Webinar 2 #

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

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

Result Analysis : Basic Journal Information

Basic Journal Information

■ Yes ⚏ No
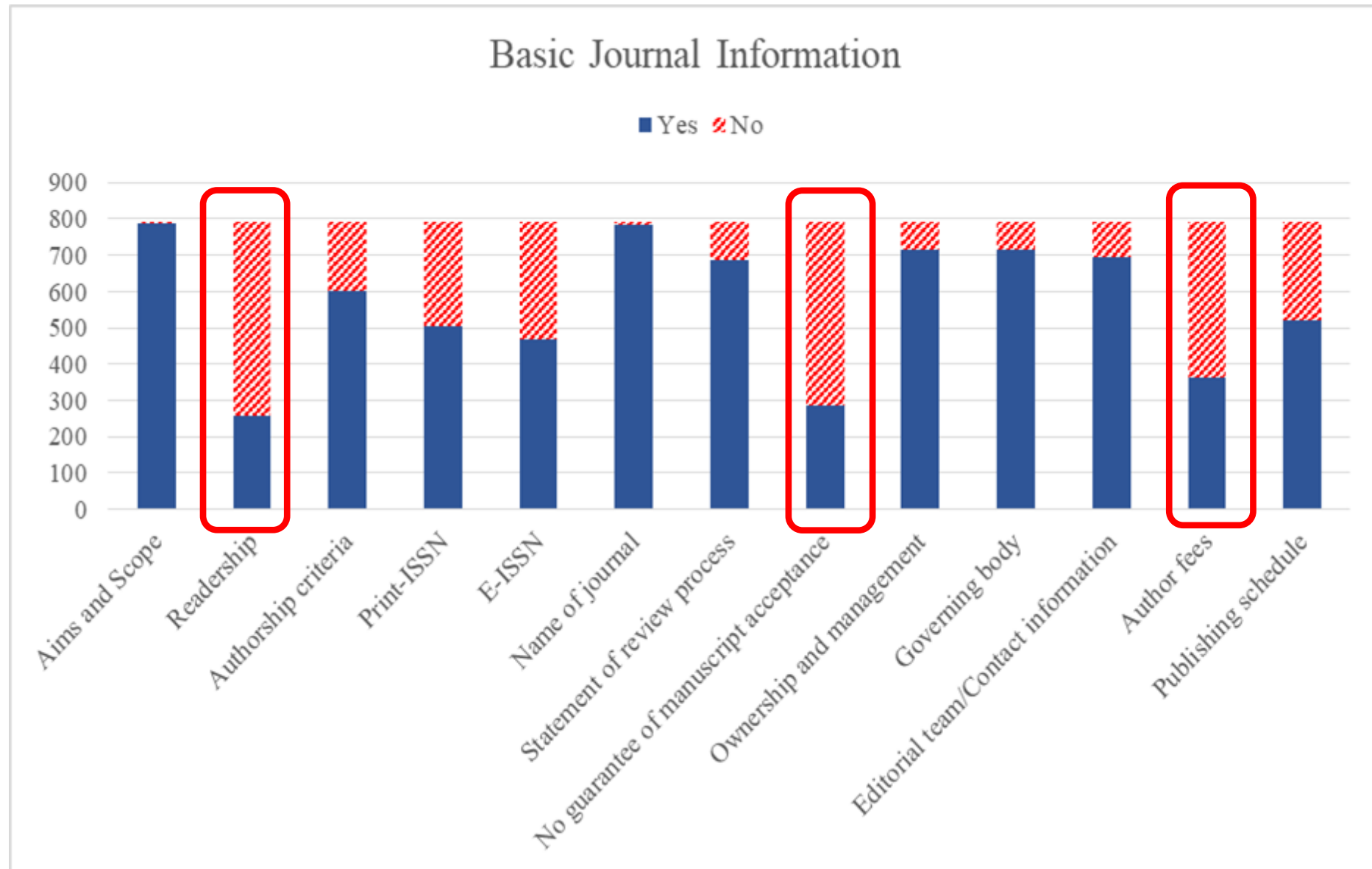
Poorly practiced items of Basic Journal Information

