No Conflict of Interest Statement
I, Cheol-Heui YUN, serve in the following roles, but, no potential CoI to disclose

의학학술지편집인협의회 편집인 아카데미
연세대학교 의과대학 ABMRC 유일한홀

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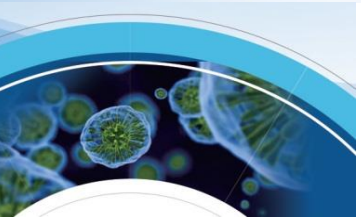
Text Recycling Research Project

윤 철 희 (Cheol-Heui YUN)

서울대학교, 교수
과편협 출판윤리위원회, 위원장



Text Recycling Research Project (TRRP)

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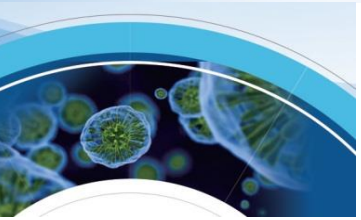
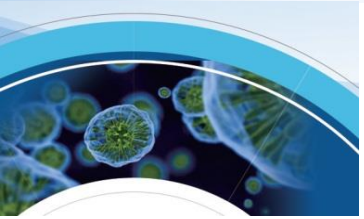


Text Recycling Research Project (TRRP)

- **Text Recycling Research Project 란?**
  - ✓ Mission
- **What is Text Recycling?**
- **Resources**
  - ✓ A Guide for Researchers
  - ✓ A Guide for Editors



Text Recycling Research Project 란?

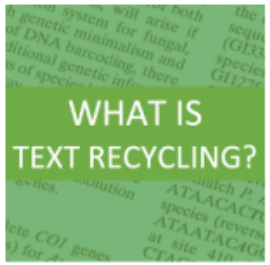
Text Recycling Research Project

A multi-institution, NSF-funded initiative investigating text recycling in STEM research

Home | About | What is Text Recycling? | People | Resources | Publications | Presentations | Using TRRP Material

Home

The Text Recycling Research Project is the first large-scale investigation of researchers' reuse of materials from their own prior work in new documents. Our aim is to better understand text recycling, to help build consensus among stakeholders, and to promote ethical and appropriate practice.



Reuse of materials from their own prior work in new documents ~~

AIM:

1. to better understand text recycling
2. to help build consensus among stakeholders
3. to promote ethical and appropriate practice

https://textrecycling.org/

Mission

As the use of plagiarism-detection software by research journals and academic institutions grows, more instances of text recycling are being identified - and yet there is no consensus on what constitutes ethically or legally acceptable practice. Text recycling is thus an increasingly important and problematic matter in research ethics and publishing. Nonetheless, and in spite of the proliferation of journal editorials and guidelines on the topic, little actual research on text recycling has been conducted, and it is rarely addressed in the ethical training of researchers or in scientific writing textbooks or websites. The Text Recycling Research Project is the first large-scale investigation of the subject. Our aim is to better understand text recycling, to help build consensus among stakeholders, and to promote ethical and appropriate practice.

The TRRP has an advisory board with experts from major publishers (both profit and non-profit), editor organizations, scholarly societies, government research agencies, and research integrity officers. Our guidelines and policies are vetted by the board to ensure that they will be useful and appropriate for a broad range of research and publishing constituencies. You can find the list of board members on our People page.

Mission

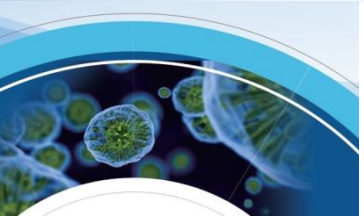
Research [involves three primary areas of investigation]:

Beliefs and Attitudes: This involves interviewing and surveying experienced faculty, students, journal editors, and others regarding the ethics of text recycling. We are investigating questions such as these: What do expert researchers, students, and others involved in scientific communication believe to be appropriate practice, and why? Where is there a clear consensus among experts and where is there substantive disagreement?

