



Ética: principios de transparencia y buenas prácticas editoriales

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Consejo COPE; editora Revista Española de Cardiología

Sobre COPE

¿Qué es COPE?

- **Es una organización por membresía** (sin fines de lucro con registro en Reino Unido) de editores de revistas académicas, casas editoriales y otros
- **Su objetivo principal:**
- *“educar y avanzar el conocimiento en los métodos para resguardar la integridad de las publicaciones académicas para beneficio del interés colectivo”*

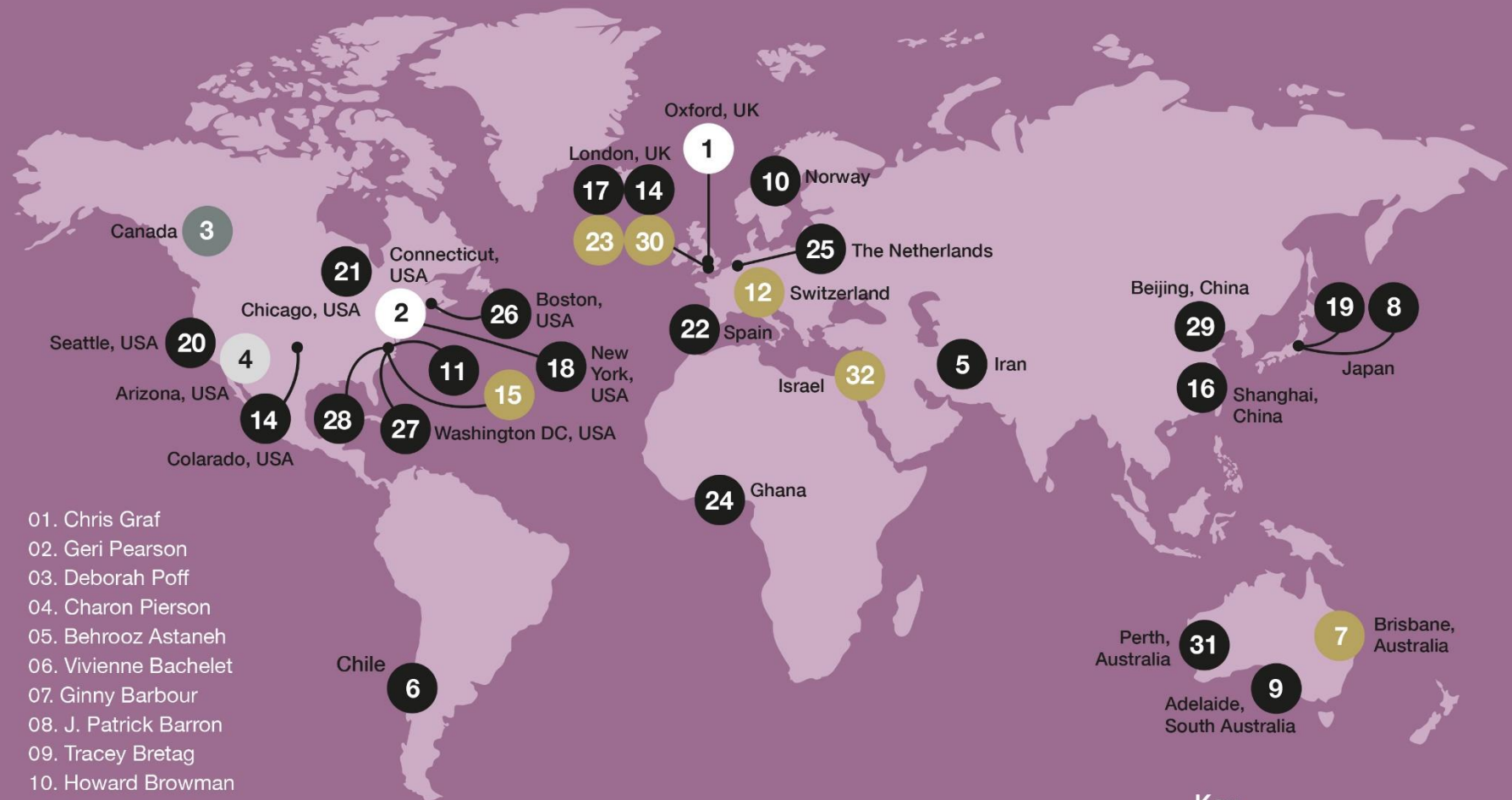
¿Qué hace COPE?

