

Maintaining research integrity and ethics

Susan Veldsman
Director Scholarly Publishing Programme
Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)
susan@assaf.org.za



Acknowledgment



Curriculum

Module 1: DOAJ introduction & overview

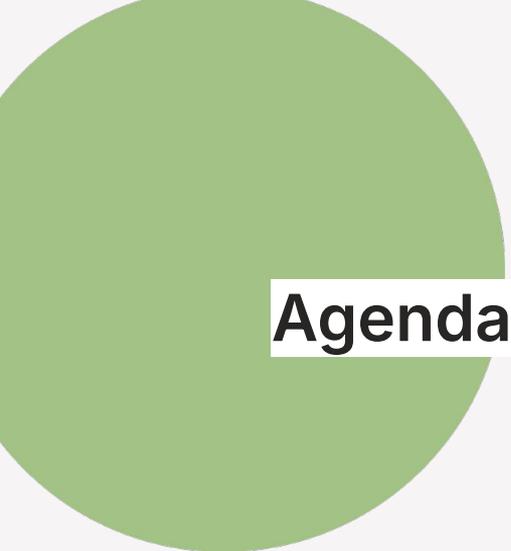
Module 2: Submitting a scholarly journal application to DOAJ

Module 3: Best publishing practices for scholarly journals

Module 4: Maintaining research integrity and ethics



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Agenda

Webinar is in two parts:

- Predatory and unethical publishing practices
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and associated tools and policies in editorial decision making

Predatory and unethical publishing practices



Combatting Predatory Academic Journals and Conferences

OVERVIEW

PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS

RESOURCES



Policy for Science

<https://www.interacademies.org/project/predatorypublishing>



GORDON AND BETTY
MOORE
FOUNDATION



National academies plan assault on predatory journals

By Robin Bisson

Share



<https://www.researchprofessionalnews.com/rr-news-world-2020-7-national-academies-plan-assault-on-predatory-journals/>

Research Europe | 30 July 2020

Nations | 19

World

Academies to target predatory journals

Project aims to map global impact of bad practices in publishing and scale up interventions

Robin Bisson

An international project to determine the scale of predatory publishing practices is looking to harness the authority of national academies to turn the tide on profit-driven, bad-faith journals taking advantage of researchers.

Predatory journals offer rapid publication of research papers but often lack robust peer review, and their main aim is to collect fees from researchers. There is also an increasing trend for predatory conferences that present like standard scientific meetings but lack quality control over presentations and charge extortionate attendance fees.

"A lot of people either don't know this is an issue or treat it's just an issue for the developing world," said Teresa Stoepler, executive director of policy at the InterAcademy Partnership.

The global network counts more than 140 sciences, engineering and medical academies among its members, including the European Academies Science Advisory Council, the National

Academy of Sciences in the United States, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and African Academy of Sciences. "We really don't know the extent of the problem globally, but it seems to be widespread and has potential to damage individual careers and reverberate throughout the research enterprise," said Stoepler.

Many previous initiatives to combat predatory journals have focused on creating blacklists or white lists, including the widely used but now defunct list by American librarian Jeffrey Beall.

"Very quickly our working group decided that I didn't want to create another checklist—they are already numerous and difficult to maintain," said Tracy Elliott, project director at the InterAcademy Partnership, following the first meeting of the working group in late June.

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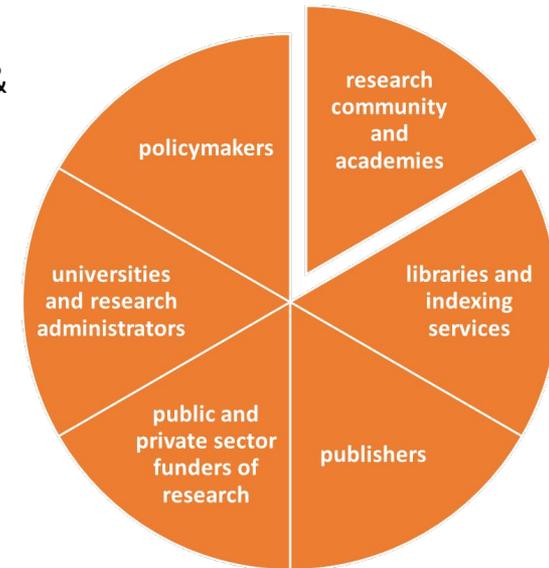
"Some of the information getting out there to policymakers on Covid-19 is alarming."

Tracy Elliott, project director at the InterAcademy Partnership

<https://www.interacademies.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/gzq-z-19.pdf>

Study objectives

- Define predatory & unethical practices in academic journals & conferences
- Gauge their prevalence and impact
- Understand the primary drivers or root causes
- Examine efforts to-date to combat predatory journals and conferences around the world
- Provide concrete recommendations for a **global strategy** to address the problem, that engage all key stakeholders



Literature review

COMMENT · 11 DECEMBER 2019

Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

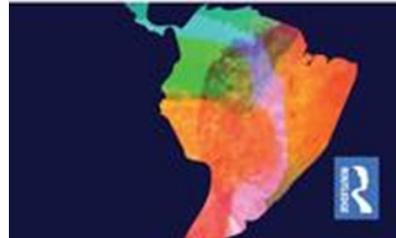


<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03759-y>



Predatory Publishing

JINGFENG XIA



<https://www.routledge.com/Predatory-Publishing/Xia/p/book/978103224541>

WORLD VIEW

A personal take on events



India strikes back against predatory journals

Our foe is determined and adaptable, says Bhushan Patwardhan. A list of credible titles is the latest salvo in the fight against shoddy scholarship.

