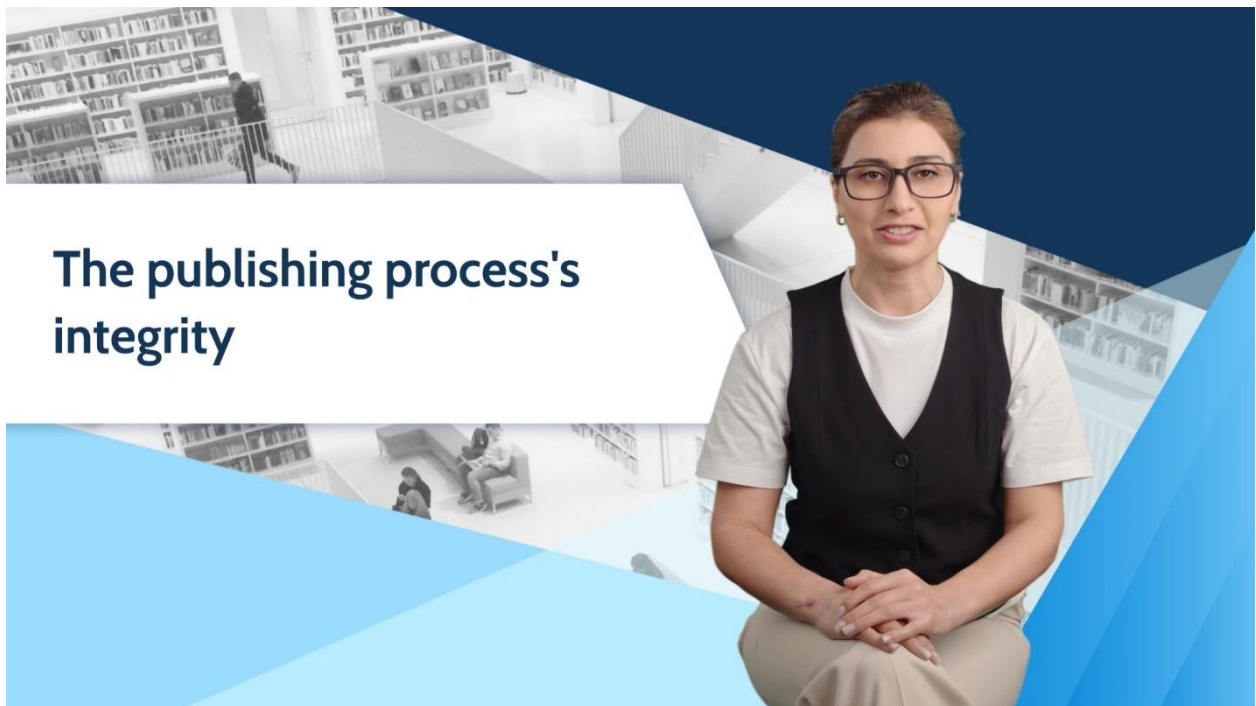


RESEARCH (MIS)INTEGRITY IN THE PUBLISHING PROCESS



**The publishing process's
integrity**

Citation Manipulation

Excessive citation of an author's research by the author (i.e., self-citation by authors) as a means solely of increasing the number of citations of the author's work

Excessive citation of articles from the journal in which the author is publishing a research article as a means solely of increasing the number of citations of the journal

Excessive citation of the work of another author or journal, sometimes referred to as 'honorary' citations (e.g., the editor-in-chief of the journal to which one is submitting a manuscript or a well-known scholar in the field of the researcher) or 'citation stacking' solely to contribute to the citations of the author(s)/ journal(s) in question

COPE Council. COPE Discussion Document: Citation Manipulation. July 2019 <https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.3.1>

For notes:



Defining the role of authors and contributors

Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work;

• AND

Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content;

• AND

Final approval of the version to be published;

• AND

Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

For notes:



Ghost authorship

Ghost authorship describes professional writers who get paid to do scientific work officially attributed to another author. The contribution of these writers (and/or researchers) is omitted from the author list and acknowledgments. This practice is also known as anonymous authorship.

