

Elsevier Research Intelligence

Taiwan Journal Editors Workshop

Presented by:
Derrick Duncombe
Customer Outreach Manager (APAC) & Lead for CSAB

December 2014

Goal:

**How to get your journal indexed
in Scopus**

What does inclusion in Scopus mean for a journal?

A journal that is suggested to Scopus and gets accepted for inclusion by the CSAB Subject Chairs and indexed into its database will get:

- international visibility
- increased citations for individual researchers as well as the journal
- increases the opportunity for collaboration with other researchers from around the world

The journal will also be contributing to the wider scholarly community in the specialist subject field.

Agenda

1) Quick overview: Scopus & CSAB

2) Scopus Journal selection criteria & Evaluation process

3) Publication Ethics

4) Suggesting a title into Scopus

1) Quick Overview: - Scopus & CSAB

What content does Scopus include?

55.0M records from **21,671** serial titles and **50,114** books
21.3M pre 1996 records | 33.7M post 1995 records

- Content from > 5,000 publishers
- “Articles in Press” from > 3,750 titles
- Titles from 105 different countries in all geographical regions
- 40 “local” languages covered
- More than 2,800 Gold Open Access journals indexed



Scopus is ideal compared to other products because it has the broadest coverage of global, curated, relevant research, with smart, simple tools to help track, analyze and visualize research.

Scopus covers different source types for a reason

JOURNALS

- Timely
- Peer-reviewed (formal research)

All subject fields, but typical fields with high ratio of journal publication: chemical, biological, health sciences etc.



CONFERENCES

- Preliminary research (can be a bit less formal)
- Newer ideas

Mainly of importance in Computer Science and Engineering-related subject fields



BOOKS

- Thorough analysis of a specific topic

Mainly of importance in Social Sciences and the Arts & Humanities

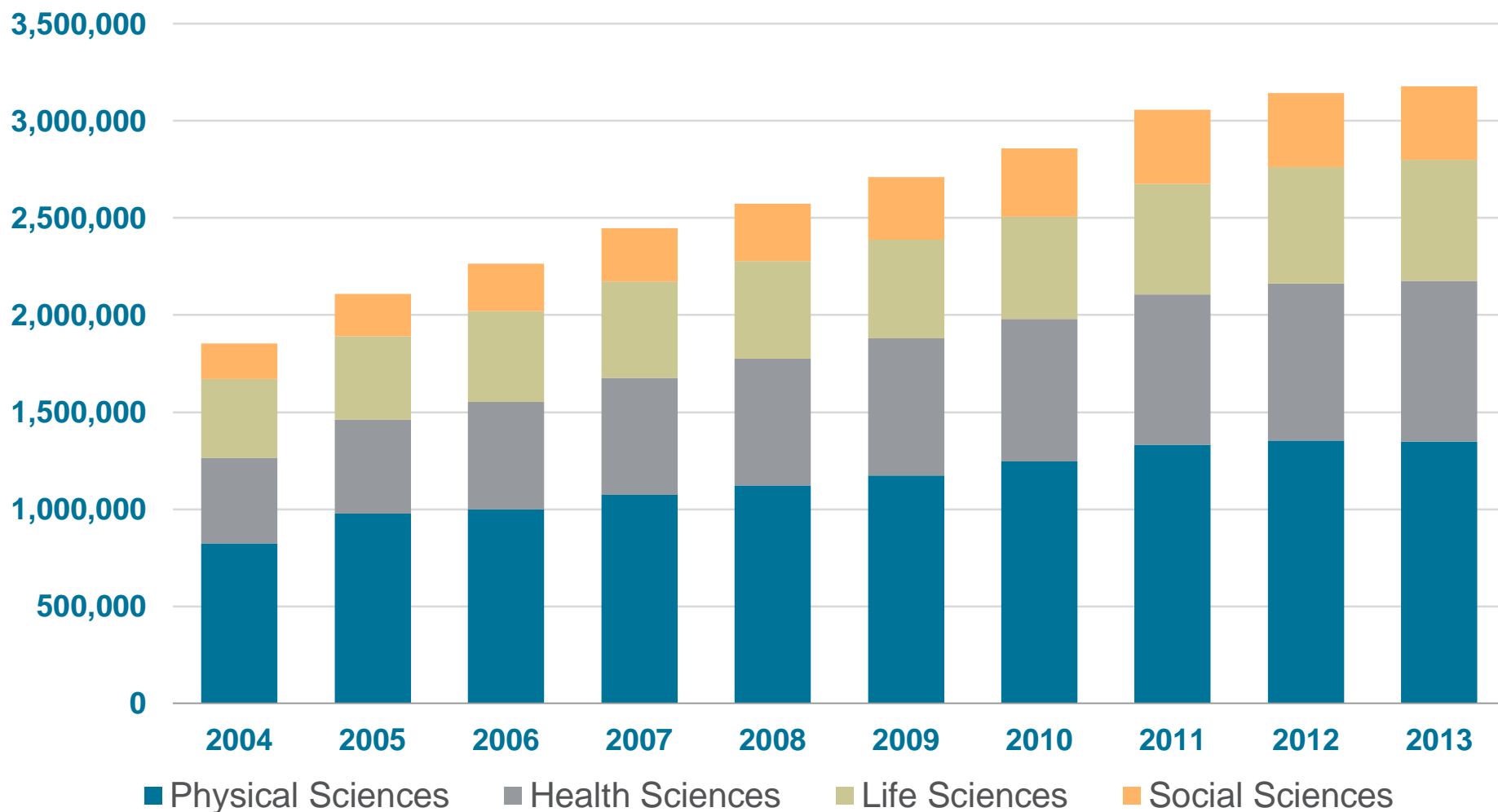


Different source types are added to ensure that coverage, discoverability, profiles and impact measurement for research in all subject fields is accounted for in Scopus.

