

Publishing Best Practices Webinar Series:

# **BEING AWARE: OVERVIEW OF PUBLISHING ETHICS AND BEST PRACTICES**

Presented by the Local Capacity Development Crosscutting Theme

6 October 2023

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems

# Presented in collaboration with the University of Florida Libraries

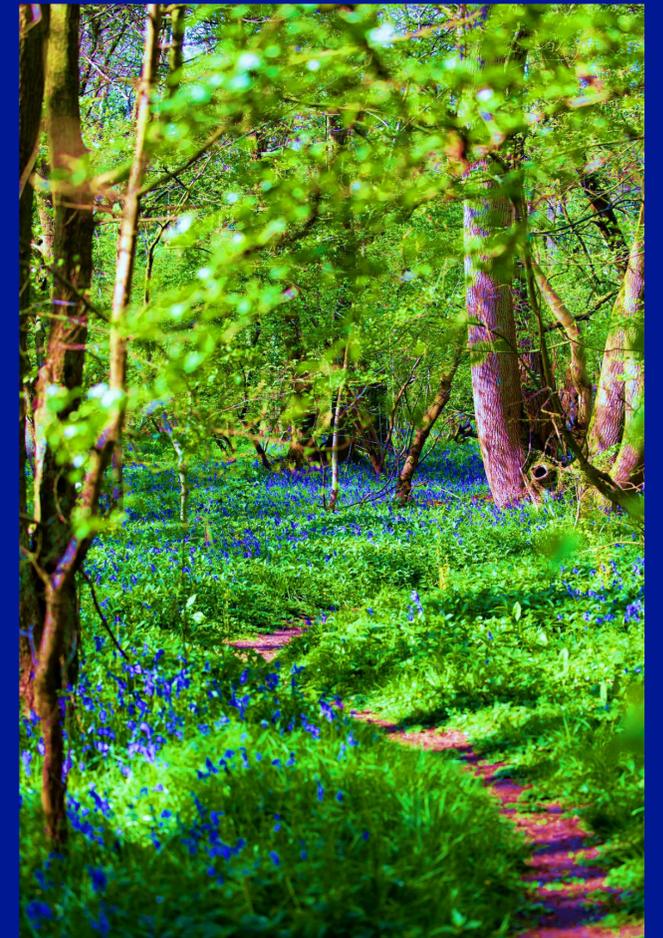
**TERRY KIT SELFE, DC PhD**  
Academic Research Consulting & Services  
University of Florida



# Outline

## Publishing ethics and best practices

- **Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing**
- Publisher's responsibilities per COPE, DOAJ, OASPA, and WAME
- **Singapore Statement 2010**
- Guidelines meant to foster greater integrity in research worldwide
  - Our focus will be on researcher responsibilities related to publishing
- **International Committee of Medical Journal Editors**
- Best practices and ethical standards in conduct and reporting of research



# Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Identified by a collaboration among scholarly organizations

- **Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)**
- **Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**
- **Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)**
- **World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)**

16 areas on which membership applications are evaluated

# Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

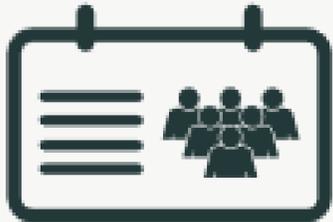


Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal shall be clearly indicated on the journal's website.

Publishers should not:

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

# Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

GOVERNING BODY	EDITORIAL TEAM/CONTACT INFORMATION	COPYRIGHT AND LICENSING	AUTHOR FEES
 <p>Journals shall have editorial boards or other governing bodies whose members are recognized experts in the subject areas included within the journal's scope.</p> <p>The journal's website should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– show full names and affiliations of the journal's editorial board or other governing body.</li></ul>	 <p>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.</p>	 <p>The policy for copyright shall be clearly stated in the author guidelines and the copyright holder named on all published articles.</p> <p>The journal's website should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– show licensing information clearly described in guidelines.</li></ul> <p>Licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs.</p> <p>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.</p>	 <p>Any fees or charges that are required for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal shall be clearly stated.</p> <p>This must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– in a place that is easy for potential authors to find prior to submitting their manuscripts for review.</li></ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– explained to authors before they begin preparing their manuscript for submission.</li><li>– if no such fees are charged that should also be stated.</li></ul>

# Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

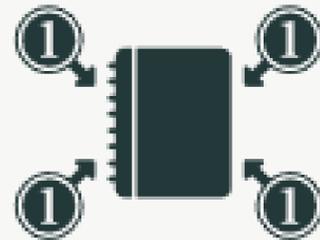
## ARCHIVING



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 PubMedCentral).

This is in the event that a journal is no longer published.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

# Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

## 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).

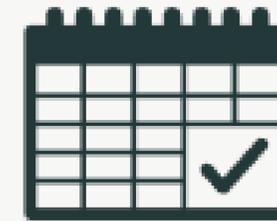
## PUBLICATION ETHICS



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.

## PUBLISHING SCHEDULE



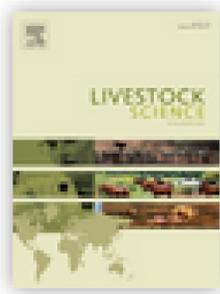
The periodicity at which a journal publishes shall be clearly indicated.

## 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.

# Best Practices in Scholarly Publishing – Example



Browse Journals > Livestock Science > > Guide for authors

## Guide for Authors

Download Guide for Authors in PDF

Aims and scope +

Visit Journal homepage >

Submit your paper >

Open access options >

Track your paper >

Contact us >

View articles >

### INTRODUCTION

- Types of article
- Contact details for submission
- Submission checklist

### BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Ethics in publishing
- Studies in humans and animals

### • Declaration of Interest

- Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing
- Submission declaration and verification
- Preprint posting on SSRN
- Use of inclusive language
- Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

### • Author contributions

- Changes to authorship
- Copyright
- Role of the funding source

### • Open access

- Submission

### PREPARATION

- Queries
- Peer review
- The appeal process for peer review
- Article structure
- Essential title page information
- Highlights

### • Abstract

- Keywords
- Artwork
- Tables
- References
- Video

### • Data visualization

- Supplementary material
- Research data

### AFTER ACCEPTANCE

- Online proof correction
- Offprints

### AUTHOR INQUIRIES

# Best Practices in Scholarly Publishing – Example

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- 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.

## Policy on conflicts of interest/competing interests

### Declaration of interest

All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double anonymized) or the manuscript file (if single anonymized). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. [More information](#) ↗ .

Image from

[https://publicationethics.org/files/COPE\\_Principles\\_of\\_Transparency\\_Poster\\_0.pdf](https://publicationethics.org/files/COPE_Principles_of_Transparency_Poster_0.pdf) retrieved 2023-08-22

Image from <https://www.elsevier.com/journals/livestock-science/1871-1413/guide-for-authors> retrieved 2023-09-23

# Best Practices in Scholarly Publishing – Example

## 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
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- 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.

## Policy on authorship and contributorship

### Author contributions

For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The [CRediT taxonomy](#) includes 14 different roles describing each contributor's specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. [More details and an example.](#)

Image from <https://www.elsevier.com/journals/livestock-science/1871-1413/guide-for-authors> retrieved 2023-09-23

Image from

[https://publicationethics.org/files/COPE\\_Principles\\_of\\_Transparency\\_Poster\\_0.pdf](https://publicationethics.org/files/COPE_Principles_of_Transparency_Poster_0.pdf) retrieved 2023-08-22

# Publishing Ethics – Researcher responsibilities

## World Conferences on Research Integrity Foundation (WCRIF)

- Promotes research integrity through world conferences
- Integrity refers to principles and standards meant to ensure trustworthiness and validity of research
- Researcher behaviors that impact research integrity
  - Research misconduct
    - Fabrication
    - Falsification
    - Plagiarism
  - Detrimental research practices
    - E.g., Inappropriate assignment of authorship, incomplete reporting
  - Responsible research practices
    - E.g., honest reporting, transparency about competing interests