Text Analysis: We are analyzing a corpus of published scientific papers to investigate how researchers recycle text in practice: How common is text recycling in STEM? What patterns of recycling are common? How does the practice vary across STEM disciplines? Has the practice changed over time?

Legal Analysis: The third arm involves analyzing publisher contracts and copyright law to better understand the rights of publishers and authors regarding text recycling and to assess their legal validity: When is text recycling legal and when does it violate copyright or contract law?

STEM: Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics



What is Text Recycling?

What is Text Recycling?

Researchers often have occasion to reuse material from their previously written documents in new documents. Examples of such occasions included reusing passages from one's IRB protocol in a grant proposal, reusing literature review material from a grant proposal in a research report, reusing the description of an experimental apparatus from a research report in a new report that used the same apparatus, and reusing material from one's published paper in one's dissertation. All of these examples can be seen as cases of text recycling. It is difficult, however, to define text recycling in a way that is sufficiently broad to accommodate the range of such practices but also sufficiently narrow to be practically useful.

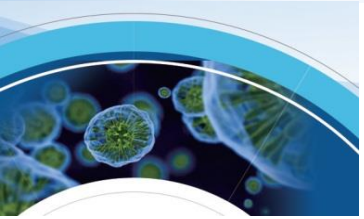
As we learn more about text recycling, we continue to refine our definition. As we do, we update this page. While our publications and presentation often include a definition of text recycling, we encourage the scientific, publishing, and research ethics communities to use the up-to-date definition we give here.

A note on ethical and legal concerns

In some contexts, **text recycling** is ethical, professionally appropriate, legal, and even desirable for the communication of ideas. **In other situations**, text recycling may be unethical, professionally inappropriate, infringe copyright or violate a publishing contract, or inhibit communication. Publishers, educational institutions and other organizations should not systematically prohibit or discourage authors from recycling material from their prior work. Instead, they should provide explicit and well-considered guidelines for text recycling that promote effective, ethical, and legal scholarly communication. Authors should be careful to make sure that any use of recycled material is both legal and appropriate in its specific context, following any applicable guidelines for text recycling.

However, due to both ethical and legal nuance and the contextual nature of text recycling, such guidelines are difficult to construct and articulate. Producing useful guidelines is one of the primary objectives of the Text Recycling Research Project.

**To see a discussion of the challenges of defining text recycling, see: Cary Moskovitz. Text Recycling in Scientific Writing. Science and Engineering Ethics. 2019 (March, 2018). DOI: 10.1007/s11948-017-0008-y.*



Resources:
For researchers

Resources

TRRP Best Practices for Researchers

Understanding Text Recycling: A Guide for Researchers

Understanding Text Recycling in Research Writing: A Guide for Editors

TRRP Model Text Recycling Policy

TRRP Guide To Developing Text Recycling Policies

TRRP White Paper: Text Recycling in Research Writing: U.S. Copyright Law and Fair Use

Forthcoming (Fall 2022):

- *Student FAQs on text recycling*
- *Text Recycling: Best Practices for Students*

TRRP Best Practices for Researchers

Text recycling is the reuse of textual material (prose, visuals, or equations) in a new document where (1) the material in the new document is identical to that of the source (or substantively equivalent in both form and content), (2) the material is not presented in the new document as a quotation (via quotation marks or block indentation), and (3) at least one author of the new document is also an author of the prior document.

The best practices here are intended to guide scholarly and research writers working in all disciplines. We advise authors who have questions about whether or how these best practices apply for any specific document to consult with a journal editor or mentor prior to submission. Researchers interested in learning more about text recycling can consult our document Understanding Text Recycling in Research Writing: A Guide for Researchers.

https://textrecycling.org/files/2021/06/Understanding-Text-Recycling_A-Guide-for-Researchers-V.1.pdf

These recommendations apply only to reusing one's own work, not using material written by others. Authors should not engage in plagiarism. For advice on avoiding plagiarism, consult disciplinary guides.

