

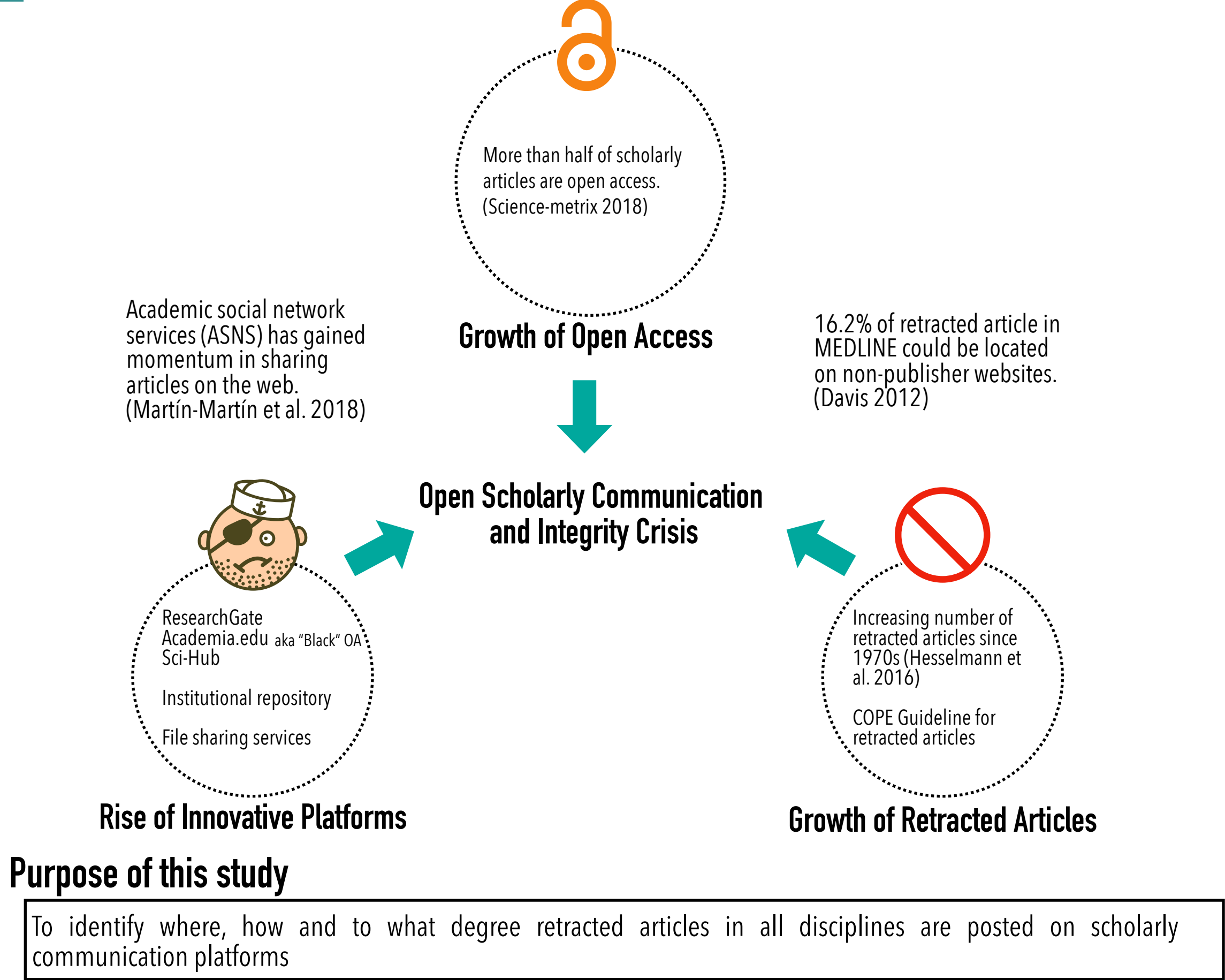
# Toward Responsible Scholarly Communication and Innovation: A Survey of the Prevalence of Retracted Articles on Scholarly Communication Platforms