# Research Misconduct – Example

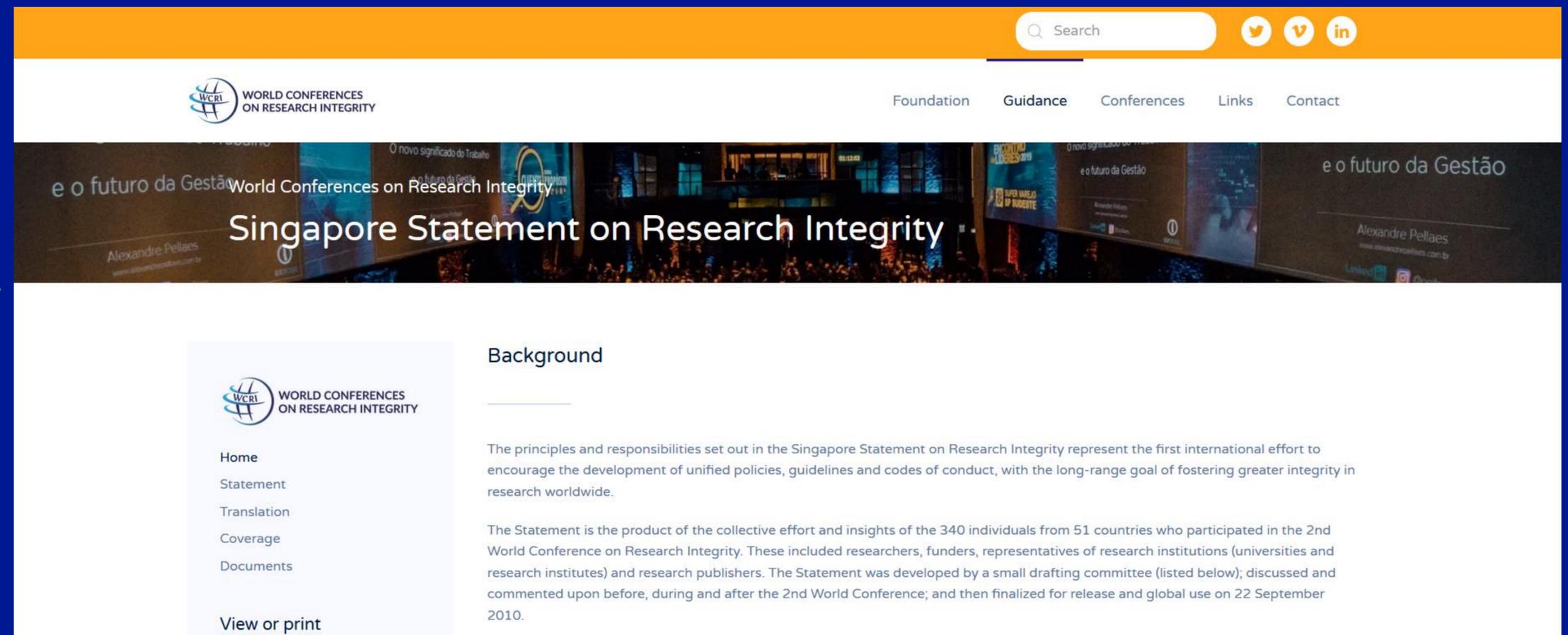
## US Health and Human Services Office of Research Integrity

- **One example**
- **Research Associate Professor “...engaged in research misconduct by knowingly and intentionally falsifying and/or fabricating fifty-one (51) figures and the methods, data, results, and conclusions reporting on the effects of... in the following...”**
  - **Five published papers**
  - **One unpublished manuscript**
  - **One review article**
  - **Three posters**
  - **Three grant applications**
  - **Four NIH grant progress reports**