- Entrega **consejos y recomendaciones** (no regula ni emite fallos o sentencias) sobre todos los aspectos de la ética de las publicaciones
- Ofrece **apoyo y recursos** para fomentar buenas prácticas editoriales en revistas científicas
- Asesora sobre **cómo manejar casos reales** de faltas a la ética (*misconduct*) en el ámbito de la investigación y publicaciones científicas
- **Educa** a los editores sobre sus responsabilidades en identificar fallas éticas en las publicaciones científicas y en la investigación

Antecedentes históricos de COPE

- Partió en 1997 como un foro informal de editores en UK que abordaba temas éticos relacionados con la investigación y las publicaciones en revistas biomédicas
- En 2007-2008 se estableció como entidad jurídica sin fines de lucro con registro en UK.
- Actualmente tiene más de 12.000 miembros
- Están representadas prácticamente todas las principales disciplinas académicas
- Actualmente su consejo tiene 32 miembros de 16 países representativos de diversas disciplinas

Geographical diversity of Trustee and Council Members



01. Chris Graf
02. Geri Pearson
03. Deborah Poff
04. Charon Pierson
05. Behrooz Astaneh
06. Vivienne Bachelet
07. Ginny Barbour
08. J. Patrick Barron
09. Tracey Bretag
10. Howard Browman
11. Nancy Chescheir
12. Mirjam J Curno
13. Iria del Río
14. David Ginley
15. Tara Hoke
16. Jason Hu
17. Deborah Kahn

18. Daniel Kulp
19. Trevor Lane
20. Seth Leopold
21. Michael Magoulas
22. Elizabeth Moylan

23. Zoë Mullan
24. David Ofuri-Adjei
25. Frits Rosendaal
26. Rachel Safer
27. Alison Taylor

28. Heather Tierney
29. Helena Wang
30. Sally Weatherill
31. Michael Wise
32. Adrian Zideman

Key

- Co-Chairs
- Vice-Chair
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Council Member
- Trustee

Estructura de COPE



- El trabajo lo realiza un consejo elegido (o co-optado) no remunerado (voluntarios)
- Hay alrededor de 10 personas en el staff: gerente de operaciones, administrador, encargado de página web, administrador de miembros...
- Proyectos específicos son desarrollados por los miembros de los subcomités

¿Qué se espera de los miembros?

Que adhieran
al código de
ética y de
buenas
prácticas



COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

CODE OF CONDUCT AND BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR JOURNAL EDITORS

1. General duties and responsibilities of editors

1.1. Editors should be accountable for everything published in their journals.

This means the editors should

1.2. strive to meet the needs of readers and authors;

1.3. strive to constantly improve their journal;

1.4. have processes in place to assure the quality of the material they publish;

1.5. champion freedom of expression;

1.6. maintain the integrity of the academic record;

1.7. preclude business needs from compromising intellectual and ethical standards;

1.8. always be willing to publish corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed.

OUR CORE PRACTICES

Policies and practices required to reach the highest standards in publication ethics

[View all core practices ►](#)



Las prácticas “fundamentales”

- COPE ayuda a los editores de revistas científicas (e instituciones) en su trabajo de preservar y promover la integridad del registro editorial mediante políticas y estrategias.

Core practices are the policies and practices journals and publishers need, to reach the highest standards in publication ethics. We include cases with advice, guidance for day-to-day practice, education modules and events on topical issues, to support journals and publishers fulfil their policies.

[View all core practices](#)



1. Allegations of misconduct



2. Authorship and contributorship



3. Complaints and appeals



4. Conflicts of interest / Competing interests



5. Data and reproducibility



6. Ethical oversight



7. Intellectual property



8. Journal management



9. Peer review processes



10. Post-publication discussions and corrections

1. Frente a faltas a la ética

Las revistas deben tener un proceso claramente descrito para el manejo de reclamos por faltas a la ética, y deben quedar a la vista del editor. Las revistas deben hacerse cargo de eventuales acusaciones de fallas en el proceso editorial, tanto antes como después de la publicación. Las políticas deben incluir cómo manejar las denuncias.



