編 出版商	文字再使用(Text Recycling)相關說明	URL
號	(相關細節請参照 URL 連結)	
American Association for the	Not addressed.	https://www.sciencemag.org/authors/scien
Advancement of Science (AAAS)		ce-journals-editorial-policies
	Authors should not engage in self-plagiarism (also known as duplicate publication) - unacceptably close replication of the author's	
	own previously published text or results without acknowledgement of the source. ACS applies a "reasonable person" standard when	
	deciding whether a submission constitutes self-plagiarism/duplicate publication. If one or two identical sentences previously	
2 American Chemical Society	published by an author appear in a subsequent work by the same author, this is unlikely to be regarded as duplicate publication.	
	Material quoted verbatim from the author's previously published work must be placed in quotation marks. In contrast, it is	
	unacceptable for an author to include significant verbatim or near-verbatim portions of his/her own work, or to depict his/her	
	previously published results or methodology as new, without acknowledging the source.	
		https://www.agu.org/Publish-with-AGU/Pu
3 American Geophysical Union	Not addressed.	blish/Author-Resources/Policies/Prior-Publ
		ication-Policy
American Institute of Aeronautics and	Not addressed.	https://www.aiaa.org/publications/books/P
Astronautics		ublication-Policies
5 American Institute of Physics	Text Recycling is the practice of reusing portions of text from your own previous publications without formally quoting or citing them. All work you draw on, even your own, should be properly attributed and cited. Text recycling in hypotheses, results, or discussion can be a sign the manuscript is misleading the reader by presenting ideas as original when they are not. Text recycling in methods or introduction, while less severe, may inadvertently imply that a method is new when it is not. Text or image recycling anywhere may violate another publisher's copyright. While some degree of overlap may be necessary or even desirable, this should always be properly cited and annotated to make it clear what comes from earlier papers and what is new.  The overarching guideline that authors can use to avoid harmful text recycling is that it should always be clear where ideas, methods, and even particular phrasing comes from. Any element not original to the current article needs to be identified as such to allow readers an accurate view of the present work. Authors should keep the following guidelines in mind:  Always acknowledge and include a citation for the source of any ideas, evidence, and supporting data that contributed to the present work.  Citations must be clear and comprehensive enough to allow readers to access the original work.  Clearly indicate where material from your previous work ends and thoughts and expression unique to the current work begin.  If figures, images, or tables are reused, they must be attributed to their original publication. Additionally, you may need to obtain permission from the original publisher. This is the case even when you are the original creator of the figure or image.	https://publishing.aip.org/resources/resear chers/policies-and-ethics/misconduct/
6 American Physical Society	Not addressed.	https://journals.aps.org/copyrightFAQ.html
American Society for Clinical	Not addressed	https://www.jci.org/kiosks/authors#Editoria
Investigation	Not addressed.	<u>I_Policies</u>

編號	出版商	文字再使用(Text Recycling)相關說明 (相關細節請參照 URL 連結)	URL
8	Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)	In addition to Plagiarism, ACM also considers redundant publication or self-plagiarism a serious violation of ACM Publications Policy. Self-plagiarism is defined as the verbatim or near-verbatim reuse of significant portions of one's own published work without citing the original source. Note that self-plagiarism does not apply to publications based on the author's own previously published work (e.g., appearing in a journal or conference proceedings) if an explicit and appropriate reference is made to that prior publication. Works submitted to ACM based on the author's own previously published material must be disclosed at the time of submission and an explicit reference to the prior publication must be included in the submitted Work. Such reuse does not require quotation marks to delineate the reused material but does require that the source be appropriately cited. ()  Authors may submit to ACM conferences and journals revised versions of papers that appeared previously in refereed or formally reviewed publications or under consideration for such publication elsewhere if:  • the paper has been substantially revised (this generally means that at least 25% of the paper is material not previously published; however, this is a somewhat subjective requirement that is left up to each publication to interpret);  • upon submission, the author notifies the EiC(s) or PC(s) that the paper has been previously published or simultaneously submitted; and  • the published policies of the publications or conferences involved do not prohibit this.	https://www.acm.org/publications/policies/plagiarism-overview https://www.acm.org/publications/policies/simultaneous-submissions
9	Cambridge University Press	Duplicate or redundant publication, or 'self-plagiarism', occurs when a work, or substantial parts of a work, is published more than once by the author(s) of the work without appropriate cross-referencing or justification for the overlap. This can be in the same or a different language. We do not support substantial overlap between publications, unless:  • it is felt that editorially this will strengthen the academic discourse; and  • we have clear approval from the original publication; and  • we include citation of the original source.	
10	Elsevier	Text-recycling: Reproducing portions of an author's own work in a paper, and resubmitting it for publication as an entirely new paper. What should you do?  • Put anything in quotes that is taken directly from a previously published paper, even if you are reusing something in your own words.  • Make sure to reference the source accordingly.	https://oai.web2.ncku.edu.tw/var/file/72/10