# Singapore Statement 2010

First attempt at developing unified guidelines and codes of conduct designed to foster greater integrity in research worldwide

- Product of the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity
- 340 individuals from 91 countries



The screenshot shows the website for the Singapore Statement on Research Integrity. The header features the WCRIF logo and navigation links: Foundation, Guidance, Conferences, Links, and Contact. A search bar and social media icons (Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn) are also present. The main banner displays the title "Singapore Statement on Research Integrity" over a background image of a conference. Below the banner, a sidebar on the left contains a menu with options: Home, Statement, Translation, Coverage, Documents, and View or print. The main content area, titled "Background", contains two paragraphs of text. The first paragraph states: "The principles and responsibilities set out in the Singapore Statement on Research Integrity represent the first international effort to encourage the development of unified policies, guidelines and codes of conduct, with the long-range goal of fostering greater integrity in research worldwide." The second paragraph states: "The Statement is the product of the collective effort and insights of the 340 individuals from 51 countries who participated in the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity. These included researchers, funders, representatives of research institutions (universities and research institutes) and research publishers. The Statement was developed by a small drafting committee (listed below); discussed and commented upon before, during and after the 2nd World Conference; and then finalized for release and global use on 22 September 2010."

Image from <https://wcrif.org/guidance/singapore-statement> retrieved 2023- 08-09

# Singapore Statement 2010

## Singapore Statement on Research Integrity

**Preamble.** The value and benefits of research are vitally dependent on the integrity of research. While there can be and are national and disciplinary differences in the way research is organized and conducted, there are also principles and professional responsibilities that are fundamental to the integrity of research wherever it is undertaken.

### PRINCIPLES

- Honesty* in all aspects of research
- Accountability* in the conduct of research
- Professional courtesy and fairness* in working with others
- Good stewardship* of research on behalf of others

### RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1. Integrity:** Researchers should take responsibility for the trustworthiness of their research.
- 2. Adherence to Regulations:** Researchers should be aware of and adhere to regulations and policies related to research.
- 3. Research Methods:** Researchers should employ appropriate research methods, base conclusions on critical analysis of the evidence and report findings and interpretations fully and objectively.
- 4. Research Records:** Researchers should keep clear, accurate records of all research in ways that will allow verification and replication of their work by others.
- 5. Research Findings:** Researchers should share data and findings openly and promptly, as soon as they have had an opportunity to establish priority and ownership claims.
- 6. Authorship:** Researchers should take responsibility for their contributions to all publications, funding applications, reports and other representations of their research. Lists of authors should include all those and only those who meet applicable authorship criteria.
- 7. Publication Acknowledgement:** Researchers should acknowledge in publications the names and roles of those who made significant contributions to the research, including writers, funders, sponsors, and others, but do not meet authorship criteria.
- 8. Peer Review:** Researchers should provide fair, prompt and rigorous evaluations and respect confidentiality when reviewing others' work.
- 9. Conflict of Interest:** Researchers should disclose financial and other conflicts of interest that could compromise the trustworthiness of their work in research proposals, publications and public communications as well as in all review activities.
- 10. Public Communication:** Researchers should limit professional comments to their recognized expertise when engaged in public discussions about the application and importance of research findings and clearly distinguish professional comments from opinions based on personal views.
- 11. Reporting Irresponsible Research Practices:** Researchers should report to the appropriate authorities any suspected research misconduct, including fabrication, falsification or plagiarism, and other irresponsible research practices that undermine the trustworthiness of research, such as carelessness, improperly listing authors, failing to report conflicting data, or the use of misleading analytical methods.
- 12. Responding to Irresponsible Research Practices:** Research institutions, as well as journals, professional organizations and agencies that have commitments to research, should have procedures for responding to allegations of misconduct and other irresponsible research practices and for protecting those who report such behavior in good faith. When misconduct or other irresponsible research practice is confirmed, appropriate actions should be taken promptly, including correcting the research record.
- 13. Research Environments:** Research institutions should create and sustain environments that encourage integrity through education, clear policies, and reasonable standards for advancement, while fostering work environments that support research integrity.
- 14. Societal Considerations:** Researchers and research institutions should recognize that they have an ethical obligation to weigh societal benefits against risks inherent in their work.