WORLD VIEW

A personal take on events



Illegitimate journals scam even senior scientists

Kelly Cobey has seen a litany of researchers preyed on by predatory journals – and has ideas on how to stop it.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/549007a>

Predatory conferences 'now outnumber official scholarly events'

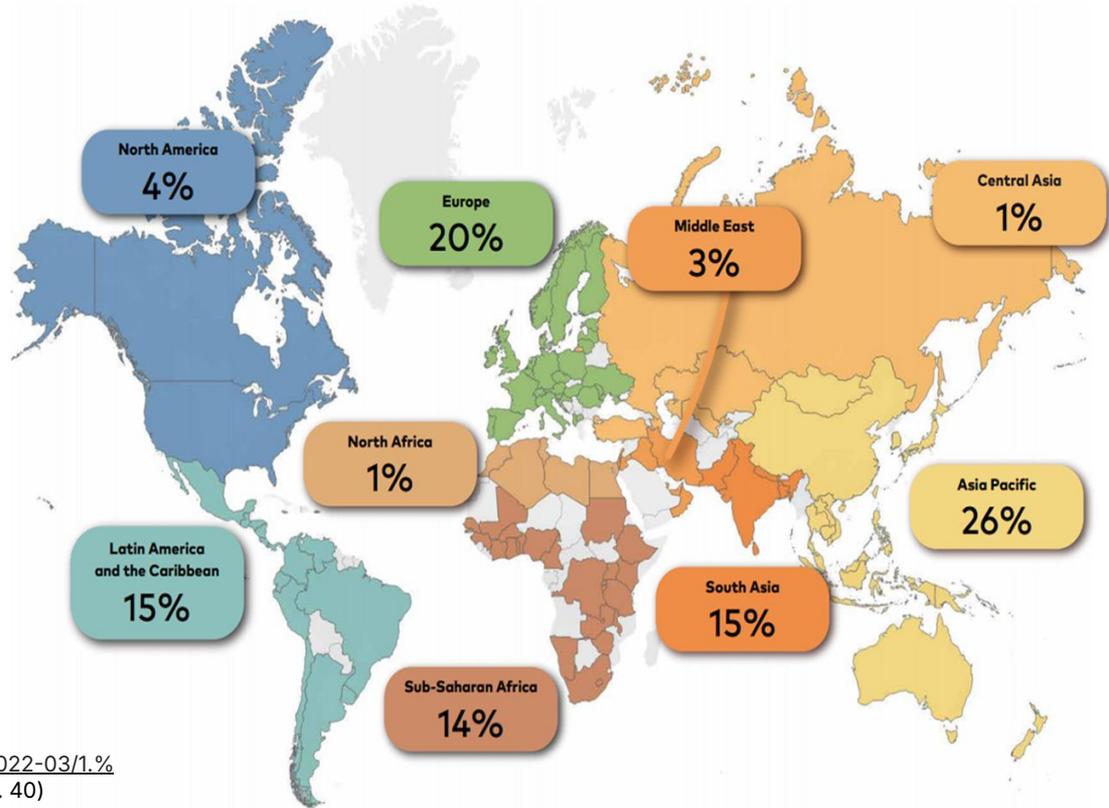
<https://ahrecs.com/latestnews/predatory-conferences-now-outnumber-official-scholarly-events-jack-grove-october-2017/>



<https://www.chemistryworld.com/news/predatory-conference-scammers-are-getting-smarter/3009263.article>

Landmark survey of researchers

Total participants
1872
Total countries
112



Opportunity

Fri, 30 October 2020

Calling all researchers to participate in a landmark survey on academic predatory journals and conferences

<https://www.interacademies.org/IAPsurvey>

Over 80%

perceive that predatory practices are a **serious problem** or on the rise in their country of work.

<https://www.interacademies.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/1.%20Full%20report%20-%20English%20FINAL.pdf> (p. 40)

Survey headlines

- Researchers at **ALL career stages** need to be on their guard
- Researchers in **low and middle income countries** are more vulnerable
- Some **disciplines** are more vulnerable than others
 - Researchers in arts and humanities with predatory journals
 - Researchers in transdisciplinary & engineering sciences with predatory conferences
- **At least 14%** of respondents admitted they have used a predatory journal or conference
- This equates to **over 1.2 million researchers** of the 8.8m around the world who could have used predatory outlets, with **billions of dollars of research costs** (people, materials, time) wasted as a result. **This requires urgent attention.**

At least 24% of respondents have either published in a predatory journal, participated in a predatory conference, or don't know if they have.

They were not aware at the time

“The conference looked very legitimate and non predatory. There was support from the university and several well known professors were in the invitations.”

They needed to advance their career

“You need to publish in a predatory journal to stay in the race.”

It was a faster, easier, or cheaper option

“I feel guilty but it is necessary to publish (in predatory journals) for my students to complete their study faster due to the limitation of time and scholarship.”

They were encouraged by their peers

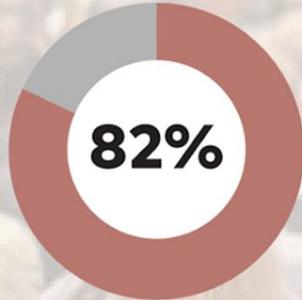
“The lead author suggested we publish in a predatory journal after a few rejections and one co-author was an editor at the journal, which made it difficult to criticize.”