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

- Readership: It is primarily for scientific journal editors 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

Publication Ethics Information
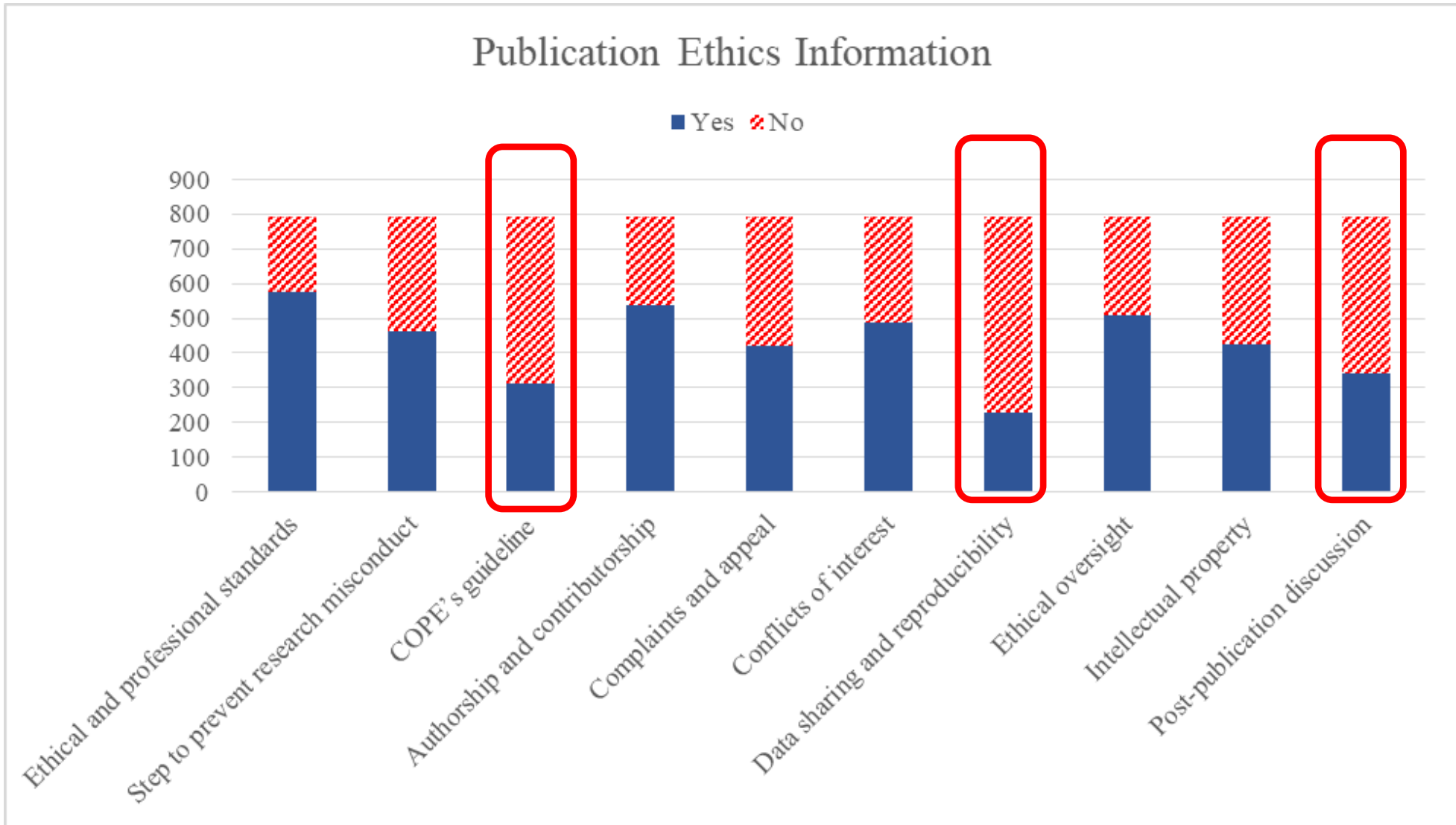
Poorly practiced items of Publication Ethic

