

**Principles of transparency
and best practice
in scholarly publishing**

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서론

- ❖ 학술지 출간에 있어 16개 투명성 원칙과 처리 기준
- ❖ COPE, DOAJ, OASPA, WAME 회원가입 선정기준
- ❖ 학술지 내용과 더불어 style, format 까지 점검 시작

학술지 출판 투명성 원칙과 처리 기준

Research integrity—have we made progress?

This month there will be two important anniversaries related to research integrity. The first is the 20 year anniversary of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), celebrated at COPE's European annual meeting in London, UK, on May 25. The second marks 10 years since the first World Conference on Research Integrity (WCRI) in Lisbon, Portugal, in 2007—to be held at the fifth WCRI in Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 28-31. More than 600 delegates will gather and present research on research integrity and debate current policies and initiatives, progress, and difficulties. The conference theme is transparency and accountability. So what have these initiatives and organisations achieved and what is the current state of research integrity?

Compared with 20 years ago there is undoubtedly more discussion and awareness of research misconduct. There is more research into research integrity and inappropriate research practice. And there is more guidance and support for those researchers, funders, institutions, and journals that want to have good policies, practices, and processes in place. However, there are depressingly familiar examples that show we still have a long way to go to strengthen research integrity and publication ethics. Every day, dubious new journals and conference organisers solicit papers and presentations for a fee. The rise of such predatory journals and conferences is a disappointingly unsavoury by-product of the open access business model.

On April 20, the publisher Springer retracted a record 107 papers from one journal (*Tumor Biology*) because they had been accepted after fake peer review. These papers were discovered after additional screening as a consequence of an earlier round of retractions, but clearly stronger editorial practices could have detected these fatal flaws before publication. And last week, the investigators of the Treatment of Preserved Cardiac Function Heart Failure with an Aldosterone Antagonist (TOPCAT) trial, originally published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in 2014, concluded in a correspondence letter in the journal that after further experiments the findings "arouse concerns regarding study conduct in Russia, and by implication, Georgia"—an example of a multicountry collaboration gone wrong.

Additionally, there are worrying signs that the research environment, which was highlighted at the last WCRI conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2015, as an

important factor to promote and ensure responsible research, is becoming more competitive and less resilient. The uncertainty over long-term National Institute of Health funding in the USA sent shock waves through the scientific community. Similar concerns by Canadian scientists have emerged over the past few months where research funding is stagnating and increasingly linked to political priorities. And many researchers in the UK are concerned about European Union funding after Brexit.

So what can be done? A new report by the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine—*Fostering Integrity in Research*, released on April 11—produced best practice checklists and issued 11 recommendations. Most of these are obvious and do not cover new ground, such as whistleblower protection and improved education. What the report does add beyond summarising the state of integrity and best practice recommendations is clearer and stronger language. It terms what has previously been called questionable or inappropriate research practices "detrimental practices", recognising these to be detrimental to the research enterprise. Similarly, the World Association of Medical Editors earlier this year argued that a better name for predatory journals would be pseudo-journals to clearly identify them as destinations that researchers should avoid. And when there are outcries about the so-called reproducibility crisis, it should be understood that reproducibility is used in many different ways, which leads to confusion and disagreement. Steven Goodman concluded in *Science Translational Medicine* in June, 2016, that "we need to move toward a better understanding of the relationship between reproducibility, cumulative evidence, and the truth of scientific claims".

The Amsterdam conference theme is a good one. Transparency and accountability are the fundamental principles for research integrity. Transparency in describing all aspects of the research process, from planning, proposing, performing, and reporting, goes a long way towards allowing better selection, scrutiny, and use of research. Such quality assessment needs to be at the heart of academic reward. What we do need also, however, is transparency of policies for all involved in research—institutions, funders, and journals alike—to allow a similar level of assessment and scrutiny by others. Accountability needs to be shared by all. ■ *The Lancet*



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Lancet 2017;389:1771

For more on the Amsterdam conference see <http://www.wcri2017.org>

For the National Academies report see <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/21896/fostering-integrity-in-research>

For Steven Goodman's paper see <http://stm.sciencemag.org/content/8/341/341p121tab-pdf>



Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Introduction

Committee on Publication Ethics ([COPE](#)), the Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#)), the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association ([OASPA](#)), and the World Association of Medical Editors ([WAME](#)) are scholarly organizations that have seen an increase in the number, and broad range in the quality, of membership applications. Our organizations have collaborated to identify principles of transparency and best practice for scholarly publications and to clarify that these principles form the basis of the criteria by which suitability for membership is assessed by COPE, DOAJ and OASPA, and part of the criteria on which membership applications are evaluated by WAME. Each organization also has their own, additional criteria which are used when evaluating applications. The organizations will not share lists of publishers or journals that failed to demonstrate that they met the criteria for transparency and best practice.

This is the third version of a work in progress (published January 2018); the first version was posted on the COPE website on January 2014 and a second version in [June 2015](#). We encourage its wide dissemination and continue to welcome feedback on the general principles and the specific criteria. Background on the organizations is below.