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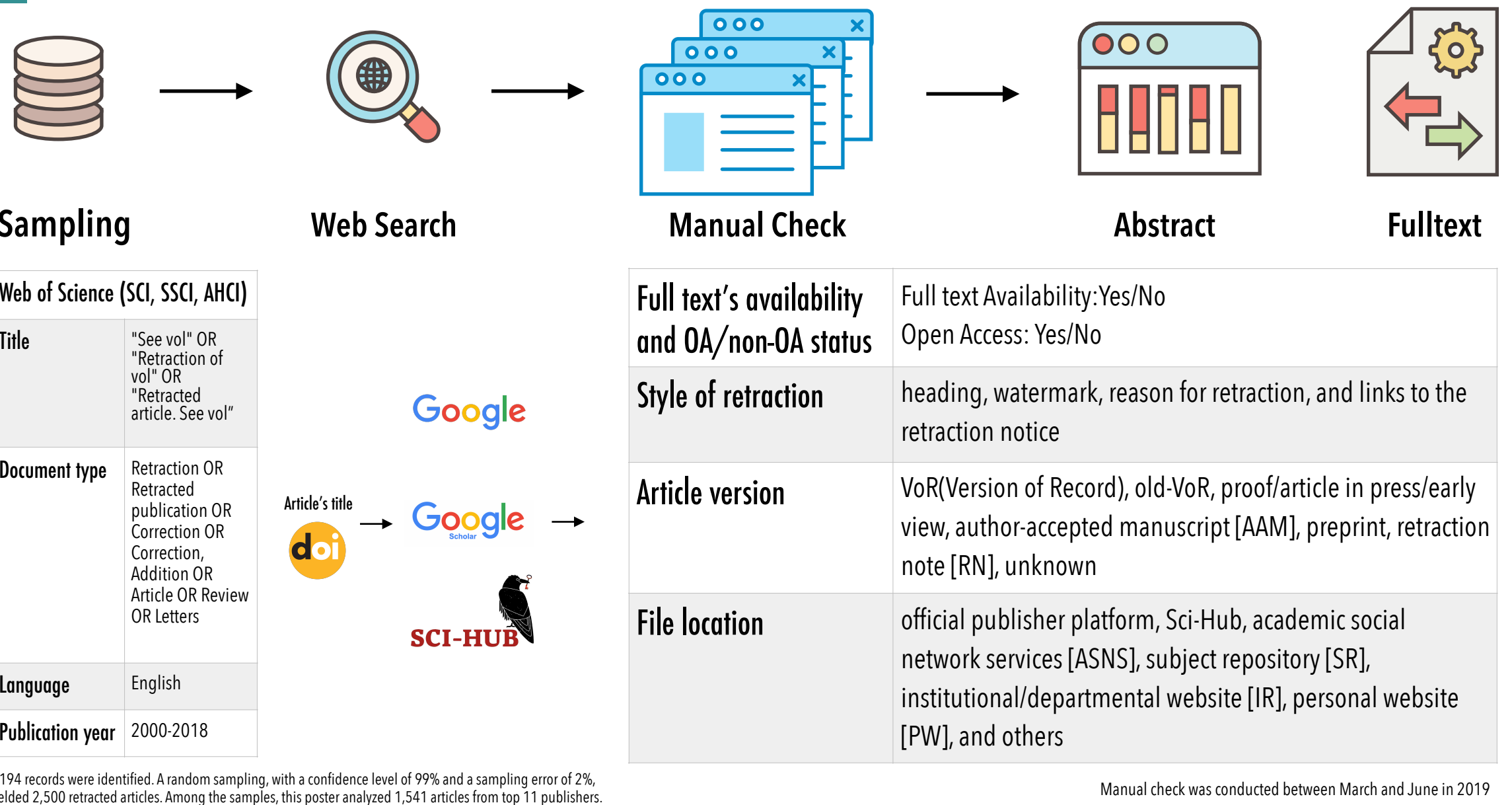
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Open scholarly communication benefits us with unprecedented open access to scholarly information and many innovations, but it requires adequate quality control. This study aims to identify the extent of online availability of retracted articles across all disciplines in early 2019. In all, 1,541 articles were identified in Web of Science, published between 2000 and 2018. Using Google, Google Scholar, and Sci-Hub, the full text of articles were searched on formal and informal platforms. The results showed that while even formal publishers could not comply with Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidelines (e.g., the lack of retraction alerts and open availability), most copies on informal platforms were non-Version of Record, lacking any information of retraction. This preliminary study showed online propagation and inadequate quality control of the retracted articles by scholarly communication platforms, particularly by informal platforms.