<https://www.interacademies.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/1.%20Full%20report%20-%20English%20FINAL.pdf> p. 43

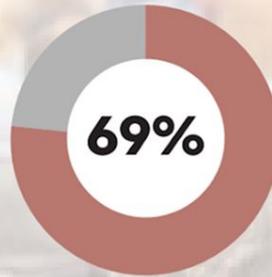
Why is it important to address these practices

If left unchallenged, the majority of respondents believe predatory practices will have detrimental effects.

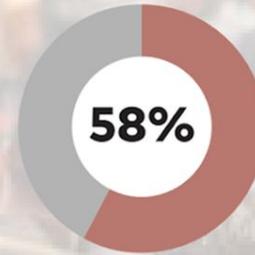
**Fuel misinformation
in public policy**



**Infiltrate and
undermine the
research enterprise**



**Widen the research
gap between high
income and low
income countries**



Some personal accounts

*“Wherever my CV went (whether it was to societal memberships, communities of practice or hiring institutions), people would highlight and question my predatory publications. It has become a **really obvious black dot in my career.**”*

*“The experience was bad as I had **no option of omitting/removing my name** from these journals.”*

*“It has **delayed my PhD completion by many years** because after that discouragement set in, I disconnected and am now trying to pick up the pieces. It is hard.”*

*“I really regret it. **Our reputations get tarnished and people start judging us for many years.** It becomes a painful experience, especially for academics who started off just wanting to share their knowledge and contributions to the world and nothing more.”*

*“Unfortunately, I had over 20-25 papers sacrificed in these journals. They can't be considered for promotion, and I **become a questionable researcher** everywhere my CV goes. Everyone looked down on me. I lost a few good friends and even broke into tears once in public because **I was so ashamed.** It was a truly painful experience.”*

A spectrum of predatory behaviours



TYPICAL MARKERS

FRAUDULENT

- Rapid and unrealistic service
- Poor or no peer review
- Plagiarise reputable outlets
- Use researchers' names without permission
- Fake editorial or advisory boards
- Meaningless programmes
- Lie about their credentials e.g. impact factor

LOW QUALITY

- Breach good practice
- Low quality peer review
- Aggressive or indiscriminate solicitation
- Inactive editorial or advisory board
- Lack of focus or organisation
- Invitations are full of mistakes
- Exaggerate their prestige
- Promised services are poor or lacking

QUALITY

- Thorough peer review
- Strong editorial and advisory boards
- Transparent, robust policy to ensure research and operational integrity (practice due diligence)
- Transparent policy for retraction or refund
- Clear about costs
- Take proper action when challenged

Examples of resources already available

A beginner's guide to avoiding 'predatory' journals



COPE

DOAJ

Predatory Reports

Specialists analyze over 60 behavioral indicators to keep the community aware of the growing threats and to keep academia protected from exploitative operations.

Get a quote

CABELLS
SCHOLARLY ANALYTICS



International Congress and Convention Association

ICCA

Members Benefits Knowledge News Events About

Predatory Conferences

Tips on How to Identify and Avoid Predatory Conferences

latindex

Online Regional Information System for Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal



Choose the right journal or publisher for your research



Africa's response?



The NAS commissioned an Expert Committee to conduct a consensus study on PAPs in Nigeria. The objectives of this study were to describe the science research publishing landscape in Nigeria including the drivers of PAPs in the Nigerian context, determine the roles of stakeholders; policymakers, HEIs, scientific unions and associations, academic libraries, researchers, etc, in addressing the problem of predatory publishing in Nigeria, propose a framework for a national journal index with minimum standards for Nigerian journal publications, and offer policy recommendations for stemming the tide of PAPs in Nigeria.



Drivers or root causes

- The **monetisation and commercialisation of the research sector** incl. an academic publishing system whose proprietary and commercial interest may lead to conflict with research integrity with the **author-pays model** being especially prone to abuse.
- **Quantity-over-quality research evaluation systems**, together with the institutional drivers and incentives that shape the behaviour of individual academics.
- The **lack of transparency (whether fully open, anonymised or hybrid) in the peer-review process**, exacerbated by poor training, capacity and recognition of peer reviewers.





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Common features of “predatory” journals & conferences (1)

- Features include, but are not limited to:
 - Rapid pay-to-publish/present models without rigorous (or indeed any) peer review
 - Fake editorial or conference boards falsely listing respected scientists
 - Fraudulent impact factors or metrics
 - Journal and conference titles that are deceptively similar to legitimate ones
 - Aggressive spam invitations to solicit articles and abstracts, including outside of a researcher’s own expertise

Common features of “predatory” journals & conferences (2)

- They solicit articles from researchers through practices that exploit the pressure on researchers to publish and present their work.
- These genuinely fraudulent practices continue to evolve and are becoming more difficult to distinguish between low-quality, unethical, and questionable publishing and conferencing practices.