ALLEGATIONS OF
MISCONDUCT

2. Autoría y roles de contribución

Deben establecerse políticas claras sobre autoría y contribución, que permitan la transparencia sobre quién contribuyó al trabajo y en qué capacidad, lo que ayudará en gestionar eventuales conflictos.



AUTHORSHIP &
CONTRIBUTORSHIP

3. Reclamos y apelaciones

Las revistas deben tener procesos claramente establecidos para gestionar reclamos contra la revista, su staff, comité editorial o casa editorial.



COMPLAINTS &
APPEALS

4. Conflictos de intereses

Deben existir definiciones claras de qué constituye conflictos de intereses, así como procesos para manejar conflictos de autores, revisores, editors, revistas y casas editoriales. Los conflictos de intereses se pueden identificar antes y después de una publicación.



CONFLICTS OF
INTEREST

5. Data y reproducibilidad

Las revistas deben tener políticas sobre disponibilidad de datos y fomentar el uso de directrices de reporte, registro de ensayos clínicos y otros diseños de estudios, en concordancia con las practices de sus disciplinas.



6. Vigilancia sobre aspectos éticos

Debe incluir políticas sobre consentimiento para publicar, aprobaciones de comité de ética en poblaciones vulnerables, conducta ética en investigación con animales, sujetos humanos, u otros (muestras biológicas); manejo de datos confidenciales.



7. Propiedad intelectual

Todas las políticas de propiedad intelectual, incluyendo derechos de autor y licencias, deben estar claramente descritas. También se debe informar sobre eventuales cobros. Deben existir pronunciamientos sobre lo que se considera prepublicación, plagio, publicación redundante o duplicada.



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY

8. Gestión de la revista

Debe existir (y describirse) la infraestructura existente para asegurar la publicación, incluyendo modelo de negocios, políticas, procesos y software. Se debe garantizar formación, capacitación y entrenamiento del personal editorial.



JOURNAL
MANAGEMENT

9. Revisión por pares

Se deben describir con transparencia todos los procesos de arbitraje deben estar bien gestionados. Las revistas deben proveer capacitación para editores y revisores y deben tener políticas sobre los diferentes aspectos de la revisión por pares, especialmente respecto de los modelos que utilizan. Deben tener procedimientos para resolver conflictos de intereses, apelaciones y disputas que pudieran presentarse.



PEER REVIEW
PROCESSES

10. Discusiones y correcciones postpublicación

Las revistas deben permitir el debate después de la publicación, ya sea en su sitio web o mediante cartas al editor (u otras formas, como PubPeer). Deben tener mecanismos de corrección, revisión o retractación de artículos publicados.



POST-PUBLICATION
DISCUSSIONS &
CORRECTIONS

Recursos que ofrece COPE

- **10 “core practices”**
 - Flujogramas (algoritmos) para manejo de casos de eventuales faltas a la ética
 - Infografías
 - Guías de mejores prácticas
 - Documentos de discusión
 - Alerta mensual
 - Casos presentados a COPE en los foros
- **Para miembros**
 - Módulos E-Learning
 - Plantillas de cartas, herramienta de autoevaluación
 - Seminarios, talleres y webinars
 - Foro COPE