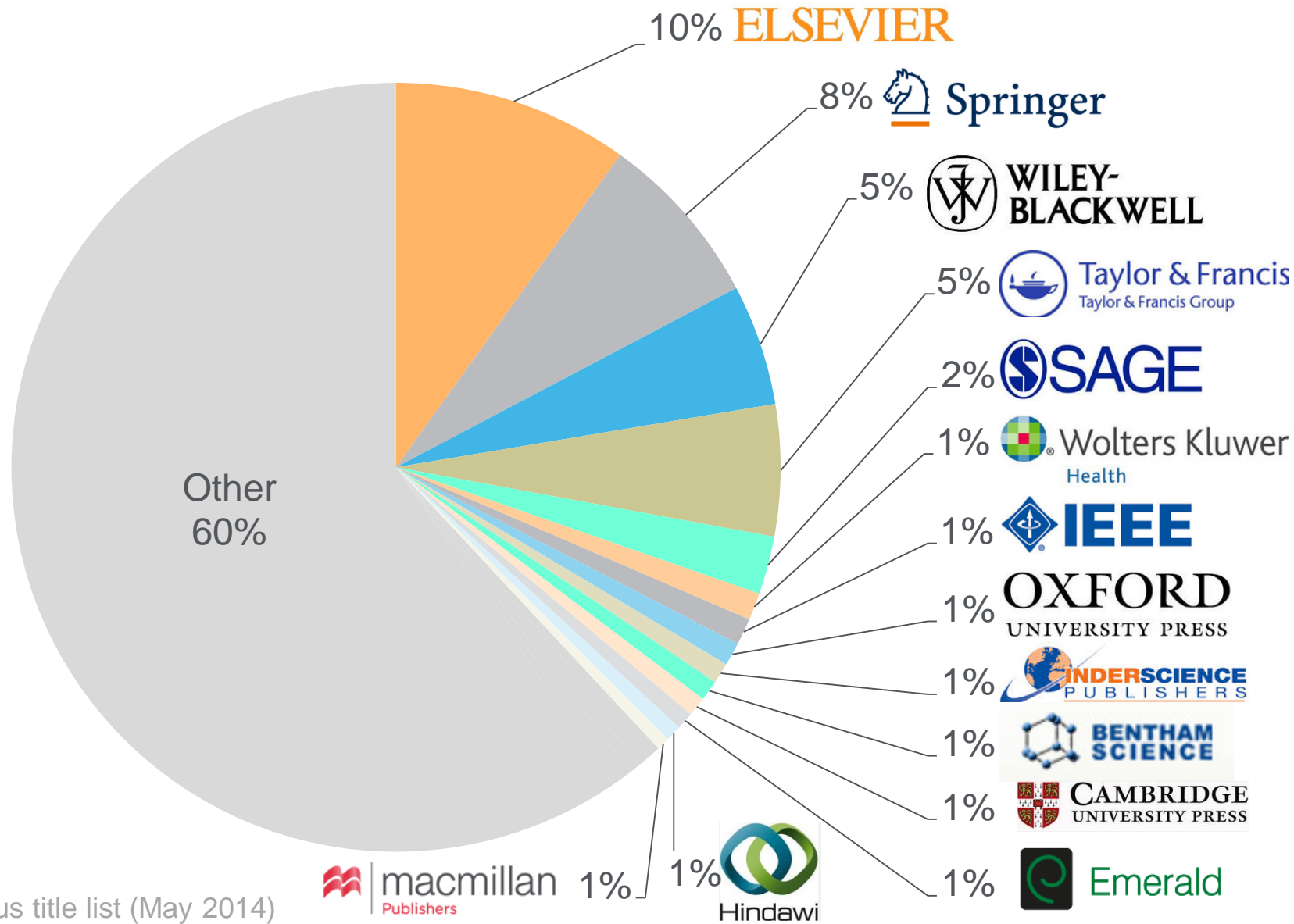
What content does Scopus include?



Scopus article growth over years



Ratio of journals per Publisher in Scopus



Comparison with nearest peer

Scopus

~21K titles

>5,000 publishers

Updated daily

Scopus
21,671

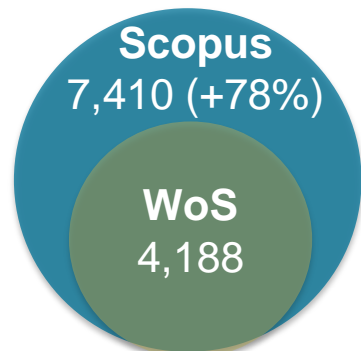
Web of Science
12,491

WEB OF SCIENCE™

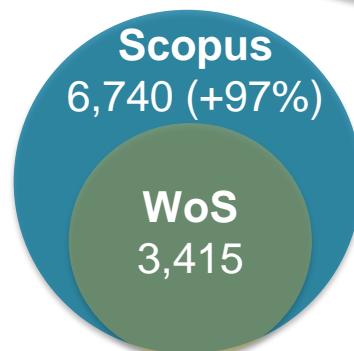
~12K titles

3,300 publishers

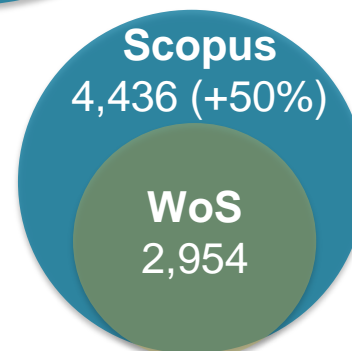
Updated weekly



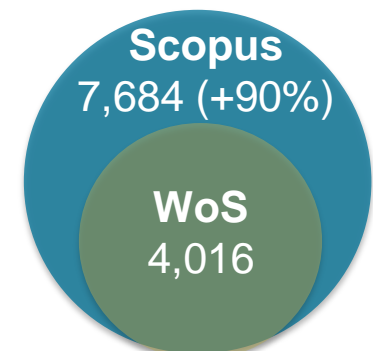
Physical Sciences



Health Sciences



Life Sciences



Social Sciences

Arts & Humanities Coverage

Did you know?

- Scopus' Arts & Humanities coverage has grown from 2,000 titles in 2008 to more than 4,200 titles – and includes more than 1 million articles.
- By 2015, the Scopus Books Expansion Project will add 75,000 books including a large proportion in the Arts & Humanities.


Broader coverage = higher citations

[View at publisher](#) | [Full Text](#) | [Library Catalogue](#) | [View in EMBASE](#) | [Download](#) | [Export](#) | [Print](#) | [E-mail](#) | [Create bibliography](#) | [Add to](#)

Nature

Volume 409, Issue 6822, 15 February 2001, Pages 860-921

Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome

Lander, E.S.^a , Linton, L.M.^a, Birren, B.^a, Nusbaum, C.^a, Zody, M.C.^a, Baldwin, J.^a, Devon, K.^a, Dewar, K.^a, Doyle, M.^a, Gage, D.^a, Harris, K.^a, Heaford, A.^a, Howland, J.^a, Kann, L.^a, Lehoczy, J.^a, Levine, R.^a, McEwan, P.^a, McKernan, K.^a,

Cited by since 1996

This article has been cited **9456** times in Scopus:
(Showing the 2 most recent)

Iida, A., Hosono, N., Sano, M.
Novel deletion mutations of OPTN in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in Japanese
(2012) *Neurobiology of Aging*

Ice, J.A., Li, H., Adrianto, I.
Genetics of Sjögren's syndrome in the genome-wide association era
(2012) *Journal of Autoimmunity*

Web of Science®

Title: Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome

Author(s): Lander ES ; Linton LM ; Birren B ; et al.

Group Author(s): Int Human Genome Sequencing Conso

Source: NATURE Volume: 409 Issue: 6822 Pages: 860-921 DOI: 10.1038/35057062 Published: FEB 15 2001

8,870 in Web of Science

Designed to support literature research process

JournalMetrics
Research analytics redefined

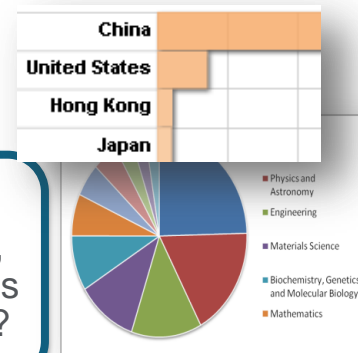
1) What's the best journal for my research?



5) Who else is working on this in my country or elsewhere in the world?

Liao, D.Z.
Affiliation: Nankai University
[View author details](#)
647 documents

2) What related interdisciplinary, global research is being produced?



Scopus

4) What's the trend – is this a growing or declining field?

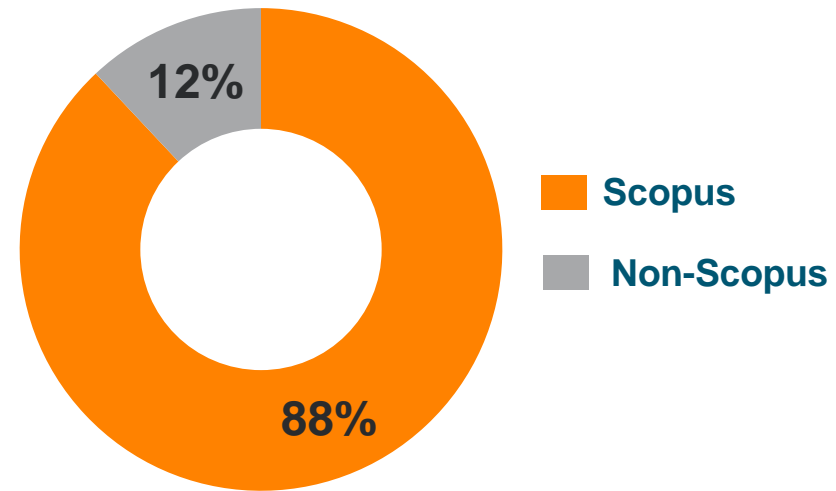


3) Who is citing my work? Where is my work being cited?