Seeking profit over contribution to scholarship

Predatory journals are characterised by:

- The deliberate deception of authors by either hiding or not disclosing fees (APC, handling fees, fast-track fees, etc)
- The omission of any revenue-related information
- The simultaneous launch of a large number of journals, for example, in 2009 OMICS launched 200 journal titles

Misrepresentation of abstracting, indexing, metrics

Predatory journals are characterised by:

- False claims of indexing in Web of Science/Clarivate and/or Scopus and others
- Claims of inclusion in databases of companies that provide fake and misleading services

Examples of fake indexing listed on a predatory journal website

The screenshot displays the EAS Publishers website. The header includes the site name and navigation links: Home, Journals, For Authors, For Editors, For Reviewers, Membership, Payments, and Copyright. The main content area features a grid of logos for various indexing services, including ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors), DRJI (Directory of Research Journals Indexing), Scientific Journal Impact Factor, Journal Seeker Research Bible, Crossref member, ESJI (Eurasian Scientific Journal Index), OCLC WorldCat, INDEX COPERNICUS INTERNATIONAL, Google Scholar, AcademicKeys (Unlocking Academic Careers), ICI WORLD of JOURNALS, and Scientific Indexing Services (SIS). On the right side, there is a 'TOP EDITORS' section with three entries: Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman (Chief Editor, EAS Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology), Dr. Benard Chemwel, PhD (Chief Editor, East African Scholars Multidisciplinary Bulletin), and NFI Joseph Lon (Chief Editor, EAS Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies). At the bottom right, there is a section for 'OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS'.

Aggressive advertising and solicitation of articles

Call for papers by predatory journals are characterised by:

- Daily indiscriminate emails to prospective authors
- Increasingly familiar and flattering language
- The use of business marketing language, for example submit two articles and pay for one

Inappropriate journal title and scope

Predatory journals are characterised by:

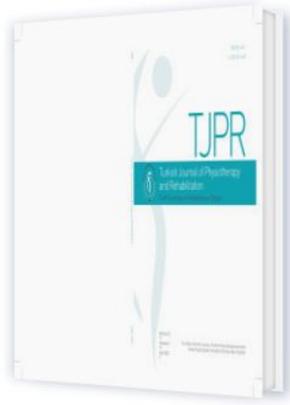
- A broader discipline scope
- A combination of scientific disciplines with very little in common
- Copying the titles of acclaimed journals, for example *Science* and *Nature*

Examples of copied/mimicked journal titles

Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

● ISSN: 2651-4451 ● e-ISSN: 2651-446X ● Founded: 1974 ● Period: 3 Issues Per Year ● Publisher: Türkiye Fizyoterapistler Derneği

Search article in the journal



98K 173K 22 61 113

ABOUT

Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation is the official peer-reviewed scientific journal of the Turkish Physiotherapy Association. It is abbreviated as Turk J Physiother Rehabil. The journal publishes three issues at April, August and December, in Turkish and English. This is a open access journal and all rights of the journal belongs to Turkish Physiotherapy Association.

"Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation" is listed in Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), EBSCO, Excerpta Medica (EMBASE), Turkey Citation Index and Ulakbim TR Medical Index.

It is abbreviated as Turk J Physiother Rehabil.

ISSN: 2651-4451

e-ISSN: 2651-446X

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2023 - Volume: 34 Issue: 3

2023 - Volume: 34 Issue: 2

2023 - Volume: 34 Issue: 1

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- Submit a Manuscript
- Send Reviewer Request
- Aim & Scope
- Writing Rules
- Ethical Principles and Publication Policy
- Price Policy
- Journal Boards
- Statistics

Contact

Journal History

Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation

TJPR

***Turkish Journal of
Physiotherapy and
Rehabilitation***

Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation is an open access, peer-reviewed, publishing online journal that encompasses all academic and clinical aspects of Physiotherapy, emphasizing on providing the base line data for the academic, clinical and research areas, thus to maintain the high level standards in the academic practice and research in the field of Physiotherapy.

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Issues

Volume 32 - Issue 3 - Dec 20, 2021

Last Issue

▼ 2022

Volume: 33 Issue: 1

▼ 2021

Volume: 32 Issue: 3

Volume: 32 Issue: 2

1. [Detection of Two wheelers Helmet Using Machine Learning](#)

Pages 01 - 08

M. V. D. Prasad, E. Kiran Kumar, S.V.N. P Vamsi Krishna, M. Santosh Kumar, P. Sri Harsha, Sk. Hasane Ahammad

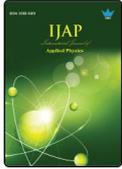
2. [Reducing Covid-19 Readmissions Using Machine Learning](#)

Pages 9-15

Madala Jaya Lakshmi Koteswari, Maliseti Balaji, Kota Sainadh, Dr K.Ch.Sri Kavya

3. [Health Status of Leaf Measuring the nourishment of a Farming leaf using RGB Sensor and](#)

SSRG International Journal of Applied Physics (IJAP)



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PONTE: Multidisciplinary Journal of Sciences and Research

<https://www.pontejournal.online/>

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Multidisciplinary Journal of Sciences & Research



<https://www.pontejournal.net/>

Scilit is currently under system maintenance from 28th February 2023 until 12th March 2023, during this time it will be unavailable to update the databases. Thank you for understanding.

PONTE International Scientific Researchs Journal

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Journal Information

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Non tutti i mali vengono per nuocere



IL PONTE

Rivista di politica economia e cultura fondata da Piero Calamandrei

The case of MDPI

High Impact Factor Journals and Predatory Journals List 2024

[< All Posts](#)

List of all MDPI predatory journals (Updated)

February 22, 2023 | MDPI, Predatory Publishing



MDPI as a publisher of open-access scientific journals was spun off from the Molecular Diversity Preservation International organization. It was formally registered by Shu-Kun Lin and Dietrich Rordorf in May 2010 with its official headquarters in Basel, Switzerland.

Including Switzerland, MDPI has editorial offices in 11 countries, with five offices in China, two offices in both Romania and Serbia, and offices in the United Kingdom, Canada, Spain, Poland, Japan, Thailand, and Singapore. As of March 2024, MDPI publishes 436 journals (427 standard journals and 9 conference journals).

