

# 새로운 정보 안내: Text Recycling, Article Sharing, DE&I



2022년 11월 3일

과편협 원고편집위원회

조혜민

# 목차

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1. Text Recycling
2. Article Sharing
3. DE&I

# 1. 문장 재사용(Text Recycling)

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- 새 논문에서 기존의 텍스트 자료(문장, 시각 자료, 또는 수식)를 재사용하는 것
  - 새 논문의 내용이 기존 자료와 동일한 경우(또는 형식과 내용이 실질적으로 동일함)
  - 재사용한 내용이 새 논문에서(따옴표 또는 블록 들여쓰기를 통해) 인용으로 표시되지 않은 경우
  - 새 논문의 저자 중 최소 한 명이 이전 논문의 저자인 경우

# 문장 재사용(Text Recycling)

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- 자신의 연구 성과물을 재활용하는 것이 왜 문제가 되나?
  - 부당한 중복게재: 연구업적 부풀리기
  - 저작권 침해: 논문 출판시 저작권을 학회나 출판사에 이양하는 경우가 대부분이므로 저작권 침해가 될 수 있음
- 최근 issue
  - Text recycling에 대한 명확한 규정이 없음
  - Text recycling은 과학 논문에서 일탈(aberration)이 아니라 일반적인 글쓰기: 대부분 저자의 이전 연구와 연이어 연구를 함

# COPE: Text Recycling

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These guidelines are intended to guide editors when dealing with cases of text recycling.

Text recycling, also known as self-plagiarism, occurs when sections of the same text appear (usually un-attributed) in more than one of an author's own publications. The term 'text recycling' has been chosen to differentiate from 'true' plagiarism (i.e. when another author's words or ideas have been used, usually without attribution).

[https://publicationethics.org/files/Web\\_A29298\\_COPE\\_Text\\_Recycling.pdf](https://publicationethics.org/files/Web_A29298_COPE_Text_Recycling.pdf)

# COPE: Text Recycling 판단기준

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- 얼마나 많은 내용이 재사용되는지
- 논문에서 텍스트 재사용이 발생하는 위치
- 재사용 텍스트의 출처 확인 여부
- 논문이 연구 논문인지 비연구 논문인지 여부
- 저작권 침해 여부
- 어떤 경우에는 출판 시기와 장소의 문화적 규범

# COPE: 논문에서 Text Recycling 허용 기준

논문 구성	허용 가능 여부	구분
서론 및 배경	일부분 허용	△
연구방법	일반적으로 허용 가능. 허용 범위는 편집인의 재량과 해당 분야의 지식을 바탕으로 평가	○
결과	거의 허용되지 않음. 일부 정당한 재사용이 있을 수 있으나 사전에 명확하게 보고해야 함	X
고찰	일부분 허용 가능 하나, 새로운 논문의 결과에 초점을 맞춰 작성해야 함	△
결론	거의 허용 안됨	X

Opinion, review and commentary articles: 원저와 동일하게 처리

# DUKE: Text Recycling Research Project

## Text Recycling Research Project

A multi-institution, NSF-funded initiative investigating text recycling in STEM research

[Home](#) [About](#) [What is Text Recycling?](#) [People](#) [Resources](#) [Publications](#) [Presentations](#) [Using TRRP Materials](#)