Research	
Documents	678
References	8299
Citations	[too many to display]
h Index	41
Co-authors	150

Leading research institutes use Scopus

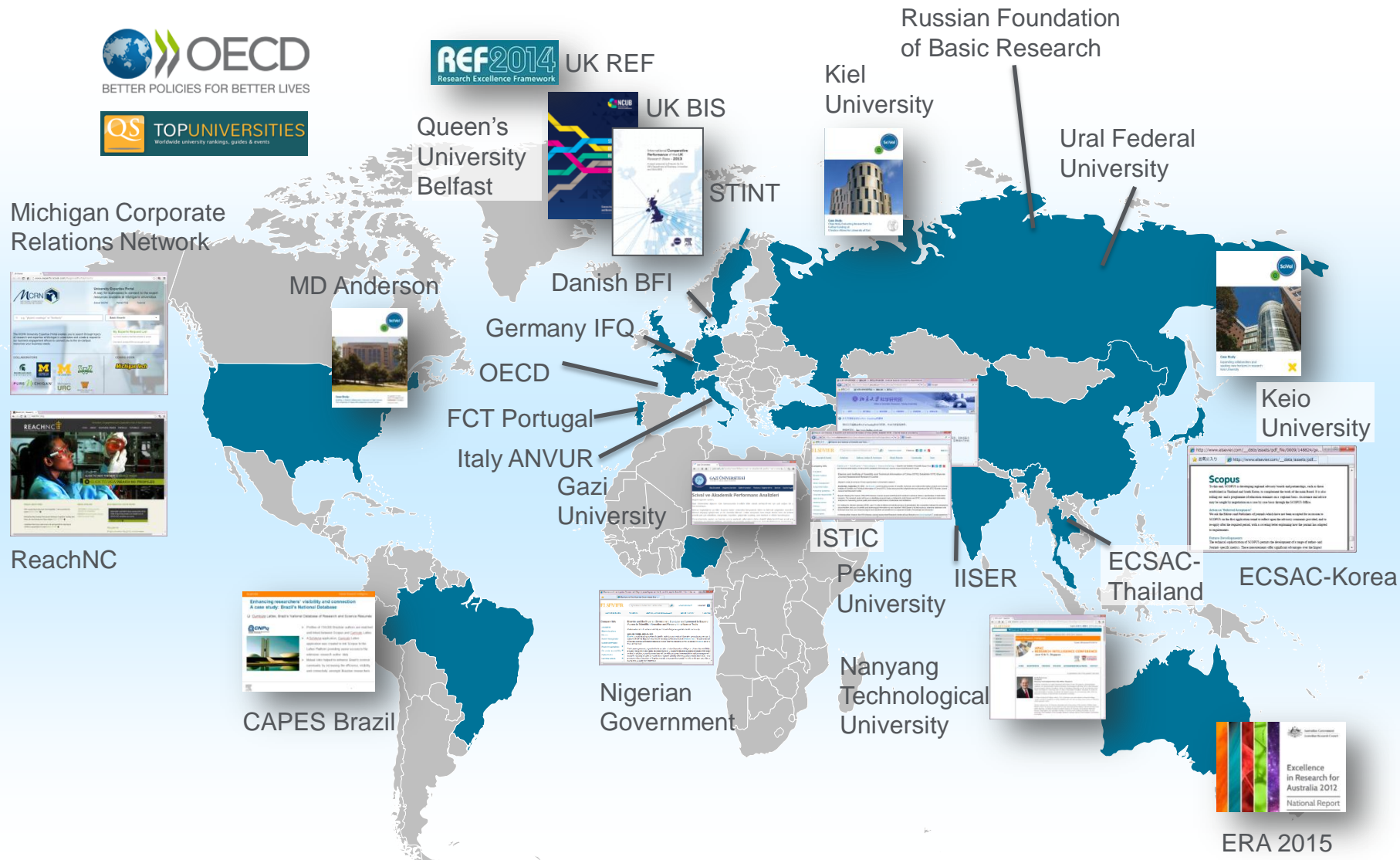
Name of Institute	Country
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	US
Harvard University	US
University of Cambridge	UK
University College London	UK
Imperial College London	UK
University of Oxford	UK
Stanford University	US
Yale University	US
University of Chicago	US
California Institute of Technology	US
Princeton University	US
ETH Zurich	Switzerland
University of Pennsylvania	US
Columbia University	US
Cornell University	US
Johns Hopkins University	US
University of Edinburgh	UK
University of Toronto	Canada
Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne	Switzerland
King's College London	UK



Elsevier chosen to provide Scopus data and SciVal analytics for the 2015 Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings

- On November 19, we [announced](#) an agreement with *Times Higher Education (THE)* to provide the data and analytics to support *THE*'s flagship rankings, including the [World University Rankings, 100 Under 50, Asia University and BRICS & Emerging Economies](#) rankings.

Leading organizations rely on Scopus – More than 150 research organizations use Scopus data



Scopus is...

- The **largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature**, featuring smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research.
- The **most comprehensive overview of the world's research output** in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences and Arts & Humanities.
- A tool that is **easy to use and fast to learn**.
- Is rapidly growing in popularity. Since its creation in 2004, more than 2,300 institutes have subscribed, including **88% of the top 25 academic research** institutions and leading corporate R&D centers.
 - 67% of the League of European Universities use Scopus
 - 50% of Ivy League
- Is evolving to interoperate with more world-class tools in citation management, reference management – and collaboration

2) Scopus Journal Selection Criteria & Evaluation Process

Broad coverage does not mean poor standards



- Titles are selected by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)
- The CSAB is chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience

Focus on quality through content selection by the independent CSAB, because:

- Provide accurate and relevant search results for users
- No dilution of search results by irrelevant or low quality content
- Support that Scopus is recognized as authoritative
- Support confidence that Scopus “reflects the truth”