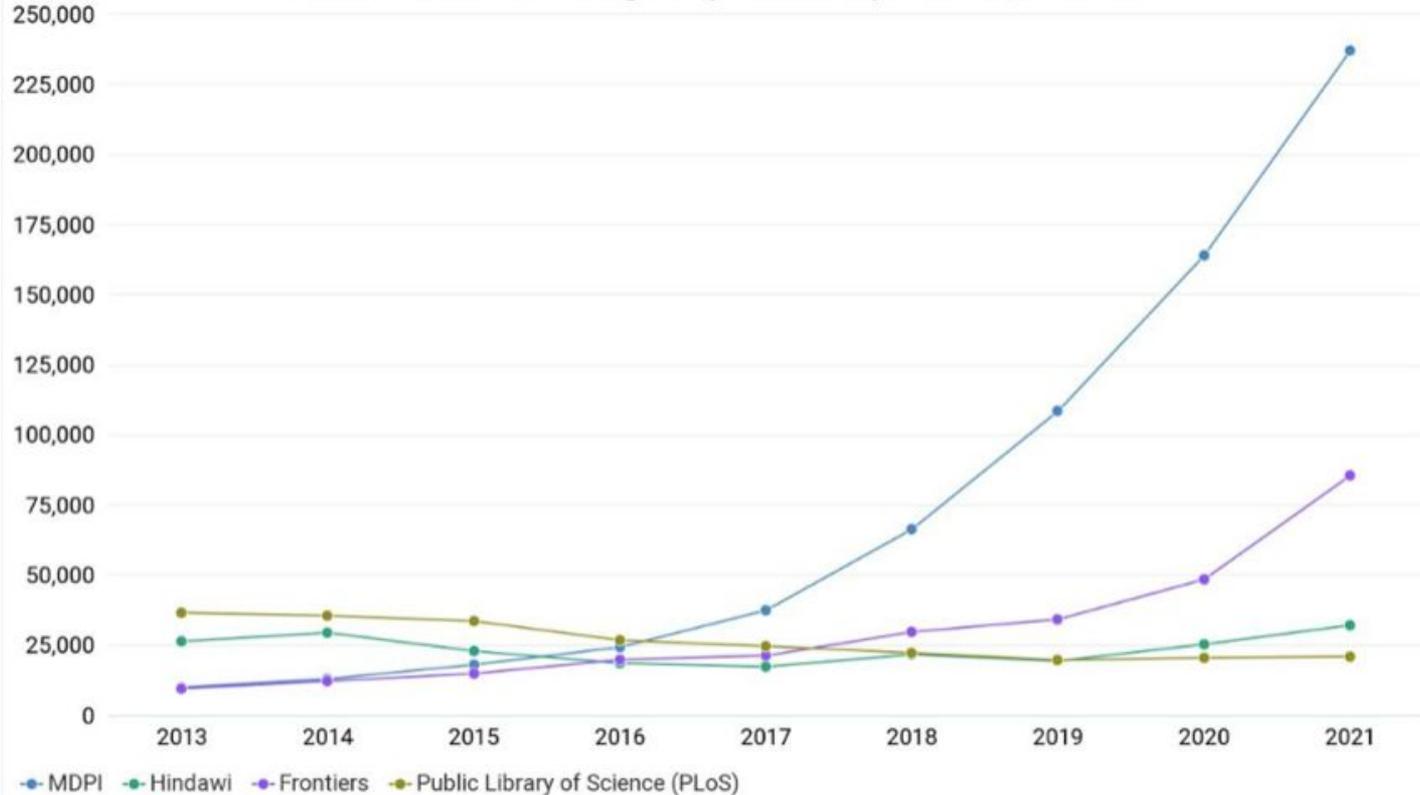
Categories

- All Posts
- ARDA
- Beall's List
- Cambridge Scholars
- Citation Mill
- Fake Review
- Frontiers
- Hindawi
- History
- Impact Factor
- Indexers
- JUFO
- MDPI**

-
- Is it predatory?
 - Has elements of both: they have aggressive ways of rent-seeking (money-making) rather than predatory. Current publishing practices and growth rates may shift them to predatory.
 - They are publishing good articles, but their strategies are questionable and on the verge of predatory
 - Huge growth rate in article publishing
 - APCs are charged, APCs have increased. Dan Brockington: 14 mill in 2015-191 mill in 2020