Principles of Transparency

1. Website: A journal's website, including the text that it contains, shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards. It must not contain information that might mislead readers or authors, including any attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site.

Reference
Written by COPE/DOAJ/
OASPA/WAME

This version
Published 15 January 2018

[Version 2](#)
Published 22 June 2015

Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing
(학술지 출간 투명성 원칙과 처리 기준)

- 1. Web site**
- 2. Name of journal**
- 3. Peer review process**
- 4. Ownership and management**
- 5. Governing body**
- 6. Editorial team/contact information**
- 7. Copyright and licensing**
- 8. Author fees**

Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing
(학술지 출간 투명성 원칙과 처리 기준)

- 9. Identification of research misconduct**
- 10. Publication ethics**
- 11. Publishing schedule**
- 12. Access (OA/subscription/pay per view)**
- 13. Archiving**
- 14. Revenue sources**
- 15. Advertising**
- 16. Direct marketing**

1. Website (Homepage, 학술지 누리집)

- ❖ Journal's website shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards
(Journal website 는 높은 윤리적, 전문적 기준)
- ❖ It should:
 - **Aims & Scope** and **readership** (목적 및 범위 기술, 주 독자층 명시)
 - **multiple submissions, redundant publications** (중복 투고, 중복 출판 금지)
 - **ISSN** (pISSN, eISSN 명확히 표기)
 - **authorship criteria** (저자 기준)
- ❖ It must not:
 - **mislead readers or authors attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site**
(독자, 저자가 다른 학술지로 오해하도록 제작해서는 안됨)

1) Website (예: NEJM)

General Information

Author Center Home

Determine Your Article Type
Frequently Asked Questions
Authors of Accepted Articles: What to Expect

Preparation Instructions

New Manuscripts
Revised Manuscripts
Letters to the Editor
Images in Clinical Medicine

Policies and Guidelines

Editorial Policies
Embargo Policy
Author Permissions

Contact Us

Presubmission Inquiries
Request a Rapid Review
Editorial Office

Disclosures and Release Forms

Disclosure Form
Sample Disclosure Form
Photographs of Identifiable Patients



The *New England Journal of Medicine* (NEJM) is the world's leading medical journal and website. Published continuously for over 200 years, NEJM delivers high-quality, peer-reviewed research and interactive clinical content to physicians, educators, and the global medical community.

Our mission is to bring physicians the best research and information at the intersection of biomedical science and clinical practice and to present this information in understandable and clinically useful formats that inform health care delivery and improve patient outcomes.

To these ends, the NEJM editorial team employs rigorous:

- Editorial, peer, and statistical review processes to evaluate manuscripts for scientific accuracy, novelty, and importance.
- Policies and practices to ensure that authors disclose all relevant financial associations and that such associations in no way influence the content NEJM publishes.

A truly global brand, NEJM keeps health care professionals at the leading edge of medical knowledge, helps them to gain broad understanding in their areas of interest, and provides valuable perspectives on the practice of medicine.

Why NEJM?

<https://www.nejm.org/about-nejm/about-nejm?query=footer>

2) Website (예: BMJ)

The screenshot displays the BMJ website's navigation bar and a sidebar menu. The main content area is titled 'Publishing model' and contains a paragraph of text. Below the text are several expandable sections: 'Publishing model', 'Sources of revenue', 'Reach and Impact', 'Acceptance rate and handling times', 'Open access', 'Preprints, previously published material, and duplication', and 'Open peer review'. The URL for the 'Open peer review' section is visible at the bottom left.

thebmj Research Education News & Views Campaigns Archive For authors Jobs Hosted Search

Publishing model

The BMJ is published by BMJ, a wholly owned subsidiary of the British Medical Association. The BMA grants editorial freedom to the editor of *The BMJ* (currently Dr. Fiona Godlee). The views expressed in the journal are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the BMA. *The BMJ* follows guidelines on editorial independence produced by [the World Association of Medical Editors](#) and the code on good publication practice produced by the [Committee on Publication Ethics](#), the recommendations of the [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors](#), and checklists and advice for good research reporting of the EQUATOR network.

- Publishing model
- Sources of revenue
- Reach and Impact
- Acceptance rate and handling times
- Open access
- Preprints, previously published material, and duplication
- Open peer review

<https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/advisory-panels>

- About The BMJ
- Publishing model
- Complaints procedure
- Editorial staff
- Advisory panels
- Explore The BMJ
- The BMJ Collections
- Resources for authors
- Resources for advertisers and sponsors
- Resources for BMA members
- Resources for media
- Resources for subscribers
- Resources for readers
- Resources for reviewers
- About The BMJ app
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- Contact us

<https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/publishing-model>

2. Name of Journal (학술지 표제)

- ❖ The Journal name shall **be unique** (저널명은 차별성 있게)
- ❖ It must **not**:
 - be confused with another journal (다른 저널과 혼동하지 않게)
 - mislead the Journal's origin or association with other journals (다른 저널과 연관있는 것 처럼 오해하지 않도록)