Item	Count/percentage		Continent						Total
			North America	Asia	Europe	South America	Oceania	Africa	
COPE's guideline	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
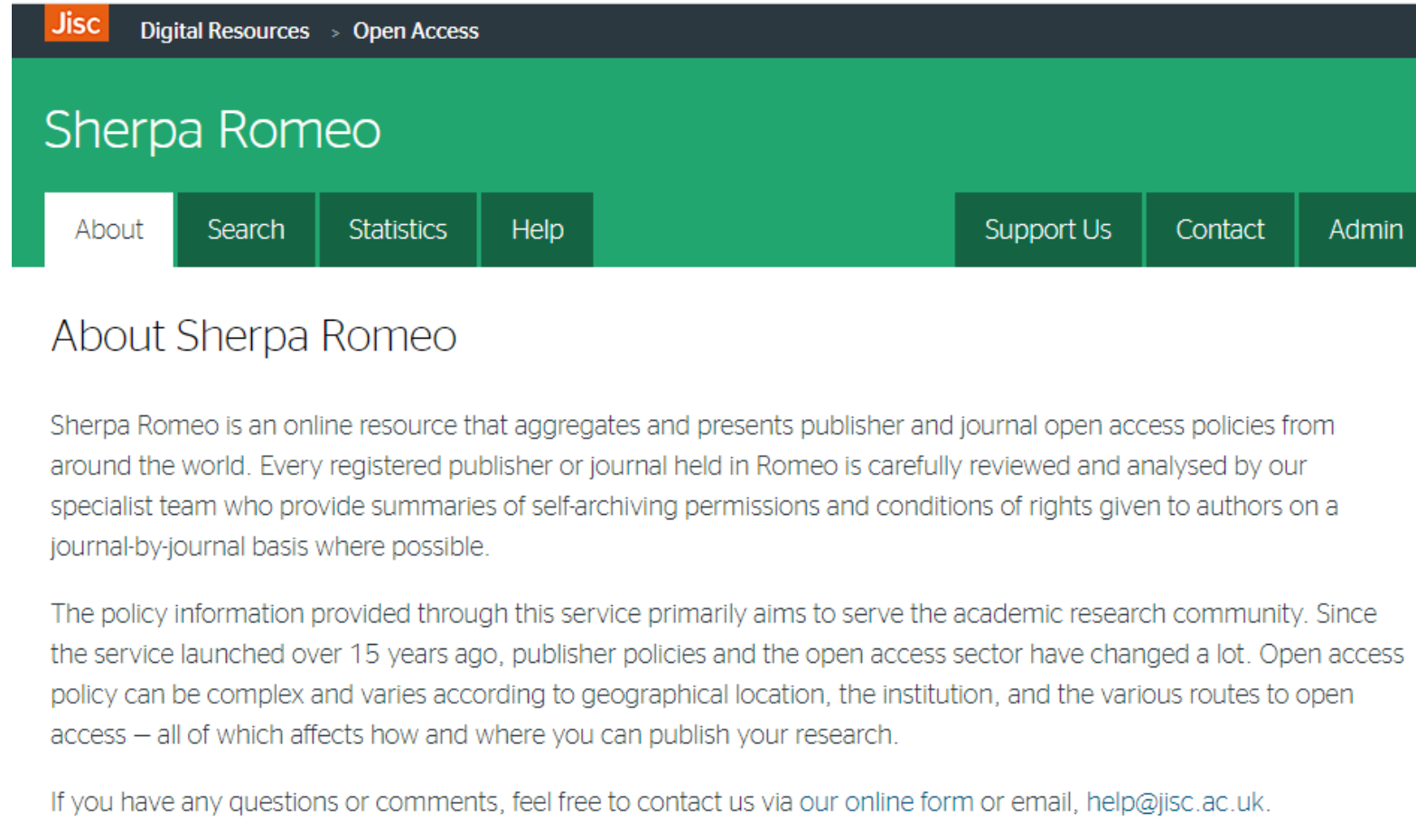
Result Analysis : Copyright and Archiving Information
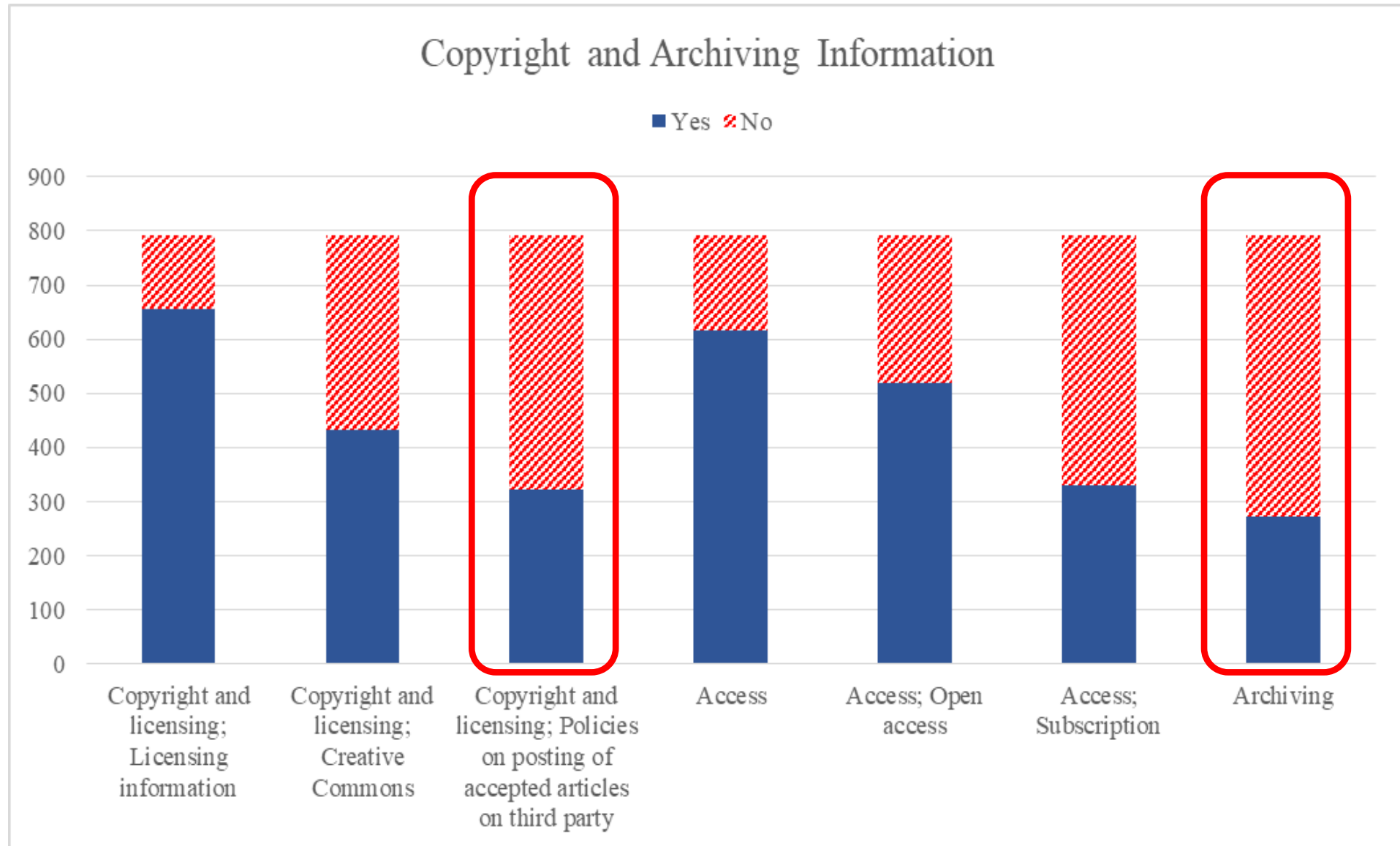
Poorly practiced items of Copyright and Archiving

