they reject/accept
- Only accept a paper when reasonably certain
- *When errors are found, promote publication of correction or retraction
- *Preserve anonymity of reviewers

(http://www.elsevier.com/about/publishing-guidelines/publishing-ethics)



- Publishing ethics issues
- Monitoring/safeguarding publishing ethics by editorial board
- Guidelines for retracting articles (http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/corrections.ht
- * Maintain the integrity of the academic record
- Preclude business needs from compromising intellectual and ethical standards
- Always be willing to publish corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed
- ✓ no plagiarism, no fraudulent data http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk



Other Subjects Which Can be Declared

Plagiarism Detection

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Note regarding COPE charts

All decision trees

Plagiarism detection

The peer-review process is at the heart of scientific publishing. As part of Elsevier's commitment to the protecting the integrity of the scholarly record, Elsevier has an obligation to assist the scientific community in all aspects of publishing ethics, including cases of (suspected) duplicate submission and plagiarism.



Investing in plagiarism-detection software

Cases of suspected plagiarism are rarely limited to the same journal or publisher. More often than not, multiple journals and publishers are involved. Software solutions, therefore, ideally require cooperation between (all) publishing houses. In 2008, Crossref and the STM publishing community came together to develop CrossCheck, a service that allows publishers to verify the originality of published works. CrossCheck is powered by the Ithenticate software from iParadigms, known as providers of Turnitin. CrossRef members collaborate to maintain a single database of published articles against which checking can take place.

About CrossCheck

iThenticate is standalone web-based software, separate from the Elsevier Editorial System (EES), developed and owned by iParadigms. It can be accessed with a username/password combination.

CrossCheck uses originality detection software to compare manuscripts against a unique database of 30+ million articles from 200+ publishers including Elsevier, IOP, Nature, Springer and Oxford University Press amongst others. Elsevier's contribution consists of 9 million articles and 7000 books and is continually increasing.

For a searchable list of all participating publishers, please visit: http://www.crossref.org/crosscheck_members.html

For a searchable list of all journals in the CrossCheck database, please visit: http://www.ithenticate.com/search/

Editors: to request a CrossCheck account, please discuss with your Publisher.

How the software works

The iThenticate system can be used to generate a similarity report at any point during the review process. Running a similarity check is very straightforward. After logging in to the iThenticate account you can simply upload the manuscript(s) and a similarity report will be generated within minutes.

The default similarity report view gives the percentage of the text of the manuscript which has overlap with one or more published articles.

http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/plagiarism-detection Razieh Moghadam Kowsar Corp.



All Decision Trees

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All decision trees

All decision trees

Decision trees provide flow charts for dealing with different forms of publishing ethics abuse. When an editor is confronted with a case (or suspected case) of ethics abuse, he/she should first identify the type of unethical behaviour, using the definitions provided in each of the decision trees. Then the decision trees, and their recommended action, can be followed. Flow charts from COPE, in this kit named 'COPE charts', are available for a second opinion. This is often the time for the editor to discuss the case with his/her publishing contact within Elsevier and agree what action, if any, needs to be taken. Within the decision trees, reference is made to the relevant form letters and Elsevier policies.



Types of decision trees

General guidelines (all decision trees)

- 1. Authorship complaints
- 2. Plagiarism complaints
- 3. Multiple, duplicate, concurrent publication/Simultaneous submission
- 4. Research results misappropriation
- 5. Allegations of research errors and fraud
- 6. Research standards violations
- 7. Undisclosed conflicts of interest
- 8. Reviewer bias or competitive harmful acts by reviewers

http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/all-decision-trees

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Form letters

Form letters are examples of appropriate letters for various situations. Please consult the decision trees to find out which letter is appropriate for which type of ethics complaint. You can copy the text of the letter and adjust it to your needs. The template is also available in Word or PDF format.

Types of letters

- A. To author
- B. To complainant re: Author
- C. To institution
- D. To other journal (double publication)
- E. To funding agency
- F. To reviewer
- G. To complainant re: Reviewer
- H. To reviewer's institution

http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/form-letters

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Note regarding COPE charts

Reviewer bias or competitive harmful acts by reviewers

How it works

To find out if a case, or suspected case of ethics abuse, falls within the category of this tree, please consult the definitions provided under 'What identifies a case in this area?' If it does, the recommended action of this tree can be followed. This tree furthermore provides:

- Case studies.
- References to the relevant form letters (examples of appropriate letters for various situations).
- Flow charts from COPE, here named 'COPE charts'. These are available for a second opinion. This is often the time for the editor to discuss
 the case with his/her publishing contact within Elsevier and agree what action, if any, needs to be taken.
- References to relevant Elsevier policies/links.
- < Back to all decision trees



What identifies a case in this area?



Recommended action

Case studies

- 1: Submission of a paper by a reviewer
- 2: Reviewer/author conflict of interest
- 3: Referee with a conflict of interest

COPE charts

NOTE

What to do if you suspect a reviewer has appropriated an author's ideas or data?

Relevant Elsevier policies/links

Duties of reviewers

Elsevier policy on article withdrawal

http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/reviewer-bias-or-competitive-harmful-acts-by-reviewers

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Note regarding COPE charts Additional organizations or resources

This page provides an overview of useful links to additional organizations or resources that operate/are available in the field of publishing and research ethics.

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

COPE is a forum for editors of peer-reviewed journals to discuss issues related to the integrity of the scientific record. It supports and encourages editors to report, catalogue and instigate investigations into ethical problems in the publication process. COPE aims to define best practice in the ethics of scientific publishing and to assist authors, editors, editorial board members, readers, owners of journals and publishers. One of the ways in which it fulfils this mission is by the publication of its Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors. COPE first published a set of guidelines in its third year of existence. These guidelines were published as Guidelines on Good Publication Practice. See also About COPE.

Council of Science Editors (CSE)

CSE 's mission is to promote excellence in the communication of scientific information. CSE's White paper on promoting integrity in scientific journal publications covers the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in publishing and identifies research misconduct and guidelines for action.

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)

The ICMJE $^{\square}$ is a group of general medical journal editors whose participants meet annually and fund their work on the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts (URM) submitted to biomedical journals $^{\square}$.

World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)

Established in 1995, WAME (pronounced "whammy") is a nonprofit voluntary association of editors of peer-reviewed medical journals from countries around the world who seek to foster international cooperation among and education of medical journal editors.

Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT)

CONSORT Group to alleviate the problems arising from inadequate reporting of randomized controlled trials (RCTs). CONSORT provides standards for randomized trials.

Sense about science

Sense about science 🖾 is an independent charitable trust promoting good science and evidence in public debates.

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