<https://www.aje.com/arc/ghost-authorship-gift-authorship-guest-authorship/>

For notes:



Guest authorship

Guest authorship happens when influential individuals “lend” their name to a study to boost its credibility. However, these people weren’t involved in the actual research.

<https://www.aje.com/arc/ghost-authorship-gift-authorship-guest-authorship/>

For notes:



Gift authorship

Gift authorship occurs when an author is credited on a study but doesn't fulfill the criteria for authorship. It's also known as honorary authorship. In other words, it's a gift; the person isn't an author by definition. They might be a lab group leader or another senior academic.

<https://www.aje.com/arc/ghost-authorship-gift-authorship-guest-authorship/>

For notes:



Fake authorship

Data in return for co-authorship

For notes:



Fake authorship

Equipment in return for co-authorship

For notes:



Fake authorship

Use of official position and family ties in return for co-authorship

For notes:



Fake authorship

Services in return for co-authorship

For notes:



Fake authorship

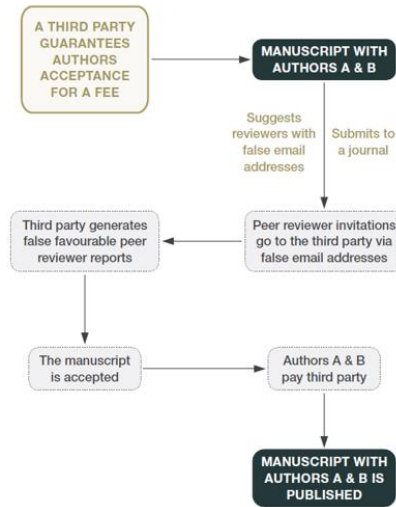
Co-authorship in return for co-authorship

For notes:



Review Process Manipulations

An example of peer review manipulation

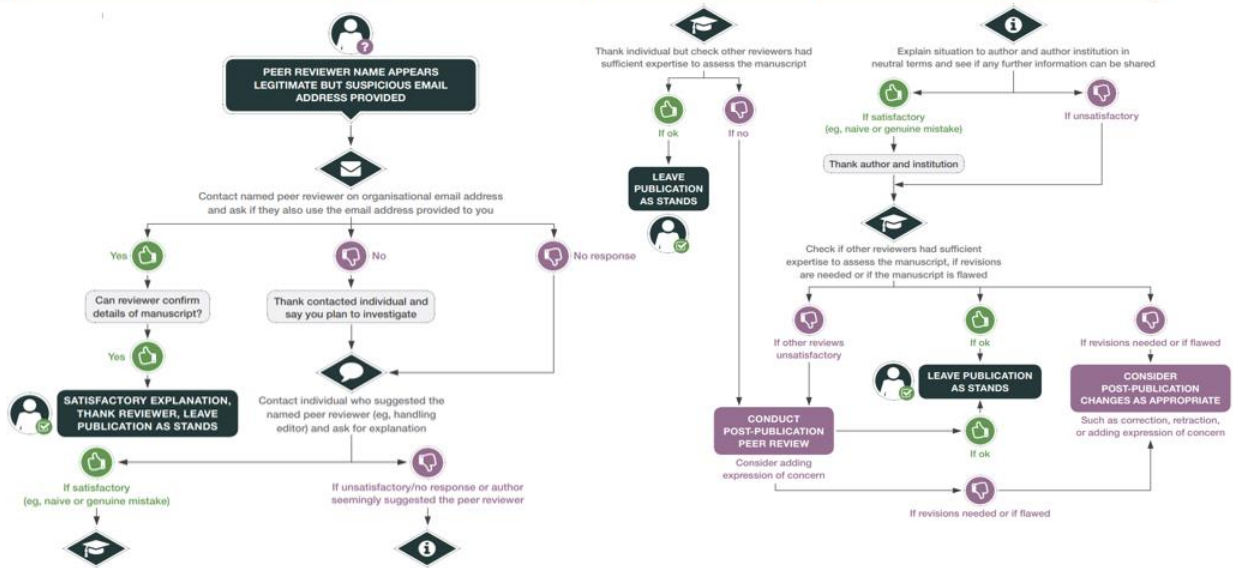


COPE Council. COPE Flowcharts and infographics – Full set – English. <https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.2.26>