3. Peer Review Process (전문가심사 과정)

- ❖ **Clearly marked peer reviewed or not** (출판전 전문가심사 과정 거치는지 명시)
- ❖ **Peer review** (학술지 편집위원이 아닌 해당 분야 전문가 원고에 대한 평가)
- ❖ **Journal's website should:**
 - **peer review procedures including the method of peer review used**
(전문가 심사 과정 방법 명시)
- ❖ **Journal's website should not:**
 - **guarantee manuscript acceptance or very short peer review times**
(신속 심사 진행 보장 금지)

Open peer review (예: BMJ)

Open peer review

For research and analysis papers, *The BMJ* has fully open peer review. This means that accepted research and analysis papers will usually have their prepublication history posted alongside them on bmj.com (read more in [this editorial](#)). This prepublication history generally comprises all previous versions of the manuscript, the study protocol (mandatory for all clinical trials and encouraged for all other studies at *The BMJ*), the report from the manuscript committee meeting, the reviewers' comments, and the authors' responses to all the comments from reviewers and editors. The prepublication history will be posted around the same time the paper is published, but at busy times of the year there may be delays. If you cannot locate the prepublication history for a particular paper, please contact [papersadmi](#)

For rejected research papers, the peer review process is confidential. They may, however, share the peer review comments (though not peer reviewer names) in confidence with other journals. Authors should contact the editor who handled their paper if they have any complaints about the peer review process or the behaviour of the peer reviewers.

We ask reviewers to sign their reports and declare any competing interests on any manuscripts we send them. Reviewers for *The BMJ* agree to have their signed comments posted if a paper is published, but not otherwise.

The review process at *The BMJ*

BMJ: Open peer review

Cross review (예: Science)

Manuscript selection

Science is committed to thorough and efficient evaluation of submitted manuscripts. Papers are assigned to a staff editor who has knowledge of the manuscript's field-of-study. Most submitted papers are rated for suitability by members of *Science's* Board of Reviewing Editors. The editors at *Science* consider this advice in selecting papers for in-depth review. Authors of papers that are not selected for review are notified promptly, within about 2 weeks.

Research papers that are selected for in-depth review are evaluated by at least two outside reviewers, who are contacted before being sent a paper and asked to return comments within 2 weeks in most cases. Once all reviews are in, we initiate a cross-review process in which we invite all reviewers to read the other (still anonymous) reviews and make additional comments within 2 business days. Cross-review is encouraged, but not required. We are able to expedite the review process significantly for papers that require rapid assessment. Manuscripts selected for publication are edited. Rejected papers cannot be resubmitted. **Science: Cross review** merit. If a paper was rejected on the basis of

Authors are notified of decisions by e-mail, and the status of the manuscript can be tracked at <https://cts.sciencemag.org>. Membership in AAAS is not a factor in selection of manuscripts for publication. *Science* treats all submitted manuscripts as confidential documents. *Science* also instructs and expects our Board of Reviewing Editors and reviewers to treat manuscripts as confidential material. Our peer review process is confidential and identities of reviewers are not released. (Letters and Technical Comments are sent to the authors of papers on which they comment for response or rebuttal, but otherwise are treated in the same way as other contributions with respect to confidentiality.)

Science publishes five other journals: *Science Signaling*, *Science Translational Medicine*, *Science Immunology*, *Science Robotics*, and our open access, interdisciplinary journal, *Science Advances*. Authors submitting to *Science* may elect to transfer to one of our other journals should the manuscript not be selected for publication at *Science*. *Science* editors will not see this choice until after the decision is made, and authors will be given the opportunity to confirm the choice before

The dark side of peer review

15 August 2016 / Interview with Dr Keith Smith, Science Magazine, AAAS

Part of the show [Scrutinizing Science](#)



Credit:

4. Ownership and Management (소유권과 운영)

- ❖ Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal
(소유권과 운영 정보를 홈페이지에 명시)
- ❖ Publishers **should not**:
 - use organizational or journal names that would mislead potential authors and editors about the nature of the journal's owner
(발행인은 투고자나 편집인의 오해를 부르는 기관이나 학술지 표제 사용 금지)

About the Journal

The *Journal of Korean Medical Science (JKMS)* is an international, peer-reviewed Open Access journal of medicine published weekly in English. The Journal's publisher is the Korean Academy of Medical Sciences (KAMS), Korean Medical Association (KMA). **JKMS** aims to publish evidence-based, scientific research articles from various disciplines of the medical sciences. The Journal welcomes articles of general interest to medical researchers especially when they contain original information. Articles on the clinical evaluation of drugs and other therapies, epidemiologic studies of the general population, studies on pathogenic organisms and toxic materials, and the toxicities and adverse effects of therapeutics are welcome. 'Information for Contributors' is available at jkms.org or www.editorialmanager.com/jkms.

소유권 명시 (예: Gut)

About

Aims and scope

Gut is a leading international journal in gastroenterology and hepatology and has an established reputation for publishing first class clinical research of the alimentary tract, the liver, biliary tree and pancreas. *Gut* delivers up-to-date, authoritative, clinically oriented coverage in all areas of gastroenterology and hepatology. Regular features include articles describing novel mechanisms of disease and new management strategies, both diagnostic and therapeutic, likely to impact on clinical practice within the foreseeable future by leading authorities.

