

**CARD 1**

A review should be done within a designated time, otherwise authors could be hurt professionally

**CARD 2**

If a reviewer is too busy and knows that he or she will not manage to review within a designated time, they should decline to be a reviewer

**CARD 3**

Time needed for a careful and thorough review should be decided on by the reviewer, and not the editor or authors

**CARD 4**

It is more important that an appropriate reviewer assesses the research than to review the manuscript on time

**CARD 5**

If a reviewer is too busy and knows he or she will not manage to review in designated time, it is acceptable to ask help from a collaborator

**CARD 6**

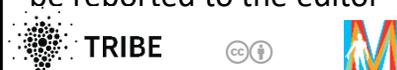
Reviewer should clearly declare his or her scientific competence to journal editor or a funding body before the review process

**CARD 7**

If a reviewer is unfamiliar with some methods or statistical analysis in a manuscript, he or she should ask a colleague or a statistician for help. It is not necessary to report this to the editor

**CARD 8**

If a reviewer is unfamiliar with some methods or statistical analysis in a manuscript, he or she should refrain from commenting on it and focus on areas of own competence. This should be reported to the editor

**CARD 9**

Peer reviewers should be only researchers from the same research field of the submitted manuscript



**CARD 10**

Research results should be assessed by experts from different fields, to make the assessment more valid

**CARD 11**

One should not review papers from authors with whom they have previous research collaboration

**CARD 12**

Reviews should be double blinded, to avoid as many biases as possible

**CARD 13**

Reviews should be completely transparent, with reviewers' and authors' identities visible, and available online after editorial decision on publication

**CARD 14**

Apparent conflicts of interest do not have to be reported, as long as the review is performed ethically and responsibly

**CARD 15**

Not all conflicts of interest should prevent a reviewer from assessing a paper

**CARD 16**

A reviewer should never suggest citing his or her own work

**CARD 17**

Changing your own experiments and course of research because of new information you got from a manuscript you have reviewed is acceptable practice

**CARD 18**

Using review process to get new ideas and collaborations for research is perfectly acceptable



**CARD 19**

Reviewers should not contact the authors even after the publication of the paper

**CARD 20**

Editor should never allow contacts between the reviewer and the author during the review process

**CARD 21**

It is acceptable to show the manuscript you are reviewing to your colleague if you need advice on some issues in the manuscript

**CARD 22**

It is sufficient that a reviewer recognizes and points to a problem in a manuscript under review

**CARD 23**

The reviewer should identify a problem in the manuscript but also suggest solutions or alternative approaches

**CARD 24**

The reviewer should assess if a paper is suitable for the scope and standards of the journal, and not only its scientific validity

**CARD 25**

The reviewer should check all references in the manuscript

**CARD 26**

The reviewer should always edit the language of the manuscript

**CARD 27**

Participation in peer review is a valuable service to science in general



CARD 28

Peer review improves the quality of research



CARD 29

Peer reviewers should be given more credit, including some sort of financial payment



CARD 30

Peer review is a quid pro quo service and reviewers should not be financially compensated



CARD 31

Peer review hinders progress by dismissing innovative research as controversial and not publication-worthy



CARD 32

Peer review does not help in improving body of knowledge because it does not prevent papers from being published