<https://publicationethics.org/resources>

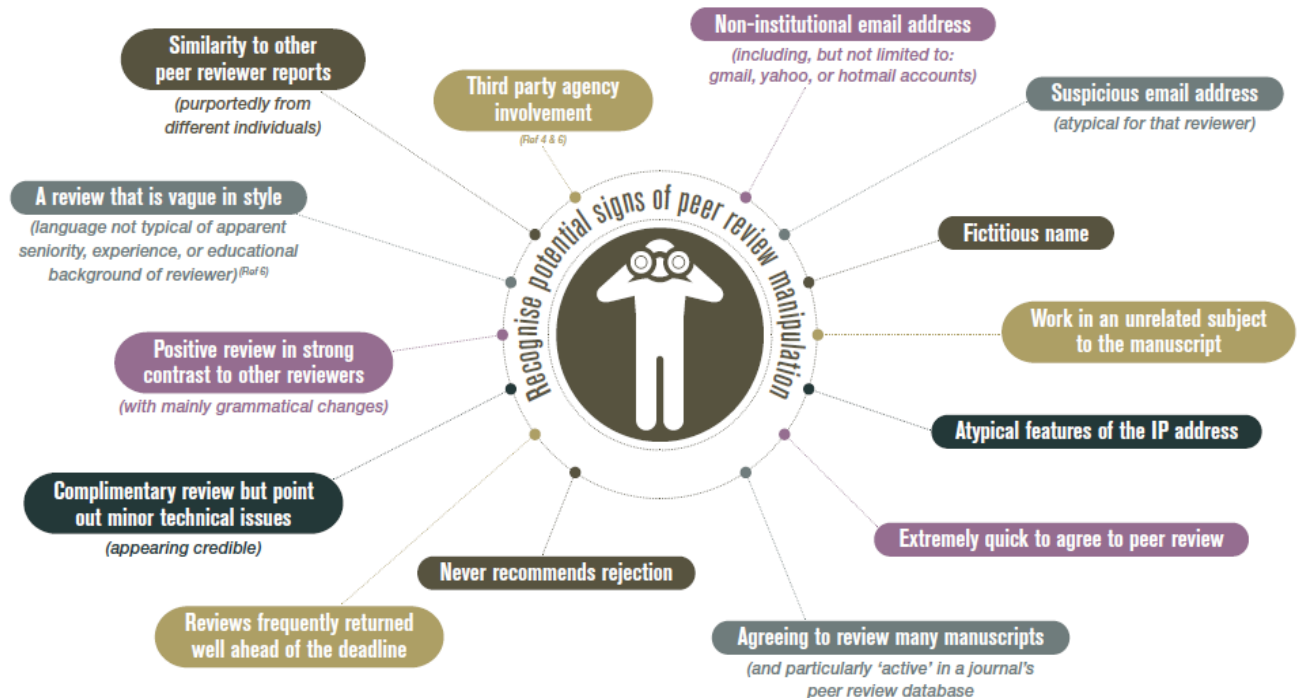
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Ejemplo de infografía

How to recognise potential manipulation of the peer review process