Editorial Board

For information about *Gut* Editor-in-Chief Professor Emad El-Omar and his editorial team, please refer to the [Editorial Board page](#).

Ownership

Gut is co-owned by the [British Society of Gastroenterology and BMJ](#).

Journal statistics information

Publication Model	Subscription; with hybrid open access option
Frequency	Monthly
Launch date	1960
Digital Archive	LOCKSS
Indexed by	Web of Science Core Collection; Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Extended; BIOSIS Preview, Current Contents: Clinical Medicine, Life Sciences; MEDLINE (Index Medicus), PubMed Central, Scopus, Embase (Excerpta Medica), CINAHL, Google Scholar
Impact Factor	17.016 rank 2/80
Citescore	9.29 (2016) rank 1/124
Peer Review Model	Single blind; the names of reviewers are hidden from the author

<https://gut.bmj.com/pages/about/>

5. Governing Body (편집위원회 또는 운영위원회)

- ❖ Journals shall have **editorial boards** or other **governing bodies**
(학술지 범위에 맞는 전문가로 편집위원회 구성)
- ❖ Journal's website **should:**
show full names and affiliations of the editorial board
(모든 편집위원 이름, 소속, 편집사무국 주소 및 연락처 명시)

The screenshot displays the journal's website for 'INTESTINAL RESEARCH'. The header includes the journal title, ISSN numbers (p-ISSN: 1598-9100, e-ISSN: 2288-1956), and an Open Access logo. A navigation menu contains links for HOME, ABOUT, ARTICLE CATEGORY, BROWSE ARTICLES, EDITORIAL POLICY, AUTHOR INFORMATION, SEARCH, and Advanced Search.

The main content area is titled 'Editorial board' and features a breadcrumb trail: HOME > ABOUT > Editorial board. Below this, there are two tabs for the current issue: 'April 2019 - Present' and 'April 2017 - March 2019'. The editorial board is organized into several categories:

- Editor-In-Chief:** Toshifumi Hibi, Kitasato Univ., Japan
- Deputy Editors:**
 - You Sun Kim, Inje Univ., Korea
 - Dong Soo Han, Hanyang Univ., Korea
 - Jiarming Qian, Peking Union Medical College, China
 - Mamoru Watanabe, Tokyo Medical and Dental Univ., Japan
- Associate Editors:**
 - Jae Hee Cheon, Yonsei Univ., Korea
 - Ji Won Kim, Seoul National Univ., Korea
 - Katsuyoshi Matsuoka, Tokyo Medical and Dental Univ., Japan
- Assistant Editor:** Seong Ran Jeon, Soonchunhyang Univ., Korea

On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with several utility links and logos:

- E-SUBMISSION:** Submit Your Manuscript
- ENDNOTE STYLE DOWNLOAD:** EN
- AUTHOR'S INDEX**
- METRICS**
- EMERGING SOURCES CITATION:** A circular logo for the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI).
- Asian Organization for Crohn's & Colitis:** A logo for the Asian Organization for Crohn's & Colitis.
- Chinese Society for IBD:** A logo for the Chinese Society for IBD (CSIBD).

The page number '16' is visible in the bottom right corner.

6. Editorial Team/Contact Information (편집위원회/연락처)

❖ Journals shall provide:

**the full names and affiliations of the journal's editors
on the journal website as well as contact information
for the editorial office, including a full address**

(모든 편집위원의 이름, 소속, 편집 사무국 주소 연락처 명시)

7. Copyright and Licensing (저작권과 라이선스)

- ❖ **Copyright clearly stated** in the author guidelines the copyright holder name
(투고규정에 저작권정책 명시, 개별 논문에 저작권자명 표기)
- ❖ Journal's website should show **licensing information** clearly described
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- ❖ Licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles
(라이선스 조항을 각 논문 HTML과 PDF 파일에 표기)
- ❖ **Creative Commons License**, any specific license requirements shall be noted
(Creative Commons 라이선스에 따라 출판 시 세부 요구사항 명시)
- ❖ Final accepted articles on third party repositories shall be clearly stated
(최종 승인 출판 논문을 제3 저장소 기탁 여부 명시)

Copyright (예: NEJM)

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NEJM: Own Society

Copyrights, Open access policy, Open data policy, and clinical data sharing policy

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Open access policy

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•It also follows the open access policy of PubMed Central at United States National Library of Medicine (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>).

•All contents of the journal are available immediately upon publication without embargo period.

Copyright (예: BMJ)

← → ↻ <https://s100.copyright.com/AppDispatchServlet?publisherName=BMJ&publication=bmj&title=Prenatal%20and%20infant%20exposure%20to%20ambient%20pesticides%20and%20autism%20spectrum%20disorder%20in%20children%20-%20population%20based%20case-control%20study>

업 업 IE에서 가져온 북마크 Home - PubMed -... 1등 인터넷뉴스 조... NAVER Evaluation of Auth... The mystery

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BMJ

Title: Prenatal and infant exposure to ambient pesticides and autism spectrum disorder in children: population based case-control study

Author: Ondine S von Ehrenstein, Chenxiao Ling, Xin Cui, Myles Cockburn, Andrew S Park, Fei Yu, Jun Wu, Beate Ritz

Publication: The BMJ

Publisher: BMJ Publishing Group Ltd.