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## Resources

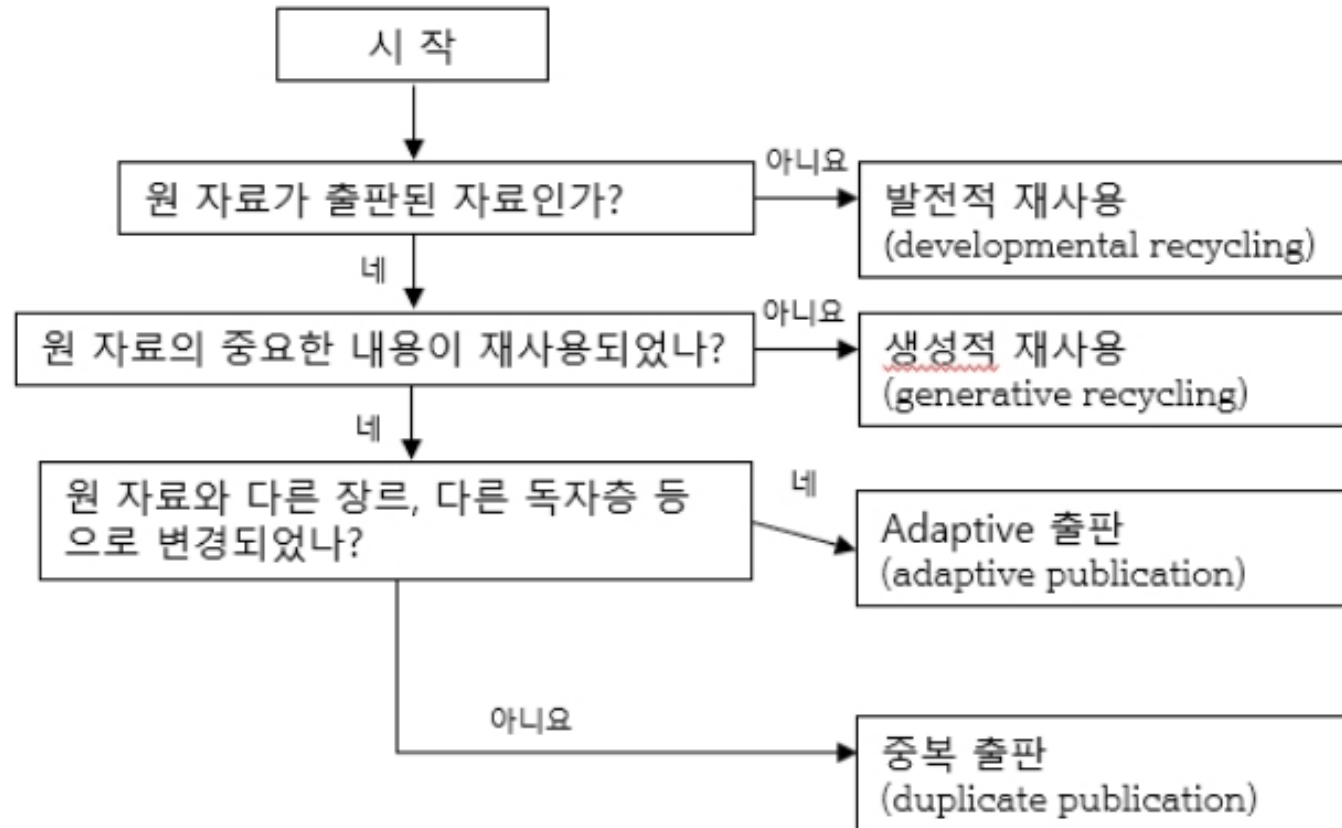
It is very helpful for us to know when and how organizations are using TRRP materials. If your organization is using any TRRP documents, please consider informing us by taking [this optional brief survey](#).



<https://textrecycling.org/>



# Text Recycling의 유형



# Text Recycling Research Project

유형	사례	윤리적	법적
발전적 재사용	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 학회 구두/포스터 발표를 논문으로 재사용</li><li>• 연구제안서의 내용을 학회 포스터에서 재사용</li></ul>	일반적으로 가능	일반적으로 가능
생성적 재사용	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 새로운 논문에서 출판된 예전 논문의 실험방법에 대한 설명을 재사용</li><li>• 새로운 논문에서 출판된 예전 논문의 요약을 재사용</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 분량이나 종류에 따라 판단</li><li>• 번역은 가능</li></ul>	연구방법이나 배경에 부분적으로 재사용한 경우 가능
변형 출판	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 출판된 논문의 내용을 오피니언 칼럼, 블로그, 또는 잡지 기사로 재사용</li><li>• 출판된 논문을 다른 언어로 번역출판</li></ul>	저자들이 편집인과 저자들에게 명확하게 밝혔을 때 가능	저작권자의 허락을 받았을 때 가능
중복 출판	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 게재된 논문을 다른 저널에 투고</li><li>• 게재된 논문을 표면적으로 변경하여 다른 저널에 새로운 논문으로 투고</li></ul>	불가	불가

