



KOREAN COUNCIL OF
SCIENCE EDITORS

Preprint 현황: Publisher와 Mega-Journal 중심

2020년 1월 17일

조혜민

목차

Major Publisher

- Elsevier
- Springer & NPG
- Taylor and Francis
- John Wiley and Sons
- SAGE

Mega-Journal

- PLOS
- Scientific Reports
- PeerJ
- ACS Omega
- IEEE Access
- IET The Journal of Engineering
- AIP Advances
- (Science)

Elsevier (Article Sharing→Preprint)

■ Article Sharing

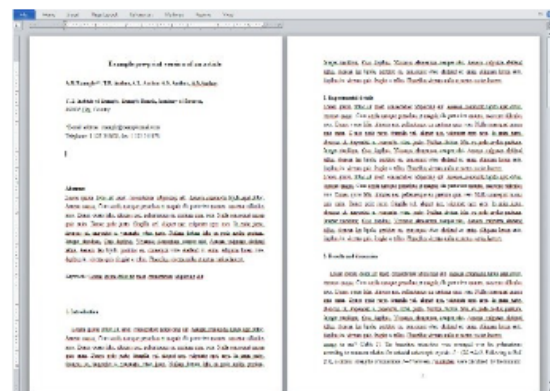
- Preprint
- Accepted Manuscript
- Published Journal Article

■ Preprint

- **Authors can share** their preprint anywhere at any time.
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- Some society-owned titles and journals (Lancet, Cell 등) that operate double-blind peer review have different preprint policies. Please check the journals Guide for Authors for further information.

Preprint

This is the author's own write-up of research results and analysis that has not been peer reviewed, nor had any other value added to it by a publisher (such as formatting, copy-editing, technical enhancements, and the like).



Accepted manuscript

An accepted manuscript is the manuscript of an article that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review, and editor-author communications. They do not include other publisher value-added contributions such as copy-editing, formatting, technical enhancements and (if relevant) pagination.

Published journal article

A published journal article (PJA) is the definitive final record of published research that appears or will appear in the journal and embodies all value-adding publisher activities including peer review co-ordination, copy-editing, formatting, (if relevant) pagination, and online enrichment.



Springer & NPG (OA→Preprint)

- Preprints? An author's version of a research manuscript prior to formal peer review at a journal, which is deposited on a public server.
- Springer journals **encourage** posting of preprints of primary research manuscripts on preprint servers, authors' or institutional websites, and open communications between researchers whether on community preprint servers or preprint commenting platforms.
- Posting of preprints is not considered prior publication.
- Authors should **disclose** details of preprint posting, including DOI and licensing terms, upon submission of the manuscript or at any other point during consideration at a Springer journal.

Springer & NPG (OA→Preprint)

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Babichev SA, Ries J, Lvovsky AI. Quantum scissors: teleportation of single-mode optical states by means of a nonlocal single photon. Preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0208066> (2002).

- Authors posting preprints are asked to respect our policy on communications with the media. Researchers should be aware however that such coverage may reduce or pre-empt coverage by other media at the time of publication.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Preprints encouraged across the board

For more than two decades, *Nature* and its sister journals have supported pre-publication sharing of manuscripts on preprint servers. *Nature's* first editorial on this goes back to 1997 — although, back then, the practice was common only among physicists. By making early research findings accessible quickly and easily, preprints allow researchers to claim priority of discovery, receive community input and demonstrate evidence of progress for funders and others.

Recognizing these benefits, we are now pleased to announce an updated policy encouraging preprint sharing for Springer Nature journals (see go.nature.com/2hpn0nh). This intends to remove ambiguity on two important points. First, we now make it clear that authors may choose any licence for preprints, including Creative

Commons licences. Licensing choice will not impede consideration at a Springer Nature journal, but authors should bear in mind that it could affect sharing, adaptation and reuse of the preprint itself.

Second, the updated policy provides more information about our position on author engagement with the media in response to enquiries about preprints. Authors are free to provide clarification and context, and this will not affect editorial consideration. However, in the interests of transparency, we advise researchers to emphasize in their communications that the study has not been peer reviewed and that the findings could change. We also recommend that reporters who cover such work indicate that the study is a preprint and has not been peer reviewed, a practice that we strive to follow in these pages. Finally, we stand by our policy supporting citation of preprints in reference lists of submitted and published manuscripts.