Professor Jörg-Rüdiger Sack
Carleton University
Canada
CSAB Chair – Computer Science
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Ms. Karen Holland
University of Salford
United Kingdom
CSAB Chair - Nursing; Health Professions
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Dr. Richard Whatmore
University of Sussex
United Kingdom
CSAB Chair – Arts & Humanities
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Professor Manolis Papadrakakis
National Technical University Athens
Greece
CSAB Chair – Engineering
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Professor Dr. Donald Dingwell
University of Munich
Germany
CSAB Chair – Earth & Planetary Science
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Professor James D. Wright
University of Central Florida
USA
CSAB Chair – Social Sciences
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Professor Peter Miller
Medical University of South Carolina
USA
*CSAB Chair – Psychology, Dentistry,
and Veterinary Sciences*
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Professor & Chairman Peter Stambrook
University of Cincinnati
USA
*CSAB Chair – Pharmacology, Toxicology and
Pharmaceutics;
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology;
Neuroscience*
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Professor Ashok Raina
TATA Institute of
Fundamental Research
India
CSAB Chair – Mathematics
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Karin Wahl-Jorgensen,
*CSAB Chair - Language, Linguistics, Communication
and Media*
Cardiff University
Denmark
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Professor Peter Brimblecombe
University of East Anglia
United Kingdom
CSAB Chair – Environmental Science
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Dr. David Rew
University of Southampton
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CSAB Chair – Medicine
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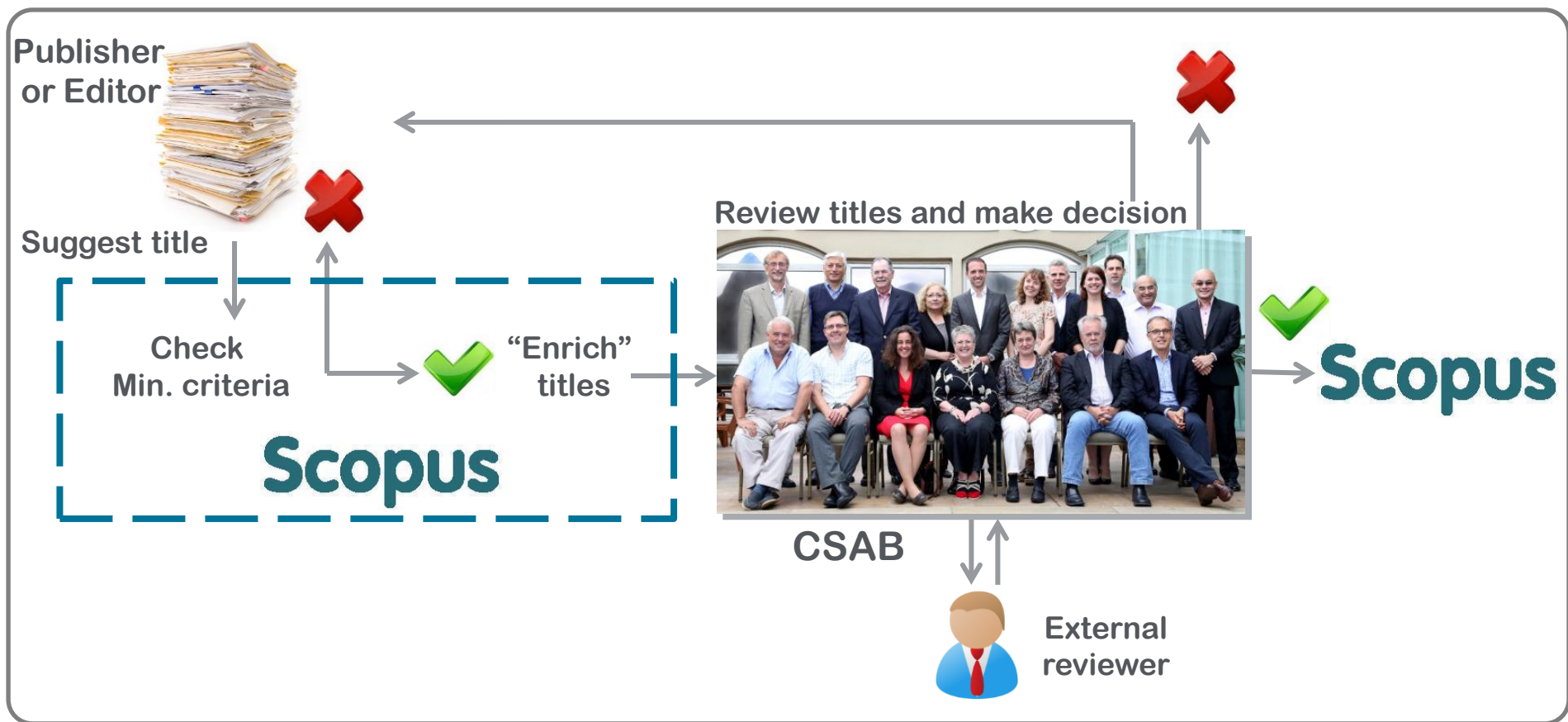


Dr. Evan Bieske
University of Melbourne
Australia
*CSAB Chair – Physics & Astronomy,
Chemistry, Chemical Engineering,
Energy, Material Sciences*
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Wouter Gerritsma
Wageningen University
The Netherlands
[View profile](#)

Transparent title evaluation process by an independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)



Continuous review process using an online Scopus Title Evaluation Platform (STEP)

Online suggestion form: <http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/index.cfm>



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Scopus journal selection criteria

Stage 1:

Pre-selection / technical criteria

Minimum criteria

- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- References in Roman script
- Publication ethics statement

Stage 2:

Scopus journal selection criteria

Journal policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convincing editorial concept/policy • Level of peer-review • Diversity in geographic distribution of editors • Diversity in geographic distribution of authors
Quality of content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic contribution to the field • Clarity of abstracts • Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope • Readability of articles
Journal standing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citedness of journal articles in Scopus • Editor standing
Regularity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No delay in publication schedule
Online availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content available online • English-language journal home page • Quality of home page

Stage 1: Technical criteria (Pre-selection conditions)

出版品出版需經同儕評鑑 Peer-review
英文摘要 English abstracts
出版品應定期出版(有國際 ISSN 中心登記的 ISSN 編號) Regular publication (have a ISSN number that has been registered with the International ISSN Centre)
羅馬拼音的參考資料 References in Roman script
該出版品應該有出版倫理聲明書 Publication ethics and malpractice statement

期刊審核之前的評估
Pre-selection conditions

Stage 2: Scopus journal selection criteria

期刊審核五大標準

Scopus selection criteria

類別 Category	標準 Criteria
期刊方針 Journal Policy	具有說服力的編輯政策 Convincing editorial policy
	同儕評鑑種類 Type of peer-review
	編輯所處地理位置的分配多樣性 Diversity in geographical distribution of editors
	作者所處地理位置的分配多樣性 Diversity in geographical distribution of authors

Stage 2: Scopus journal selection criteria

內容 Content	對該領域的學術貢獻 Academic contribution to the field
	摘要的明確度 Clarity of abstracts
	品質以及是否符合所述目標及範疇 Quality and conformity with stated aims and scope
	文章的可讀性 Readability of articles
期刊排名 Journal Standing	期刊文章在 Scopus 獲得引用的可能性 Citedness of journal articles in Scopus
	編輯排名 Editor standing

Stage 2: Scopus journal selection criteria

定期性 Regularity	出版時程未出現耽擱 No delay in the publication schedule
線上可及性 Online availability	有網路版內容 Online content available
	有英文版期刊網站首頁 English language journal home page available
	期刊網站首頁品質 Quality of journal home page

Editor Workflow

- Scopus is an effective tool for expediting editor workflow, helping with
 - finding editors
 - finding reviewers
 - finding authors
 - exploring connections between subject fields
 - plotting the development of subject areas
 - understanding how a discipline is developing in a geographical region

3) Publication ethics

Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content

Stage 1:

All titles should meet **all** minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

Peer-review

English
abstracts

Regular
publication

Roman script
references

Pub. ethics
statement

Stage 2:

Eligible titles are reviewed by the Content Selection & Advisory Board according to a combination of 14 quantitative and qualitative selection criteria:

Journal Policy	Quality of Content	Journal Standing	Regularity	Online Availability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convincing editorial concept/policy • Type of peer-review • Diversity geographic distribution of editors • Diversity geographic distribution of authors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic contribution to the field • Clarity of abstracts • Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope • Readability of articles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citedness of journal articles in Scopus • Editor standing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No delay in publication schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content available online • English-language journal home page • Quality of home page

Continuous review process using an online Scopus Title Evaluation Platform (STEP)

Info: <http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview>

Questions: titlesuggestion@scopus.com

Publication Ethics

- Scopus requires that every journal which accrues to the system must publish a clear and consistent statement of Publication Ethics and Policies in respect of Malpractice, and that each publisher will be held to account for the performance and compliance with this policy.
- Important issues include:
 - Plagiarism
 - Collaboration
 - Originality
 - Fraud
 - Conflict of Interest

Plagiarism

- Literal copying without acknowledgement or permission
- Substantial copying
- Paraphrasing ideas without acknowledgement
- Reproducing portions of an author's own work

Publishers

WORLD VIEW

A personal take on events



Predatory publishers are corrupting open access

Journals that exploit the author–pays model damage scholarly publishing and promote unethical behaviour by scientists, argues Jeffrey Beall.

