The 6th Asian Science Editors Conference and Workshop 2020 August 21, 2020



Webinar 2 #

Compliance of "Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing" in Society-Published Journals

Soon Kim, Ph.D.

Nature Research soon.kim@nature.com

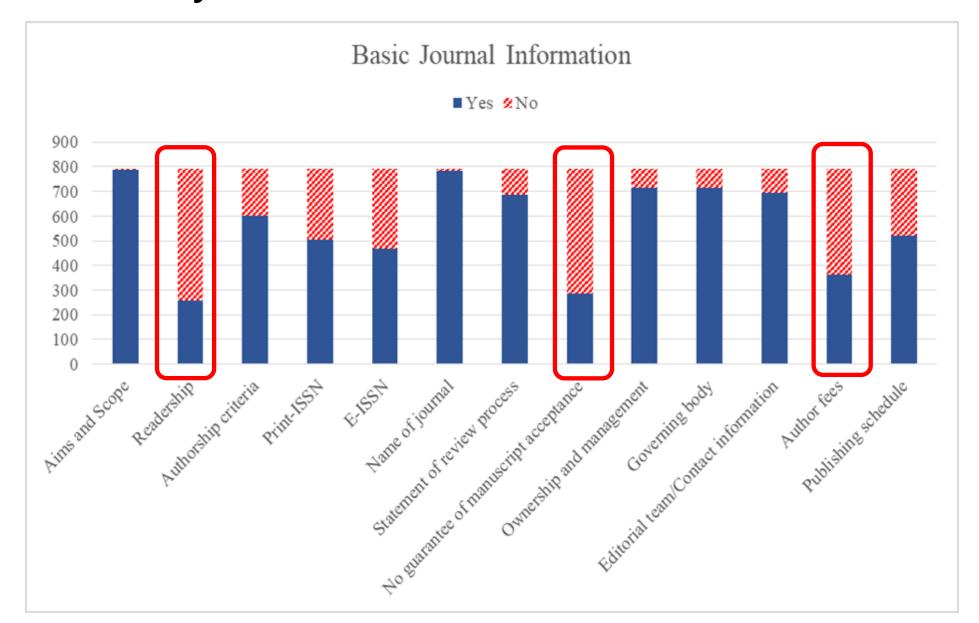
Introduction & Method

- Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association, the Directory of Open Access Journals, the Committee on Publication Ethics, and the World Association of Medical Editors declared the third version of "**Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing**" to ensure transparency and quality in journal publications.(15 January 2018)
- Investigated the homepages of 781 academic society-published journals that are registered in the Science Citation Index Expanded and whether these journals are effectively adopting these new guidelines. (Nov 2018)
- 33 items from the guidelines are rearranged into four different categories: basic journal information; publication ethics; copyright and archiving information; and profit model.
- The researchers count yes or no after checking the adopting status on the journal homepage and dividing into four scales: 0% to 25% for is rarely practiced, 26% to 50% for is poorly practice, 51% to 75% for is adequately practiced, and 76% to 100% for is well practiced.

Sixteen original principles sub-divided into 33 items and categorized into four different subjects

Item	Sub-items	Category				
	Aims and Scope					
	Readership					
1. Website	Authorship criteria					
	Print-ISSN					
	E-ISSN					
2. Name of journal	Uniqueness of name]				
	Statement of the review process]				
3. Peer review process	Methods of peer review	Basic Journal				
Process	No guarantee of manuscript acceptance	Information				
4. Ownership and management						
5. Governing body	Editorial boards					
6. Editorial team/Contact information						
8. Author fees		1				
11. Publishing schedule						
	Ethical and professional standards					
9. Process for identification of and dealing with allegations for research misconduct	Steps to prevent research misconduct					
	COPE's guideline]				
	Authorship and contributorship	Publication				
	Complaints and appeal	Ethics				
	Conflicts of interest	Information				
10. Publication ethics	Data sharing and reproducibility]				
	Ethical oversight	1				
	Intellectual property]				
	Post-publication discussion					
	Licensing information	1				
7. Copyright and licensing	Creative Commons	1				
	Policies on posting accepted articles with third parties	Copyright and Archiving				
12. Access	Open access	Information				
	Subscription]				
13. Archiving						
14. Revenue sources		Profit Model				
15. Advertising						
16. Direct marketing		Information				