The features or patterns of activity shown are suggested to **help recognise potential signs** of peer review manipulation.

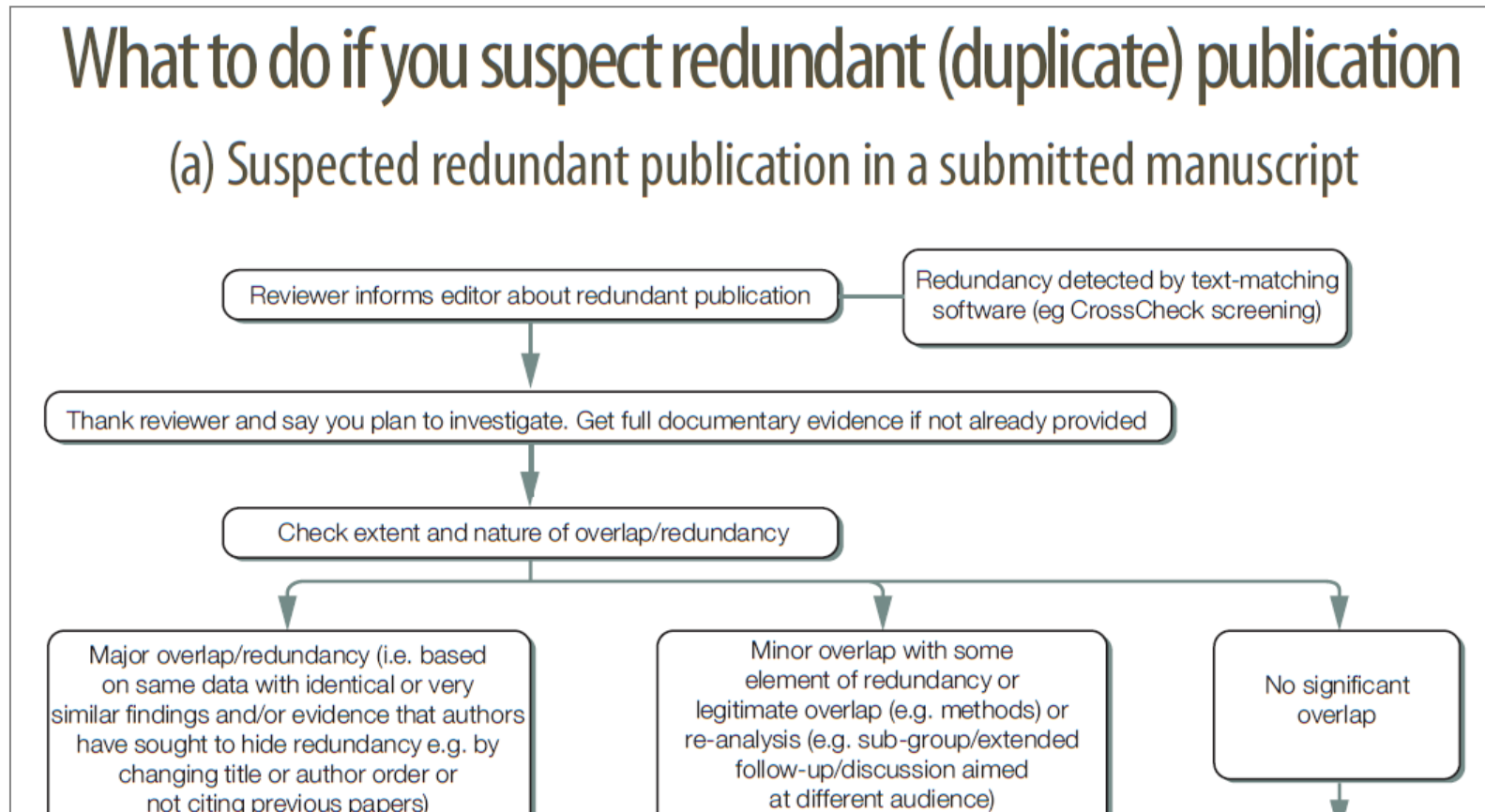
Often it is the **occurrence of these features in combination** that may indicate a potential issue.