All Springer Nature journals will adopt a unified policy that encourages preprint sharing and provides further details on preprint licensing, citation and communications with the media. We are confident that preprint sharing will continue to synergize with journal-mediated peer review and curation, and we look forward to experimenting with new ways of working with preprints. ■



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

The Journal of Academic Librarianship

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jacalib



Preprint policies among 14 academic publishers

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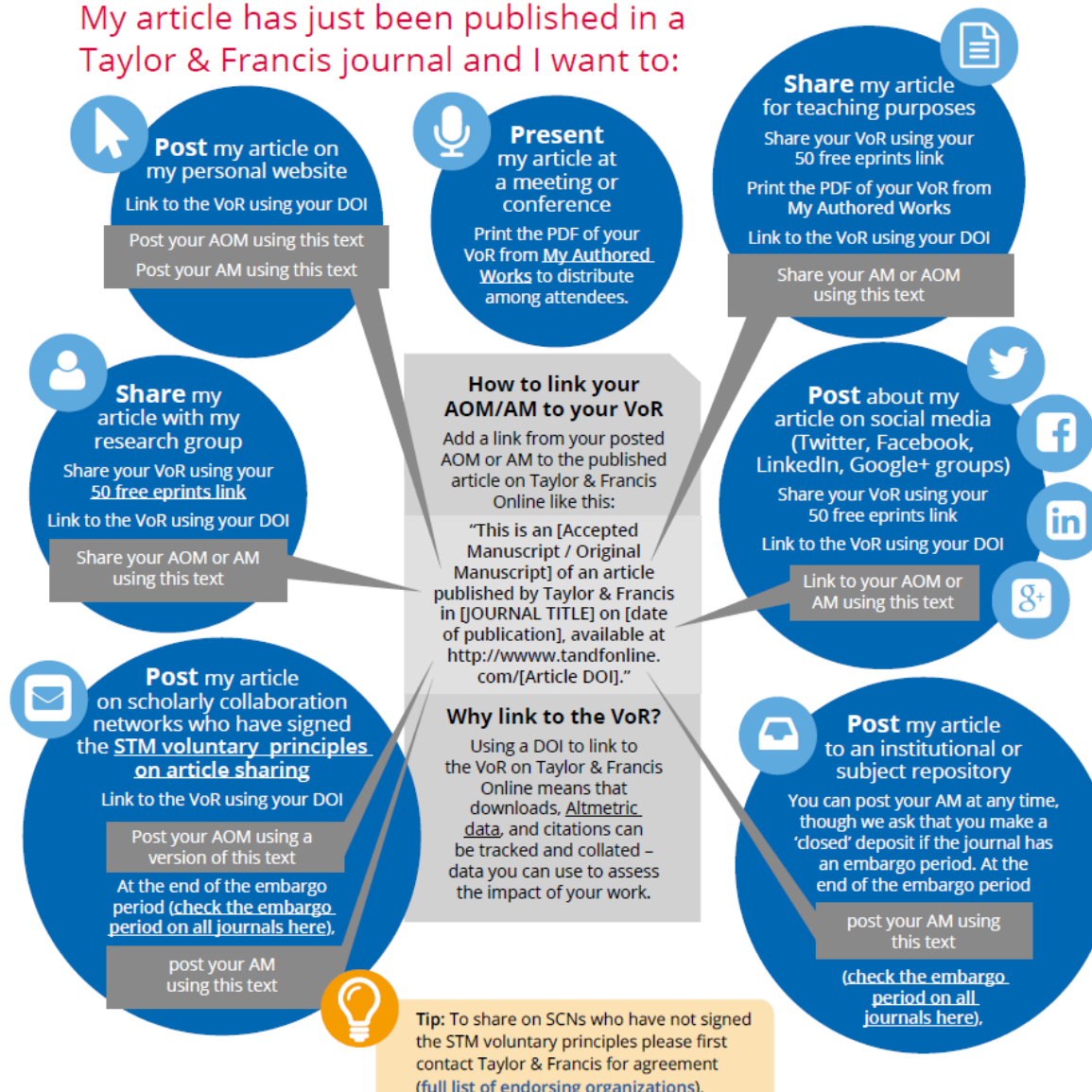
ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to assess how 14 large and established scientific publishers have adopted the use of preprints and how their policies changed in a one-year period between June 2017 and June 2018, if any. The core search was performed using the Sherpa/RoMEO database. Of all publishers (2516, now 2553) listed in the RoMEO database, 80.3% of the publishers examined allow self-archiving, but only half of the publishers (47.3%) allow the archiving of preprints in February of 2018, while this percentage increased to 48% in June 2018. These data were practically constant over a one-year period even as the number of preprint servers has increased. Several exceptions exist among journals within each of the tested Sherpa/RoMEO-indexed publishers, and in some cases, a reversal in policy was observed, i.e., from allowing to no longer allowing the archival of preprints.