TRRP Best Practices for Researchers

RECYCLING TEXT ETHICALLY AND APPROPRIATELY

Text recycling may be ethical or unethical, desirable or undesirable - depending on the context, the nature and quantity of recycled material.

1. Authors should recycle text where consistency of language is needed for accurate communication. This consistency can be especially important when describing methods and instrumentation that are common across studies. If the amount of recycled material is substantial, authors should determine whether permissions are needed (see Recycling Text Legally) and whether it is acceptable for the outlet (see Recycling Text Transparently).
2. Authors may recycle text so long as the recycled material is accurate and appropriate for the new work and does not infringe copyright or violate publisher policies.
3. Authors should be careful not to recycle text in ways that might mislead readers or editors about the novelty of the new work.

TRRP Best Practices for Researchers

RECYCLING TEXT LEGALLY

The legality of text recycling generally depends on copyright law and any author-publisher contract signed for the source document. (In some circumstances, there may be additional legal restrictions as well)

4. For most unpublished work (unpublished research manuscripts, preprints, grant proposals, conference posters, etc.), authors hold copyright and thus can recycle from that work without legal restriction. (Under "work-for-hire" arrangements, authors do not hold copyright)
5. Most publishers require authors to transfer copyright to the publisher. Authors' rights to recycle from their own published works are then limited by copyright laws, which differ by country. Publication contracts may, however, let authors retain some rights to recycle. These rights are contract-specific and differ markedly across publishers. Authors should know what their signed contract allows.
6. If the amount or type of recycling exceeds what copyright law and the signed contract allows, authors should obtain permission from the publisher of the source document.

