

Author responsibilities and rights

Publishing Connect

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What are my responsibilities as an author? Publishing ethics

Publishing Connect

Author responsibilities

- Report only real, non-fabricated data
- Originality
- Declare any Conflicts of Interest
- Authorship
- Submit to one journal at a time



The most serious issues to avoid

These are the 3 most common forms of ethical misconduct that the research community is challenged with

1. Fabrication

Making up research data

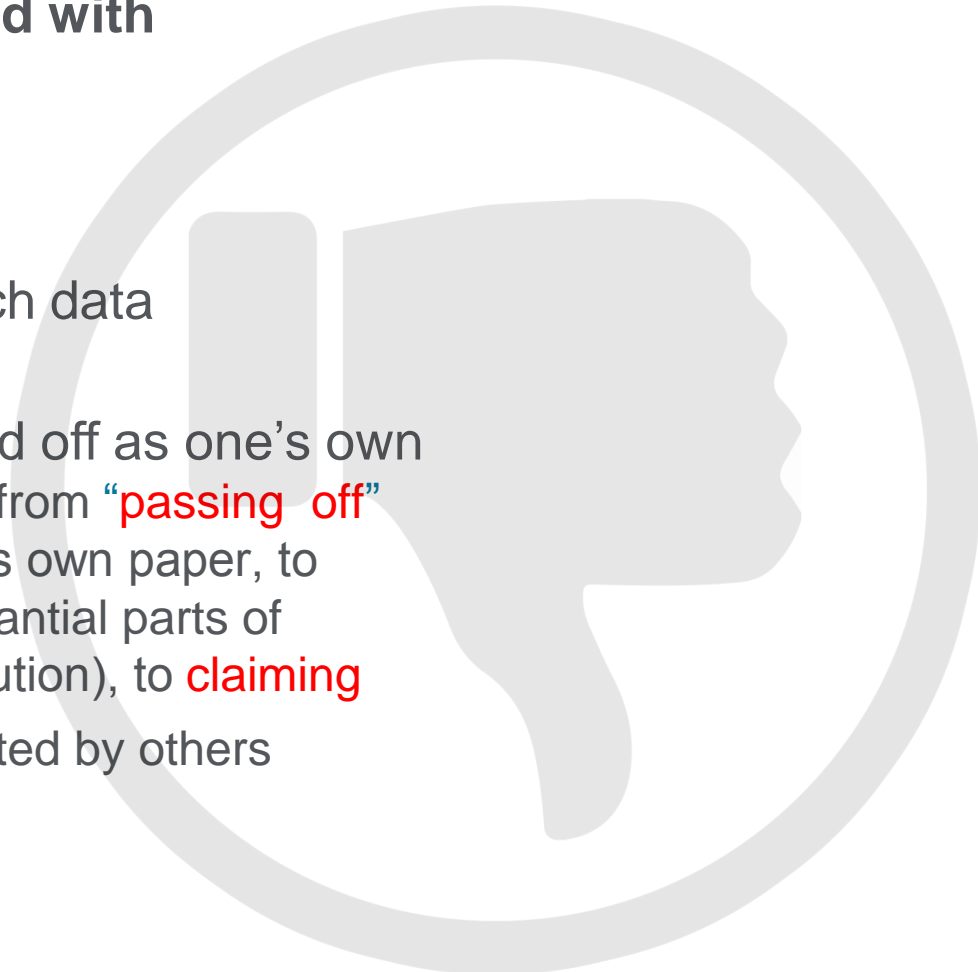
2. Falsification

Manipulation of existing research data

3. Plagiarism

Previous work taken and passed off as one's own

Plagiarism takes many forms, from “passing off” another's paper as the author's own paper, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others



Why do we need originality and ethical conduct?

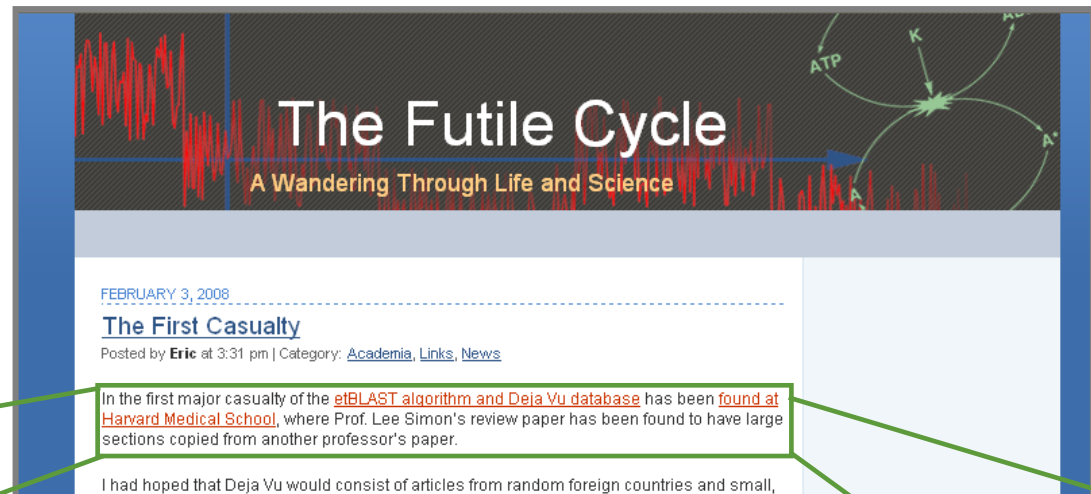
Unethical behavior by Researchers degrades the scientific record and the reputation of science and medicine in the broader community. It can unfairly affect the reputation and academic record of individual researchers/authors.

A Massive Case Of Fraud Chemical & Engineering News February 18, 2008

Journal editors are left reeling as publishers move to rid their archives of scientist's falsified research

William G. Schulz

A CHEMIST IN INDIA has been found guilty of plagiarizing and/or falsifying more than 70 research papers published in a wide variety of Western scientific journals between 2004 and 2007, according to documents from his university. Journal editors are left reeling as publishers move to rid their archives of scientist's falsified research. One of the cases of



The Futile Cycle
A Wandering Through Life and Science

FEBRUARY 3, 2008

The First Casualty
Posted by Eric at 3:31 pm | Category: [Academia](#), [Links](#), [News](#)


In the first major casualty of the [etBLAST algorithm and Deja Vu database](#) has been [found at Harvard Medical School](#), where Prof. Lee Simon's review paper has been found to have large sections copied from another professor's paper.

I had hoped that Deja Vu would consist of articles from random foreign countries and small,

In the first major casualty of the [etBLAST algorithm and Deja Vu database](#) has been [found at Harvard Medical School](#), where Prof. Lee Simon's review paper has been found to have large sections copied from another professor's paper.