For notes:



Peer review manipulation suspected after publication

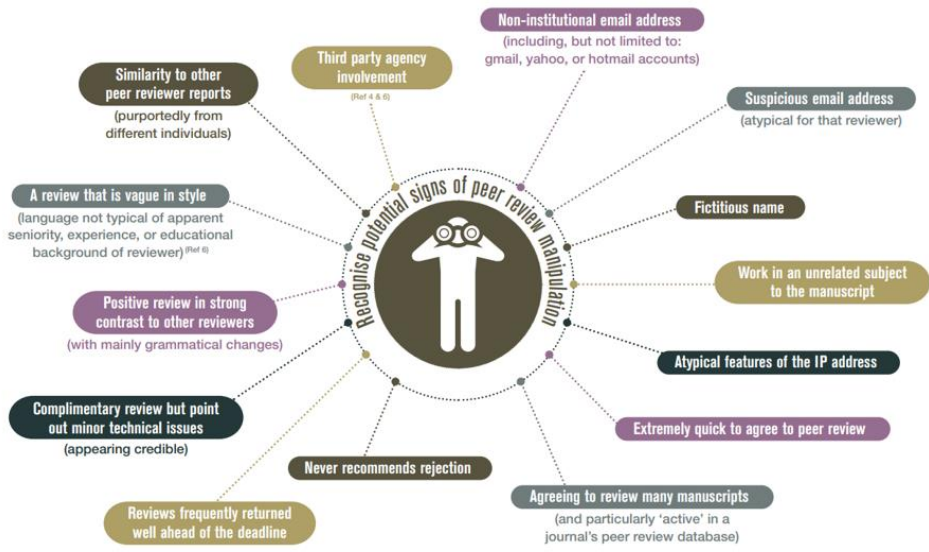


COPE Council. COPE Flowcharts and infographics – Full set – English. <https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.2.26>

For notes:




Recognized Features or Patterns of Questionable Reviewer Activity

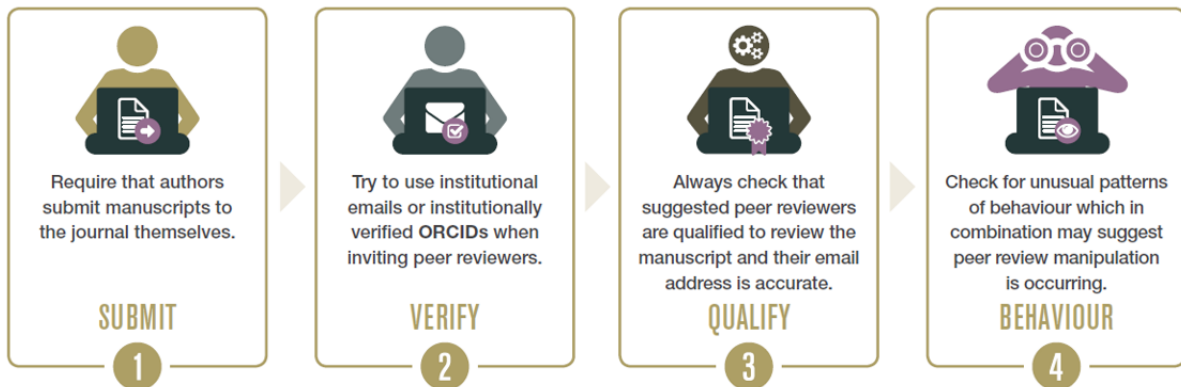


COPE Council. COPE Flowcharts and infographics – Full set – English. <https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.2.26>

For notes:



Best practice to minimize peer review manipulation



COPE Council. COPE Flowcharts and infographics – Full set – English. <https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.2.26>

For notes:



Checklist for reviewers

Check that all standard and journal-specified ethical declarations have been included with the paper, including funding and data availability declarations.