# Text Recycling 문제점

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## □ Authorship

- 대부분 원 논문의 저자와 새로운 논문의 저자가 100% 동일하지 않음
- 원 논문의 저자 중 일부가 새로운 논문의 저자가 아닐 경우 원 논문 저자들에게 허락을 받음

## □ Transparency

- Text recycling에 대해 편집인과 독자에게 밝힘
- 문제점: 출판되지 않은 문헌 등은 인용이 어려운데 어떻게 밝히나?

## □ 출판되지 않은 자료

- 출판되지 않은 자료에 대해 규정이 모호
- SNS 상의 정보, 연구자 그룹의 웹사이트 등에 올린 자료 등의 문제
- 학술지에서 명확한 기준을 갖춰야 함

# Anesthesiology: Text Recycling에 관한 정의

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Occasionally authors may wish to replicate text from previously published articles when describing standard methods or models used often in their laboratory or in clinical trials protocols. In these instances, changing text simply to render it different from a prior article may result in diminished clarity, and it may be more appropriate to reuse small amounts of text. It is important to distinguish text recycling (sometimes but inappropriately called “self-plagiarism”) from plagiarism, which is scientific misconduct.

Text recycling refers here to reuse of published textual material (prose or equations only, not figures) in a new document where the material is identical to the source (or substantively equivalent in both form and content), is not presented as a quotation (via quotation marks or block indentation), and at least one author is also an author of the prior publication.

*Anesthesiology* will **permit text recycling** (as defined here), when restricted exclusively to a Methods section to describe a standard laboratory method or clinical protocol, and **in limited amounts (sentences not multiple paragraphs)**, and with proper citation to its original publication, and provided it is the author's own prior publication. A major tenet in text reuse is **transparency**.

<https://pubs.asahq.org/anesthesiology/pages/instructions-for-authors-general>

## 2. 논문공유(Article Sharing) 정책

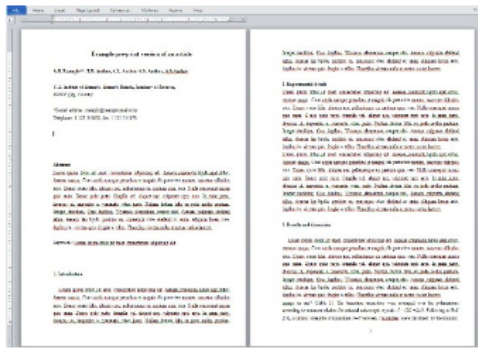
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- 논문의 공유는 어디까지 가능한가?
- 저작권을 이양 받을 때 저자에게 공유 권한도 명확하게 알려줌
  - 저작권자의 저작권도 지키고
  - 저자들이 본인의 권한을 명확히 알고 공유(홍보)할 수 있도록 함
- 논문의 종류별
  - Preprint
  - Accepted article
  - Published article

# 논문공유(Article Sharing): Elsevier

## 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.



# Elsevier Article Sharing

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## Article Sharing

Authors who publish in Elsevier journals can share their research in several ways. Researchers who have subscribed access to articles published by Elsevier can share too. There are some simple guidelines to follow, which vary depending on the article version you wish to share. Elsevier is a signatory to the [STM Voluntary Principles](#) for article sharing on Scholarly Collaboration Networks and a member of the [Coalition for Responsible Sharing](#) ↗ .

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# WILEY



## Wiley Article Sharing Guidelines

You've just published a great paper, and now you want to share it with the world. But understanding when, and where, you can share it isn't always easy. This simple chart helps you know how to share your research in the right way.