When e-mail first became available, it was a great innovation that made communication fast and cheap. Then came spam — and suddenly, the innovation wasn't so great. It meant having to filter out irrelevant, deceptive and sometimes offensive messages. It still does.

The same corruption of a great idea is now occurring with scholarly open-access publishing.

Early experiments with open-access publishing, such as the *Journal of Medical Internet Research* and BioMed Central, were very promising. Set up more than a decade ago, they helped to inspire a social movement that has changed academic publishing for the better, lowered costs and expanded worldwide access to the latest research.

Then came predatory publishers, which publish counterfeit journals to exploit the open-access model in which the author pays. These predatory publishers are dishonest and lack transparency. They aim to dupe researchers, especially those inexperienced in scholarly communication. They set up websites that closely resemble those of legitimate online publishers, and publish journals of questionable and downright low quality. Many purport to be headquartered in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada or Australia but really hail from Pakistan, India or Nigeria.

Some predatory publishers spam researchers, soliciting manuscripts but failing to mention the required author fee. Later, after the paper is accepted and published, the authors are invoiced for the fees, typically US\$1,800. Because the scientists are often asked to sign over their copyright to the work as part of the submission process (against the spirit of open access) they feel unable to withdraw the paper and send it elsewhere.

I monitor predatory publishers on my blog, Scholarly Open Access, which has become a forum in which scientists can raise their concerns over the practice. They send me hundreds of e-mails passing on spam solicitations or asking whether a particular publisher is legitimate.

I also get e-mails from the predators' victims. Some have been named as members of editorial boards without their knowledge or permission. Others have had an article partially or completely plagiarized in a predatory journal. Many ask me for advice on where to publish or how to withdraw an article that they wish they hadn't submitted. As a librarian, I do my best to answer the questions I receive, but they often require expertise in the author's field of study. So it is important that more scientists are made aware of the problem.

The predatory publishers and journals often have lofty titles that make them seem legitimate in a list of publications on a CV. Scholarly publishing's traditional role of vetting the best

research is disappearing. Now there is a journal willing to accept almost every article, as long as the author is willing to pay the fee. Authors, rather than libraries, are the customers of open-access publishers, so a powerful incentive to maintain quality has been removed.

Perhaps nowhere are these abuses more acute than in India, where new predatory publishers or journals emerge each week. They are appearing because of the market need — hundreds of thousands of scientists in India and its neighbouring countries need to get published to earn tenure and promotion.

Here, the problem is not just with the publishers. Scientists themselves are also to blame. Many are taking unethical shortcuts and paying for the publication of plagiarized or self-plagiarized work.

Honest scientists stand to lose the most in this unethical quagmire.

When a researcher's work is published alongside articles that are plagiarized, that report on conclusions gained from unsound methodologies or that contain altered photographic figures, it becomes tainted by association. Unethical scientists gaming the system are earning tenure and promotion at the expense of the honest.

The competition for author fees among fraudulent publishers is a serious threat to the future of science communication. To compete in a crowded market, legitimate open-access publishers are being forced to promise shorter submission-to-publication times; this weakens the peer-review process, which takes time to do properly.

To tackle the problem, scholars must resist the temptation to publish quickly and easily. The research community needs to use scholarly social networks such as Connotea and Mendeley

to identify and share information on publishers that deceive, lack transparency or otherwise fail to follow industry standards. Scientific literacy must include the ability to recognize publishing fraud, and libraries must remove predatory publishers from their online catalogues. The worst offenders can usually be discovered without too much effort: their websites are littered with grammatical errors and they list bogus contact details. The borderline cases are more difficult to spot — here, we need open-access zealots to open their eyes to the growing quality problems.

Conventional scholarly publishers have had an important role in validating research, yet too often advocates of open access seem to overlook the importance of validation in online publishing. They promote access at the expense of quality: a shortcoming that tacitly condones the publication of unworthy scientific research. ■

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SCIENTIFIC LITERACY
**MUST
INCLUDE
THE ABILITY TO
RECOGNIZE
PUBLISHING
FRAUD.**

➔ NATURE.COM
Discuss this article
online at:
go.nature.com/beall1

NATURE, VOL 489, 12
September 2012, 179

Unethical Impact Factor manipulation

- Extensive self-citation (>20%)
- Editorials with the aim to cite own articles
- Coercive citation
- Citation cartels

When Journal Editors Coerce Authors to Self-Cite

POSTED BY PHIL DAVIS · FEB 2, 2012 · 21 COMMENTS

FILED UNDER ACADEMIC PUBLISHING, BUSINESS JOURNALS, EDITORS, SCIENCE MAGAZINE, SELF-CITATION

In his landmark 1999 essay, “Scientific Communication — A Vanity Fair?” polymath Georg Franck warned readers that our dependence on citation counting could result in a “shadow market,” where journal editors coerce authors into bolstering their citation counts by requiring that unnecessary journal references be added to a manuscript prior to acceptance.

A new article published in *Science* this week suggests that this fear may have already become a reality, at least for the business and marketing literature.

The article, “**Coercive Citation in Academic Publishing**,” analyzed the nearly 7,000 responses from an online questionnaire sent to researchers in economics, sociology, psychology and business. The researchers were particularly interested in whether editors attempted to coerce authors into citing more articles from their own journal. A coercive self-citation request was defined as a request for more journal citations without providing specific relevant articles or indicating that the manuscript was lacking in attribution.



Image via Wikipedia

The Emergence of a Citation Cartel

POSTED BY PHIL DAVIS · APR 10, 2012 · 53 COMMENTS

FILED UNDER CITATION CARTEL, GEORGE FRANCK, IMPACT FACTOR, JOURNAL CITATION REPORT, SELF-CITATION, THOMSON REUTERS

From an economics standpoint, self-citation is the easiest method to boost one's citations. Every author knows this and cites his own articles, however peripheral their relationship is to the topic at hand. Editors know this as well, and some have been caught [coercing authors into self-citing the journal](#). Other editors have published editorial “reviews” of the articles published in their own journal, focusing entirely on papers that have been published in the previous two years — the window from which the impact factor is generated.



Domino tiles (Photo credit: Wikipedia)

There is a price to pay for this behavior, especially when it is done to excess. Thomson Reuters, publishers of the annual Journal Citation Report (JCR), [routinely puts journals in “time-out” when their self-citation rates are excessively high](#), such that they greatly shift the journal's positional rank among other related titles.

There is another citation gaming tactic that is much more pernicious and difficult to detect. It is the citation cartel.

<http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2012/04/10/emergence-of-a-citation-cartel/>

<http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2012/02/02/when-journal-editors-coerce-authors-to-self-cite/>

Institutes?



CITATION IMPACT

Saudi Universities Offer Cash In Exchange for Academic Prestige

Two Saudi institutions are aggressively acquiring the affiliations of overseas scientists with an eye to gaining visibility in research journals

At first glance, Robert Kirshner took the e-mail message for a scam. An astronomer at King Abdulaziz University (KAU) in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, was offering him a contract for an adjunct professorship that would pay \$72,000 a year. Kirshner, an astrophysicist at Harvard University, would be expected to supervise a research group at KAU and spend a week or two a year on KAU's campus, but that requirement was flexible, the person making the offer wrote in the e-mail. What Kirshner would be required to do, however, was add King Abdulaziz University as a second affiliation to his name on the Institute for Scientific Information's (ISI's) list of highly cited researchers.