<https://paolocrosetto.wordpress.com/blog/>

Number of articles from gold open access publishers, 2013-2021



Source: <https://app.dimensions.ai>

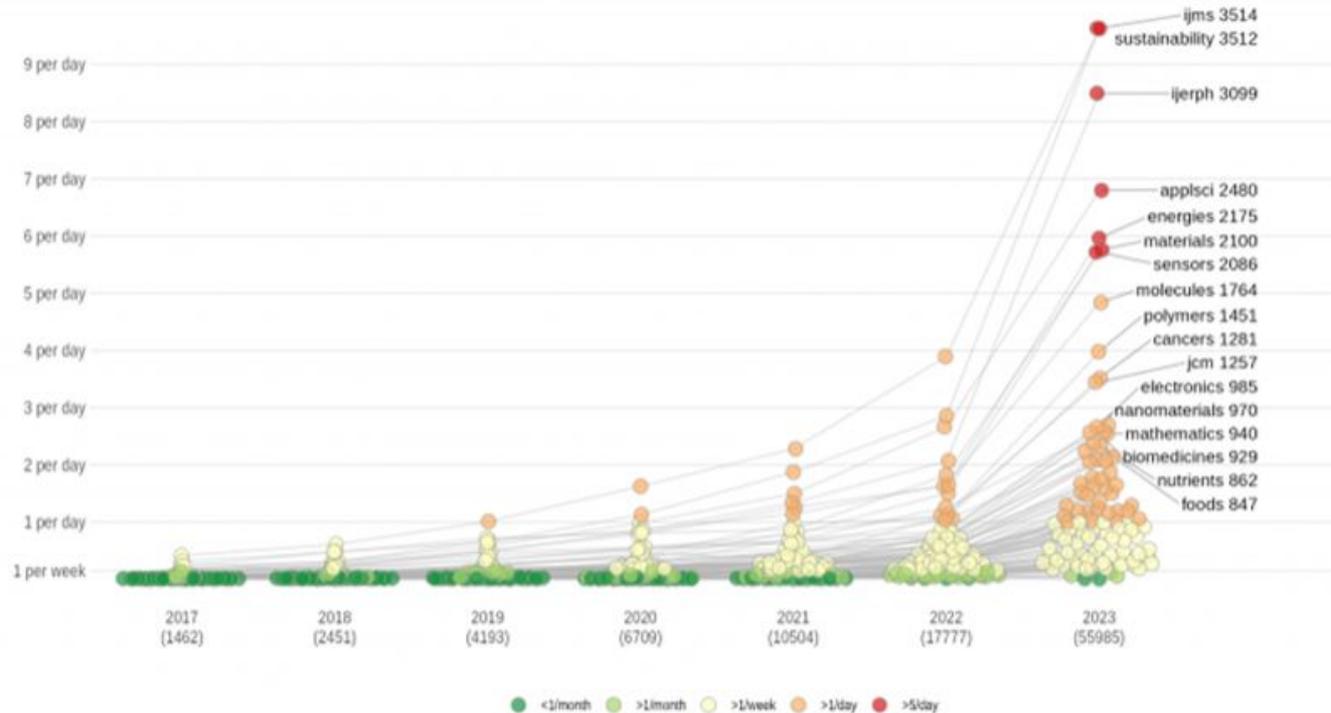
Exported August 10, 2022

Criteria: Publication Type is Article; Open Access is Gold.

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Number of Special Issues at MDPI: 2017-22

98 journals with an Impact Factor



code @paolocrosetto -- data scraped from MDPI website

Recommendations to authors, supervisors, and mentors (1)

- Practice due diligence to minimise risk
- Use the spectrums as meta-level navigation tools
- Get to know the common and most reliable characteristics/traits of predatory journals and conferences. If the journal or conference meets more than two of these, this should ring alarm bells and they should be avoided.
- If a journal purports to be indexed in a reputable index eg Scopus, Web of Science/Clarivate, check personally and if found untrue, avoid such journals.

Recommendations to authors, supervisors, and mentors (2)

- Check if a journal is listed in DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals). If it is, the journal is less likely to be problematic because it has been vetted. Similarly, check if a journal is a member of COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics), where it must follow COPE's publication ethics (COPE Core Practices).
- If a researcher's institution has its own list(s) of acceptable and unacceptable journals, or subscribes to Cabells Predatory Reports, use them with caution and cross-check with other resources in this report.
- Seek advice from their mentor/supervisor: if they are uninformed themselves, encourage them to train up.

Recommendations to authors, supervisors, and mentors (3)

- Ignore SPAM emails; they will likely be SCAM emails
- Researchers should familiarise themselves with peer-review good practices and offer their services as a peer reviewer to help build capacity
- Actively participate in committees/other platforms to advocate for **quality-not-quantity evaluation**. Use journals and indexing services, universities and academies fora as platforms for change. **Be activists - help effect change.**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and associated tools and policies in editorial decision making



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EU AI Act: first regulation on artificial intelligence

Society Updated: 14-06-2023 - 14:06
Created: 08-06-2023 - 11:40

<https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/>



The use of artificial intelligence
Find out how it will p

Sage 300 People



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Global Academic Network Awards Donate Universal Guidelines for AI

CIGI Papers No. 178 – July 2018

Toward a G20 Framework for Artificial Intelligence in the Workplace

Paul Twomey



COUNCIL OF EUROPE AI TREATY

Committee on AI (CAI)



Committee on Artificial Intelligence
(CAI) Consolidated Working Draft of the



<https://www.caidp.org/resources/coe-ai-treaty/>

<https://www.cigionline.org/static/documents/documents/Paper%20No.178.pdf>



Center for AI and
Digital Policy

Comments of the
CENTER FOR AI AND DIGITAL POLICY (CAIDP)
to the
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(PCAST) WORKING GROUP
on the
GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)

On behalf of the Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP), we write to provide a detailed response to the specific questions raised in the White House notice "PCAST Working Group on Generative AI Invites Public Input."¹ We provided a preliminary response for your public session,² and established a webpage to track the work of the Working Group.³ In our response below we reiterate our position in our preliminary response and further address the specific questions posed in the public notice. Our key recommendations are as follows:

1. *Ensure* the development of human-centered and trustworthy Artificial Intelligence based on fundamental rights, democratic values, and the rule of law
2. *Establish* guardrails for AI based on transparency, contestability, traceability, robustness, safety, security, and accountability. Companies should not release AI products that are not safe.