編號	出版商	文字再使用(Text Recycling)相關說明 (相關細節請參照 URL 連結)	URL
11	Emerald Publishing	Text recycling (sometimes known as self-plagiarism)  Authors are expected to submit original content to Emerald publications. It is only acceptable for research to be repeated if it leads to different or new conclusions or for comparisons with new data. In all cases, it is important to reference the previously published work. If any element of the work has been published previously, you must ensure that this work is fully referenced and state it at the point of submission so that the Editor may make a fully-informed decision.	http://www.emeraldpublishing.co.uk/author s/writing/best practice guide.htm
12	IEEE	When an author reuses text, charts, photographs, or other graphics from his/her own previously published material, the author shall:  1. Clearly indicate all reused material and provide a full reference to the original publication of the material and  2. If the previously published or submitted material is used as a basis for a new submission, clearly indicate how the new submission differs from the previously published work(s)	https://www.ieee.org/publications/rights/au thor-originality.html
13	Institute of Physics	Text recycling occurs when authors publish sections of the same text in more than one of their own publications. Authors should always be clear and cite any re-used text in the manuscript, respecting relevant copyright conventions and permission requirements. Authors should state in their cover letter if there are sections of the article that have already been published elsewhere. We acknowledge there are some instances where text recycling may be acceptable, and others where it is unacceptable. All text recycling will be investigated and considered on an individual basis by our Editors.	https://publishingsupport.iopscience.iop.or
14	Inter-Research Science Center	Not addressed.	https://www.int-res.com/journals/guidelines-for-authors/guidelines-authors/
15	International Speech Communication Association (ISCA) INTERSPEECH conference	Not addressed.	https://www.isca-speech.org/iscaweb/index.php/conferences
16	National Academy of Sciences	Not addressed.	https://www.pnas.org/authors/editorial-and-journal-policies#i
17	Nature	"Text recycling" or reuse of parts of text from an author's previous research publication is a form of self-plagiarism. Here too, due caution must be exercised. When reusing text, whether from the author's own publication or that of others, appropriate attribution and citation is necessary to avoid creating a misleading perception of unique contribution for the reader.	https://www.nature.com/nature-portfolio/edl
18	Oxford University Press	Not addressed.	https://global.oup.com/academic/rights/per missions/autperm/?cc=tw⟨=en& https://academic.oup.com/rev/pages/Polici es#Material%20disclaimer
19	Royal Society of Chemistry	Not addressed.	https://www.rsc.org/journals-books-databa ses/journal-authors-reviewers/author-resp onsibilities/#authenticity-professionalism

絲粉	出版商	文字再使用(Text Recycling)相關說明 (相關細節請參照 URL 連結)	URL
	Sage	Not addressed.	https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/prior-publication
2.	SpringerOpen	Authors should be aware that replication of text from their own previous publications is text recycling (also referred to as self-plagiarism), and in some cases is considered unacceptable. Where overlap of text with authors' own previous publications is necessary or unavoidable, duplication must always be reported transparently and be properly attributed and compliant with copyright requirements. In line with COPE, SpringerOpen has created guidelines for Editors on how to deal with text recycling which provide further detailed information on when text recycling is or is not considered acceptable. If a manuscript contains text that has been published elsewhere, authors should notify the Editor of this on submission.	https://www.springeropen.com/get-publish ed/editorial-policies#text+recycling
22	? Taylor & Francis	Although authors are expected to refer to their own previously published work, in some cases re-using large proportions is considered to be unacceptable. Where this is unavoidable authors must be transparent about their previously published work by providing appropriate citations. Authors must also ensure that re-use is compliant with copyright policies. Taylor & Francis will deal with cases of text-recycling according to COPE guidelines.	https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.co
23	3 Wiley	COPE hosted a discussion about text recycling and has shared Text Recycling Guidelines. Journals may find it useful to establish a policy about how much, if any, and under what circumstances, they consider it acceptable to recycle text and results between manuscripts. This may be important, for example, for authors who wish to communicate results from a research project to multiple audiences. In this instance, full or partial results – with appropriate citation of prior publication(s) – might be recycled for legitimate reasons, although the discussion and conclusions would be different.	https://authorservices.wiley.com/ethics-gui

編號	出版商	文字再使用(Text Recycling)相關說明 (相關細節請參照 URL 連結)	URL
24	The Lancet	Readers deserve original content, and merely recycling parts of previously published work constitutes, at best, academic laziness. Publications are the currency for career advancement and reputation. As journal editors, we have a duty to safeguard the academic record and our time-starved readers from redundant content. Our Reviews, Seminars, and Series papers, together with other material, should be written in a way that offers new thinking. We will routinely screen these papers before peer review, and if we find substantial overlap with previously published material, we will take appropriate action on a case-by-case basis.  These actions might include asking authors to put a sentence in quotation marks, rewriting a small passage, or we might decide, in more extensive cases of text recycling, to reject and contact the authors' head of institution—in the hope that inappropriate practices serve as a reminder to educate all academics in publication ethics.  Text recycling, a perhaps more appropriate definition for what is also called self-plagiarism, is a grey area, and whether it is misconduct depends on the extent of the duplicate text and authors' circumstances. Inexperienced authors whose first language is not English might just need education about the use of quotation marks and citations. Experienced authors with a large publication list from reputable institutions are expected to know that recycling past material is inappropriate. The most extensive cases might border on duplicate publication.	https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736%2811%2960075-5/fulltext
25	Anesthesiology	Text Recycling  Anesthesiology will permit text recycling (reuse of text in a new document that is identical or substantively equivalent to the published source and where at least one author is also an author of the prior publication), exclusively in a Methods section (not elsewhere) to describe a standard laboratory method or clinical protocol, in limited amounts, and with proper citation to the original publication.	cle/135/1/1/115824/Authorship-and-Public
26	The Royal Society	Minor overlap or a small amount of redundancy may be unavoidable. This must always be reported transparently and be properly attributed and compliant with copyright requirements.  In research articles, some degree of text recycling in the background/introduction/methods section of an article may be reasonable. However, overlap in the results and conclusions section is unlikely to be acceptable.  In review articles, if text is recycled from an earlier publication without any further novel development of previously published opinions or ideas or when they are presented as novel without any reference to previous publications it will not be acceptable.	https://royalsociety.org/journals/ethics-policies/misconduct/