The Singapore Statement on Research Integrity was developed as part of the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity, 21-24 July 2010, in Singapore, as a global guide to the responsible conduct of research. It is not a regulatory document and does not represent the official policies of the countries and organizations that funded and/or participated in the Conference. For official policies, guidance, and regulations relating to research integrity, appropriate national bodies and organizations should be consulted. Available at: [www.singaporestatement.org](http://www.singaporestatement.org)

# Singapore Statement 2010

## Responsibilities

- **Related to publishing**
- **Research findings**
- **Authorship**
- **Publication acknowledgment**
- **Peer review**
- **Conflict of interest**

**5. Research Findings:** Researchers should share data and findings openly and promptly, as soon as they have had an opportunity to establish priority and ownership claims.

**6. Authorship:** Researchers should take responsibility for their contributions to all publications, funding applications, reports and other representations of their research. Lists of authors should include all those and only those who meet applicable authorship criteria.

**7. Publication Acknowledgement:** Researchers should acknowledge in publications the names and roles of those who made significant contributions to the research, including writers, funders, sponsors, and others, but do not meet authorship criteria.

**8. Peer Review:** Researchers should provide fair, prompt and rigorous evaluations and respect confidentiality when reviewing others' work.

**9. Conflict of Interest:** Researchers should disclose financial and other conflicts of interest that could compromise the trustworthiness of their work in research proposals, publications and public communications as well as in all review activities.

# International Committee of Medical Journal Editors

## Recommendations related to publishing

- **Best practices and ethical standards in conduct and reporting of research**
- **Accurate**
- **Clear**
- **Reproducible**
- **Unbiased**

The screenshot displays the ICMJE website's navigation and content. At the top, the ICMJE logo is followed by the text 'INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE of MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the logo, a horizontal menu contains several items: 'Recommendations' (highlighted in blue), 'Disclosure of Interest', 'Journals Stating That They Follow the ICMJE Recommendations', 'About ICMJE', and 'News & Editorials'. The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Recommendations > Browse > About the Recommendations > Purpose of the Recommendations'. The title 'Purpose of the Recommendations' is prominently displayed. The text below explains that ICMJE developed these recommendations to review best practice and ethical standards in the conduct and reporting of research and other material published in medical journals, and to help authors, editors, and others involved in peer review and biomedical publishing create and distribute accurate, clear, reproducible, unbiased medical journal articles. It also notes that the recommendations may provide useful insights into the medical editing and publishing process for the media, patients and their families, and general readers. A 'NEXT' link points to 'Who Should Use the Recommendations?'. On the left side, a vertical navigation menu lists various topics under the 'Recommendations' heading, including 'Browse', 'About the Recommendations', 'Purpose of the Recommendations' (with a bookmark icon), 'Who Should Use the Recommendations?', 'History of the Recommendations', 'Roles & Responsibilities', 'Publishing & Editorial Issues', and 'Manuscript Preparation and Submission'.

# Singapore Statement 2010

## Make research findings available

- **Report findings openly**
- **Resources**
  - **ICMJE Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals**
  - **Relevant reporting standards**

**5. Research Findings:** Researchers should share data and findings openly and promptly, as soon as they have had an opportunity to establish priority and ownership claims.