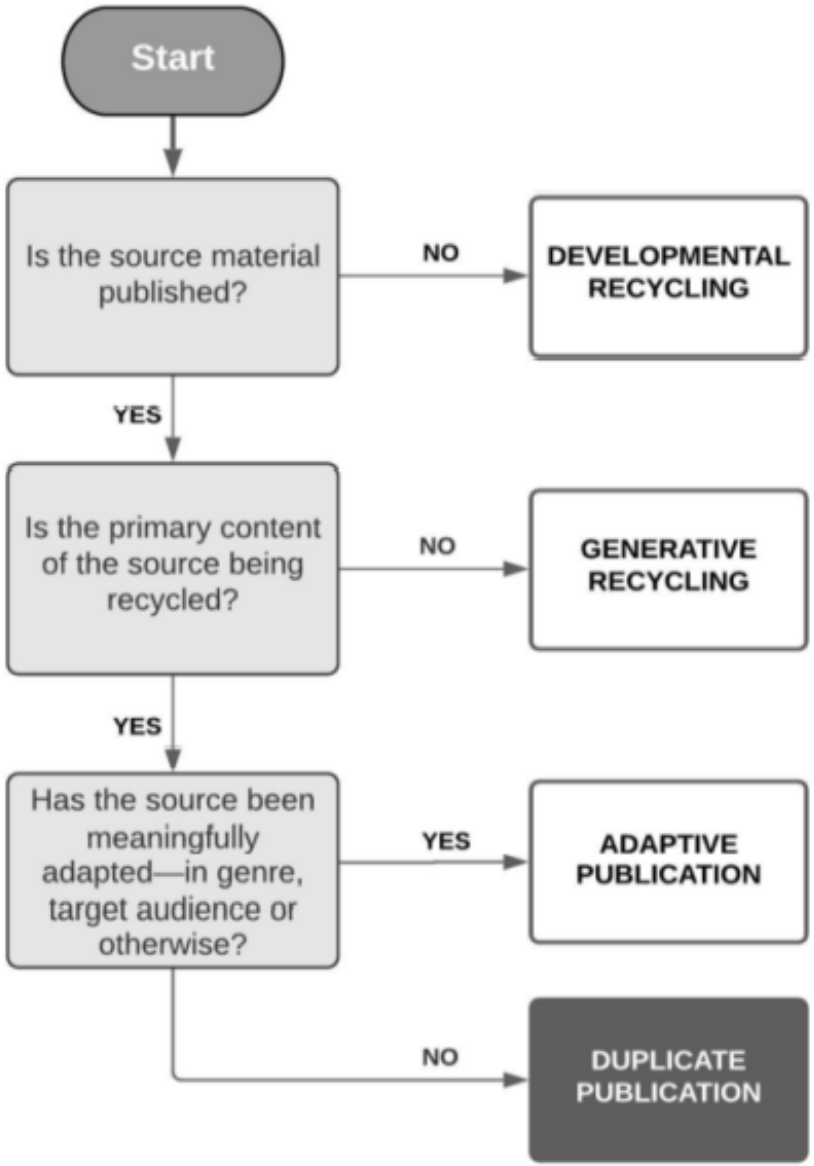
TRRP Best Practices for Researchers

RECYCLING TEXT TRANSPARENTLY

Appropriate recycling requires transparency with editors, readers, and coauthors.

7. Authors should be transparent with editors, informing them about the presence of recycled material upon submission.
8. Authors should be transparent with readers by including a statement notifying readers that the document contains recycled material.
9. If the authors of the new work are not identical to those of the prior work, the corresponding author of the new work should obtain permissions.

A guide for researchers



Developmental recycling is the reuse of material from unpublished documents. This is common in research and generally considered acceptable.

Generative recycling is the reuse of portions of a previously published document in a new work that makes an original intellectual contribution clearly distinct from that of the source. Whether it is ethical or legal depends on the specifics of the case.

Adaptive publication is the republication of an entire document or of its central part(s), but modified to fit a different context. The new context may, for example, be different in the target audience (different language or expertise) or genre. Whether this is ethical or legal depends on obtaining publisher permission and transparency with editors and readers.

Duplicate publication is the publishing of a work that is the same in genre, content, and intended audience as a previously published source document. This is widely considered unethical; in most publishing situations it would be illegal as well - whether as copyright infringement or a violation of author-publisher agreements.

A guide for researchers

TYPES OF TEXT RECYCLING

This section provides a discussion of each of the four types of recycling.

DEVELOPMENTAL RECYCLING

What is it?	Recycling material from unpublished documents produced as part of the research and writing process
Examples	Reusing material from a conference talk or poster in a journal article Reusing material from a grant proposal in a conference poster
Is this ethical?	Usually. Exceptions may occur when the source is widely available.
Is this legal?	Usually, unless the source document was produced under a "work-for-hire" arrangement, in which case you would need to obtain written permission from your employer.

Most cases of developmental recycling involve recycling from either workplace documents or "work-in-progress" documents.

Workplace documents | Researchers routinely produce documents that are essential for the research but are shared with only a limited set of readers. **Common examples of these "workplace" or "internal" documents are ethical review protocols, grant proposals and reports, and conference proposals**. Recycling to or from such documents is widely considered both ethical and appropriate. Because these genres are not published, there are generally no legal concerns as long as the source documents were not produced as work for hire. In the case of grant proposals, you should clearly indicate where any recycled material is included and include a reference to the source— whether a published paper, a prior proposal, or other document.

Work-in progress | In most research fields, **sharing your work in progress (conference posters, presentations, and abstracts) is widely practiced, accepted, and even encouraged as a valuable part of the research process**. As long as you didn't produce those documents under a work-for-hire arrangement, you can recycle from these freely. If you did, get permission to recycle these from your employer.

A guide for researchers

GENERATIVE RECYCLING

What is it?	Recycling published material in a new work that offers a substantive and original intellectual contribution
Examples	• Reusing the description of an experimental method from your published article in a new article • Reusing summaries of prior research from your published article in a new article
Is this ethical?	It depends on the amount and kind of recycled material and also whether the author was transparent with both editors and readers
Is this legal?	It depends on whether the amount and kind of recycled material infringe copyright and/or violate any publishing agreement you signed with a publisher. Limited recycling of methods or background material is likely legal under U.S. copyright law as a "fair use."

This is the most complicated type of recycling because a number of factors can affect whether or not any specific case of generative recycling is considered ethical or legal.