Conflicts of interest question

Indicate if any of the following are examples of conflicts of interest:

1. A University Researcher, who owns stock in a large oil company, conducts an experiment on the environmental effects of oil drilling.
 2. A University Researcher, who is developing and testing a new technology, is also a consultant for a financial services firm that weighs investments in new technologies.
 3. A Researcher submits an article to a journal for which the Editor-in-Chief is a Professor in the Researcher's department.
 4. A Doctor who abides by traditional healing procedures writes a paper on emerging current medical technologies.
- 

Conflicts of interest answer

These are all present potential conflicts

They can take many forms:

- Direct Financial - employment, stock ownership, grants, patents
- Indirect Financial - honoraria, consultancies, mutual fund ownership, expert testimony
- Career & Intellectual - promotion, direct rival
- Institutional
- Personal Belief

The proper way to handle potential conflicts of interest is through transparency and disclosure.

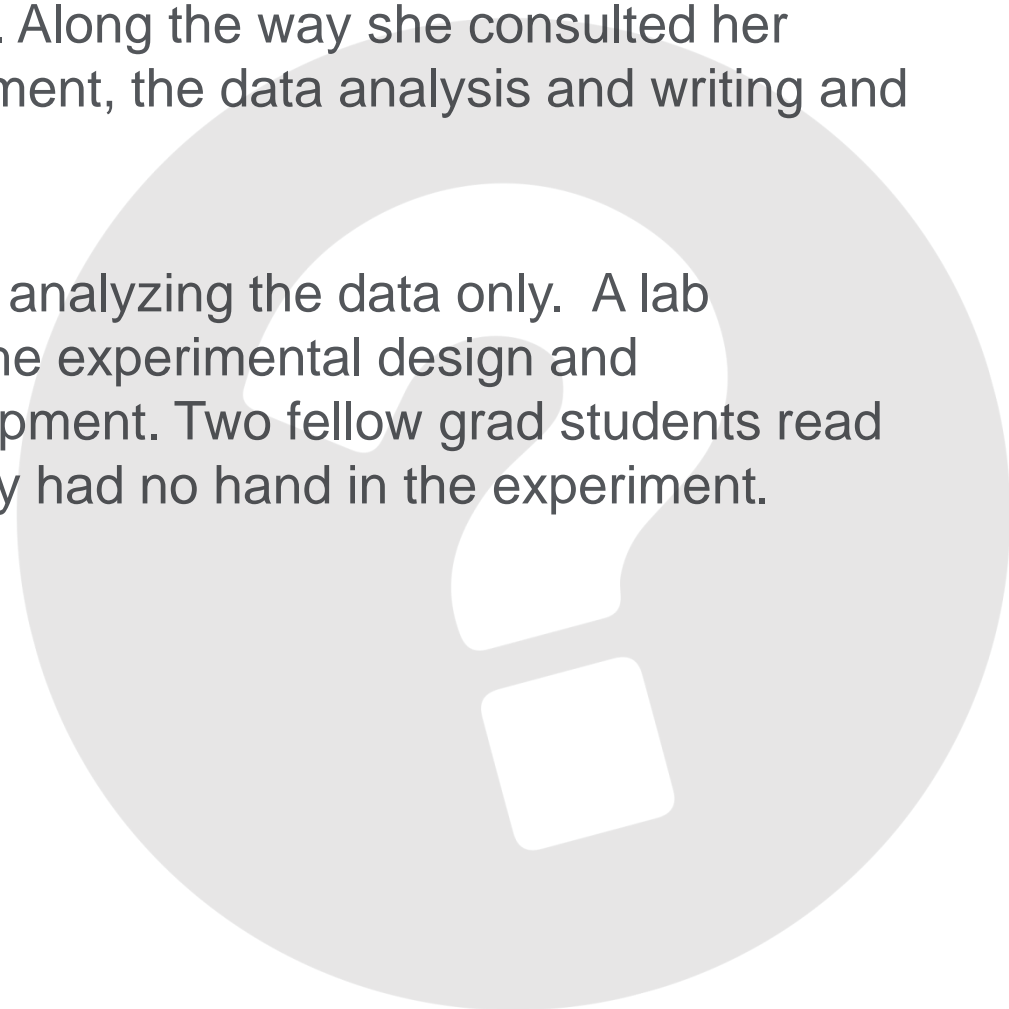
At the journal level, this means disclosure of the potential conflict in your cover letter to the Journal Editor

What does it mean to be an Author?

A researcher completes her paper. Along the way she consulted her advisor for guidance on the experiment, the data analysis and writing and revising the final article.

A professor in India assisted her in analyzing the data only. A lab assistant helped her in preparing the experimental design and maintaining and operating the equipment. Two fellow grad students read her paper and edited it, though they had no hand in the experiment.

- Who is listed as an Author?
- Who is listed first?



Authorship

The correct answer depends on journal policy. Authorship policies vary across disciplines, cultures and journals.

Example, the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (aka Vancouver Group) declared that an author must:

1. substantially contribute to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data AND
 2. draft the article or revise it critically for important intellectual content AND
 3. give their approval of the final version to be published all three conditions must be fulfilled to be an author
- Applying this set of policies to our example, only the researcher and her advisor would qualify as authors
 - All others would qualify as “Acknowledged Individuals”

Authorship: order and abuses



General principles for who is listed first:

First Author:

- conducts and/or supervises the data analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
- puts paper together and submits the paper to journal

Co-Author(s):

- makes intellectual contributions to the data analysis and contributes to data interpretation
- reviews each paper draft
- must be able to present the results, defend the implications and discuss study limitations



Abuses to be avoided:

Ghost Authors:

- leaving out authors who should be included

Scientific Writers and Gift Authors:

- including authors when they did not contribute significantly

Submission question

These are all present potential conflicts

- A researcher is ready to submit a paper and decides to submit to Science and Cell at the same time.
- A researcher has had his paper rejected by Science and decides to submit it to Nature. Failing that, he plans to submit it to Cell. Failing that, he plans to submit to each journal in his discipline until it is accepted.

The first scenario is **not acceptable** to most research communities and journals

The second scenario **is acceptable** but authors should heed the advice of referees and editors concerning improvements.

Submissions answer

Multiple, redundant, or concurrent publication issues

Should be avoided where manuscripts that describe essentially the same research are published in more than one journal or primary publication.

An author should avoid submitting a previously published paper for consideration in another journal.

Duplication of the same paper in multiple journals of different languages should be avoided.

“Salami Slicing”, or creating several publications from the same research, is manipulative and discouraged.