Image from <https://www.wcrif.org/downloads/main-website/singapore-statements/224-singapore-statement-lettersize/file>  
retrieved 2023-08-09

# ICMJE – Research reporting recommendations

## Items particularly relevant to research integrity

- **Introduction**
  - Purpose / Research objective / Hypothesis tested
- **Methods**
  - Detailed enough to be reproduced
  - Statement of approval by an ethics committee, IRB
- **Results**
  - Data on *all* primary and secondary outcomes mentioned in Methods
- **Discussion**
  - Study limitations

# ICMJE – Research reporting recommendations

## Reporting standards

- **Guidelines re: items to be included in research articles**
- **Based on study design**
  - E.g., CONSORT for randomized trials, STROBE for observational studies
- **Improve the quality and completeness of reporting**
- **Address potential sources of bias**
- **Good source**
- **EQUATOR Network**
  - As of Sept 26, 2023, 579 reporting guidelines
  - E.g., REFLECT for reporting randomized trials for livestock and food safety, ARRIVE for reporting any area of bioscience research using laboratory animals

# Singapore Statement 2010

Take responsibility for contributions to publications and acknowledge those who made significant contributions

- All those meeting authorship criteria should be co-authors
- Those not meeting authorship criteria should not be included
- Those making significant contributions, but not meeting authorship criteria, should be acknowledged
- Resources
  - ICMJE Recommendations
  - CRediT

**6. Authorship:** Researchers should take responsibility for their contributions to all publications, funding applications, reports and other representations of their research. Lists of authors should include all those and only those who meet applicable authorship criteria.

**7. Publication Acknowledgement:** Researchers should acknowledge in publications the names and roles of those who made significant contributions to the research, including writers, funders, sponsors, and others, but do not meet authorship criteria.

# ICMJE – Authorship recommendations

## Four criteria related to authorship

- 1) **Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; *OR* the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work**
- 2) **Drafting the work or revising it critically for intellectual content**
- 3) **Have final approval of the version to be published**
- 4) **Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work you did**
  - **Authors need to meet all 4 criteria and all those meeting the criteria should be identified as authors**

# Singapore Statement 2010

## When performing peer review

- **Provide fair and rigorous evaluations**
- **Maintain confidentiality**
- **Resources**
- **ICMJE Recommendations**

**8. Peer Review:** Researchers should provide fair, prompt and rigorous evaluations and respect confidentiality when reviewing others' work.

# ICMJE – Peer review recommendations

## Guidance regarding how to treat manuscripts under review

- **Manuscripts are the authors' confidential property**
- **Disclosure of manuscript details could harm authors**
- **Reviewers should keep the information strictly confidential**
  - Do not discuss the authors' work publicly
  - Do not appropriate their ideas
  - If a trainee contributed to the review, they must be acknowledged
- **Comments should be constructive**
- **Any relationships that could bias the evaluation should be disclosed**
- **If there is a conflict, reviewers should recuse themselves**

# Singapore Statement 2010

Provide disclosure of all potential conflicts of interest

- **Financial and other forms of support that could compromise trustworthiness**
- **Resources**
- **ICMJE Recommendations**

**9. Conflict of Interest:** Researchers should disclose financial and other conflicts of interest that could compromise the trustworthiness of their work in research proposals, publications and public communications as well as in all review activities.

# ICMJE – Conflict of interest recommendations

## Guidance regarding information to include

- **Disclosure of relationships and activities that could potentially bias the work**
- **For each author**
- **Source(s) of support**
  - **Grants, drugs, equipment, and other support that facilitated conduct of the work or the writing of the manuscript**
  - **Include sponsor names and roles in study design; data collection, analysis, and interpretation; any restrictions placed on submission of report for publication**
- **Authors' access to study data**
- **Also provides a template**
- **ICMJE Disclosure Form**

# Importance of Publishing Ethics – Recent headlines

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of The Guardian website. It includes the 'Support the Guardian' logo, navigation links for 'News', 'Opinion', 'Sport', 'Culture', and 'Lifestyle', and a search bar. The main article is titled 'Critical elements of leading Alzheimer's study possibly fraudulent' by Jessica Glenza. A yellow banner indicates the article is more than 1 month old. A sidebar on the right offers a 50% discount for three months on a digital subscription. The article text begins with 'The highly influential paper, first published in 2006, has helped guide billions of dollars in US federal research into the disease'.