Date: Mar 20, 2019

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	CC0 🍌	CC BY 🍌	CC BY-SA 🍌	CC BY-ND	CC BY-NC	CC BY-NC-SA	CC BY-NC-ND
명의로용	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
출처 미표기	○	X	X	X	X	X	X
영리목적 활용	○	○	○	○	X	X	X
내용 변경 및 2차 창작	○	○	○	X	○	○	X
라이선스 변경	○	○	X	X	○	X	X

- **CC0 (CC Zero):** 저작권 포기, 퍼블릭 도메인 기증
- **CC BY:** 저작자 표시
- **CC BY-SA:** 저작자표시-동일조건변경허락
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- **CC BY-NC-SA:** 저작자표시-비영리-동일조건변경허락
- **CC BY-NC-ND:** 저작자표시-비영리-변경금지

8. Author Fees (게재료)

- ❖ **Any charges required for manuscript processing shall be clearly stated**
(저자가 투고 전에 출판 비용 알 수 있도록 홈페이지/투고 규정에 명시)
- ❖ **This must be:**
 - **before authors begin preparing their manuscript for submission**
(저자가 투고를 준비하기전에 미리 알 수 있게)
 - **if no such fees are charged that should also be stated**
(저자가 게재료 지불하지 않는 경우에도 그 사실을 기술)

Publication fees (게재료)

Title	Publication fee
BMJ	£3,000 ¹
Cell	\$5,000 ²
Cell Reports	\$5,000 ³
The Lancet	\$5,000 ⁴
Nature Communications	\$5,200 ⁵
Science Advances	\$4,600 ⁶

Table 1. Publication charges for selected life science journals, effective June 2016

<https://elifesciences.org/inside-elife/b6365b76/setting-a-fee-for-publication>

9. Prevention of Research Misconduct (연구윤리위반 방지)

- ❖ Publishers and editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred
(발행인/편집인은 연구윤리 위반 논문의 출판을 식별, 방지하기 위한 조치 마련)
- ❖ This includes but not limited to:
 - Plagiarism (표절)
 - Citation manipulation (인용표시 조작)
 - Data falsification/fabrication (데이터 변조/위조)
- ❖ Journal editors do not encourage misconduct
(위반 장려 또는 의도적 허용 금지)
- ❖ **Allegation of research misconduct**, publisher or editor shall **follow COPE's guidelines**
(연구윤리위반 행위에 대해 COPE 가이드라인 또는 준하는 절차 따라 처리)

10. Publication Ethics (출판윤리)

- ❖ A journal should have policies on publishing ethics
(출판윤리에 관한 정책을 홈페이지에 명시)
 - **Authorship** and contributorship (저자 및 기여자의 자격)
 - Policies on conflicts of interest (이해관계 처리 정책)
 - Data sharing and reproducibility (자료공유/재생산)
 - Ethical oversight (연구윤리 준수에 관한 정책)
 - Intellectual property (지적재산권 정책)
 - Handle complaints and appeals (항의 및 불만 처리 방법)
 - Post-publication discussions and corrections (출판 후 수정 정책)

출판윤리 관련

Science Journals: editorial policies

General policies	Research standards	Publication policies
Authorship	Statistical analysis	Data and material availability after publication
Conflicts of interest	Guideline for specific type of studies	Copyright & license to publish
Prior publication and presentation at meeting	Data deposition	Access policies
Unpublished data and personal communications		Processing fees
Related papers		Embargo policy
Security concern		Correction, expressions of concern and retraction

11. Publishing Schedule (발행 간기)

- ❖ The **periodicity** at which a journal publishes shall be clearly indicated
(저널 발행 간기를 명확히 표시)

12. Access (접근성)

- ❖ **The ways 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**
(학술지 구독방법, 구독료, 개별 논문당 열람 비용 명시)

In low-income countries where resources are limited, NEJM provides free full-text access to NEJM.org using Geo-IP (recognition of regionally based IP addresses) and free or low-cost full-text access through its partnership with Research4Life's Access to Research in Health (Hinari) program.

In determining which countries qualify for such access, NEJM generally follows eligibility criteria established by Research4Life.

Questions about obtaining free or low-cost institutional access to NEJM.org should be directed via email to institutionalsales@nejm.org.

Free access (예: Annals of Internal Medicine)

Annals of Internal Medicine Public Access

One of the most widely cited journals in medicine, *Annals* gives free access to many articles at [Annals.org](https://annals.org) as part of its commitment to readers and authors. Easy access to this content is available through a one-time registration.