Re-cap

Real, non-fabricated
data

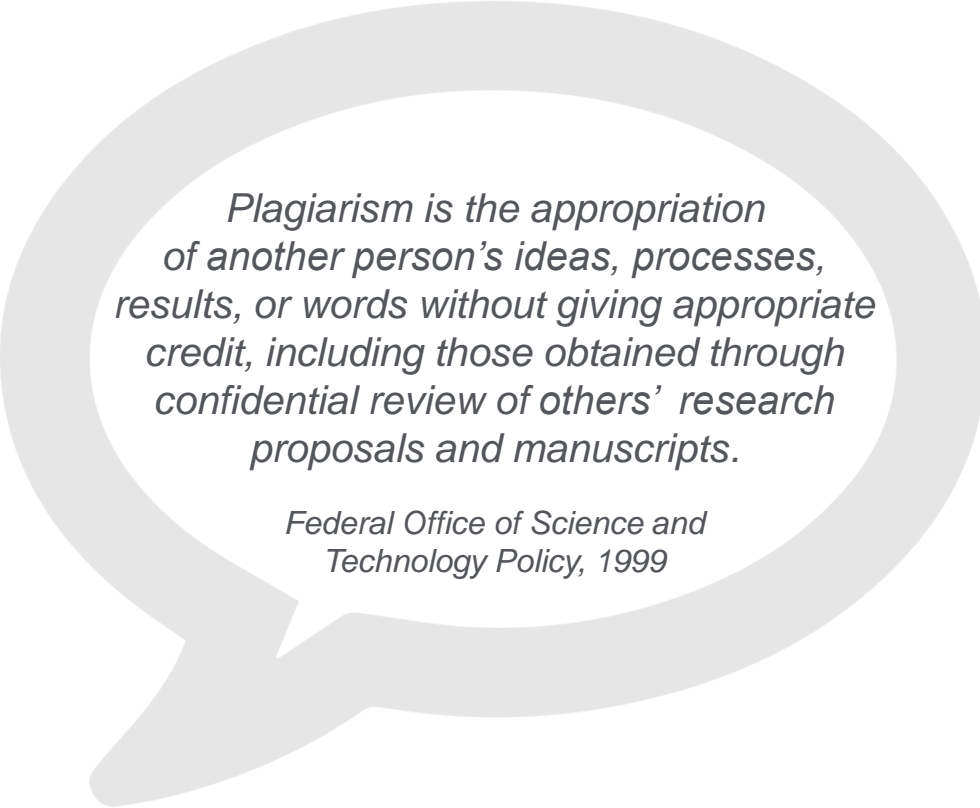
Originality

Authorship

Declare any conflicts
of interest

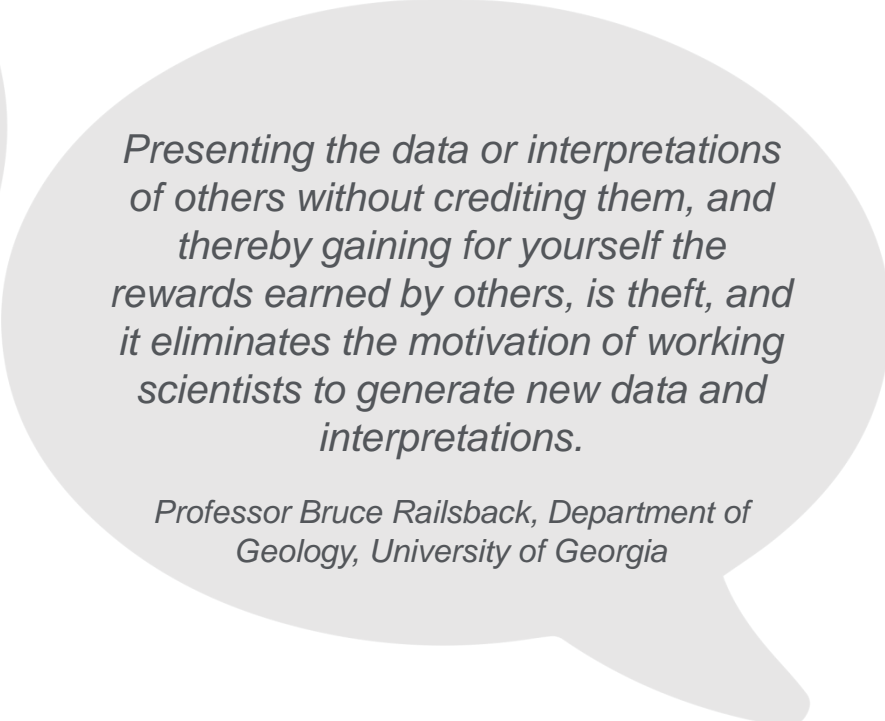
Plagiarism

What is plagiarism?



Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others' research proposals and manuscripts.

*Federal Office of Science and
Technology Policy, 1999*



Presenting the data or interpretations of others without crediting them, and thereby gaining for yourself the rewards earned by others, is theft, and it eliminates the motivation of working scientists to generate new data and interpretations.

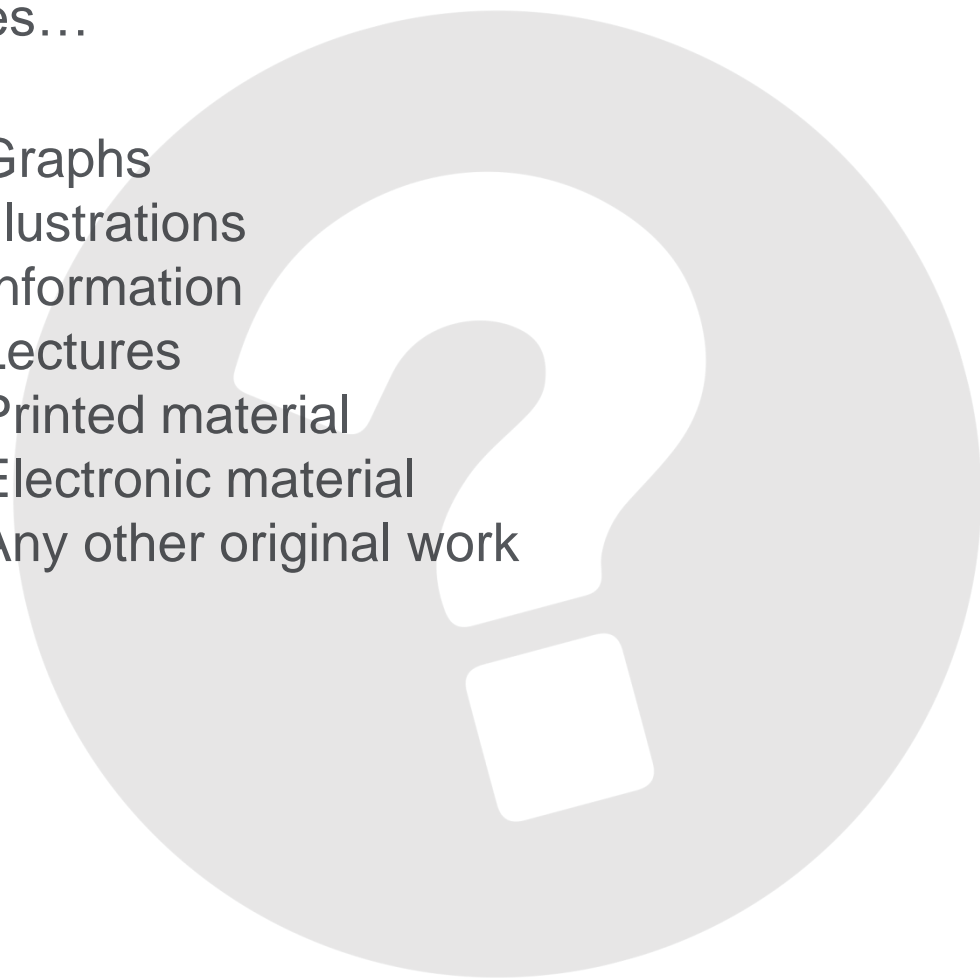
*Professor Bruce Railsback, Department of
Geology, University of Georgia*

What may be plagiarised?