Ejemplo de flujograma

What to do if you suspect redundant (duplicate) publication

(a) Suspected redundant publication in a submitted manuscript



Ejemplo de directriz



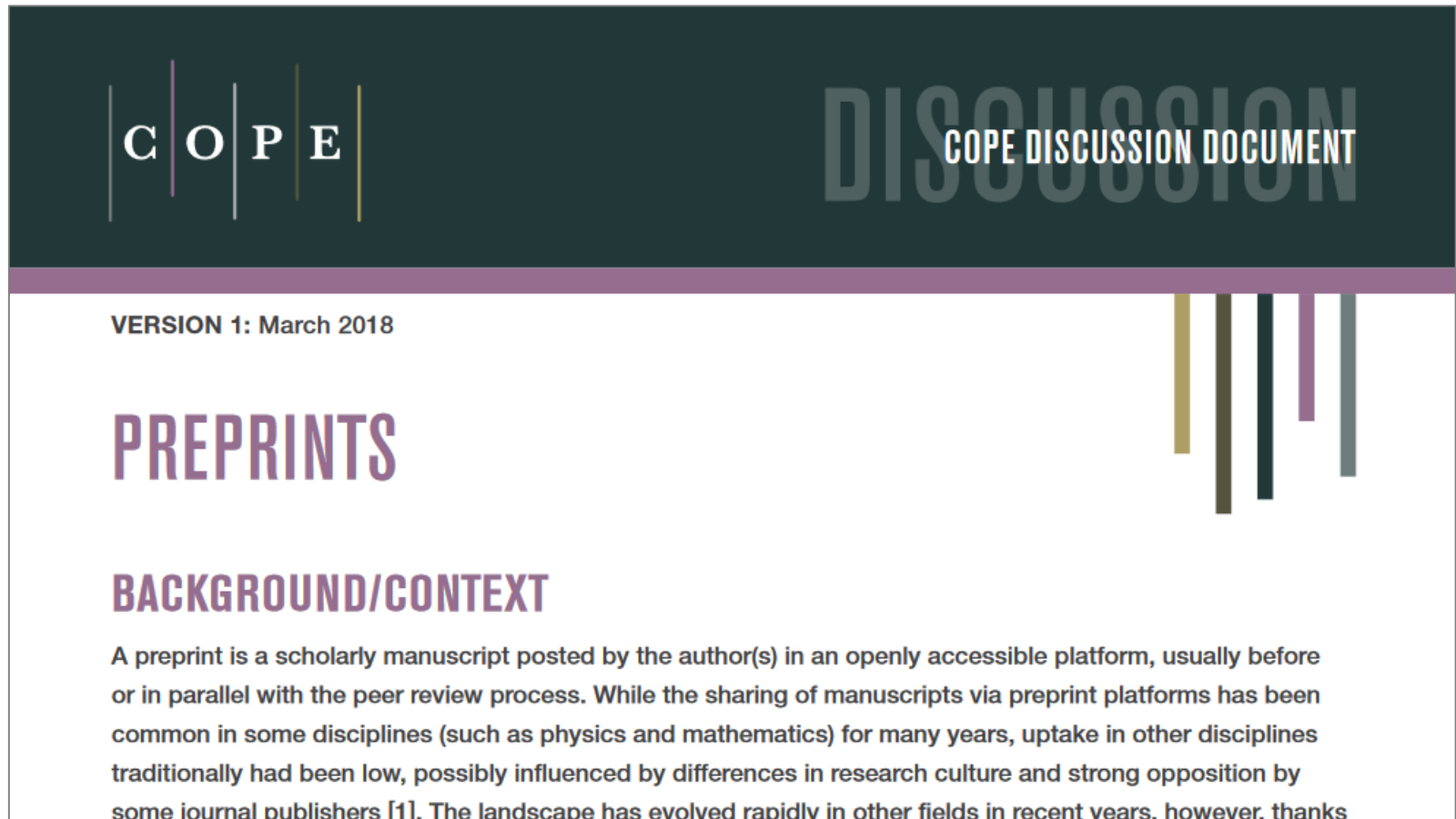
RETRACTION GUIDELINES

Summary

Journal editors should consider retracting a publication if:

- they have clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g. data fabrication) or honest error (e.g. miscalculation or experimental error)
- the findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper crossreferencing, permission or justification (i.e. cases of redundant publication)
- it constitutes plagiarism

Ejemplo de document de discusión



PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY

& Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA), and the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) are scholarly organizations. All have seen increases in the number, and range in quality, of membership applications. Our organizations have collaborated to identify Principles of Transparency & Best Practice for Scholarly Publications. These principles form the basis of the criteria by which suitability for membership is assessed by COPE, DOAJ & OASPA, and part of the criteria on which membership applications are evaluated by WAME.



publicationethics.org



doaj.org



oaspa.org



wame.org

In the event that a member organization is found to have violated these best practices, or other specific requirements of the organization, OASPA/DOAJ/COPE/WAME shall in the first instance try to work with them in order to address any concerns that have been raised. In the event that the member organization is unable or unwilling to address these concerns, their membership in the organization may be suspended or terminated. All of the member organizations have procedures for dealing with concerns raised about member journals.