I want to share my work...	I have the...				
	Submitted Version	Accepted Version	Wiley Sharing Link	Final Article (Version of Record) Subscription Article	Final Article (Version of Record) Gold Open Access
 <b>On a website</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Personal website</li><li>• Company or institutional repository</li><li>• Not-for-profit subject repository</li></ul>	Can share at any time	Deposit subject to embargo listed on copyright transfer agreement	Can share at any time	Private research groups only	
 <b>On a Scholarly Collaboration Network that has signed the STM sharing principles</b>	Can share at any time	Private research groups until embargo passes, then can be publicly posted	Can share at any time	Private research groups only	

# Wiley Article Sharing Guideline

내 원고를 공유하고 싶을 때	투고된 원고	심사 후 원고	공유 링크	최종본(구독)	최종본(OA)
■ 웹사이트 - 개인 웹사이트 - 회사나 기관 리포지토리 - 비영리 목적의 주제별 리포리토리	○	○ (저작권이양 동의서에 기재된 기준에 따름)	○	○ (비공개 연구그룹 내)	○ (CC 라이선스의 조건에 합당할 때)
■ STM 공유원칙에 참여한 Scholarly Collaboration Network	○	엠바고 기간 전: ○ (비공개 연구그룹 내)  엠바고 기간 후: ○	○	○ (비공개 연구그룹 내)	
■ STM 공유원칙에 참여하지 않은 Scholarly Collaboration Network	X (별도 허락을 받은 경우는 가능)				
■ 블로그/소셜미디어	○	X	○	X	
■ 동료들과 이메일	○				
■ 교육 - 강의 - 석박사 논문 제출	○ (인터넷에 공개되지 않도록 조치 후)		○	○ (인터넷에 공개되지 않도록 조치 후)	
■ 컨퍼런스	○ (포스터나 발표자료의 형태로)		○	○ (인터넷에 공개되지 않도록 조치 후)	
■ 연구비 신청서	○				

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### Article Promotion Support

Option	Description	Benefits
<a href="#">Article Share</a>	A unique sharing link to a full-text, read-only version of your article that can be shared with unlimited people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Share with anyone, anywhere</li><li>• Perfect for sharing your article on websites, social media, and Scholarly Collaboration Networks</li></ul>
<a href="#">Kudos</a>	Platform that allows you to explain, share, and measure your research's impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve your article's discoverability and give context to your work</li><li>• Explain your publication with an impact statement, a plain-language summary, and links to additional resources</li></ul>
<a href="#">Promotion Guide</a>	Best practice recommendations for promoting your article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free recommendations to boost your article's impact</li></ul>

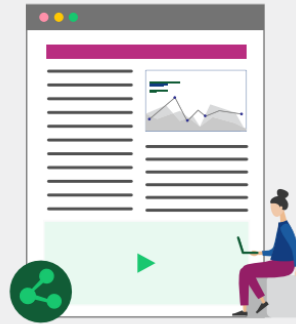
https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/Promotion/index.html

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# IEEE Article Sharing

## IEEE Article Sharing and Posting Policies

*As Applied to Each Stage of the Article's Life-Cycle*



### >>PRIOR TO SUBMISSION TO AN IEEE PUBLICATION (PREPRINT)

#### *Authors may share or post their preprints:*

- On the author's personal website or their employer's website
- On TechRxiv or ArXiv

### >>SUBMITTED/ACCEPTED ARTICLE

#### *Authors may share or post their author-submitted article:*

- On the author's personal website or their employer's website
- On institutional repositories, if required
- In the author's own classroom use
- On Scholarly Collaboration Networks (SCNs) that are signatories to the International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publisher's "Sharing Principles"

*Upon acceptance, previously posted versions must be replaced by a full citation with DOI or the accepted version with DOI. Authors may share or post their accepted article:*

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- On TechRxiv or ArXiv
- In a funder's repository<sup>1</sup>

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<http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/IEEE-Article-Sharing-and-Posting-Policies.pdf>

# STM Voluntary Principles

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## **Voluntary principles for article sharing on scholarly collaboration networks (Revised 8 June 2015)**

Scholarly research is by its nature collaborative. Teams of researchers and scientists in the academic and not-for-profit sectors share experience, expertise, and facilities in order to advance human knowledge and understanding. Nowhere is this more evident than in the sharing of scholarly articles – the majority of which include multiple authors, often from different institutions and countries. Sharing of articles and supplementary material is thus an important factor in advancing research.