Free, publicly accessible content includes:

- Clinical Guidelines
- ACP Position Papers
- AHRQ Comparative Effectiveness Reviews
- NIH Conferences
- Selected Latest Articles
- Summaries for Patients
- In the Clinic Patient Information Pages

Abstracts, Tables of Contents, E-mail Alerts, and Podcasts are also free.

In addition to the access described above, *Annals* also makes the full content of all issues freely available in countries with developing economies and supports authors' efforts to adhere to the NIH Public Access Policy.

The full-text of individual articles can be purchased for US \$32.00; you will be prompted to purchase when attempting to access the full text.

Institutional subscriptions, site licenses, and backfiles (1927–1992) are also available; [click here](#) for more information.

Patients and caregivers seeking access to individual articles, please contact Annals@acponline.org.

13. Archiving (자료 보존)

- ❖ Plan for electronic backup and preservation of access to the content
(폐간 시 과거발행 내용 접근 가능 백업 또는 보존 계획)
- ❖ Journal of Statistics Information
(Clinical Medicine, Life Sciences, MEDLINE, PubMed Central, SCOPUS...)
- ❖ JEEHP
(PubMed Central)

Journal statistics information		Archiving policy (JEEHP)
Publication Model	Subscription; with hybrid open access option	Full text of JEEHP has been archived in PubMed Central (PMC)/Europe PMC/PMC Canada (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/834/) from the 3rd volume, 2006. According to the deposit policy (self-archiving policy) of Sherpa/Romeo (http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/), authors cannot archive pre-print (i.e. pre-refereeing), but they can archive post-print (i.e. final draft post-refereeing). Authors can archive publisher's version/PDF. JEEHP provides the electronic backup and preservation of access to the journal content in the event the journal is no longer published by archiving in PubMed Central.
Frequency	Monthly	
Launch date	1960	
Digital Archive	LOCKSS	
Indexed by	Web of Science Core Collection; Science Citation Index, Science Citation Index Extended; BIOSIS Preview, Current Contents: Clinical Medicine, Life Sciences; MEDLINE (Index Medicus), PubMed Central, Scopus, Embase (Excerpta Medica), CINAHL, Google Scholar	
Impact Factor	17.016 rank 2/80	
Citescore	9.29 (2016) rank 1/124	
Peer Review Model	Single blind; the names of reviewers are hidden from the author	
ISSN	0017-5749	
ISSN (online)	1468-3288	

디지털 자료보존 방법

Digital Archiving

1) 폐간할 경우에도 과거 발행 내용을 접근 가능하도록 보존

2) Organization

- CLOCKSS (<https://clockss.org>)
- Portico (<https://www.portico.org>)
- PubMed Central (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>)
- 국립중앙도서관 납본

14. Revenue Sources (수익 구조)

- ❖ **Business models or revenue sources shall be clearly stated**
(비즈니스 모델/수익원을 홈페이지에 명시)

- ❖ **For example:**
 - author fees (저자 비용)
 - subscriptions (구독료)
 - advertising (광고)
 - reprints (별쇄본)
 - institutional support (기관지원)
 - organizational support (단체지원)

- ❖ **Publishing fees or waiver status should not influence editorial decision making**
(저자의 출판경비 부담/면제 여부는 심사과정에 영향을 미치지 않아야 함)

수익 구조 (예: The BMJ)

thebmj
Research ▾
Education ▾
News & Views ▾
Campaigns ▾
Archive
For authors
Jobs
Hosted
Search

Sources of revenue ▾

The BMJ accepts revenue from a range of sources to ensure wide and affordable access while maintaining high standards of quality and full editorial independence. The sources of income include subscriptions from institutions and individuals; classified advertising for jobs and courses; display advertising for pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical products; events (exhibitions, sponsorship, and visitor fees); sale of reprints, rights, and royalties; sponsorship; and open access publication fees.

Where content has been supported by sponsorship—for example, as a result of an unrestricted educational grant—this is clearly indicated.

BMJ revenues 2017 (All numbers are £000s)		
	BMJ (including <i>The BMJ</i>)	<i>The BMJ</i> alone
Product advertising	3,316	2,433
Commercial sponsorship	904	0
Reprints	2,216	256
Total revenues from industry	6,436	2,689
All other revenues (subscriptions, rights and licensing, classified advertising, open access fees)	75,603	18,583
Total revenues	82,039	21,272
Industry revenues as percentage of total revenues	7.8%	12.6%

In 2017, (the company) BMJ's revenue from product advertising, reprint sales and commercial sponsorship was £6.43M (7.8% of total revenues). Most but not all of this will have come from the pharmaceutical and device industries. The figure for The BMJ alone was £2.69M (12.6% of the journal's total revenue).

For 2016 revenue figures please see [this editorial](#).