Result Analysis: Basic Journal Information

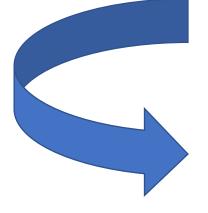


Poorly practiced items of Basic Journal Information

Item	Count/percentage		Continent						
			North America	Asia	Europe	South America	Oceania	Africa	Total
Readership	Yes	Count Percentage	155 36	32 24	54 31	8 31	4 57	1 17	254 33
Author fees	Yes	Count Percentage	187 43	78 59	76 44	5 19	3 43	3 50	352 45

Need to be improved: Readership

Aim and Scope only, no detail readership

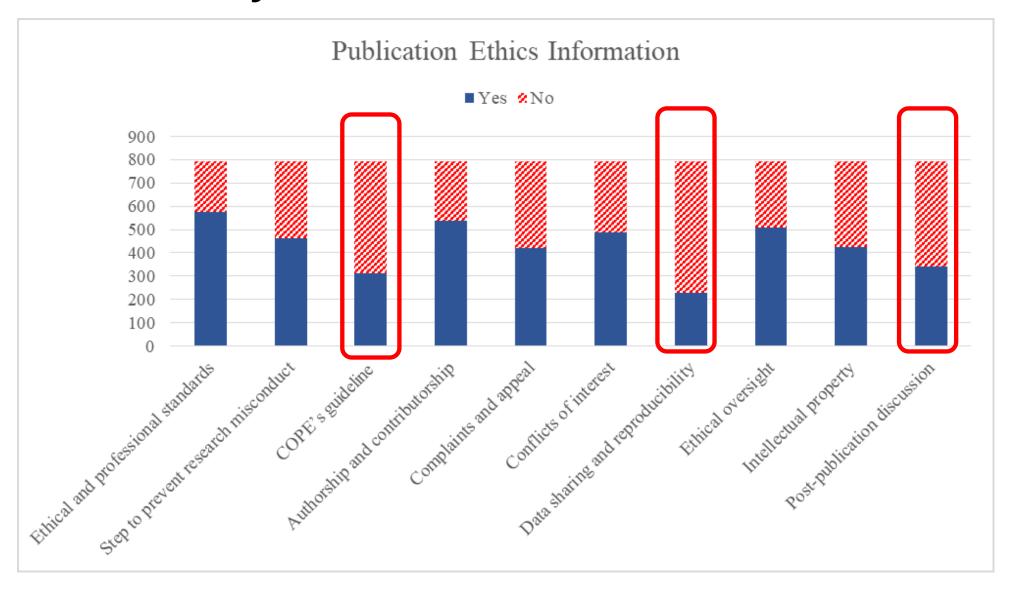


Target readers of a journal should be stated on the website

science editing Readership example

- 'Aims & Scope' statement: It aims to improve the culture and health of human being by promoting the quality of editing and publishing scientific, technical, and medical journals but, not limited to.
- <u>Readership</u>: It is primarily for <u>scientific journal editors</u> and personnels who works for scientific journals. Its readership can be expanded to other positions: • Researchers on journal publishing and bibliometrics can get the recent topics of journal publishing and editing; • Professors on communication can access and adopt a variety of data for education; • Students can understand the recent trends of the journal publishing and editing; • Policy makers are able to reflect the results of the articles to the nation-wide science promotion policies; • The scientists are able to read the advancement in the journal to be submitted so that they have a better knowledge on the journal selection.

Result Analysis: Publication Ethics



Poorly practiced items of Publication Ethic

Item COPE's guideline			Continent						
	Count/percentage		North America	Asia	Europe	South America	Oceania	Africa	Total
	Yes	Count	155	50	95	3	0	0	303
		Percentage	36	38	55	12	0	0	39
Data sharing and reproducibility	Yes	Count	158	10	54	4	1	0	227
		Percentage	36	8	31	15	14	0	29
Post-publication discussion	Yes	Count	218	8	106	6	1	0	339
		Percentage	50	6	61	23	14	0	43

COPE, Committee on Publication Ethics.