As research groups have become more interdisciplinary and international, such sharing has increased, enabled by the rise of internet tools and technologies. Scholarly collaboration networks offer researchers the opportunity to discover and share articles and data, but the sharing experience can be inefficient, inconsistent, hindered by legal uncertainty and frustrating for academic researchers, institutions, collaboration networks and publishers.

[https://www.stm-  
assoc.org/2015\\_06\\_08\\_Voluntary\\_principles\\_fo  
r\\_article\\_sharing\\_on\\_scholarly\\_collaboration\\_  
networks.pdf](https://www.stm-assoc.org/2015_06_08_Voluntary_principles_for_article_sharing_on_scholarly_collaboration_networks.pdf)

# Coalition for Responsible Sharing (CfRS)

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- Article Sharing 플랫폼, 저작권을 준수 할 수 있도록 협력하는 출판사 연합체
- 13개 기관:
  - 학/협회: ACS Publications, American Medical Association, American Physiological Society, American Society of Plant Biologists, IEEE
  - 출판사: BMJ, Brill, Elsevier, Farrar Straus and Giroux, KeAi, Portland Press, Wolters Kluwer, World Scientific



# Publisher Sharing Policies

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## Publisher Sharing Policies

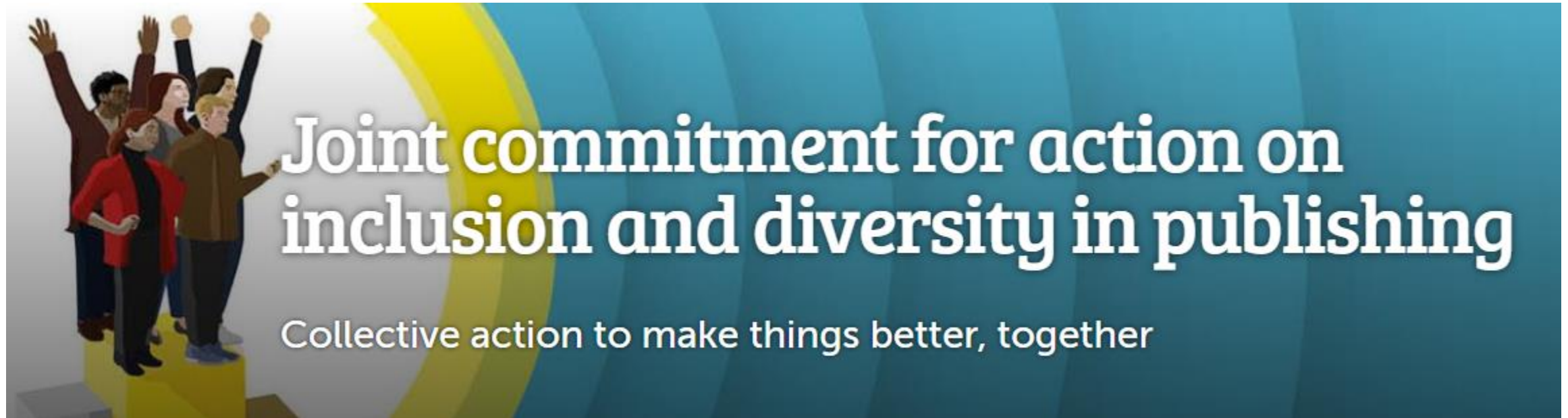
With an ever increasing number of articles and journals, it can be hard to find the information you need to understand where and how to share. Sharing policies and licenses vary, so to help you obtain the most accurate information on sharing effectively, we have produced a links list to take you quickly to the policies that you need.