- The BMJ Collections
- Resources for authors <
- Resources for advertisers and sponsors <
- Resources for BMA members
- Resources for media
- Resources for subscribers <
- Resources for readers <
- Resources for reviewers <
- About The BMJ app
- Poll archive
- Contact us

UK jobs
International jobs

- Interior Health: Physician Positions required
- Bloomfield Health Services: Consultant in General Adult Psychiatry
- Pembroke Regional Hospital: Various Physicians

15. Advertising (광고)

- ❖ Journals shall state their advertising policy if relevant including:
(저널은 광고 정책을 밝혀야 함)
 - what types of adverts (어떤 형태의 광고 고려)
 - who makes decisions regarding accepting adverts (누가 광고 승인)
 - linked to content or reader behavior (논문 내용/독자 이용형태에 따른 광고)
 - displayed at random (무작위 광고 노출)

- ❖ Advertisements should not be related to editorial decision making
(어떤 방식으로든 편집위 의사결정과 관련되어서는 안됨)

- ❖ shall be kept separate from the published content
(광고는 논문 내용과 무관해야 함)

광고 (예: BMJ)

BMJ advertising and sponsorship guidelines

Advertising and sponsorship are important to BMJ in helping us to provide value for our users. These guidelines are to ensure we do business in keeping with BMJ values. Our users and customers expect BMJ to be trustworthy, independent and to have integrity. Our advertising and sponsorship should support that expectation.

- BMJ accepts advertising for products and services that are of interest to users in their personal and as well as professional lives. Advertisements and sponsorship must be legal, decent and truthful and comply with the relevant laws, regulations and industry codes for the geographic area in which they appear.
- Our users should immediately be able to distinguish between advertising and editorial content. Advertisement features need to conform to BMJ specifications.
- Advertisements for products making therapeutic claims but without marketing authorisation or CE marking (or local equivalent), should be submitted with all claims substantiated in full length research papers published in peer reviewed journals.
- Sponsored content should be clearly identifiable. The nature of any commercial relationship must be transparent to our users. Advertising and sponsorship should be delivered in context. Surreptitious or subliminal advertising is not allowed.
- BMJ does not allow advertising or sponsorship to influence editorial decisions.
- Online advertising or sponsorship should not impede users' access to editorial content.
- We accept advertising and sponsorship from competitors.
- We do not accept advertising or sponsorship relating to tobacco products, or to products and services from tobacco companies, their foundations, or their wholly owned subsidiaries.
- From February 2019, The BMJ will no longer accept new advertisements for breast milk substitutes.

<https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-advertisers-and-sponsors>

16. Direct Marketing (마케팅)

- ❖ **Direct marketing activities shall be appropriate, targeted, unobtrusive**
(원고 수집 등 마케팅 활동은 적절하고, 목적에 부합, 지나치지 않아야 함)
- ❖ **Information provided about the publisher or journal is expected to be truthful and not misleading for readers or authors**
(발행인/학술지 정보를 사실대로 제공, 독자/저자를 오도하지 않아야 함)

마케팅 (예: BMJ)

BMJ Hosted

Welcome to The BMJ's hosted content section which has been launched to give our users access to resources produced by external organisations.

If you are publishing a report or multimedia resource that you think would be of interest to the journal's readership of doctors, academic researchers and other healthcare professionals, please contact [Marc Clifford](#) in corporate sales.

Resources must comply with BMJ's advertising and sponsorship [guidelines](#).

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Quick links to all hosted content >

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 CPD Modules Module 1: Alcohol Misuse and its Consequences Module 2: Wernicke's	 Genvoya	 Pfizer Anti-Infectives	 Endocuff Vision®
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Compliance of “Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing” in academic society published journals

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Abstract

Purpose: Four international associations, including the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association, the Directory of Open Access Journals, the Committee on Publication Ethics, ship, data sharing, archiving policies, and profit model information.

Conclusion: It could be the most up-to-date indicator of the current status of applying best practice guidelines. Society journal editors especially from Asia should evaluate their journals regarding “Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing”.

Keywords

Best practice; Scholarly publishing; Academic society journals; Transparency; Publication ethics

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Compliance of “Principles of transparency
and best practice in scholarly publishing”
in academic society published journals

- ❖ Investigate 781 SCIE, 16 principles, 33 items
- ❖ Current status of applying best practice guidelines
- ❖ Scales: rarely practiced (0%-25%), poorly practiced (26%-50%),
adequately practiced (51%-75%), well practiced (76%-100%)
- ❖ 33개 items 중 10개: poorly or rarely practiced

Results (1)

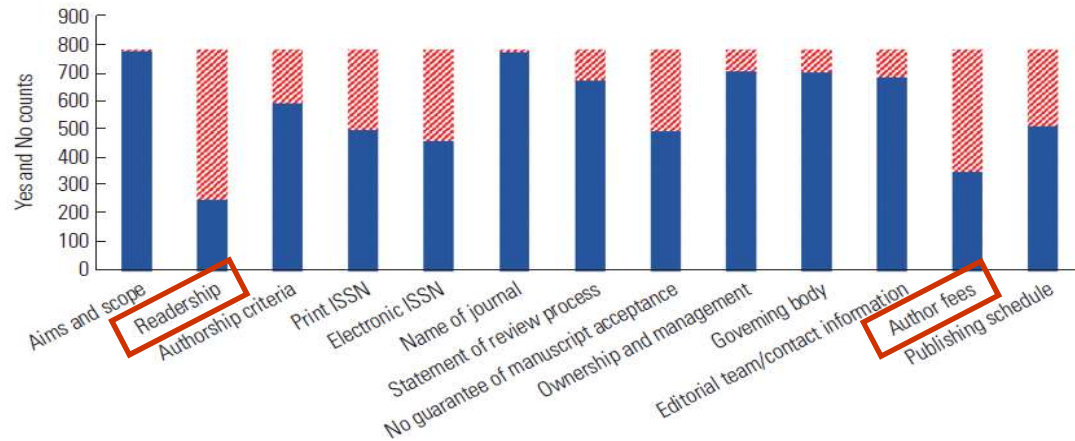
Table 3. Based on each journal's address, collected data were categorized into one of six continents