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2022/jul/23/alzheimers-study-fraudulent>

The screenshot shows the top of a Science magazine article. The word 'Science' is at the top. The main title is 'BLOTS ON A FIELD?' in large, bold, white letters. Below the title is a subtitle: 'A neuroscience image sleuth finds signs of fabrication in scores of Alzheimer's articles, threatening a reigning theory of the disease'. The date '21 JUL 2022' and the author 'BY CHARLES PILLER' are listed at the bottom of the article header.

<https://www.science.org/content/article/potential-fabrication-research-images-threatens-key-theory-alzheimers-disease>

The screenshot shows the top of an NBC News article. The 'NBC NEWS' logo is on the left, followed by navigation links for 'POLITICS', 'PLAN YOUR VOTE', 'U.S. NEWS', 'OPINION', 'BUSINESS', 'WORLD', and 'COVID'. A 'WATCH NOW' button is on the right. The article title is 'Allegations of fabricated research undermine key Alzheimer's theory'. The subtitle reads: 'A six-month investigation by Science magazine uncovered evidence that images in the much-cited study, published 16 years ago in the journal Nature, may have been doctored.'

<https://www.nbcnews.com/science/science-news/alzheimers-theory-undermined-accusations-fabricated-research-rcna39843>

# Importance of Publishing Ethics – Recent headlines

## Falsification, fabrication of reported findings

- **Potential consequences**
  - Waste of funds, time spent chasing bogus research
  - Other potentially valid therapies not funded
  - Potential harm to patients if regulators rely on bogus reports to approve drugs
  - Loss of trust in researchers and research enterprise

# Beyond Publishing

## Singapore Statement on Research Integrity

**Preamble.** The value and benefits of research are vitally dependent on the integrity of research. While there can be and are national and disciplinary differences in the way research is organized and conducted, there are also principles and professional responsibilities that are fundamental to the integrity of research wherever it is undertaken.

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### PRINCIPLES

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***Honesty*** in all aspects of research

***Accountability*** in the conduct of research

***Professional courtesy and fairness*** in working with others

***Good stewardship*** of research on behalf of others

# Recap

## Publishing ethics and best practices

- **Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing**
- Publisher's responsibilities per COPE, DOAJ, OASPA, and WAME
- **WCRIF Singapore Statement 2010**
- Guidelines meant to foster greater research integrity worldwide
- **International Committee of Medical Journal Editors**
- Best practices and ethical standards in conduct and reporting of research



Image by [Kev](#) from [Pixabay](#)



Image by [Hands off my tags! Michael Gaida](#) from [Pixabay](#)

# Resources

## Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

- <https://publicationethics.org/resources>

## World Conferences on Research Integrity Foundation (WCRIF)

- [Singapore Statement on Research Integrity \(2010\)](#)
- [Montreal Statement on Research Integrity in Cross-Boundary Research Collaborations \(2013\)](#)
- [Amsterdam Agenda to improve research integrity on a global scale \(2017\)](#)
- [Hong Kong Principles for assessing researchers \(2019\)](#)
- [Cape Town Statement on Fostering Research Integrity through Fairness and Equity \(2022\)](#)

## International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)

- <https://www.icmje.org/recommendations>

## Q&A

### Acknowledgements:

- University of Florida George A. Smathers Libraries

This presentation is archived on the website of the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems <https://livestocklab.ifas.ufl.edu>

**Next webinar: 20 October 2023 (Friday)**

**Topic: BEING AN AUTHOR: WHAT DOES  
AUTHORSHIP ENTAIL?**

**Time: 8:00 a.m. U.S. Eastern Standard Time (EST)**

**Connect by Zoom:**

<https://ufl.zoom.us/j/95299256589?pwd=M2t0UDlkckFRYXg2Rm0zdzNZSzU4QT09>



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

[www.feedthefuture.gov](http://www.feedthefuture.gov)



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES *foundation*



UF | IFAS  
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA