

Principle of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing

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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 outliers 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*



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

For the National Academies report see <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/11596/fostering-integrity-in-research>

For Steven Goodman's paper see <http://stms.sciencemag.org/content/8/341/341pe122tab.pdf>

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.

General Good practice guidelines

1. COPE (<https://publicationethics.org>)
 - ✓ Core practices for journal editors
 - ✓ Flowcharts for handling ethical problems
 - ✓ Guidelines on misconduct and retractions
2. World Association of Media Editors (<http://www.wame.org>)
 - ✓ Professionalism code of conduct
 - ✓ Publication ethics policies and resources
 - ✓ Syllabus for new editors



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.

An 'Aims & Scope' statement should be included on the website and the readership clearly defined.

Reference
Written by COPE/DOAJ/
OASPA/WAME

This version
Published 15 January 2018

[Version 2](#)
Published 22 June 2015

Principle of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing

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

Principle of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing

9. Allegation of research misconduct
10. Publication ethics ← [Conflicts of Interest in ver. 2](#)
11. Publishing schedule
12. Access(OA/subscription/pay per view)
13. Archiving
14. Revenue sources
15. Advertising
16. Direct marketing

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 should:

- contain an 'Aims & Scope' statement and the **readership** clearly defined.
- include a **statement** on what a journal will consider for publication including authorship criteria e.g. not multiple submissions, redundant publications)
- **ISSNs** displayed clearly (separate for print and electronic).

It must not:

- contain information that might mislead readers or authors.
- attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site.

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. Name of journal

The Journal name shall be unique.

It must not:

- be one that is easily confused with another journal.
- mislead potential authors and readers about the Journal's origin or association with other journals.

3. Peer review process

Journal content must be clearly marked as whether peer reviewed or not. 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.

The journal's website should:

- clearly describe this process, as well as any policies related to the journal's peer review procedures including the method of peer review used.

The journal's website **should not**:

- guarantee manuscript acceptance or very short peer review times.

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 papers@bmj.com.

BMJ: Open peer review

For rejected research papers, the identities of peer reviewers are 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*

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 to improve accuracy and clarity, as well as for length. Rejected papers cannot be resubmitted *unless a reassessment on scientific interest or relative merit*. If a paper was rejected on the basis of *Science: Cross review* considerations.

Science: Cross review

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

4. Ownership and management

Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal shall be clearly indicated on the journal's website.

Publishers should not:

– use organizational or journal names that would mislead potential authors and editors about the nature of the journal's owner.

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.

5. 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 journal's website should:

– show **full names and affiliations** of the journal's editorial board or other governing body.

Editorial board

[HOME](#) > [ABOUT](#) > [Editorial board](#)

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Jae Hee Cheon  *Yonsei Univ., Korea*

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** ▾
- ### Editorial Process
- All Research, Research Methods And Reporting, Analysis, and Education papers published in *The BMJ* have undergone internal and external peer review.
- Open peer review** ▾
 - The review process at *The BMJ*** ▾

- About The BMJ
- Publishing model** ▾
- Complaints procedure
- Editorial staff
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- Explore The BMJ
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eISSN: 1598-6357

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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.

JKMS is indexed/tracked/covered by MEDLINE, PubMed, PubMed Central, Web of Science (SCI), KoreaMed, Synapse, KoMCI, BIOSIS Previews, SCOPUS, Embase, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), KCI and Google Scholar.

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[Full Journal Information](#)

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/>

6. Editorial team/contact information

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.

7. Copyright and Licensing

The policy for copyright shall be clearly stated in the author guidelines and the copyright holder named on all published articles.

The journal's website should:

- show **licensing information** clearly described in guidelines.

Licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs.

If authors are allowed to publish under a Creative Commons license then any specific license requirements shall be noted. Any policies on posting of final accepted versions or published articles on third party repositories shall be clearly stated.

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

Copyright

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Open access

- Journal of Educational Health Professions (JEEHP): **own society and CC BY** open access journal. Articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. To use the tables or figures of JEEHP in other periodicals, books or media for scholarly, educational or even commercial purposes, the process of permission request to the publisher of JEEHP is not necessary. This is in accordance with the Budapest Open Access Initiative definition of open access.
- 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.

8. Author fees

Any fees or charges that are required for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal shall be clearly stated.

This must be:

- 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.
- if no such fees are charged that should also be stated.

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-elifeb6365b76/setting-a-fee-for-publication>

9. Allegations of research misconduct

Publishers and editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred.

This includes but not limited to:

- plagiarism
- citation manipulation
- data falsification/fabrication

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).

10. Publication Ethics

A journal should have policies on publishing ethics. These should be clearly visible on its website, and should refer to:

- journal policies on authorship and contributorship
- how the journal will handle complaints and appeals
- journal policies on conflicts of interest/competing interests
- journal policies on data sharing and reproducibility
- journal's policy on ethical oversight
- journal's policy on intellectual property
- journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections.

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

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

12. 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.

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 institutionsales@nejm.org.

13. Archiving

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

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
ISSN	0017-5749
ISSN (online)	1468-3288

Archiving policy

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.

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

Business models or revenue sources shall be clearly stated or otherwise evident on the journal's website.

For example:

- author fees
- subscriptions
- advertising
- reprints
- institutional support
- organizational support

Publishing fees or waiver status should not influence editorial decision making.

15. Advertising

Journals shall state their advertising policy if relevant including:

- what types of adverts will be considered
- who makes decisions regarding accepting adverts
- (online only) whether they are linked to content or reader behavior or are displayed at random.

Advertisements should not be related in any way to editorial decision making and shall be kept separate from the published content.

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

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

Information provided about the publisher or journal is expected to be truthful and not misleading for readers or authors

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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Supplements

The BMJ Publishing Group journals are willing to consider publishing supplements to regular issues. Supplement proposals may be made at the request of:

- The journal editor, an editorial board member or a learned society may wish to organise a meeting, sponsorship may be sought and the proceedings published as a supplement.
- The journal editor, editorial board member or learned society may wish to commission a supplement on a particular theme or topic. Again, sponsorship may be sought.
- The BMJPG itself may have proposals for supplements where sponsorship may be necessary.
- A sponsoring organisation, often a pharmaceutical company or a charitable foundation, that wishes to arrange a meeting, the proceedings of which will be published as a supplement.

In all cases, it is vital that the journal's integrity, independence and academic reputation is not compromised in any way.

For further information on criteria that must be fulfilled, download the [supplements guidelines](#).

When contacting us regarding a potential supplement, please include as much of the information below as possible.

- Journal in which you would like the supplement published
- Title of supplement and/or meeting on which it is based
- Date of meeting on which it is based
- Proposed table of contents with provisional article titles and proposed authors
- An indication of whether authors have agreed to participate
- Sponsor information including any relevant deadlines
- An indication of the expected length of each paper Guest Editor proposals if appropriate

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Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, KAMJE

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