Publishing ethics: importance of a feedback loop

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From research to publication and back again

Publication ethics & integrity – common issues

Authorship (disputes; ghost; gift; 'for sale')	Affiliation misrepresentation	Inappropriate citations/poor attribution	Missing /incomplete competing interests	Consent to publish (including Acknowledgements)	Inadequate/biased reporting of research
Breaches of copyright or lack of re-use permissions	Data sharing issues	Duplicate submission and publication	Plagiarism (ideas as well as text)	Text recycling & Redundant publication	Propaganda or controversial content
Data fabrication or "massaging" (e.g. p-hacking, HARKing)	Image manipulation or stock images	Unethical research/ lack of approvals and valid consent	Peer review manipulation or bias	"Papermills" & Predatory "author services"	Identity theft: Guest Editors, authors or reviewers

Plagiarism- frequent explanations and misconceptions

"My institution says anything up to 10% is OK"
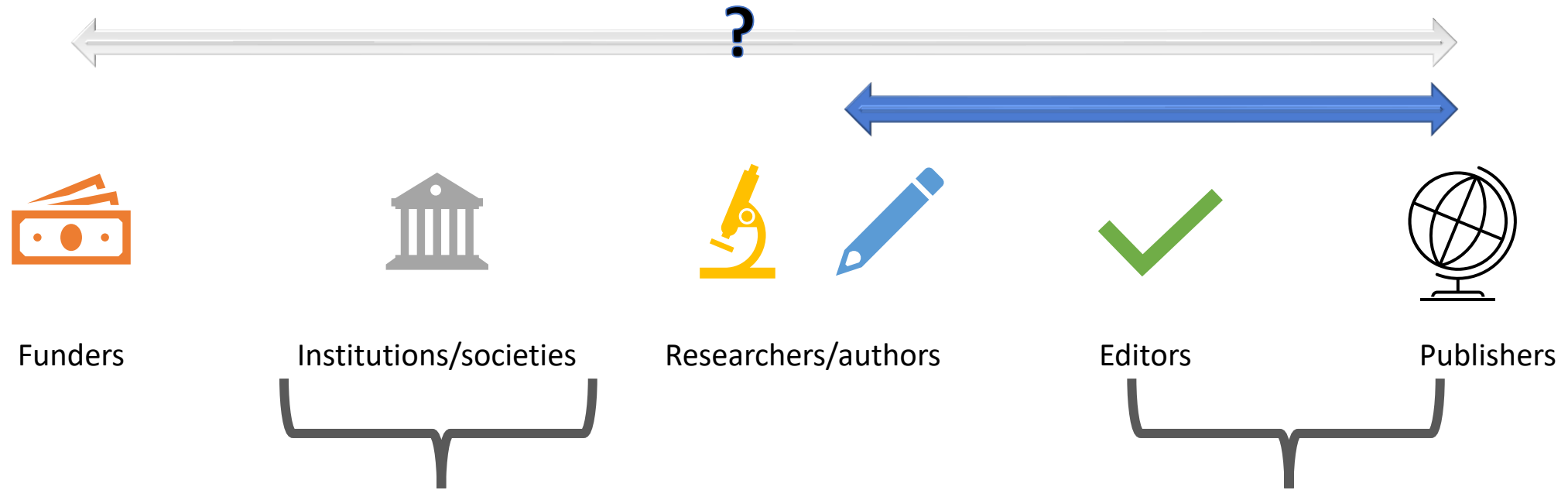
"But up to 30% is OK if it includes the Methods"

"It's not plagiarism if I've cited the source!"

"I'm honouring the original author by using their words"

Plagiarism- who is responsible for refining policies and education on best practice?

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Funders

Institutions/societies

Researchers/authors

Editors

Publishers

- Policies
- Standards of best practice
- Detection
- Request correction of scholarly records
- Education and training

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Information flow

- Who to contact and when?
- Who needs to know what (and when?)
- What information can and cannot be shared?
- Investigations – collaborations, understanding legal restrictions, providing updates
- Consistency in standards for training, guidance and education (including ongoing updates and refinements via feedback)

Thanks for your attention!

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