"I thought it was a joke," says Kirshner, who forwarded the e-mail to his department chair, noting in jest that the money was a lot more attractive than the 2% annual raise professors typically get. Then he discovered that a highly cited colleague at another U.S. institution had accepted KAU's offer, adding KAU as a second affiliation on ISI's highly cited list.

Kirshner's colleague is not alone. Science has learned of more than 60 top-ranked researchers from different scientific disciplines—all on ISI's highly cited list—who have recently signed a part-time employment arrangement with the university that is structured along the lines of what Kirshner was offered. Meanwhile, a bigger, more prominent Saudi institution—King Saud University in Riyadh—has climbed several hundred places in international rankings in the past

4 years largely through initiatives specifically targeted toward attaching KSU's name to research publications, regardless of whether the work involved any meaningful collaboration with KSU researchers.

Academics both inside and outside Saudi Arabia warn that such practices could detract from the genuine efforts that Saudi Arabia's universities are making to transform themselves into world-class research centers. For instance, the Saudi government has spent billions of dollars to build the new King Abdulaziz University of Science and Technology in Thuwal, which boasts state-of-the-art labs and dozens of prominent researchers as full-time faculty members (*Science*, 16 October 2009, p. 354).

But the initiatives at KSU and KAU are aimed at getting speedier results. "They are simply buying names," says Mohammed Al-Qunibet, a professor of agricultural economics at KSU, who recently criticized the programs in an article he wrote for the leading Saudi newspaper, *Al-Hayat*. Todd Fishman, director of the Center for Academic Integrity at Clemson University in South Carolina, says the programs deliberately create "a false impression that these universities are producing great research."

Academics who have accepted KAU's offer represent a wide variety of faculty from elite institutions in the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia, and Australia. All are men. Some are emeritus professors who have recently retired from their home insti-

Shiny. King Abdulaziz University's steps to gain visibility are controversial.

tutions. All have changed their affiliation on ISI's highly cited list—as required by KAU's contract—and some have added KAU as an affiliation on research papers. Other requirements in the contract include devoting "the whole of your time, attention, skill and abilities to the performance of your duties" and doing "work equivalent to a total of 4 months per contract period."

Neil Robertson, a professor emeritus of mathematics at Ohio State University in Columbus who has signed on, says he has no concerns about the offer. "It's just capitalism," he says. "They have the capital and they want to build something out of it." Another KAU affiliate, astronomer Gerry Gilmore of the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom, notes that "universities buy people's reputations all the time. In principle, this is no different from Harvard hiring a prominent researcher."

Officials at KAU did not respond to *Science*'s request for an interview. But Surrender Jain, a retired mathematics professor from Ohio University in Athens who is an adviser to KAU and has helped recruit several of the adjuncts, provided a list of 61 academics who have signed contracts similar to the one sent to Kirshner. The financial arrangements in the contracts vary, Jain says: For instance, some adjuncts will receive their compensation not as salary but as part of a research grant provided by KAU.

Jain acknowledges that a primary goal of the programs—funded by Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Higher Education—is to "improve the visibility and ranking of King Abdulaziz University." But he says KAU also hopes the foreign academics will help it kick-start indigenous research programs. "We're not just giving away money," he says. Most recruits will be expected to visit for a total of 4 weeks in a year to "give crash courses"; they will also be expected to supervise dissertations and help KAU's full-time faculty members develop research proposals. Even the "shadows" of such eminent scholars would inspire local students and faculty members, he says.

The recruits *Science* spoke to say they have a genuine interest in promoting research at KAU, even though none of them knew how their individual research plans would match up with the interests and abilities of KAU's faculty members and students. Ray Carlberg, an astronomer at the University of Toronto in Canada who accepted the offer, says he had to Google the university after he received the e-mail. He admits that he was initially con-

Science, VOL 334, 9 December 2011, 1345

Retraction Watch

Tracking retraction
process

Management prof Lichtenthaler up to 15 retractions

with 5 comments

[Ulrich Lichtenthaler](#), of the University of Mannheim, has notched retractions 14 and 15, both in *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*.

Here's the [notice](#) for "Technological Turbulence and the Impact of Exploration and Exploitation Within and Across Organizations on Product Development Performance:"

“

The above article from Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, "Technological turbulence and the impact of exploration and exploitation within and across organizations on product development performance," by Ulrich Lichtenthaler, published online on April 2012 in Wiley Online Library, DOI: 10.1111/j.1540-6520.2012.00520.x, has been retracted by agreement between the author, the Executive Editor, D. Ray Bagby, and Wiley Periodicals, Inc. The retraction has been agreed before print publication based on discussions about the presentation of the empirical results.



Ulrich Lichtenthaler

Written by ivanoransky
June 13, 2014 at 8:30 am


Posted in [freely available](#), [germany retractions](#), [management](#), [ulrich lichtenthaler](#), [unreliable findings](#), [wiley retractions](#)

What is the community doing?



CrossCheck



With plagiarism a growing problem for journal editors, Elsevier offers **CrossCheck*** , a plagiarism detection service, for use within the editorial workflow as part of its efforts to support the peer review process and assist the scientific community. Although only an estimated 0.1% of submitted articles are ever suspect--with considerable variation of occurrence between different academic areas--a workable software solution for plagiarism detection can lower the burden on editors and ensure misconduct is caught.

[Show more](#)

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)




The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) is a non-profit organization that provides a forum for editors of peer-reviewed journals to seek guidance on ethical issues. It supports and encourages editors to report, catalogue, and instigate investigations into misconduct in the publication process. COPE fosters a deep understanding of publication ethics by offering practical guidance and resources including eLearning training modules, a database of case studies, podcasts of forum discussions, newsletters, and guidelines on retraction, best practices and other critical topics.

[Show more](#)

The Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK)



The **Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK)**  is a single point of access for step-by-step guidelines on publishing ethics that helps editors navigate the often complex processes involved in handling different types of misconduct. It was



Mandatory Ethics Statement for all Submissions



As part of its ongoing efforts to ensure all authors understand and abide by ethical standards in publishing, Elsevier has a mandatory ethics statement for all submissions. All authors are required to read and to confirm

Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK)

- First stop for editors: advice on how to handle ethics cases
- Policy statements, form letters, case studies (some from COPE), flow-charts and decision-trees

<http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk>

Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK)

Introduction

The Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) is an online resource to support journal editors in handling publishing ethics issues. It is a single point of access for information and guidelines on publishing ethics. PERK provides flowcharts to guide editors through processes required to deal with different forms of publishing ethics abuse. Furthermore, it includes form letters to adapt and use for various situations, Q & A information and much more. For more information on this resource kit and how it works, please see [Why PERK?](#) and [How PERK works](#).


Decision trees

General guidelines (all decision trees)

1. Authorship complaints
2. Plagiarism complaints
3. Multiple, duplicate, concurrent publication/Simultaneous submission
4. Research results misappropriation
5. Allegations of research errors and fraud
6. Research standards violations
7. Undisclosed conflicts of interest
8. Reviewer bias or competitive harmful acts by reviewers

Form letters

- A. To author
- B. To complainant re: Author
- C. To institution
- D. To other journal (double publication)
- E. To funding agency
- F. To reviewer
- G. To complainant re: Reviewer
- H. To reviewer's institution



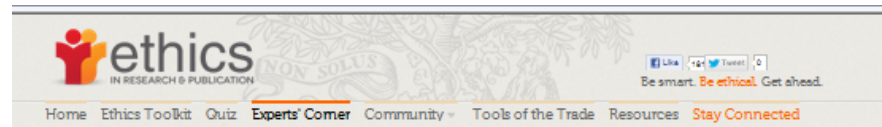
"What's Elsevier's position on publishing ethics?"