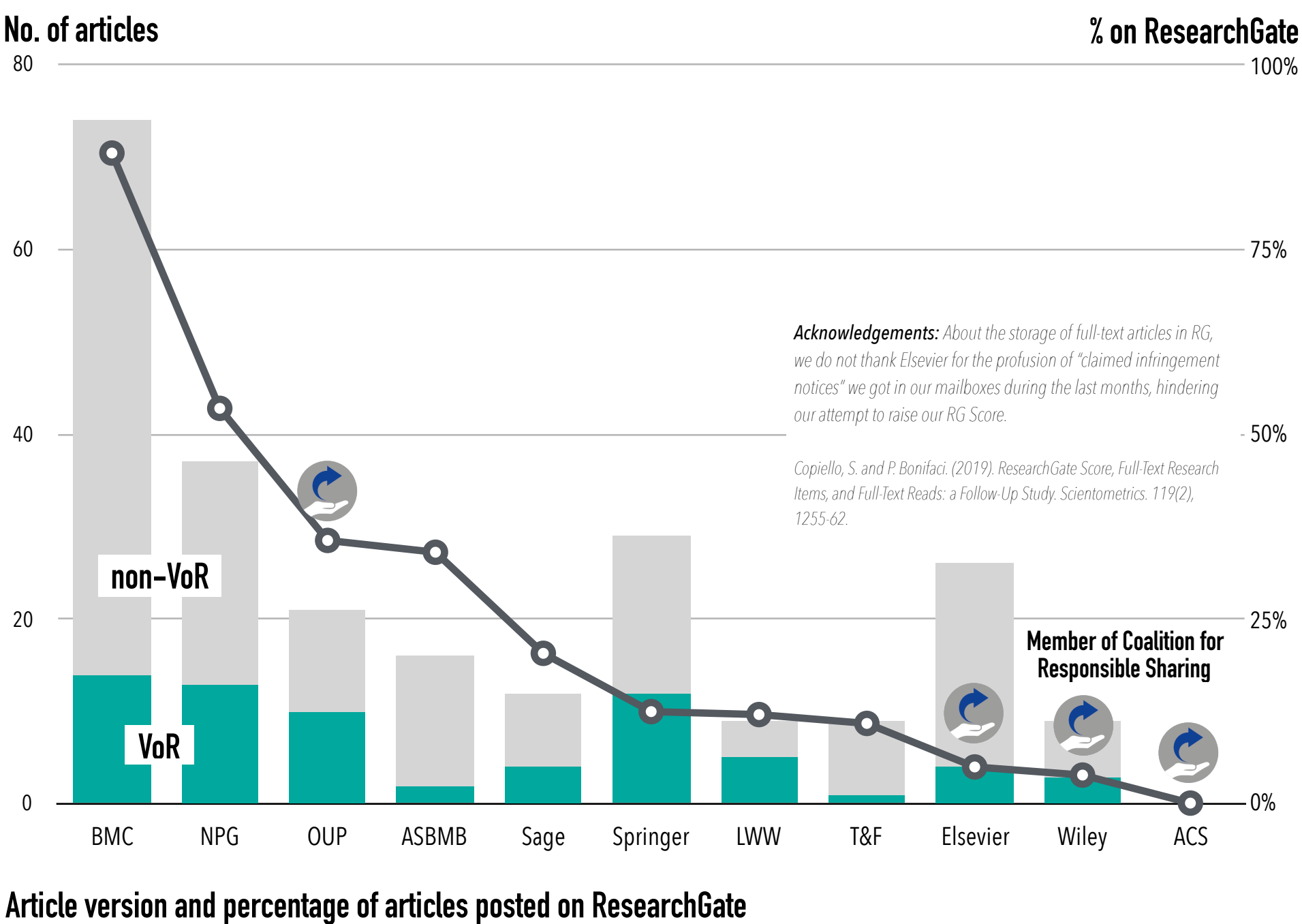
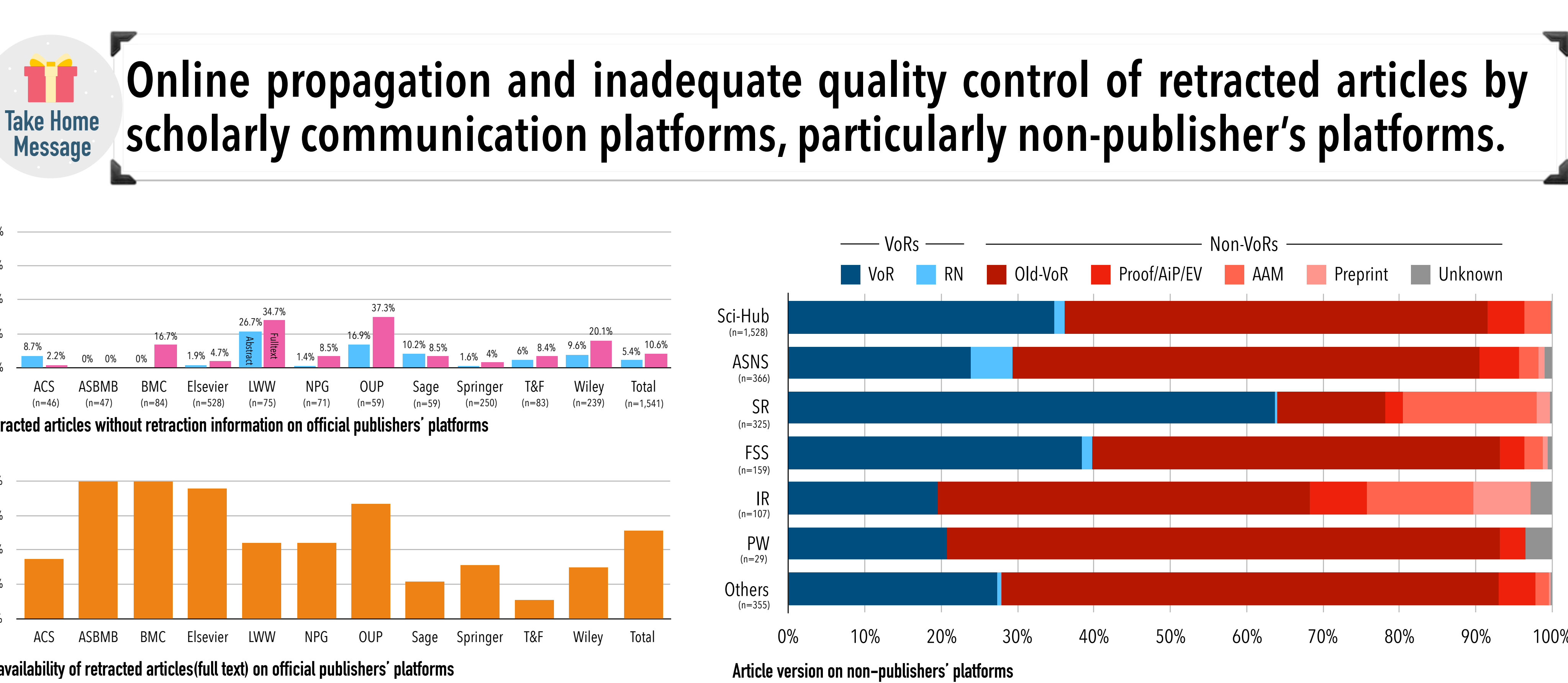
## Background



## Method



## Results & Discussion



- Really interested in hearing your opinion on these topics

Platform Governance

Even official publishers can not properly manage retracted articles on their own platforms. Why not?

How can we prevent non-publisher's platform and its users from sharing of retracted articles?

Openness of Retracted articles

Making retracted articles freely available may promote the continued citations after retraction (Bar-Ilan & Halevi 2018) and online propagation on non-publisher's platform.

Is it favorable that publishers sell retracted article as pay-per-view?

Do we still need PDF version of an article?

Many versions of PDF created "as a file" on official platforms can not avoid illicit sharing.

Read/save-as-local-files model is still important to read/manage articles in the coming era of "always-connectd"?

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