Taylor and Francis (Sharing)

- Author's Original Manuscript (AOM)/preprint: original manuscript before you submitted it to a journal for peer review.
- You can share this version as much as you like, including via social media, on a scholarly collaboration network, your own personal website, or on a preprint server intended for non-commercial use (for example arXiv, bioRxiv, SocArXiv, etc.).
- Posting on a preprint server is **not considered to be duplicate** publication.
- Acknowledge that the article has been accepted for publication as follows: "This article has been accepted for publication in [JOURNAL TITLE], published by Taylor & Francis."
- After publication update AOM/preprint, adding the following text to encourage others to read and cite the final published version.

My article has just been published in a Taylor & Francis journal and I want to:



AOM: author's original manuscript
AM: accepted manuscript
VOR: version of record

Wiley (Open Access→Preprint)

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 - [Journal] will consider for review articles previously available as preprints. Authors may also post the submitted version of a manuscript to a preprint server at any time. Authors are requested to update any pre-publication versions with a link to the final published article.
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Wiley

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- SAGE supports the early dissemination of research through preprints (the pre-peer review version of the paper, also referenced as a “working paper”).
- Working papers are generally eligible for publication in a SAGE journal, subject to the policy in place for each journal.



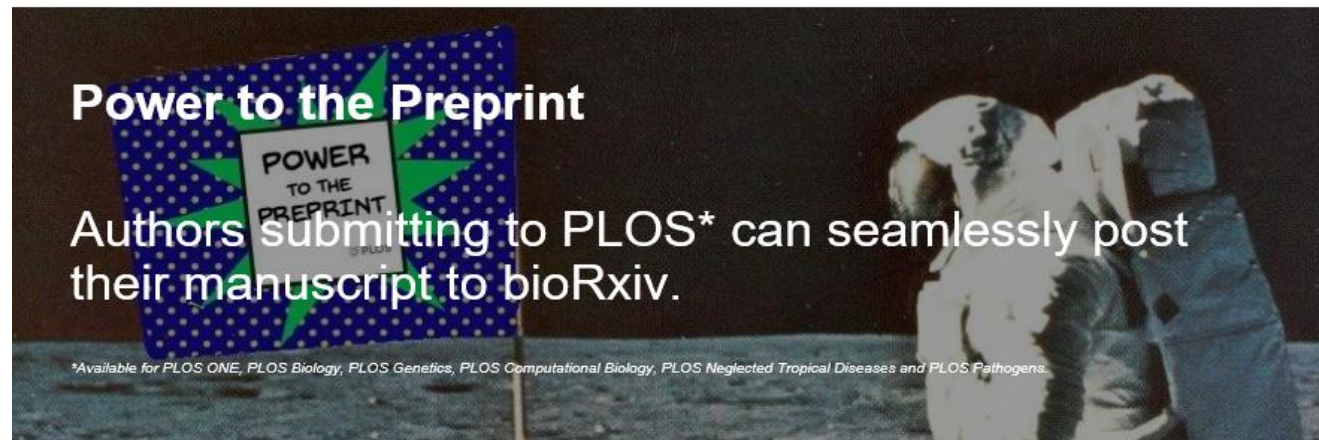
Mega-Journal

Mega-Journal?

- A mega journal (also mega-journal and megajournal) is a peer-reviewed academic open access journal designed to be **much larger** than a traditional journal by exercising low selectivity among accepted articles. It was pioneered by PLOS ONE. This highly lucrative publishing model was soon emulated by other publishers.
- Characteristics
 - Broad coverage of **different subject areas**
 - Accepting articles for publication based on whether they are **technically sound** rather than selecting for perceived importance
 - Using **article processing charges** to cover the costs of publishing

PLOS ONE

A preprint is a version of a scientific manuscript posted on a public server prior to formal peer review. As soon as it's posted, your preprint becomes a permanent part of the scientific record, citable with its own unique DOI. By sharing early, you can accelerate the speed at which science moves forward.