Work that can be plagiarised includes...

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Information
- Lectures
- Printed material
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

Higher Education Academy, UK



Question

Has the researcher violated any ethical boundaries?

A researcher notices a paragraph in a previously published article that would be suitable as the Materials and Methods in his article.

The researcher decides to copy that paragraph into his paper without quotes or attribution.



Answer

Yes

Re-using texts in the materials and methods when you followed the same technique and used the same equipment as another author may be a less serious form of plagiarism. However, it is still unacceptable: instead, just say that you followed the same technique as another author and cite them fully.

.



Plagiarism Detection



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| My Documents | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Documents | | | |
| Sharing Settings Resubmit | | | |
| Title | Report | Author | Processed |
| Pasted Document 1 part - 288 words | 0% | | 03/27/08 |
| testpaper.doc 1 part - 1,956 words | 95% | | 03/26/08 |
| test2.doc 1 part - 252 words | 99% | | 03/26/08 |

programming is to compare the content of programs paid for and chosen by the viewer with those on channels that get their income mainly from advertisements.

The media is how people learn about world affairs and recent news. In a certain respect we can say that media provides a lens in which the viewers can view the world.

A recurring issue for the left historically has been how to address the capitalist media. In recent years the problem has grown ever more severe, and no small amount of attention has been given to examining the problems of the commercial media and how closely they reinforce and accentuate problems within the broader social order. The logic of this criticism has become clear: progressives need to work on challenging the corporate domination of media as part of the broader struggle for social justice. If changing media is left until "after the revolution," there will be no revolution, not to mention fewer chances for social reform. But politicizing control over media has proven to be extraordinarily difficult for activists. That is why the massive and largely unanticipated 2003 campaign in the United States to stop further media concentration, which almost overnight reached a scale not seen in media reform struggles since the 1930s, is so important and instructive. This article

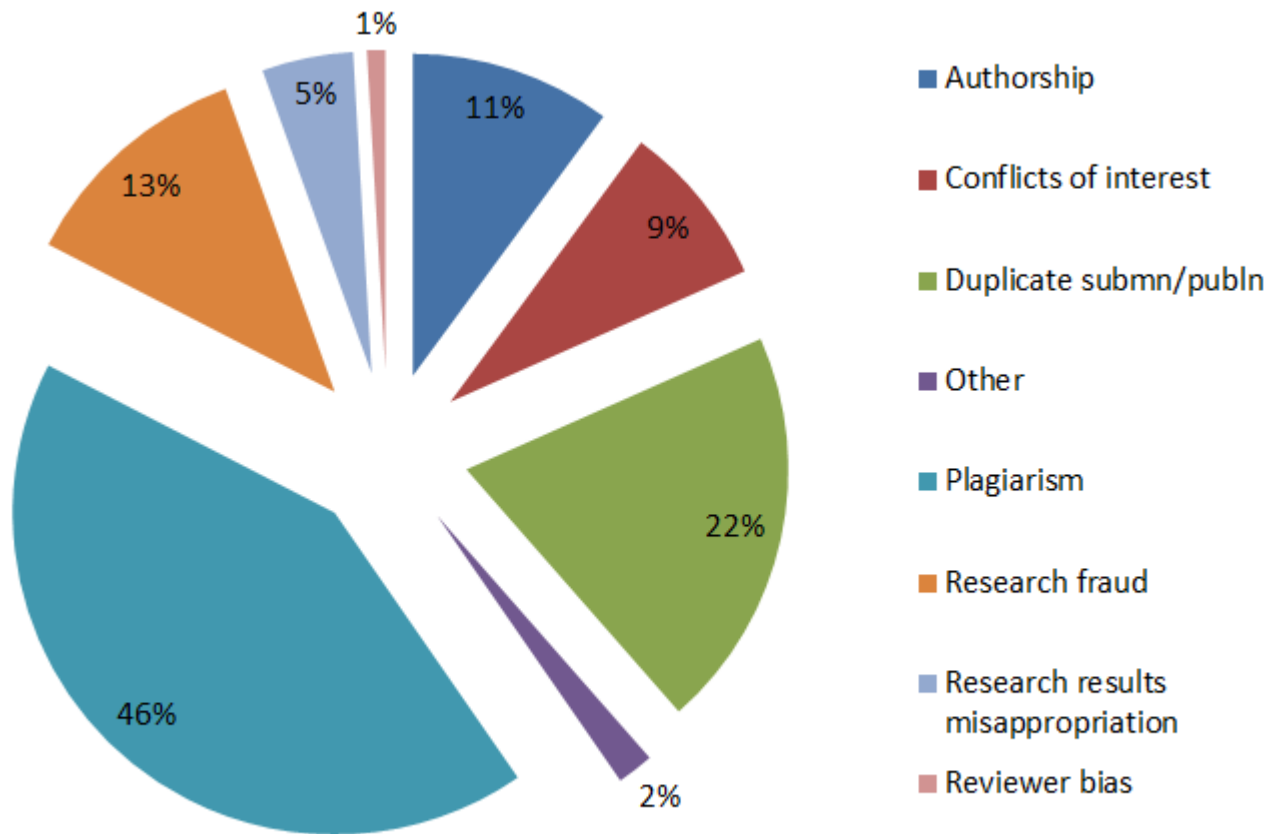
1 22% match (Internet)
www.monthlyreview.com

show in web page

A recurring issue for the left historically has been how to address the capitalist media. In recent years the problem has grown ever more severe, and no small amount of attention has been given to examining the problems of the commercial media and how closely they reinforce and accentuate problems within the broader social order. The logic of this criticism has become clear: progressives need to work on challenging the corporate domination of media as part of the broader struggle for social justice. If changing media is left until "after the revolution," there will be no revolution, not to mention fewer chances for social reform. But politicizing control over media has proven to be extraordinarily difficult for activists. That is why the massive and largely unanticipated 2003 campaign in the United States to stop further media concentration, which almost overnight reached a scale not seen in media reform struggles since the 1930s, is so important and instructive. This article chronicles that revolt.

March 2004 REVIEW OF THE MONTH The Commercial Tidal Wave ROBERT W. MCGHESNEY and JOHN BELLAMY FOSTER For a long time now it has been widely understood within economics that under the capitalism of giant firms, corporations no longer compete primarily through price competition

Plagiarism highest amongst ethical issues



Sample of cases reported to Elsevier Journals publishing staff in 2014

How big is the problem of plagiarism?