While there is no consensus on just how much generative recycling is acceptable, limited recycling of certain types of materials is widely considered acceptable, especially when needed to accurately present new findings. The most widely accepted materials for generative recycling are descriptions of methods, materials, statistical tests and other methodological details. Some publishers may also accept limited recycling of background information or discussion of prior relevant research. Be aware that publisher contracts and journal policies may place explicit limits on the amount and type of generative recycling allowed.

Rewording as an alternative to generative recycling | Authors sometimes believe that they should always reword recycled material rather than repeat it verbatim. If the audience or genre of the destination document is substantively different from that of the source, rewording (paraphrasing) may indeed be your best choice ~. But researchers often need to reuse material in which the genre and audience of the destination documents are essentially the same as that of the source namely, in writing a new research article that builds on a prior article. In these situations, altering the wording of recycled passages can confuse readers as to whether the method (or research question, research site, etc.) is actually different from the author's previous work or is just being described using different words.

A guide for researchers

ADAPTIVE PUBLICATION

What is it?	Recycling published material containing the work's central content—but for a different readership, genre, or context
Examples	• Reusing material from your published journal article in an opinion column, blog, or magazine article on the same topic • Translating your published article into another language
Is this ethical?	Only if authors are transparent with both editors and readers per publisher guidelines
Is this legal?	Only if authors obtain permissions from the holder of rights for the source (usually the publisher of the source)

Researchers sometimes choose to adapt a published document, often to reach a different audience. Examples include translating your published article into a different language, adapting an article to make it accessible to readers in a related field, and revising an article into a book chapter. Other examples include reprinting an article in an anthology or textbook. The acceptability of such adaptations depends primarily on whether authors are appropriately transparent and obtain required permissions. The details of how transparency is accomplished and which permissions are needed differ according to the source and destination genres. Transparency for adaptive publication extends to how such publications are represented in documents such as CVs and tenure and promotion materials.

A guide for researchers

DUPLICATE PUBLICATION

What is it?	Recycling published material along with the same primary content for the same audience and genre
Examples	• Submitting a published article to another journal as a new work • Superficially changing a published article and submitting it to another journal as a new work
Is this ethical?	Rarely, because it usually entails an intent to deceive and because it distorts the scholarly record
Is this legal?	Rarely, because it likely infringes copyright and/or violates publishing agreements

If you **reuse both the core ideas and the textual material from your previously published work without meaningful adaptation**, the source and destination documents are essentially the same (i.e., duplicates). Submitting your already-published manuscript to another journal is widely considered unethical and would also likely constitute copyright infringement and violate the author-publisher contract of most journals. It is equally unethical to reuse the same essential content but change the writing in superficial ways (substituting synonyms, rearranging phrases, and so on) to deceive editors and readers into believing that the duplicate work is in fact new work.

A guide for researchers

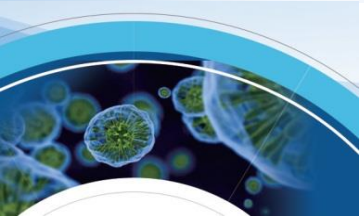
SPECIAL CASES: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, PREPRINTS, AND DISSERTATIONS

As explained, one important factor in determining if text recycling is ethical or legal is whether the source document was previously published. However, publishers differ as to whether some genres are considered "previous publications." Here are the most common and important of these genres:

Conference proceedings | Many disciplines publish texts related to conference presentations. This genre causes some confusion because of disciplinary differences in the nature of the texts and their publication status. In some disciplines, conference proceedings are considered to be publications. In others, proceedings papers may have DOI numbers and be publicly accessible but not have the publication status of a journal article. In the latter fields, authors often use these papers as the basis for journal articles, revising and/or adding additional material as required by the journal. In fact, many scholarly societies explicitly invite authors of proceedings to submit proceedings papers to their journals, expecting that most of the proceedings document would be recycled. For these disciplines, recycling from a proceedings paper to a journal article would be adaptive publication. In disciplines such as computer science, however, conference proceedings are the final level of scholarly work; equivalent to a journal article in review process and status. In these fields, wholesale recycling from a proceedings paper to a journal article (or to another proceedings) would constitute duplicate publication and thus be unethical.