Menu

- PERK introduction
- Why PERK?
- How PERK works
- General guidelines
- Decision trees
- Form letters
- Questions and answers
- Elsevier's position
- Duties of editors
- CrossCheck
- Related Elsevier policies
- About COPE
- Industry organisations

- Independent body
- Started in 1997 as “self-help” group of editors (e.g. Richard Horton, *Lancet*)
- As of 2008, all Elsevier journals part of COPE: first major publisher to do so
- Website with searchable database of sample cases back to 1997
- Teleconferences where editors can seek advice on tricky cases
- Online distance-learning modules for Editors

<http://publicationethics.org/>



Experts' Corner

Advisory panel

The Ethics in Research & Publication Program is the collaboration of Elsevier and an independent advisory panel of experts. These are highly respected experts reflecting diverse interests, selected for their deep understanding of current ethical issues and the evolving approaches to solving them.



CSAB Subject
Chair for Medicine



David Rew, MA, MB, MChir (Cantab), FRCS (London)

Medical Subject Chair, SCOPUS Content Selection and Advisory Board, 2009-

David Rew has been a Consultant General Surgeon with Southampton University Hospitals in the United Kingdom and Honorary Senior Lecturer to the University of Southampton since 1999. He was previously an Honorary Consultant Surgeon to the University Hospitals of Leicester from 1994 to 1999.

He was Editor-in-Chief of the ESCO, the European Journal of Surgical Oncology from 2003 to 2009 and a member of the COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) Council from 2008 to 2010.

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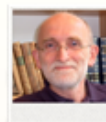


A.T. (Sandy) Florence CBE, PhD, DSc, FRSC, FRSE, FRPharmS

Editor in Chief, International Journal of Pharmaceutics, Smritius Professor of Pharmacy (Centre for Drug Delivery Research)

Alexander (Sandy) Florence is editor-in-chief (Europe) of the International Journal of Pharmaceutics and was founding co-editor with Professor Vincent Lee of the Journal of Drug Targeting. He is the author of more than 250 papers, reviews and chapters in books, and is the co-author (w) with Professor David Attwood (w) of Physicochemical Principles of Pharmacy, now in its 4th edition, and Surfactant Systems: their Chemistry, Pharmacy and Biology, published in 1985. Another book, Solubilization by Surface Active Agents, co-authored with the late Peter H. Sworthy and C. B. Macfarlane, was published in 1988.

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Ole Gunnar Evensen

Assistant Director, University of Bergen Library, Norway

Ole G. Evensen (Ole G.) has held a leadership role for University of Bergen Library in Norway since 2001. As Assistant Director for the library, he is actively involved in educating the academic community about publishing ethics through the development of a series of highly creative and successful training materials. These include the video "A Plagiarism Carol" and the University's educational resource *Search and Write*, which helps students understand the essentials of writing a thesis and research paper. In addition to mentoring students with these key learnings, Ole G. strives to reach the wider community, by ensuring translations are made available and by using popular distribution and social media channels such as YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter.

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Margaret Rees, MA, DPhil, FRCOG

Secretary Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), United Kingdom, Editor in Chief, *Maturitas*, Smritius Reader in Reproductive Medicine in Oxford

Margaret Rees has a longstanding, unique portfolio of experience of research and publication ethics. She chairs a National Health Service research ethics committee, is a member of the Oxford Central University Research Ethics Committee, the chair-elect of the UK Association of Research Ethics Committee and COPE secretary. Her extensive experience in publishing is based on editing *Maturitas* and previously *Menopause International* (1998-2008) as well as 20 books on women's health. For COPE in 2010, she wrote a Guide for new editors.

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CrossCheck

- Consists of database of published content and plagiarism-detecting software from Iparadigms
- Huge database: 31million+ articles from 175,000+ journals and books from 300+ publishers
- Software shows any similarities between the article and previously published articles, incl. a “similarity rating”
- 700 journals have CrossCheck accounts: some Editors check all submissions, some check all accepted papers, some check only suspicious papers

Publication Ethics Statement

- Publication ethics and publication malpractice statement required
- No specific wording suggested
- Useful resources:

<http://www.elsevier.com/editors/perk/what-is-elseviers-position-on-publishing-ethics>

<http://publicationethics.org/>

<http://www.icmje.org/>

www.ethics.elsevier.com

4) Suggesting a title into Scopus

Suggesting a title into Scopus

<http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/index.cfm>

Technical criteria (Pre-selection conditions)

Scopus

TITLE SUGGESTION

[Help](#)

Title suggestion agreement

We ask you to provide full title detail information: all questions in the suggestion form are mandatory, and you will also be required to upload sample articles in order to complete the suggestion.

If you are not the publisher or editor of the title, or otherwise in a position to provide all the information required, we recommend that you contact the publisher of the title and request that the publisher complete the suggestion form.

Agreement



I am aware of the general guidelines that Scopus uses to select titles.

Scopus only allows titles to be evaluated when they meet the following minimum criteria:

- The title should publish peer reviewed content.
- The title should be published on a regular basis (i.e. have an ISSN that has been registered with the International ISSN Centre).
- The title should have English language abstracts.
- The title should have references in Roman script.
- The title should have a publication ethics and publication malpractice statement.

Completing the Title Suggestion form

Scopus

TITLE SUGGESTION

[Help](#)

Please read carefully before completing this form

- Please check the [Scopus title list](#) to determine whether the title you wish to suggest is already in Scopus. Please be aware that active Medline-sourced titles (see column M in the title list) may also be suggested for full Scopus coverage.
- New titles are reviewed on a continuous basis by the independent Scopus [Content Selection & Advisory Board](#) (CSAB).
- We strive to evaluate new title suggestions as quickly as possible, however, please allow for several months up to one year for the review process to be completed.
- The CSAB uses sample documents of published content to evaluate the quality of a title. We recommend that a title has published for at least two years before it is suggested for inclusion in Scopus and we may reject a title suggestion for review if the publication history is too short to review the title.
- You will be asked to provide sample PDFs as a final step in the title suggestion process. **It is not possible to complete the title suggestion process without uploading PDFs.**
- Be aware that the evaluation of a title is not influenced by the number of times it is suggested. Multiple submissions of the same title will only delay the review process.
- Review of your title suggestion does not guarantee selection of the title.

If you have any questions about the evaluation process, you can contact us at titlesuggestion@scopus.com.

* = mandatory field. Input is required

Scopus Title Suggestion

Contact information

* Form of address:

* Your first name and/or initials:

Completing the Title Suggestion form

Scopus Title Suggestion

Contact information

* Form of address:

* Your first name and/or initials:

* Your surname:

* E-mail address:

* Function:

* My institution has access to Scopus:

Institute:

Country:

* Your relation to the title/journal: ☐ The users of my library read this title
☐ I am the (co-)editor-in-chief and/or the managing editor ¹
☐ I am a member of the editorial (advisory) board
☐ I am the publisher
☐ Other:

¹ Please also check this option if you are in a position similar to the editor-in-chief / managing editor, i.e. carrying main responsibility for the content of the journal

Completing the Title Suggestion form

Serial title information

* Serial title (no abbreviations please):

Sub-title (if applicable):

Alternative serial title (e.g. parallel language title):

- * Print and/or electronic ISSN ¹:
- ☐ Print ISSN
- ☐ Electronic ISSN
- ☐ ISSN-L ²

¹ An ISSN registered with the International ISSN Centre is a minimum requirement for Scopus evaluation.