- Huge database of 30+ million articles, from 50,000+ journals, from 400+ publishers
- Software alerts Editors to any similarities between the article and this huge database of published articles
- Many Elsevier journals now check every submitted article using CrossCheck



Plagiarism is serious but easily avoidable

- Plagiarism is easily avoided
- You can use ideas, phrases and arguments from sources already published, just acknowledge the source and the original author



Correct citation is key

Crediting the work of others (including your advisor's or your own previous work) by citation is important for at least three reasons:

- To place your own work in context
- To acknowledge the findings of others on which you have built your research
- To maintain the credibility and accuracy of the scientific literature



Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is restating someone else's ideas while not copying their actual words verbatim

It is unacceptable:

- Using exact phrases from the original source without enclosing them in quotation marks
- Emulating sentence structure even when using different words
- Emulating paragraph organization even when using different wording or sentence structure



– *Statement on Plagiarism*
Department of Biology, Davidson College.
www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html

Can you plagiarise your own work? Text re-cycling/Self-plagiarism

A grey area, but best to err on the side of caution: always cite/quote even your own previous work

For example

You publish a paper and in a later paper, copy your Introduction word-for word and perhaps a figure or two without citing the first paper

Editors may conclude that you intentionally exaggerated your output

Consequences

- Potential consequences can vary according to the severity of the misconduct and the standards set by the journal editors, institutions and funding bodies.
- Possible actions include:
 - Written letters of concern and reprimand
 - Article retractions
 - Some form of disciplinary action on the part of the researcher's institute or funding body

Recap

When in doubt, cite!

Never cut & paste
(even to save time in
drafts)

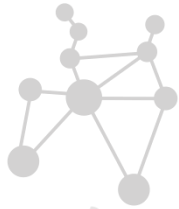
If you suspect:
REPORT

Responsibility

Useful links

- Elsevier.com/authors
- Elsevier.com/reviewers
- Elsevier.com/ethics
- Mendeley.com - free reference manager and academic social network
- Elsevier.com/webshop - Language Editing Services
- COPE - www.publicationethics.org.uk/about
- PERK - <http://www.elsevier.com/editors>

Who is really responsible for Ethics?



All Stakeholders



Authors



Institutions/Companies/Agencies/Funding Bodies



Publishers/Journal Editors

All Elsevier journals are members of:



Elsevier supports editors
with a **Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK)**
to guide them in investigations of unethical behavior



Elsevier Publishing Campus | Publishing Connect

Author rights

Content ownership



**I've written my paper but
who technically owns it?**

Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Authors (and in some cases their employers) have the right under national copyright laws (and international treaties) to control how their works are to be used and distributed to others

Fact



Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Copyright protects the underlying facts, the ideas of your work, and the way you express your thoughts and describe your research and conclusions in your writing

Myth

Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

The extent of copyright rights allows authors to permit: the copying, distribution, online access, translation and creation of other derivative works of research such as a thesis, book etc

Fact



Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Publishers or other distributors do not need written agreements from authors to transfer copying and distribution rights

Myth

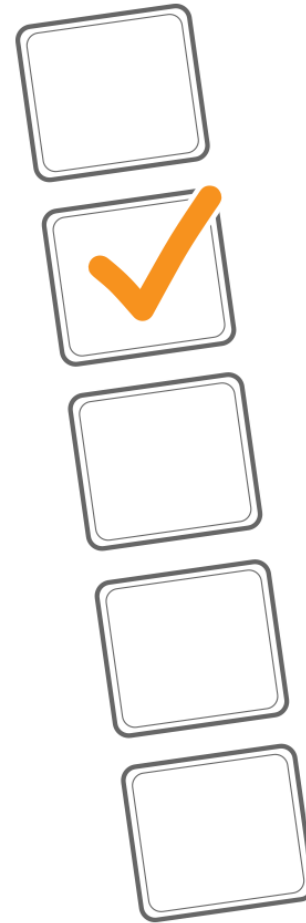


Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Journal publishing agreements can take the form of a transfer of copyright or a publishing license

Fact



Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Journal publishing agreements generally only spell out rights granted to the publisher

Myth



Publishing agreements

Author warranties

- The publishing agreement has warranties as to originality
- Obtaining of necessary permissions
- Obtaining of any necessary privacy waivers (subjects)
- Compliance with research standards
- Compliance with publisher and journal ethics and conflicts of interest policies
- Agreement of all co-authors

Government works

- The laws of some countries note that the works of government employees may have a special copyright status

US Government Works: if done in the scope of employment, exclusively by government authors, then will be public domain (no copyright attaches)

Crown Copyright Works: for UK government authors, work is owned by and licensed out by UK government (similar rules in other countries)

Rights retained by authors

- ✓ Rights retained by authors in publishing agreements usually address academic usage rights
- ✓ Use of the work by the author in teaching
- ✓ Re-use in other scholarly works
- ✓ Publishing agreements differ by publisher

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Scholarly sharing: copies of the article can be shared with research colleagues



Meetings/conferences: article can be presented and copies can be made for attendees



Further works: article can be used in compilations, expanded to book-form, or used in thesis or dissertation



Patent and trademark rights: for any invention disclosed or product identified

Other allowances and restrictions (I)

Elsevier's posting allowances:

- Pre-print version of article to internet websites
- Revised personal version of text of final article to author's personal or institutional website or server
- According to funding body agreements (e.g. Wellcome Trust, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, National Institutes of Health)

Other allowances and restrictions (II)

Elsevier's commercial purpose prohibitions

- Posting by companies for customers to use
- Placing advertisements against the postings
- Charging fees for access to postings or delivering postings to third parties
- Any form of systematic distribution of the article.



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- Understanding the Publishing Process with Elsevier – complete guide
- Publishing Ethics brochure – top reasons to publish ethically
- Get Published – top tips on writing, reviewing and grant writing etc.
- Get Noticed – new ways to promote your article and research
- Open access – definitions and options
- Career Planning Guide – download in 12 languages



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Open access publishing

Who are the stakeholders in open access?



Funders

Open access policies and mandates



Institutions

Open access policies and repositories



Researchers

Being encouraged to publish research output open access



Publishers

Implementing open access options for researchers



Readers

Everyone should be able to read the research being published



Governments

Open access policies and mandates

How do STM journals work?

Authors write and submit a paper



1.8 Million

Peer reviewed articles*

28,000

Scholarly peer reviewed journals*

5,000+

Publishers

But how will your paper be access and reused?

Who needs to access research?



Institutions & Researchers



**Corporations
& SMEs**



**Hospitals & Medical
Schools**



**Readers, General
public & Patients**

How to access published research:

1. Subscription options

- Individual journal title
- Collection of relevant journals

2. Open access

- Authors or sponsors pay for readers to access free
- Delayed access
- Manuscripts posted in institutional/discipline/funder repository

3. Access programs

- Lending/rental services
- Research4Life
- Patient access programs
- Public library access
- Etc.

What is open access?