<https://www.caidp.org/>

The U.S. lacks a unified national policy on AI. The United States has endorsed the OECD/G20 AI Principles. . . . The overall U.S. policy-making process remains opaque and the Federal Trade Commission has failed to act on several pending complaints concerning the deployment of AI techniques in the commercial sector. But the administration has launched new initiatives and encouraged the OSTP, NIST, and other agencies to gather public input. The recent release of the Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights by the OSTP represents a significant step forward in the adoption of a National AI Policy and in the U.S.'s commitment to implement the OECD AI Principles. . . . The absence of a legal framework to implement AI safeguards and a federal agency to safeguard privacy also raises concerns about the ability of the U.S. to monitor AI practices.

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ICOLC Statement on AI in Licensing

Issue Date

2024-03-22

Report or Statement

 [ICOLC Statement on AI in Licensing 3.22.2024.pdf](#)

As artificial intelligence – in particular, generative AI and large language models – has developed rapidly since the release of ChatGPT to the public in late 2022, electronic resource vendors have begun to present libraries and consortia with new license language defining rights and restrictions related to AI. As libraries and vendors navigate the rapidly changing technological and legal landscape of AI, ICOLC supports its member consortia in their efforts to ensure library user rights are maintained in alignment with organizational interests and values. ICOLC recognizes that such rights are imperative for supporting:

- Digital transformation in research
- Equitable access to information
- The open access transition in scholarly communication

All of these revolutionary changes are limited in their potential without enabling the full legal use of AI technologies.

To that end, ICOLC endorses and upholds the following principles with regard to AI clauses in licenses negotiated and signed by library consortia:

- AI clauses will permit the use of AI for any and all legal purposes that support consortia members' core missions of non commercial research, teaching, learning, and equitable access to information.
- Multi-year licenses that include AI clauses will formally establish opportunities for the revision and/or updating of language related to AI during the term of the agreement to reflect legal or technological developments.
- AI clauses will not restrict user actions in ways that are fundamentally unenforceable.
- AI clauses will in no way prevent authorized users from making licensed content fully accessible to other authorized users in any legal manner.

<https://www.icolc.net/statements/icolc-statement-ai-licensing>

Africa's push to regulate AI starts now

AI is expanding across the continent and new policies are taking shape. But poor digital infrastructure and regulatory bottlenecks could slow adoption.

By Abdullahi Tsanni

March 15, 2024



<https://www.technologyreview.com/2024/03/15/1089844/africa-ai-artificial-intelligence-regulation-au-policy>

Who We Are
Mandate
Results



Artificial Intelligence is at the core of discussions in Rwanda as the AU High-Level Panel on Emerging Technologies convenes experts to draft the AU-AI Continental Strategy



<https://nepad.org/>

African Union 

Draft Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy

Harnessing AI for Africa's Development and Prosperity



Artificial intelligence in scholarly publishing

AI uses:

- Authors/Researchers
 - Improve preparation of manuscripts and articles
 - Tools: writing, references, statistical analysis
- Editors/Publishers
 - Screen submissions for problems, eg plagiarism, image manipulation, ethical issues, validate references, etc

ChatGPT

- Researchers began experimenting with ChatGPT (AI tool) when it was released in Nov 2022
- Natural processing tool - designed to stimulate human conversation in response to prompts on questions
- Looking at ways how they could benefit, and how it could support writing systematic reviews, literature searches, summarising academic articles, etc
- Many publishers wanted to reject before the trend gained traction
- Other publishers drafted guidelines on the proper use of this technology
- This presentation is aimed at discussing and gaining clarity on various issues such as editorial and publishing policies, authorship, various role players in the editorial process, and a call for transparency in editorial policies

ChatGPT is fun, but not an author

H. HOLDEN THORP [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

SCIENCE • 26 Jan 2023 • Vol 379, Issue 6630 • p. 313

114,550 60

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adg7879>

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acsendergylett.2c02828>

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AI *et al.*: Machines Are About to Change Scientific Publishing Forever

Gianluca Grimaldi* and Bruno Ehrler*

Cite this: *ACS Energy Lett.* 2023, 8, 1, 878–880

Publication Date: January 4, 2023

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsendergylett.2c02828>

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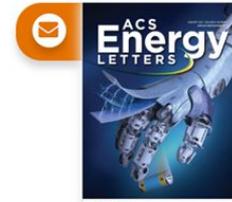
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ACS Energy Letters

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Best Practices for Using AI When Writing Scientific Manuscripts

Caution, Care, and Consideration: Creative Science Depends on It

Jillian M. Buriak*, Deji Akinwande, Natalie Artzi, C. Jeffrey Brinker, Cynthia Burrows, Warren C. W. Chan, Chunying Chen, Xiaodong Chen, Manish Chhowalla, Lifeng Chi, William Chueh, Cathleen M. Crudden, Dino Di Carlo, Sharon C. Glotzer, Mark C. Hersam, Dean Ho, Tony Y. Hu, Jiaxing Huang, Ali Javey, Prashant V. Kamat, Il-Doo Kim, Nicholas A. Kotov, T. Randall Lee, Young Hee Lee, Yan Li, Luis M. Liz-Marzán, Paul Mulvaney, Prineha Narang, Peter Nordlander, Rahmi Oklu, Wolfgang J. Parak, Andrey L. Rogach, Mathieu Salanne, Paolo Samorì, Raymond E. Schaak, Kirk S. Schanze, Tsuyoshi Sekitani, Sara Skrabalak, Ajay K. Sood, Ilja K. Voets, Shu Wang, Shao Wang, Andrew T. S. Wan, and Jiehua Ye

Andrey L. Rogach

Cite this: *ACS Nano* 2023, 17, 5, 4091–4093

Publication Date: February 27, 2023

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Chatbots, Generative AI, and Scholarly Manuscripts

WAME Recommendations on Chatbots and Generative Artificial Intelligence in Relation to Scholarly Publications

Revised May 31, 2023

<https://wame.org/page2.php?id=106>

Authorship and AI tools

<https://publicationethics.org/cope-position-statements/ai-author>

COPE position statement

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as ChatGPT or Large Language Models in research publications is expanding rapidly. COPE joins organisations, such as [WAME](#) and the [JAMA Network](#) among others, to state that AI tools cannot be listed as an author of a paper.