Item	Count/percentage		Continent						Total
			North America	Asia	Europe	South America	Oceania	Africa	
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/

https://www.lockss.org/

Archiving Sites

https://www.portico.org/

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

Result Analysis : Profit Model
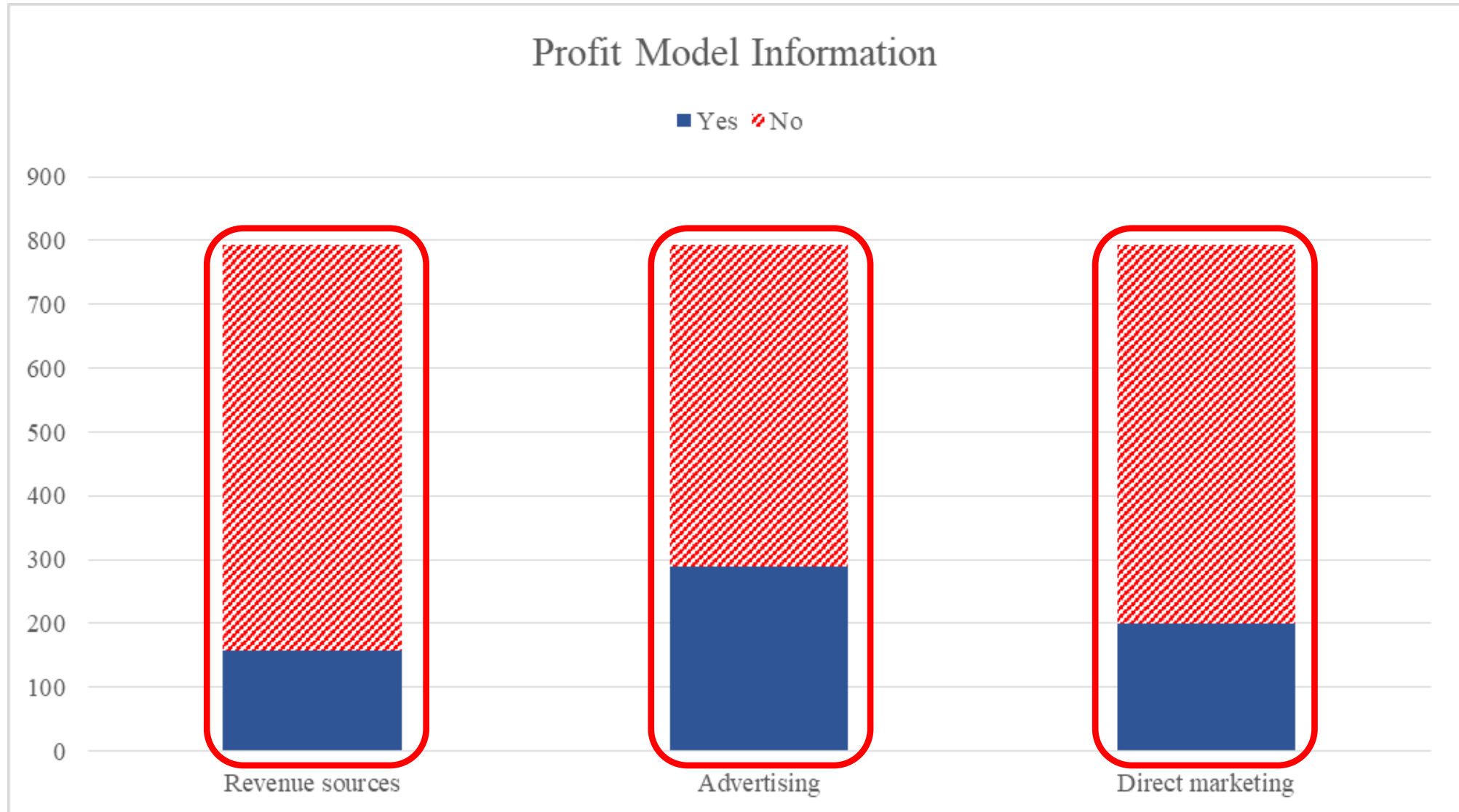
Poorly practiced items of Profit model

Item	Count/percentage		North America	Asia	Europe	South America	Oceania	Africa	Total
					Continent				
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

Profit model example

Advertising Policy

ceo Clinical and Experimental Otorhinolaryngology

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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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