Preprints | Preprints allow researchers to lay claim to new findings without waiting for peer review and publication. Placing manuscripts on preprint servers has become standard procedure in many research fields, but the practice is uncommon or absent in others. Publishers differ as to whether they will accept submissions that have been posted as preprints. Journals that specialize in publishing research are increasingly including explicit statements in their policies allowing authors to recycle from preprints.

Dissertations | Dissertations come in several forms. In some disciplines, dissertations are entirely original works and may later be used as source documents; in other disciplines, dissertations are often compilations of the student's published articles and therefore take on the role of destination documents. Like the other genres discussed above, dissertations share some features of published work: their abstracts are indexed and searchable, and they are almost always housed in accessible institutional repositories such as libraries or online databases. Most editors and publishers, however, do not see recycling text from original dissertations as problematic.



Resources:
For editors

Resources

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Forthcoming (Fall 2022):

- *Student FAQs on text recycling*
- *Text Recycling: Best Practices for Students*

TRRP Guide To Developing Text Recycling Policies

Key Components a Text Recycling Policy Should Address

DEFINITION: Provide a definition of text recycling.

AUTHORSHIP: Explain how authors should handle permissions in situations in which the authorship of a source and destination document overlap but are not identical.

TRANSPARENCY: Provide guidance for how authors should disclose text recycling.

DEVELOPMENTAL RECYCLING: Provide guidance for recycling from work in progress.

GENERATIVE RECYCLING: Provide guidance for recycling from previously published works in cases when the new work makes a substantive and original intellectual contribution.

ADAPTIVE PUBLICATION: Journals that allow submissions that repurpose a previous publication with the same core content for a new readership or context (such as translations or adapting a research article for a non-expert audience) should develop text recycling policies that match the type(s) of adaptive publication they allow.

DUPLICATE PUBLICATION: Include an explicit statement that duplicate publication is not allowed.

DISSERTATIONS/THESES: Explain appropriate uses of dissertations and theses as sources for recycling.

PREPRINTS: If relevant, clarify whether and how your journal's policy on preprints might relate to the text recycling policy.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS: If relevant, clarify how your journal's policy on publishing conference papers or proceedings as research articles relates to your text recycling policy.

TRRP Guide To Developing Text Recycling Policies

Additional Components to Consider

Consider whether different genres need customized text recycling policies.

The TRRP Policy is written to apply primarily to the production of new research articles. Book reviews, commentaries, symposia, review articles, abstract compilations, *etc*. may require additional specific guidance or policies that differ from research articles.

Make clear that encouraging or allowing text recycling in some contexts is not the same as encouraging duplicate publication or plagiarism.

Some authors who are unfamiliar with the idea of text recycling may misinterpret it as an invitation to engage in duplicate publication or plagiarism. Policies should take care to be clear about the nature and purposes of text recycling allowed by the publication and to distinguish them clearly from duplicate publication or plagiarism.

Address the legal concerns about text recycling.

Whether text recycling of published material is legal depends on copyright laws in the jurisdiction where the republication would occur and any restrictions in the publishing contract the author signed for the source document. If there is concern that the recycled material might infringe copyright, authors can be asked to obtain permission from the copyright holder.