Comparison of AI editorial policies amongst major publishers

Editorial policy of journals in relation to AI: cases ELSEVIER, SPRINGER NATURE and TAYLOR & FRANCIS

[Painting by Ricardo Tavera, DGBSDI-UNAM]

Sources:

1. <https://newsroom.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/taylor-francis-clarifies-the-responsible-use-of-ai-tools-in-academic-content-creation/>
2. <https://www.springer.com/de/editorial-policies/artificial-intelligence--ai-/25428500>
3. <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics-books/the-use-of-ai-and-ai-assisted-technologies-in-writing-for-elsevier>

Elsevier	
Uso de IA en el Proceso de Escritura	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• La IA generativa y las tecnologías asistidas por IA deben usarse para mejorar la legibilidad y el lenguaje del trabajo.

<https://www.science.org/content/page/science-journals-editorial-policies#:~:text=AI%2Dgenerated%20images%20and%20other,explicit%20permission%20from%20the%20editors.>

Science Journals: Artificial intelligence(AI).Text generated from AI, machine learning, or similar algorithmic tools cannot be used in papers published in science journals, nor can the accompanying figures, images, or graphics be the products of such tools, without explicit permission from the editors. In addition, an AI program cannot be an author of a Science journal paper.



Nature: AI Authorship Large Language Models (LLMs), such as ChatGPT, do not currently satisfy our authorship criteria. Notably, an attribution of authorship carries with it accountability for the work, which cannot be effectively applied to LLMs. Use of an LLM should be properly documented in the Methods section (and if a Methods section is not available, in a suitable alternative part) of the manuscript.



<https://www.nature.com/nature-portfolio/editorial-policies/ai>

Authorship (1)

- All authors are fully responsible for the originality, validity, and integrity of the content of their manuscript/s
- Authors have to indicate that it is their original work and does not contain any unlawful content and does not infringe any existing third-party copyright, moral right or other intellectual property rights
- The work of others has been appropriately attributed
- AI-generated content will not be considered for publication. Any submission found to include AI-generated content will be declined.

Authorship (2)

- Under most jurisdictions, an author must be a legal person
- Chatbots do not meet authorship criteria:
 - Not being able to give “final approval of the version to be published”
 - “To be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved”
 - No AI tool can “understand” a conflict-of-interest statement
 - No AI tool has the legal standing to sign a statement
- Chatbots have no affiliation independent of their developers
- Since authors submitting a manuscript must ensure that all those named as authors meet the authorship criteria, chatbots cannot be included as authors

Transparency and acknowledgment

- Authors should be transparent when chatbots are used and provide information about how they were used
- All prompts:
 - Used to generate new text, or to convert text or text prompts into tables or illustrations, should be specified
 - Used to carry out or generate analytical work, help report results (eg generating tables or figures), or write computer codes, should be stated in the body of the paper, in both the **Abstract** and **Methods** sections
- In enabling scientific scrutiny, including replication and identifying falsification, the full prompt used to generate the research results, the time and date of query, and the AI tool used and its version, should be provided

Attribution

- Must ensure that the content reflects the author's data and ideas and is not plagiarism, fabrication or falsification
 - Otherwise, it is potentially scientific misconduct to offer such material for publication, irrespective of how it was written
- All quoted material is appropriately attributed, including full citations, and the cited sources support the chatbot's statements
- Chatbots are designed to omit sources that oppose viewpoints expressed in their output, it is the author's responsibility to find, review, and include such counterviews in their articles
- Identify the chatbot used and the specific prompt (query statement) used with the chatbot
- Authors should specify what they have done to mitigate the risk of plagiarism, provide a balanced view, and ensure the accuracy of all their references

Editor's and peer reviewer's responsibilities

- Reviewers are responsible for the content of their review reports and for adhering to Confidentiality Policies
- Chatbots retain the prompts fed to them, including manuscript content, and supplying an author's manuscript to a chatbot breaches confidentiality of the submitted manuscript

Appropriate tools

- Editors need appropriate tools to help them detect content generated or altered by AI
- Such tools should be made available to editors
 - For free
 - For the good of science and the public
 - To help ensure the integrity of information and reduce the risk of adverse outcomes
- Editors are already at a disadvantage when trying to differentiate the legitimate from the fabricated
- Chatbots take this challenge to a new level

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Recite also checks for a growing list of stylistic errors related to referencing.

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Conclusion and final remarks

- Editorial policies aids editors in making editorial decisions
- Policies protect editors, authors, reviewers
- They make the rules of engagement explicit when they need to be and can be safely in the background at other times

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Questions?

Susan Veldsman
Director Scholarly Publishing Programme
Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf)
susan@assaf.org.za