Need to be improved: Data sharing and reproducibility

Inadequate guidance on how to share and deposit data

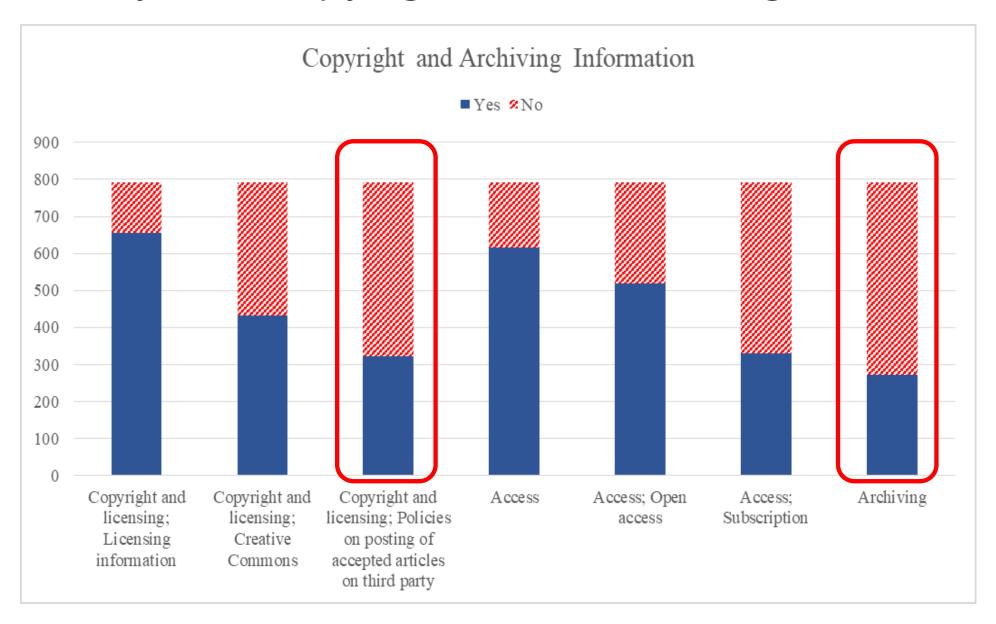


Clear data sharing policy and detailed description when using external repositories

Data Sharing Policy: Adoption level example

Springer Nature	Description	Data availability Statement Published	Data has been shared	Data has been peer reviewed
Type 1	Data sharing and data citation is encouraged	Optional	Optional	Optional
Type 2	Data sharing and evidence of data sharing encouraged	Optional	Optional	Optional
Type 3	Data sharing encouraged and statements of data availability required	Required	Optional	Optional
Type 4	Data sharing, evidence of data sharing and peer review of data required	Required	Required	Required

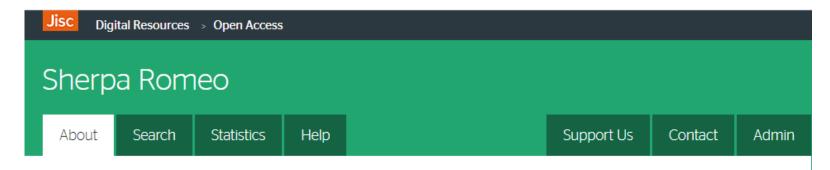
Result Analysis: Copyright and Archiving Information



Poorly practiced items of Copyright and Archiving

Item	Continent								
	Count/percentage		North America	Asia	Europe	South America	Oceania	Africa	Total
Policies on posting of	Yes	Count	210	10	95	4	1	1	321
accepted articles on third party		Percentage	48	8	55	15	14	17	41
Archiving	Yes	Count	111	47	107	1	2	1	269
		Percentage	26	35	61	4	29	17	34

Need to be improved: Policies on the posting of accepted articles with third parties



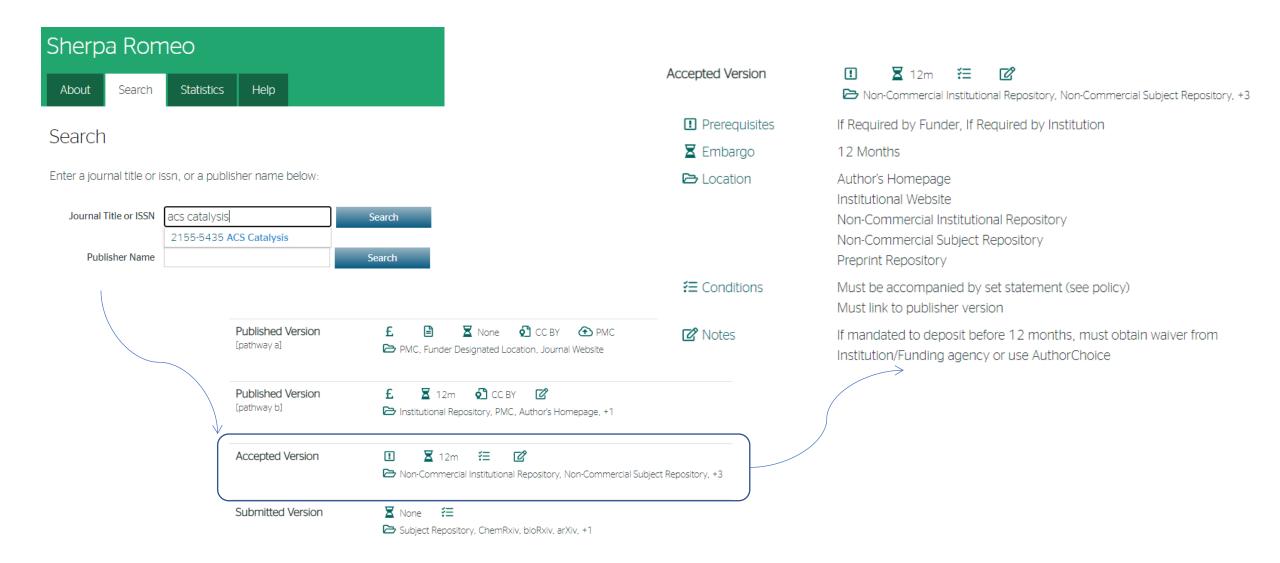
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Sherpa Romeo example



