1. **Respond Promptly to Invitations**
   When you receive an invitation to review, the article’s abstract will help you decide whether it’s within your area of interest and expertise. Remember to respond promptly or else you might delay the process.

2. **Show Integrity**
   Keep the contents of any manuscripts you’re reviewing confidential. What’s more, if you’ve submitted similar research of your own, or if you’ve reviewed the article for a different journal, let the editor know there’s a conflict of interest. Agreeing to a review for personal gain is not ethical practice.

3. **Stay Within Scope**
   When commenting, make sure your remarks stay within the scope of the paper and don’t veer off subject. If you’re unclear of the scope, editorial policy, presentation and submission requirements, speak to the editor or read the Author Guidelines.

4. **Be Constructive**
   Your review should ultimately help the author improve the paper. Be sure to offer some constructive feedback, even if your recommendation ends up being to reject.

5. **Allocate Enough Time**
   Carefully analyzing and commenting on a manuscript can take a good chunk of time. Make sure you have enough time available when taking on a review.

6. **Be Consistent**
   Structure your comments by numbering them. It makes the editor’s life a lot easier. You can also divide them into major and minor issues to help authors prioritize corrections. Keep comments to authors separate from the confidential ones to editors. But make sure your comments to authors correspond to your assessment on the confidential review and review checklists/score sheets.

7. **Focus on the Research**
   If you’re reviewing a paper that’s in English but wasn’t written by a native speaker, it’s good to be tolerant and point out elements that change the meaning, rather than commenting on the quality of their English.

8. **Look at the Conclusion First**
   The conclusion will give you a good idea whether the research is an exciting development within its own field.

9. **Check Robustness of Facts**
   Editors find it useful if you comment on the number of replicates, controls and statistical analyses. Strong statistics are crucial to determining whether the outcome is robust.

10. **Give Credit Where It’s Due**
    If a paper you’re reviewing is really good and an excellent addition to the existing literature, don’t be afraid to say so.
Ask about what doesn’t work - a guide for peer reviewers

Extract from post published on 31st March 2015.

“A negative result is still a result!” is a common, if slightly ironic, utterance that can frequently be heard around the ivory towers. I must say that I agree with this sentiment, to the extent that I think everyone who reviews a scholarly paper should be asking about what doesn’t work almost as much as what does. It’s the things that don’t work that set the boundaries for a particular method or technique. However, more importantly than that, the unanswered questions as to why something doesn’t work lay the foundations for future research, and I’d argue that this is precisely why peer reviewers should always ask for a few “negative results” to be included in every paper they see.

Posing the question

So if you’re a referee, how exactly should you ask about what doesn’t work? As soon as you’ve read the paper there will no doubt be ideas popping into your head, such as “I wonder what would have happened if they had tried X or Y?”. The key here is not to be afraid to ask obvious questions or to assume that the authors did try X or Y and it didn’t work so they simply didn’t include it. If the authors have already thought about or even tested your suggestion, then it won’t be too much of a problem to answer your question. If they haven’t already thought about it, then your question will be helpful in opening up other ideas for them.

Prioritising the issues

When asking about the limitations of a study, the skill is to keep your requirements as a reviewer in perspective. You may be able to think of several things that the authors could try, but on the flip side you can’t be too demanding or expect authors to stray too far from the main scope of their study. Prioritize what you think are the most important issue. If you were the editor, could you accept the paper without the authors trying X and Y? If not, why not? Make sure to clearly state this in your referee report. If you have other ideas but you wouldn’t necessarily reject the paper if they weren’t included, you can put these forward as “nice to havens”. These suggestions may be informative for the authors in thinking about future work even if they aren’t studied in depth in the current paper.

Limitations are very different from inconsistencies

Where data and conclusions don’t match or one set of results seems to contradict another, you have a right as referee to closely examine and pose questions until the inconsistency is resolved. In cases where inconsistencies are very severe, you are justified in asking for more work to be done, but the natural limits of a technique shouldn’t detract too much from the results and the advances that have been made.

As an editor, there’s nothing I like to see more in a referee report than a reviewer who pushes to know just what the boundaries of a piece of work are. Therefore, I encourage everyone who reviews papers to ask about limitations and request more data where it’s necessary, but at the same time keep expectations in perspective and remember to focus on what has been achieved in a paper, as well as what hasn’t. Not every method works for every situation, so it’s important to know where the borders lie. That’s why a “negative result” is indeed still very much a result.