WEBSITE	NAME OF JOURNAL	PEER REVIEW PROCESS	OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT	ALLEGATIONS OF RESEARCH MISCONDUCT	PUBLICATION ETHICS	PUBLISHING SCHEDULE	ACCESS
A Journal's website, including the text that it contains, shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards. It should: – contain an 'Aims & Scope' statement and the readership clearly defined. – include a statement on what a journal will consider for publication including authorship criteria e.g. not multiple submissions, redundant publications) – ISSN displayed clearly (separate for print and electronic). It must not: – contain information that might mislead readers or authors. – attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site.	The Journal name shall be unique. It must not: – be one that is easily confused with another journal. – mislead potential authors and readers about the Journal's origin or association with other journals.	Journal content must be clearly marked as whether peer reviewed or not. Peer review is defined as obtaining advice on individual manuscripts from reviewers expert in the field who are not part of the journal's editorial staff. The journal's website should: – clearly describe this process, as well as any policies related to the journal's peer review procedures including the method of peer review used. The journal's website should not: – guarantee manuscript acceptance or very short peer review times.	Information about the ownership and/or management of a journal shall be clearly indicated on the journal's website. Publishers should not: – use organizational or journal names that would mislead potential authors and editors about the nature of the journal's owner.	Publishers and editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred. This includes but not limited to: – plagiarism – citation – manipulation – data falsification/fabrication In no case shall a journal or its editors encourage such misconduct, or knowingly allow such misconduct to take place. In the event that a journal's publisher or editors are made aware of any allegation of research misconduct relating to a published article in their journal, the publisher or editor shall follow COPE's guidelines (or equivalent).	A journal should have policies on publishing ethics. These should be clearly visible on its website, and should refer to: – journal policies on authorship and contributorship – how the journal will handle complaints and appeals – journal policies on conflicts of interest/competing interests – journal policies on data sharing and reproducibility – journal's policy on ethical oversight – journal's policy on intellectual property – journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections.	The periodicity at which a journal publishes shall be clearly indicated.	The way(s) in which the journal and individual articles are available to readers and whether there are associated subscription or pay per view fees shall be stated.
GOVERNING BODY	EDITORIAL TEAM/CONTACT INFORMATION	COPYRIGHT AND LICENSING	AUTHOR FEES	ARCHIVING	REVENUE SOURCES	ADVERTISING	DIRECT MARKETING
Journals shall have editorial boards or other governing bodies whose members are recognized experts in the subject areas included within the journal's scope. The journal's website should: – show full names and affiliations of the journal's editorial board or other governing body.	Journals shall provide the full names and affiliations of the journal's editors on the journal website as well as contact information for the editorial office, including a full address.	The policy for copyright shall be clearly stated in the author guidelines and the copyright holder named on all published articles. The journal's website should: – show licensing information clearly described in guidelines. Licensing terms shall be indicated on all published articles, both HTML and PDFs. If authors are allowed to publish under a Creative Commons license then any specific license requirements shall be noted. Any policies on posting of final accepted versions or published articles on third party repositories shall be clearly stated.	Any fees or charges that are required for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal shall be clearly stated. This must be: – in a place that is easy for potential authors to find prior to submitting their manuscripts for review OR – explained to authors before they begin preparing their manuscript for submission. – if no such fees are charged that should also be stated.	A journal's plan for electronic backup and preservation of access to the journal content shall be clearly indicated (for example, access to main articles via CLOCKSS or PubMedCentral). This is in the event that a journal is no longer published.	Business models or revenue sources shall be clearly stated or otherwise evident on the journal's website. For example: – author fees – subscriptions – advertising – reprints – institutional support – organizational support Publishing fees or waiver status should not influence editorial decision making.	Journals shall state their advertising policy if relevant including: – what types of adverts will be considered – who makes decisions regarding accepting adverts – (online only) whether they are linked to content or reader behavior or are displayed at random. Advertisements should not be related in any way to editorial decision making and shall be kept separate from the published content.	Any direct marketing activities, including solicitation of manuscripts that are conducted on behalf of the journal, shall be appropriate, well targeted, and unobtrusive. Information provided about the publisher or journal is expected to be truthful and not misleading for readers or authors.

Each organization also has their own, additional criteria which are used when evaluating applications. The organizations will not share lists of publishers or journals that failed to demonstrate that they met the criteria for transparency and best practice. This is the third version of a work in progress (published January 2016); the first version was posted on the COPE website on January 2014 and a second version in June 2015. We encourage its wide dissemination and continue to welcome feedback on the general principles and the specific criteria.

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¿Qué ocurre si se vulnera el código de ética?

- Se puede recurrir de queja
- COPE actúa como facilitador del diálogo entre partes
- Puede orientar sobre buenas practicas y asesorar sobre cómo manejar las situaciones
- No realiza sumarios ni investigaciones

Documentos de orientación

- Código de ética y de buenas practicas para **editores** de revistas científicas
- Código de ética para **casas editoriales**
- Directrices para **directorios** de sociedades científicas
- Directrices para la **retractación** de artículos publicados
- Orientaciones integridad de la investigación científica
- Ejemplos de cartas
- Documentos de discusión (autoría, por ej.)
- Diagramas de flujo

Foros y “Ask COPE”

Foros:

- 4 veces al año por webinar
- Sobre casos reales, en curso, de presuntas faltas éticas, presentados anonimizados por los miembros
- Permite que miembros se beneficien de las visiones y experiencias de otros miembros y del consejo
- Genera una base de datos de casos en sitio web

“Ask COPE”:

- Consultas personalizadas por webinar con 2 miembros del consejo COPE
- Se entrega un resumen escrito de las recomendaciones

Dónde encontrar más información

- COPE: www.publicationethics.org
- Council of Science Editors
www.councilscienceeditors.org
- International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)

C O P E

PROMOTING INTEGRITY IN
RESEARCH AND ITS PUBLICATION

Muchas gracias