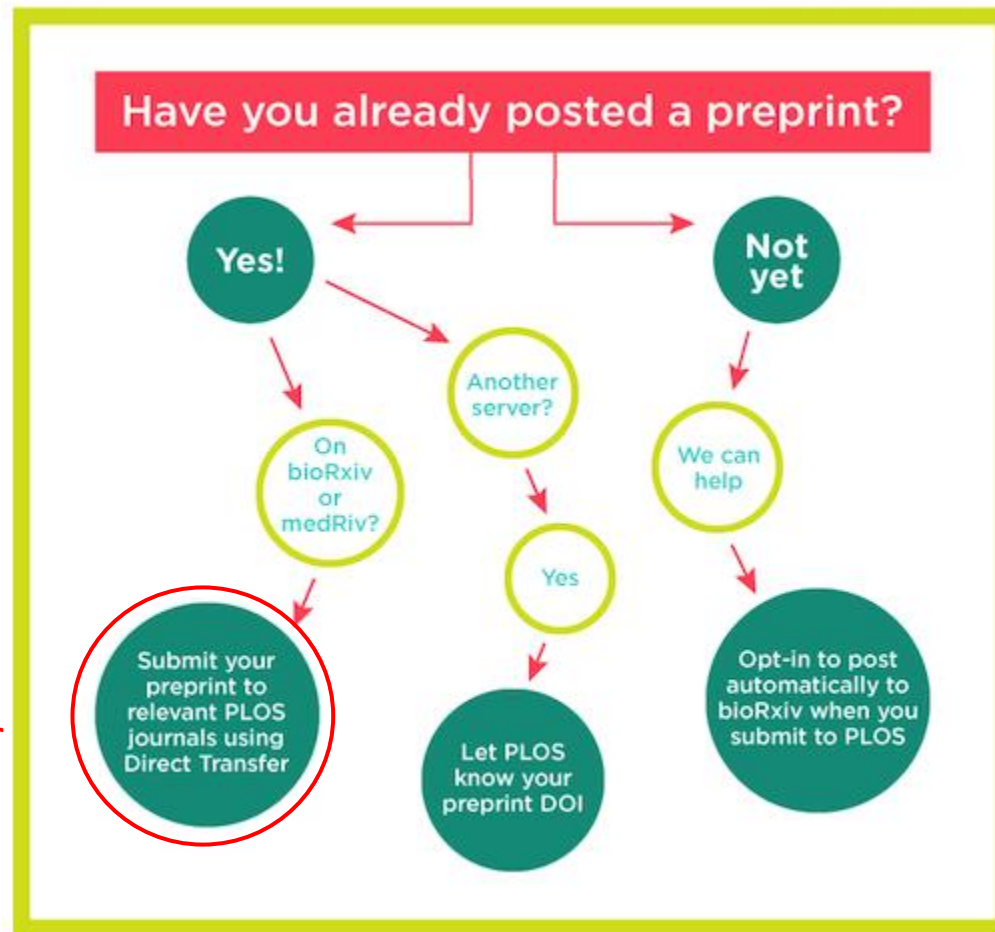


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PLOS ONE

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Direct transfer

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- ACS Omega authors **are allowed** to deposit an initial draft of their manuscript in a preprint service, such as ChemRxiv or arXiv, or the applicable repository for their discipline prior to submission.
- Please note any use of a preprint server in the **cover letter** and, as appropriate, state how the manuscript has been adjusted/updated between deposition and submission. All other prior/redundant publication is forbidden.

IEEE Access

■ Definitions

- **E-print:** Digital text of a research article.
- **Preprint:** E-print where an author posts a draft article on the author's or another website. The preprint is the article in the form prior to submission to IEEE.
- **Author-submitted article:** Version of the article originally submitted by the author to an IEEE publication.
- **Accepted article:** Version of the article which has been revised by the author to incorporate review suggestions, and which has been accepted by IEEE for publication.
- **Final published article:** Version of the article that has been reviewed and accepted, with copyediting, proofreading and formatting added by IEEE.

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IET The Journal of Engineering

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- For commercial scholarly collaboration networks (e.g., ResearchGate)
 - You may post/upload the accepted manuscript (AM) to your author profile page and make it publicly available
 - You may post/upload the AM to a publications folder and make it available to anyone visiting your profile page
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Wiley	should allow
SAGE	support
PLOS	allow & encourage
Scientific Reports	encourage
PeerJ	accepts
ACS	allow
IEEE	may post
IET	may deposit
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고려할 사항

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- Preprint의 저작권 문제

Thanks

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