Free and permanent access to scholarly research
combined with **clear guidelines (user licenses) for users to re-use the content.**

Gold open access

- After submission and peer review, an article publishing charge (APC) is payable
- Upon publication everyone can immediately and permanently access the article online

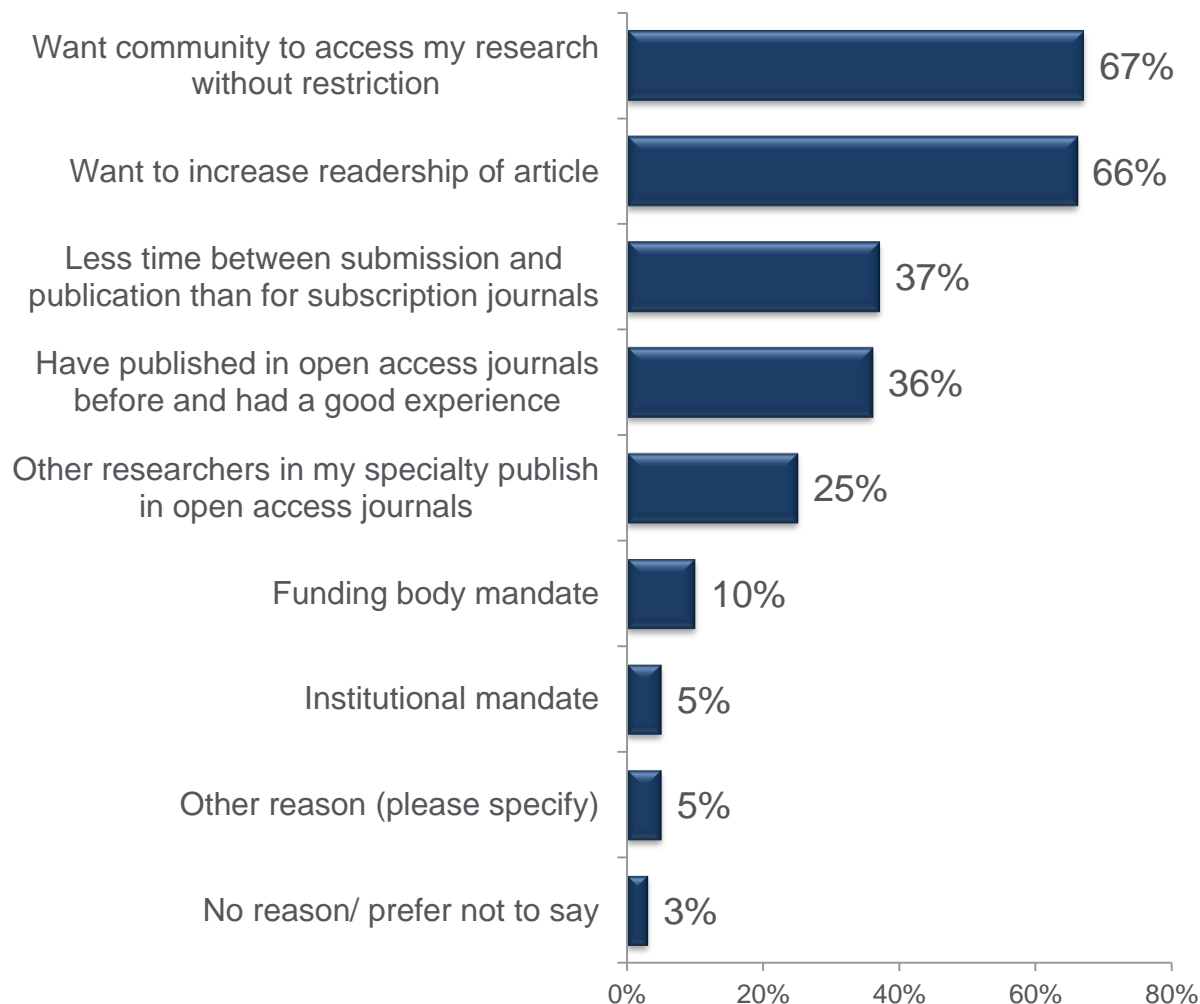
Green open access

- After submission and peer review in a subscription journal, the article is published online
- Subscribers have immediate access and the article is made open access either through author self-archiving, publisher deposit or linking, after a time-delay, usually 24 months.

What is the difference?

| | Gold Open Access | | Green Open Access |
|---------|--|---|--|
| Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free public access to the final published article | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free public access to a version of your article |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access is immediate and permanent | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time delay may apply (embargo period) |
| Fee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open access fee or article publishing charge (APC) is paid by the author, or on their behalf (for example by a funding body) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fee is payable by the author, as costs are covered by library subscriptions |
| Use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined by your user licence | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authors retain the right to use their articles for a wide range of purposes |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open versions of your article should have a user license attached |
| Options | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish in an open access journal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish in a journal that supports open access (also known as a hybrid journal) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link to your article. Selected journals feature open archives Self-archive a version of your article |

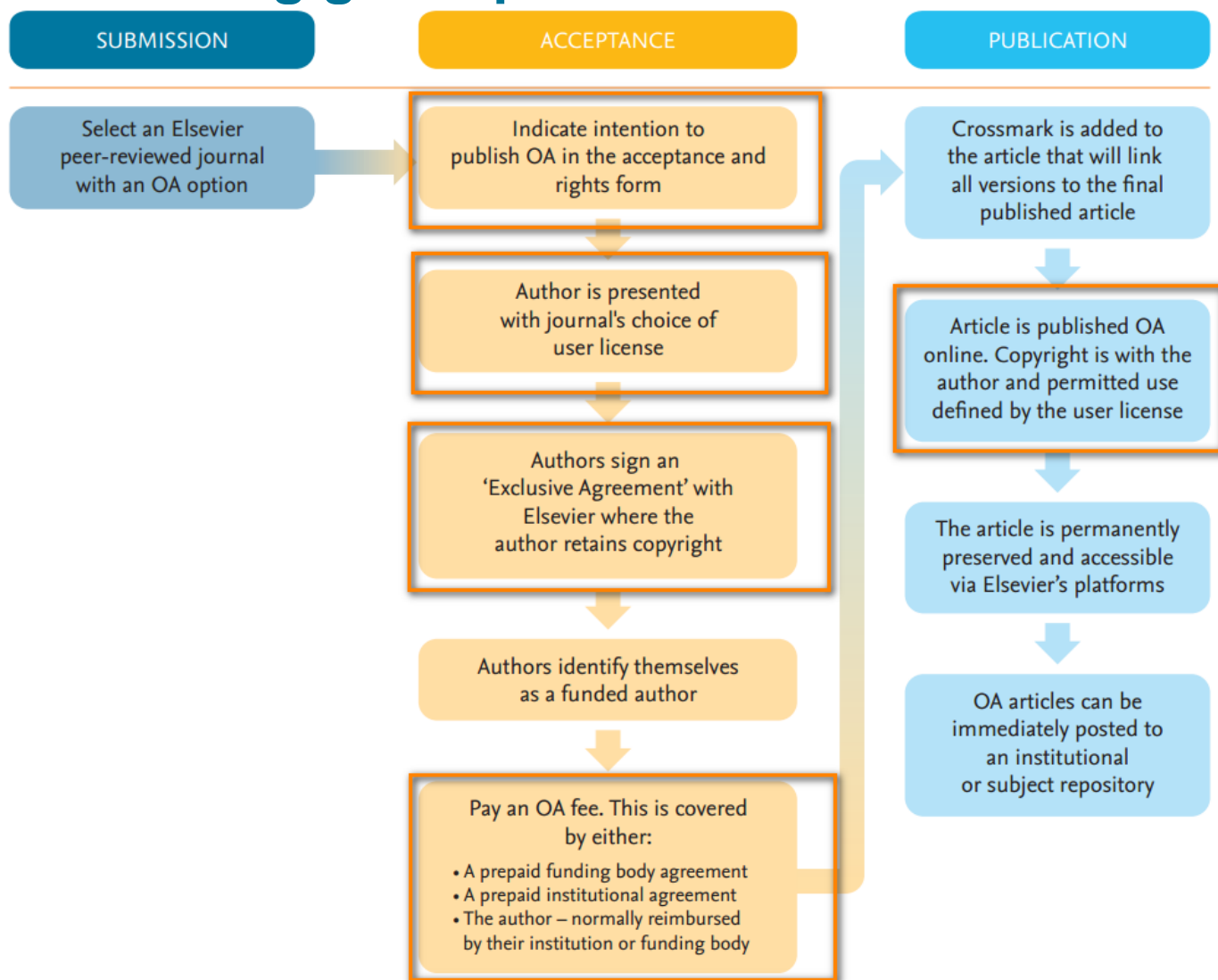
Why publish in an open access journal?