Continent	Count	Percentage
North America	435	55.7
Asia	133	17.0
Europe	174	22.3
South America	26	3.3
Oceania	7	0.9
Africa	6	0.8
Total	781	100.0

Table 4. Specific types of peer review methods as indicated on 781 journals' websites

Specific type	Count
No information	596
Open peer review	3
Single-blind	92
Double-blind	89
Triple-blind	1
Total	781

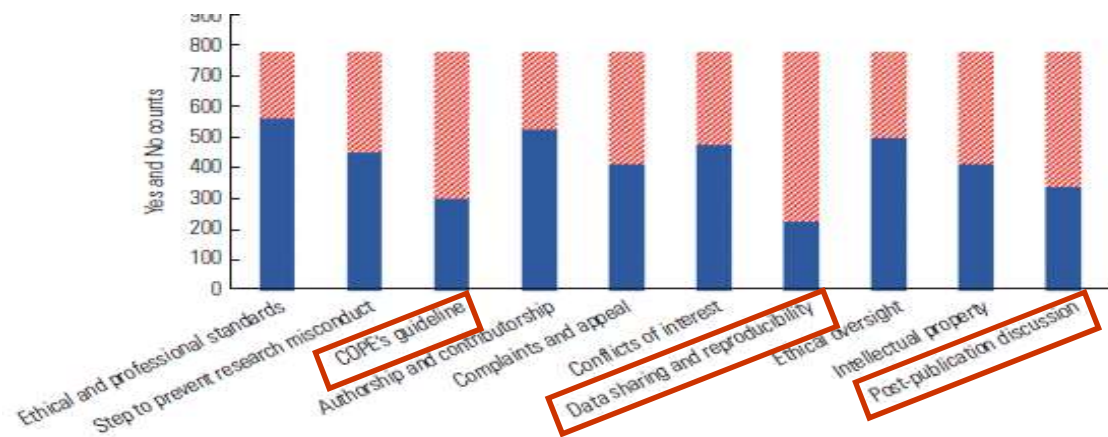
Fig. 1. Basic journal information category (13 items)



Results (2)

Sci Ed 2019;6:112-21

Fig. 2. Publication ethics information category (10 items)



Results (3)

Fig. 3. Copyright and archiving information (6 items)

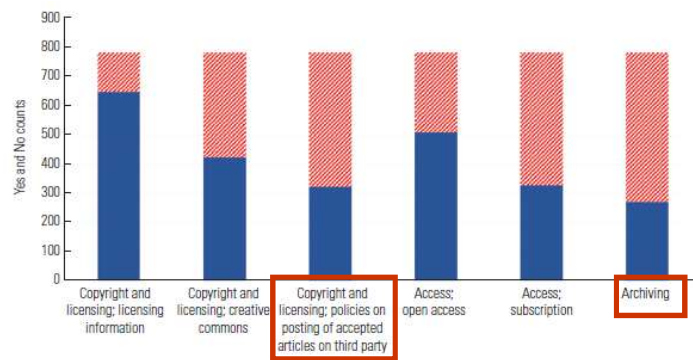
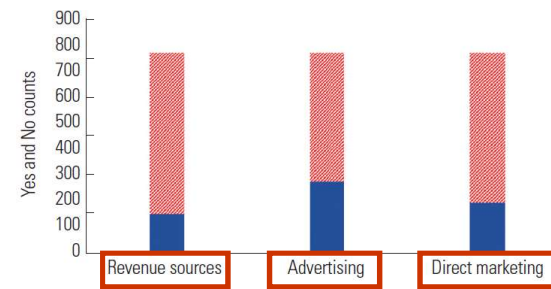


Fig. 4. Profit model information (3 items)



Compliance of “Principles of transparency
and best practice in scholarly publishing”
in academic society published journals

- ❖ **Indicator of the current status of applying best practice guideline**
- ❖ **Editors' or Societies' interest is the deciding factor**
- ❖ **To meet the international publishing standards**
- ❖ **Sustainable publishing infrastructure**

결론

- ❖ 학술지 출간에 있어서 투명성 원칙과 처리 기준은
- ❖ Medline 등재 시 사전 점검 16개 항목 소개
- ❖ 변화하는 학술지 출판시장에 빠르게 대처
- ❖ 국제적인 추세에 부합하는 기준 준수
- ❖ 학술지 국제윤리기준 향상 기여

경청해 주셔서 감사합니다.