² ISSN-L is the ISSN (either print or electronic) which is considered the "main" ISSN of the title.

* Type of serial publication:

* Primary field:

* Main field (max. 3):

selected: **none**

* Primary publisher:

(Enter the publisher name or a part of the publisher name. If the publisher is not listed select "Other")

* Country of publisher:

Completing the Title Suggestion form

Additional information

* Please describe the aims & scope of the title (in English):

* What is the start year (of current title):

* Has this title undergone any name changes, mergers or splits:

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Don't know

Publisher contact name:

Publisher contact e-mail address:

Additional publisher contact name:

Additional publisher contact e-mail address:

Editorial contact name:

Editorial contact e-mail address:

Additional editorial contact name:

Additional editorial contact e-mail address:

* Is there a publication ethics and publication malpractice statement for this title:

☐ Yes

☐ No

Completing the Title Suggestion form

Suggestion - Title suggestion - Upload documents

The assessment of the actual content plays an important role in the evaluation of suggested titles. Therefore, we ask you to upload the three (3) most recent issues. If that is not possible, please upload nine (9) sample articles and a table of contents from the most recent issue(s). The uploaded documents must be in PDF or Microsoft Word format. The following conditions apply:

- Sample articles do need to contain an abstract of the article. The availability of English-language abstracts is a minimum criterion to be indexed in Scopus. Titles that do not have English abstracts may not be acceptable for review.
- If you cannot upload complete issues, please select 9 sample articles from the most recent issues and include at least one table of contents of a complete issue. The maximum number of documents that you can upload is 10.
- Only submit research articles or review articles as sample articles. Other document types such as book reviews or editorials are not considered as sample articles.
- The presence of either the 3 most recent issues, or the 9 most recent articles plus a table of contents file, is a minimum requirement in order for a title to be reviewed for Scopus indexing.
- **Please do not send us any issues by postal mail.** We only accept electronically submitted issues or articles.
- The maximum size of each document that you upload is 3.00 MB.

You will receive an automatic e-mail confirmation within 24 hours of submission. If you do not receive an e-mail confirmation, please check your spam filter.

In case you have any questions, you can contact us at titlesuggestion@scopus.com.

☐ I am having technical difficulties uploading documents and will contact the Scopus team at titlesuggestion@scopus.com

Upload documents

Browse ...

Start upload

Cancel upload

Speed	Current:	Average:
Time	Remaining:	Elapsed:

1. Click 'Browse ...' to select document(s) to upload.
2. Enter the code displayed on the right in the formfield.
3. Click 'Start upload' to start the upload.

Please enter the code shown in the image on the right.



Click [here](#) if the image is unclear.

Note: The system does not distinguish between small and capital letters.

Uploaded documents

-- no documents uploaded --

Completing the Title Suggestion form

* Is there a publication ethics and publication malpractice statement for this title:	<input type="radio"/> Yes
	<input type="radio"/> No
* Does the title have a homepage:	<input type="radio"/> Yes
	<input type="radio"/> No
* Is the content of this title available in electronic format:	<input type="radio"/> Yes
	<input type="radio"/> No, it is published only in a print-version
* Frequency (nr. of issues per year):	<input type="text"/> or Other: <input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>
* Nr. of items per year:	<input type="text"/>
* Are all articles published in English:	<input type="radio"/> Yes, all articles are published in English
	<input type="radio"/> No, only some articles are published in English
	<input type="radio"/> No, none of the articles are published in English
* Do all articles have English-language abstracts:	<input type="radio"/> Yes, all articles have exclusively English-language abstracts; no abstracts in other language(s)
	<input type="radio"/> Yes, all articles have English-language abstracts; in addition abstracts in other language(s) are offered
	<input type="radio"/> No, only some abstracts are in English
	<input type="radio"/> No, none of the abstracts are in English
	<input type="radio"/> No, this journal/title does not have any abstracts, neither in English nor in other language(s)
* Do the articles have references in Roman alphabet:	<input type="radio"/> All articles have references in Roman alphabet
	<input type="radio"/> Most articles have references in Roman alphabet
	<input type="radio"/> Few articles have references in Roman alphabet
	<input type="radio"/> No articles have references in Roman alphabet / There are no references

Completing the Title Suggestion form

- * Which type of peer review applies to this title:
- ☐ Main editor peer review: Only one (or two) main editor(s) review and select all the submitted articles for each issue.
 - ☐ Open peer review: Reviewers are aware of the identity of the authors, and authors are also aware of the identity of reviewers. There are at least three or more reviewers for the total number of articles in each issue.
 - ☐ Single-blind peer review: Reviewers are aware of the identity of the authors, but authors are unaware of the identity of reviewers. There are at least three or more reviewers for the total number of articles in each issue.
 - ☐ Double-blind peer review: Reviewers are unaware of the identity of the authors, and authors are also unaware of the identity of reviewers. There are at least three or more reviewers for the total number of articles in each issue.
 - ☐ Other:

* URL of the editorial board: <http://>

☐ There is no editorial board or no link to the editorial board

- * What is the geographic distribution of editors of the title:
- ☐ International - different continents
 - ☐ International - same continent
 - ☐ National - different institutes
 - ☐ National - same institute

Provide information about the main handling editor(s) of the title. If there is more than one main handling editor, you can provide information for up to three editors.

* Name and first name (or initials) of main handling Editor:

* Affiliation main handling Editor:

* Country main handling Editor:

* Online professional information main handling Editor ¹: <http://>

☐ This editor has no publically available professional information

Completing the Title Suggestion form

Name and first name (or initials) of main handling Editor 2:	<input type="text"/>
Affiliation main handling Editor 2:	<input type="text"/>
Country main handling Editor 2:	<input type="text" value="- select -"/>
Online professional information main handling Editor 2 ¹ :	<input type="text" value="http://"/> <input type="checkbox"/> This editor has no publically available professional information
Name and first name (or initials) of main handling Editor 3:	<input type="text"/>
Affiliation main handling Editor 3:	<input type="text"/>
Country main handling Editor 3:	<input type="text" value="- select -"/>
Online professional information main handling Editor 3 ¹ :	<input type="text" value="http://"/> <input type="checkbox"/> This editor has no publically available professional information
<p>¹ Please provide URL for online professional information of main handling editor(s): for example, curriculum vitae/resumé, institutional or personal homepage, LinkedIn profile, etc., preferably showing scientific publications, current affiliation and affiliation history, awards and grants received.</p>	
* What is the geographic distribution of authors publishing in this title:	<input type="radio"/> International - different continents <input type="radio"/> International - same continent <input type="radio"/> National - different institutes <input type="radio"/> National - same institute
* Is the title (co-)published on behalf of a scientific society:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
* Does the serial title have DOIs which are registered with CrossRef:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't know

Completing the Title Suggestion form

- * Does the serial title have DOIs which are registered with CrossRef: ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know
- * Is the title already indexed in other bibliographic databases: ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know
- * Does this title offer open access to its full-text content: ☐ Yes
☐ Yes, registered with DOAJ = Directory of Open Access Journals
☐ Partly
☐ No
☐ Don't know

Other comments/ remarks:

Submit

Title submission queries

- All queries regarding Scopus or title submission should be emailed directly to one central place:

titlesuggestion@scopus.com

Q & A

FAQ

- http://www.elsevier.com/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/234332/SC_FAQ-content-selection-process-22092014.pdf
- http://www.elsevier.com/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/234333/SC_FAQ-Role-of-an-Editor-22092014.pdf

Elsevier Research Intelligence

Thank you

www.elsevier.com/research-intelligence