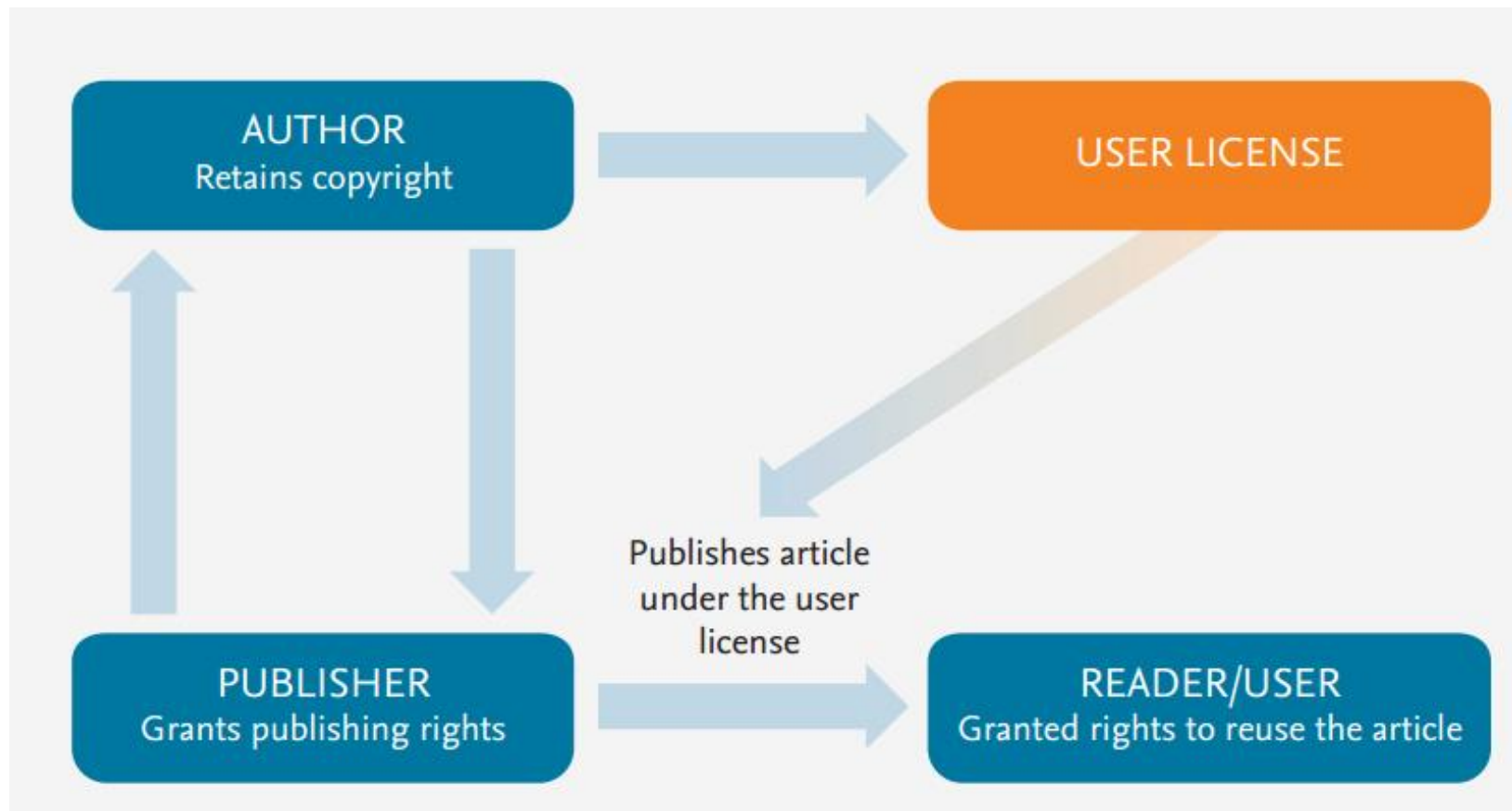
14%

have been asked by their departmental head or funding organization to publish open access

Publishing gold open access



Understanding the fine print



Copyright

- Describes the rights related to the publication and distribution of research
- Publisher's need publishing rights
- This is determined by a publishing agreement between the author and publisher
 - In subscription journals, it is normal to transfer copyright to the publisher
 - In open access, authors retain copyright and grant publishers a license to publish their article.

Authors retain:

- Copyright of the article
- Patent trademark and other intellectual property rights in the article

Publisher gets:

- An exclusive right to publish and distribute an article.
- Are able to adapt the article for latest technology even after publication.

Creative Commons licenses



How readers can reuse your article

- Tells readers what they can and can't do with your article
- Ensures you get credit for your work

Stem Cell Research (2015) 14, 243–257

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect
www.elsevier.com/locate/scr

REVIEW

Stem cell treatment of degenerative eye disease

ScienceDirect Journals Books

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Article outline ☐ Show full outline

Abstract
Abbreviations
Introduction
Nrf-mediated effects of stem cells
Ivlt/subretinal stem cell implantation
Immunological acceptance of stem C...
Therapeutic potential of stem cell re...
Therapeutic potential of stem cell tro...
Conclusions
Author contributions
References

Figures and tables

Table 1

Stem Cell Research
Volume 14, Issue 3, May 2015, Pages 243–257

Review

Stem cell treatment of degenerative eye disease ☆

Ben Mead^{a, b}, Martin Berry^a, Ann Logan^a, Robert A.H. Scott^a, Wendy Leadbeater^{a, 1}, Ben A. Scheven^{b, 1}

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doi:10.1016/j.scr.2015.02.003 [Get rights and content](#)

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Abstract

Stem cell therapies are being explored extensively as treatments for degenerative eye disease, either for replacing lost neurons, restoring neural circuits or, based on more recent evidence, as paracrine-mediated

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- Be informed - you can't necessarily change your mind

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|--|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| Commercial license: CC-BY 4.0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Non-commercial license: CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ <small>*for private use only and not for distribution</small> | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |

Article publishing charges (APCs)

- Covers the cost involved when publishing an article
- Relate to gold open access publishing only
- Tends to be journal specific and vary between journals

“My research funds include sufficient amounts to pay to have my research articles published open access”

23%

of surveyed researchers
agreed or strongly agreed

53%

of surveyed researchers
disagreed or strongly disagreed

How to pay an APC?