Need to be improved: Archiving

• A journal's plan for electronic backup and preservation of access to the journal content, in the event it is no longer published, shall be clearly indicated

- For papers conducted by public research funds, more and more publishers have a process of automatically depositing papers from publishers to PMC.
- Set embargo for a certain period of time
- Progress in the direction of enabling public access to public research fund papers more efficiently and immediately

Archiving Sites

https://clockss.org/

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38 Million Journal Articles 200,000 Books

Triggered Titles Open Access

12 Mirror Repository Sites

300 Supporting Libraries

286

Participating

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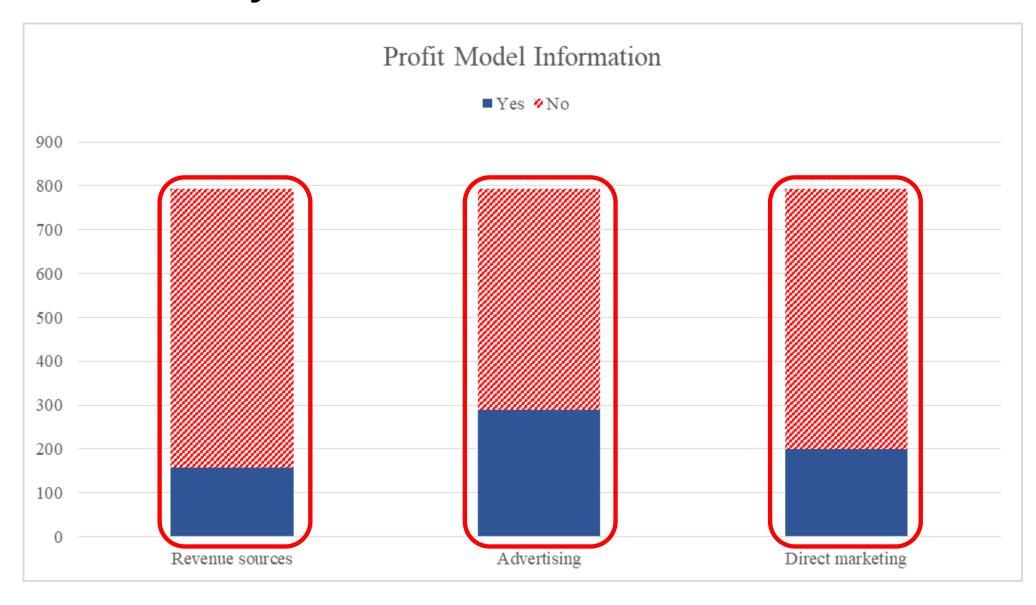
Resources for our community and business continuity

Read ITHAKA'S COVID-19 response

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/



Result Analysis: Profit Model



Poorly practiced items of Profit model

Item	Continent								
	Count/percentage		North America	Asia	Europe	South America	Oceania	Africa	Total
Revenue sources	Yes	Count	73	4	76	3	1	1	158
		Percentage	17	3	44	12	14	17	20
Advertising	Yes	Count	178	7	91	4	4	0	284
		Percentage	41	5	52	15	57	0	36
Direct marketing	Yes	Count	152	5	40	2	1	0	200
		Percentage	35	4	23	8	14	0	26

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Profit model example

Advertising Policy

■ > Editorial Policy > Advertising Policy

Eligibility of the Advertised Products or Services

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Conclusion & Limitation

- This study was focused only on academic society journals that are registered on the SCIE => Not be representative of the overall global peer-reviewed journal status.
- Society journal editors should continuously evaluate their journals regarding the "Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing" to keep up with a rapidly changing publishing environment.
- Asian editors are less trained, and difficulties are involved in attaining proper information on this matter => Council of Asian Science Editors, could be the best channel to provide information on the latest best practice guidelines.

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