Publication Ethics

论文出版的道德规范
Wiley is a member of the “Committee on Publication Ethics” (COPE)

http://publicationethics.org/
Contents

- Misconduct
- Plagiarism/self-plagiarism
- Translations
- Falsification/fabrication
- Authorship
- Research funding
- Conflict-of-interest
- Correct, clarification or retraction
- Where to get help

The following slides are compiled and/or adapted from:

Misconduct 不端行为

- Making up research findings.
- Reproducing copyright material without permission.
- Copying another persons work/ideas without proper acknowledgement.
- Manipulating research data/images.

- 编造研究基金
- 在未经允许的情况下复制受版权保护的资料
- 在没有适当告知的情况下复制他人的工作/创意
- 篡改研究数据/图片
Misconduct 不端行为
(续)

• Non-attribution of relevant authors or contributors.
• Multiple submission of a paper or substantial parts of a paper to when it is under consideration by another journal.
• Disclosing confidential information.

• 未归功于相关作者或参与者
• 当论文被另一本期刊考虑是否出版时将其或其大部分内容向多本期刊投稿
• 披露机密信息
Plagiarism

When somebody presents the work of others (data, text or theories) as if they were his/her own and without proper acknowledgment.

将其他人的工作（数据、文字或理论）当成自己的而没有适当地告知
Self-plagiarism 自我剽窃

- Multiple publications arising from a single research project should be clearly identified as such and the primary publication should be referenced.

- Author’s own previous work and publications should be properly acknowledged and referenced. The primary literature should be cited.

- Clearly identify multiple publications arising from a single research project and reference the primary publication.

- Properly acknowledge and reference the author’s own previous work and publications, including citing the primary literature.
• Translations and adaptations should be clearly identified as such.

• Authors should acknowledge the original source, and should respect relevant copyright conventions and permission requirements.

• If in doubt, authors should seek permission from the original publisher before republishing any work.

• 应该如实明确地确定翻译以及改编。

• 作者应该告知原始来源，并应该尊重相关的版权公约和许可要求。

• 如果有所怀疑，作者应该在重新出版任何研究工作之前从最初的出版商寻求许可。
Falsification/fabrication of data or images
捏造或篡改数据和图片

• Authors must present their work without fabrication, falsification or inappropriate data manipulation.

• Research images (e.g. micrographs, X-rays, pictures of electrophoresis gels) should not be modified in a misleading way.

• Authors必须在没有捏造或者篡改或不恰当的数据处理的前提下发表其工作。

• 研究图片（例如显微照片、X光、电泳凝胶图片）不应做误导性的修改。
Falsification/fabrication of data or images
捏造或篡改数据和图片

• Reports of research must be complete. Authors should not omit inconvenient, inconsistent or inexplicable findings.

• Publications should provide sufficient information to permit experiments to be repeated by other researchers.

• 研究报告必须完整。作者不应当省略麻烦的、不一致的或无法解释的发现。

• 出版物必须提供足够的信息从而使其他的研究者能够重复其实验。
Authorship 作者身份

- Only those individuals who have made a substantial contribution to the work should be rewarded with authorship.

- Guest authors and gift authors are not listed as authors but should be acknowledged.

- 只有对研究工作有重大贡献的个人才可以被授予作者身份。

- 客座作者和影子作者 (gift authors) 不应被列为作者但是应该得到致谢。
Human and animal studies

• Appropriate approval, licensing or registration should be obtained and provided in the report.

• Identifiable individual data collected in the course of research should not be published without specific consent the individual.

• Researchers should follow relevant requirements for clinical trial registration and should include the trial registration number in all publications arising from the trial.

• 报告中的内容应该获得并提供适当的认可、授权和注册。

• 没有经过个人明确同意，不应当该出版在研究过程中收集的可辨认的个体数据。

• 研究者应该遵循临床试验注册的相关要求，并且应该包括所有源于该试验的出版物中的试验注册号。
Research Funding

• All sources of research funding, i.e. financial support, supply of equipment or materials, statistical and/or writing support should be disclosed.

• Authors should disclose the role of the research funder(s) or sponsor(s) in the research design, execution, analysis, interpretation and reporting.

• 作者应该在研究的设计、执行、分析、解释和报告中公开研究资助者或赞助单位的角色。
Conflict-of-interest
利益冲突

• Authors should disclose relevant financial and non-financial interests and relationships that might be considered likely to affect the interpretation of their findings.

• Financial interests: e.g. patent ownership, stock ownership, consultancies, speaker’s fees.

• Non-financial interests: e.g. personal, political, intellectual and/or religious interests.

• 作者必须公开有可能被认为影响对其研究成果进行解释的相关经济的和非经济的利益和关系。

• 经济利益：例如专利所有权、股权、顾问、演讲费。

• 非经济利益：例如私人的、政治的、知识的和/或者宗教的利益。
Correction
- Honest errors
- Changes of authorship

Clarification
- Inconclusive evidence of misconduct
- Unreliable results
- Under investigation

Retraction
- Clear evidence of misconduct
- Redundant publication
- Plagiarism
- Unethical research
更正
- 诚实的错误
- 更改作者身份

澄清
- 有不当行为的待定证据
- 不可靠的结论
- 有待查证

撤稿
- 有不当行为的明确证据
- 赘余发表
- 剽窃
- 违背伦理道德的研究
Where to get help
何处寻求帮助（中文资源）
(Chinese-language resources)

http://authorservices.wiley.com
http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts
Further questions?
进一步的问题？
publishingqueries@wiley.com