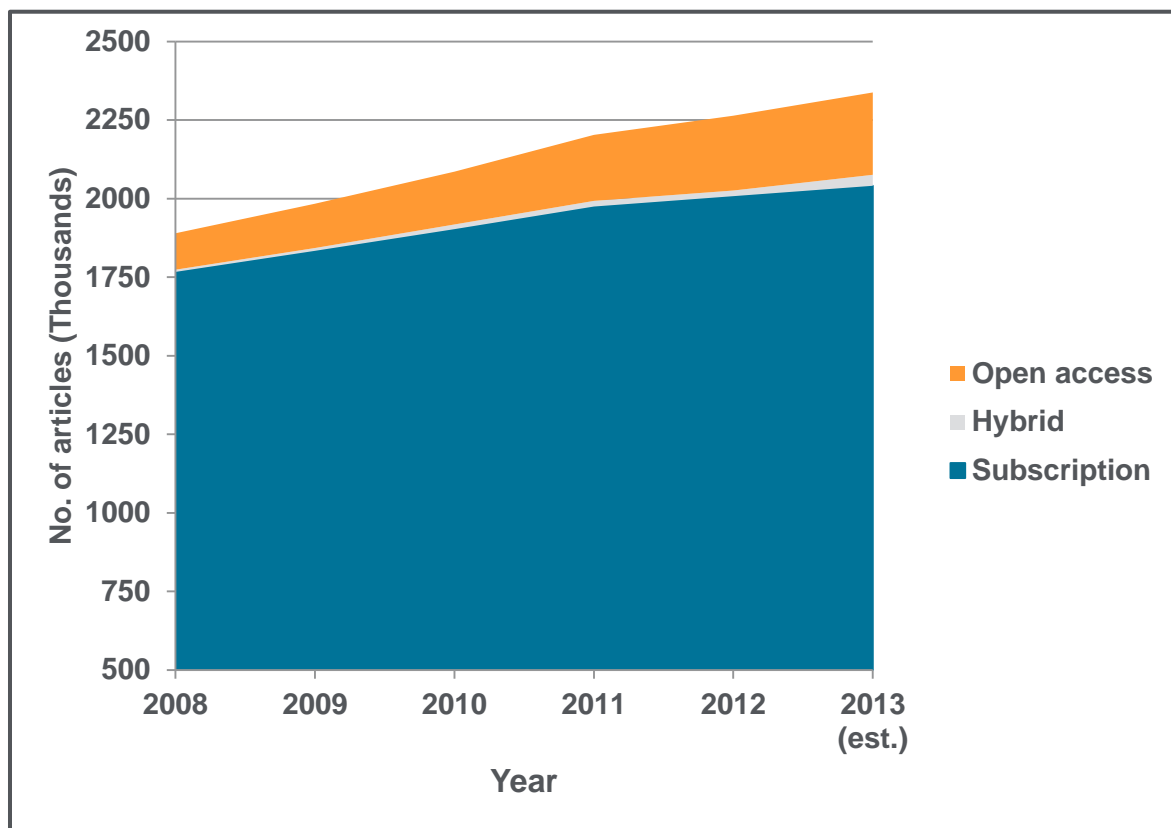
Generally, APC's are not paid by the author

- Funding body's who have an open access policy, may reimburse authors
- Prepaid deals between an institution/funder and a publisher

Publishing Connect

What is the uptake of open access?

There were in 2013, estimated worldwide 2,041,106 published subscription and 297,596 published open access articles



Subscription content:

- Continues to grow year on year at approx. 3-4%
- Amounts to a total article share of approx. 87.3% in 2013
- In 2013, Elsevier published over 330,000 articles which included an increase of 20,000 extra subscription articles

Open access content:

- Currently growing at approx. 20% in 2013
- Amounts to a total article share (hybrid + "pure" Gold) of approx. 8.2% in 2013
- The total article share of all immediately accessible OA articles is 12.7% including subsidized open access
- In 2013, Elsevier published over 6,000 gold open access articles

Elsevier and open access

Gold open access

Expanding our gold options:

- Launching new open access journals
- Rolled out gold options in our established journals (over 1600 hybrid titles)
- Waiving policy in place for authors

Improving our systems

- Making the author publishing experience easier
- Improving open access labelling
- Working with our society partners

Green open access

- Linking can be done immediately on all platforms via our Share Link service and/or with the article's permanent address (DOI)
 - 97 journals feature open archives
 - CHORUS
- All journals enable the option to self-archive
 - Elsevier embargos typically range from 12 – 24 months, with some longer or shorter.
- Piloting ways to facilitate green open access:
 - Agreements with funders and institutions
 - New repository tools such as embed PDF and metadata pilots

220+

Open access journals

1600+

Offer gold open access options

2

Creative Commons licenses offered including CC BY

\$500- \$5000

(US Dollars)
Price range of our OA fees

Global approach to open access policy

North America

- US Federal Agencies formulating policy on public access
 - Publishers have developed CHORUS to assist
- NIH Policy: 12 month deposit mandate to PubMed Central
- CIHR Canada: Gold open access or 12 month deposit mandate to Canada PubMed Central

Latin America

- Focus on green open access
- Argentina: MINCYT introduced 6 month deposit mandate
- Brazil: Government formulating green open access policy
- Mexico: CONACyT pass open access guidelines for optional self-archiving

Europe

- Focused on a mix of gold & green open access
- UK funder mandates focused on gold (Research Councils UK & Wellcome Trust)
- Green open access mandates in Italy, Spain & Sweden
- All EU members formulating open access policies at either national, funder or institutional level.


Africa

- Developing repositories
- Publishers enabling philanthropic access
- New open access journals to support local research needs
- Some institutions have open access mandates, but no policies from any funders or Governments

Asia Pacific

- Mixed approach: Chinese & Japanese funders considering gold & green approaches
- ARC & NHMRC in Australia have 12 month self-archive mandate, as does A*Star in Singapore
- Other funders considering policy

Tips for publishing gold open access

- 
- **Find the right journal:** Look for reputable journals
 - **Collect key info:** Check your funding body and institution's policies
 - **Make your article OA:** Select a license and pay an OA fee
 - **Publish OA:** Share the final version of your article!

Further reading at

publishingcampus.com
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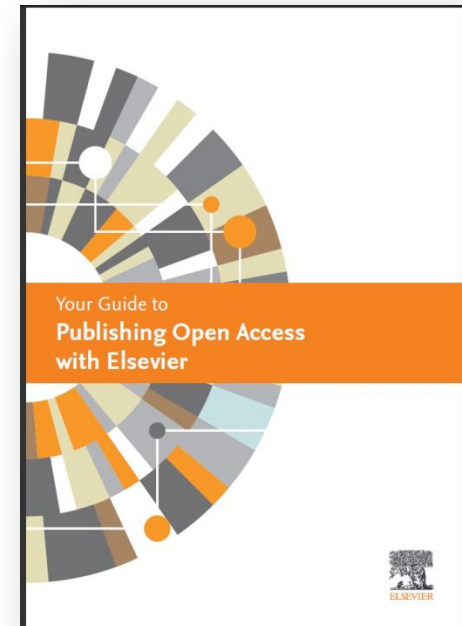
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