Text Recycling Research Project

의학학술지편집인협의회 편집인 아카데미

Aug. 20, 2022

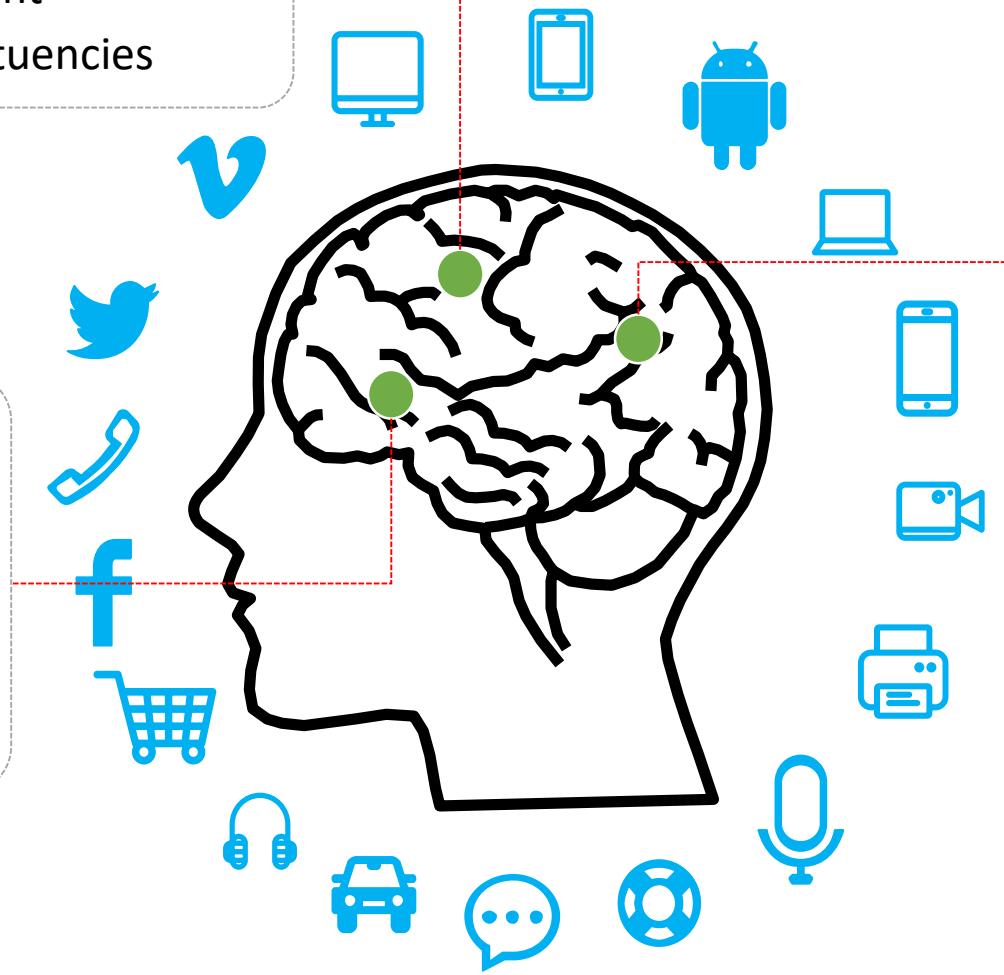
연세대학교 의과대학 ABMRC 유일한홀

결 론

Text Recycling Research Project

FOR RESEARCHERS

- Resources for different constituencies

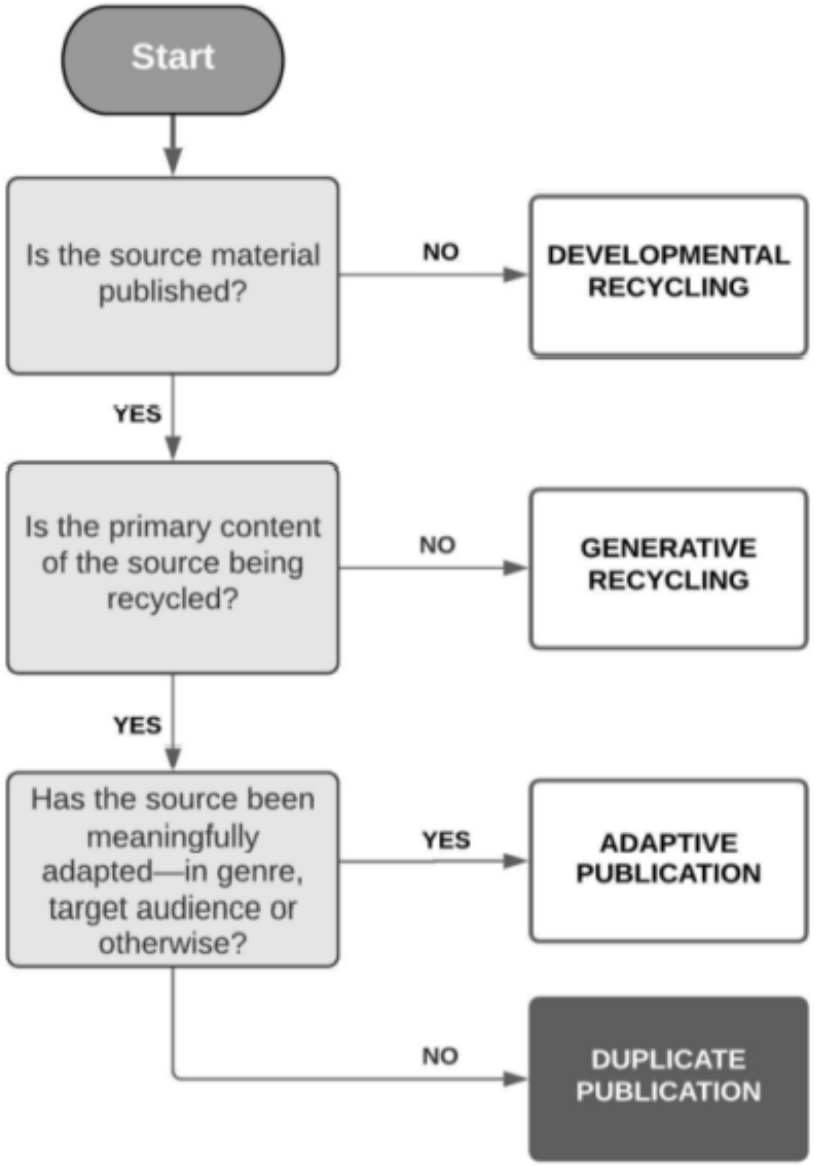


AIMS

- To better understand text recycling
- To help build consensus among stakeholders
- To promote ethical and appropriate practice

FOR EDITORS

- A model text recycling policy for publishers. Sci Ed. 2022; 45: 42-45. https://doi.org/10.36591/SE-D-4502-42.



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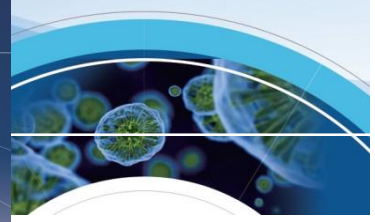
Forthcoming

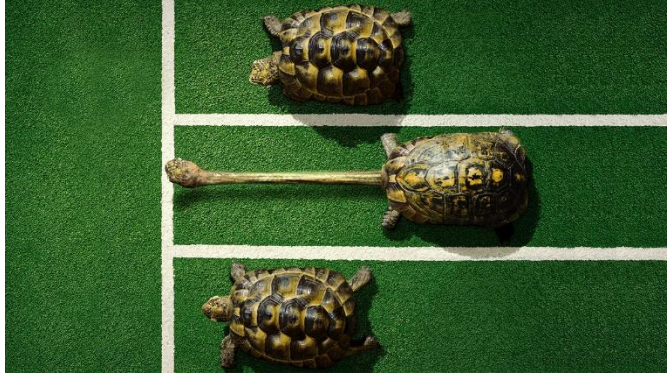
Forthcoming:

- *Model language for author-publisher contracts addressing text recycling (Summer 2022)*
- *TRRP White Paper: Text Recycling and Author-Publisher Agreements (Summer 2022)*

Forthcoming (Fall 2022):

- *Student FAQs on text recycling*
- *Text Recycling: Best Practices for Students*





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Aug. 20, 2022

연세대학교 의과대학 ABMRC 유일한홀

Text Recycling Research Project

All authors are equal; but some are more equal than others

감사합니다;

윤철희, cyun@snu.ac.kr