It is our intention to expand and update this list as much as possible to present an accurate resource which helps you navigate the sharing environment simply and successfully.

- [Association for Computing Machinery >](#)
- [American Chemical Society >](#)
- [American Association of Physicists in Medicine >](#)
- [American Meteorological Society >](#)
- [American Physical Society >](#)
- [AIP Publishing >](#)
- [BMJ >](#)
- [Brill >](#)
- [Cambridge University Press >](#)
- [CSIRO Publishing >](#)
- [Elsevier >](#)
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### 3. Research DE&I Statement

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# Research DE&I Statement

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## Minimum standards for inclusion and diversity for scholarly publishing

1. Ensure inclusion and diversity are integrated into publishing activities and strategic planning.
2. Work to understand the demographic diversity of authors, editorial decision makers and reviewers, such as gender, geography and ethnicity data.
3. Acknowledge the barriers within publishing which authors, editorial decision makers and reviewers from under-represented communities experience and take actions to address them.
4. Define and communicate the specific responsibilities authors, editorial decision makers, reviewers and staff members have towards inclusion and diversity.
5. Review and revise as appropriate the appointment process for editors and editorial boards to capture the widest talent pool possible.
6. Publicly report on progress on inclusion and diversity in scholarly publishing at least once a year.

# COPE: Diversity and Inclusivity

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## Key points

- The scope of this topic is broad and complex, and invites various opinions about appropriate solutions and action. Consequently, this is a discussion document rather than prescriptive guidance with respect to addressing the issues.
- Establishing non-discriminatory practices in scholarly activity may require a rethink of notions of expertise and knowledge in a field to incorporate scientifically valid social positions.
- Discriminatory practices in the design or implementation of research may result in the unethical treatment of certain persons in human subject or participant research.
- Gender representation among employees across the workforce of academic publishing is not balanced, with gaps in equitable representation for persons of colour, those with disabilities, and those with different gender identities.
- Research on the composition of editorial boards suggests bias against women, and geographic factors that favours authors from North America and Europe.
- Bias and unjustified prejudice in peer review or editorial decision making does not represent rigorous best practice in the pursuit of knowledge.
- Shared characteristics between author and reviewer has an impact on peer review and publication outcomes.
- English language requirements of indexing databases may be catalysing and sustaining biased, discriminatory and disproportionate publication behaviours globally.
- Commitment to ethical principles of diversity, equity and inclusivity should include the development and implementation of DEI policy.
- It is the publisher's responsibility to address the consequences of acts of discrimination within or impacting a particular journal.

COPE welcomes feedback from publishers, journal editors, reviewers, researchers, institutions, librarians, funders, and other stakeholders on this subject. Add your feedback below.

- 연구과정에서의 차별
- 학술 출판 현장에서의 남녀 불균형, 유색인/장애인 등의 차별문제
- 편집위원회 구성에서 성 불균형, 북미/유럽 저자 선호
- 심사과정에서 편견 존재
- 데이터베이스 색인 과정에서 영어사용의 요구는 전 세계적으로 편향되고 차별적이며 불균형적인 출판 행위를 가져올 수 있음

# Wiley Research DE&I Statement

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## Publishing Policies

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### Wiley Research DE&I Statement

As a signatory to the [Joint Commitment for Action on Inclusion and Diversity in Publishing](#), which aims to drive positive change within scholarly publishing, Wiley is committed to implementing sustainable and positive change to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion through the editorial processes and policies of its publications. This includes encouraging diversity, equity, and inclusivity within our editorial teams, reviewers, and authors as appropriate and consistent with local regulations. Our publications do not tolerate harassment or discrimination against an individual on the grounds of age, ancestry, color, religious creed, physical or mental disability, marital status, medical condition, genetic information, military and veteran status, national origin, race, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual identity, sexual orientation, political affiliation, or any other category protected by law.

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