Check if the study methodology is approved by a relevant institutional review board

Investigate images for signs of manipulation. Ask author(s) to explain anything that appears suspicious or incongruent.

Consider data sources—Have the people who sourced the data been credited?

Check the text. Does the text style or language quality change abruptly? Sometimes, this may be because different sections of a manuscript are written by different co-authors (or maybe AI?). However, it may help to search portions of the text with the different style online to see if it may have been plagiarized.

Does the paper extensively cite a previous paper by the same author(s)? Check to see if the data is being reused. The author(s) may be making redundant publications.

<https://www.editage.com/insights/developments-in-research-misconduct-what-peer-reviewers-need-to-know-in-2022-and-beyond>

For notes:



Pros and Cons of reviewing for the Reviewer

Fear of the reviewer: a review without much criticism or with excessive criticism + fear of harming one's own career (does not apply to blind reviewing).

Reviewing low-quality articles.

Motivation 1 – financial (has two sides).

Motivation 2 – solving own problems with the help of reviews.

For notes:



"Promoters" of the quality review process



<https://publicationethics.org/>

<https://wame.org/index.php>

<https://www.oaspa.org/>

For notes:



Open Review

Open identities

- Authors and reviewers are aware of each other's identity

Open Reports

- Review reports are published alongside the relevant article

Open Participation

- The wider community are able to contribute to the review process.

Open Interaction

- Direct reciprocal discussion between author(s) and reviewers, and/or between reviewers, is allowed and encouraged.

Open final-version commenting

- Manuscripts are made immediately available (e.g., via pre-print servers like arXiv) in advance of any formal peer review procedures.

Open platforms ("decoupled review")

- Review is facilitated by a different organizational entity than the venue of publication.

[Ross-Hellauer T. What is open peer review? A systematic review \[version 2; referees: 4 approved\] F1000Research 2017, 6:588 \(https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.11369.2\)](https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.11369.2)

For notes:



Retraction

In academic publishing, a *retraction* is a mechanism by which a published paper in an academic journal is flagged for being seriously flawed to the extent that their results and conclusions can no longer be relied upon. Retracted articles are not removed from the published literature but marked as retracted. In some cases it may be necessary to remove an article from publication, such as when the article is clearly defamatory, violates personal privacy, is the subject of a court order, or might pose a serious health risk to the general public.

Among the grounds for retraction of the article may be:

- academic plagiarism and / or incorrect references and their careless design (poor academic quality);
- duplication of a published article in several editions;
- falsification and fabrication of research results;
- critical errors in the work (for example, incorrect research methods, processing of research results and their interpretation);
- biased (incorrect) composition of authors (persons who do not meet the authorship criteria or absent person (persons) who should be the author of the article, manipulation of authorship;
- a conflict of interest that arose during the preparation of the article was hidden from the editorial board and reviewers;
- republishing the article without the consent of the author's team.

For notes:



Retraction

Self-retraction VS Misconduct-retraction

For notes:



Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

PAGES

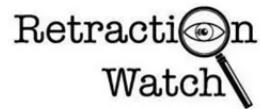
How you can support Retraction Watch

Invite us to speak

Meet the Retraction Watch staff

Retraction Watch Database User Guide

Welcome to our database. We've prepared this document to help you get started, and to answer some questions that are likely to come up. This document will evolve as users have more questions, so please feel free to contact us at



<https://retractionwatch.com/>

For notes:



Examples of invitation letters for future publication

International Journal of Latest Engineering Research and Technology

ISSN: 2454-5031

Impact Factor: 3.108

An open access scholarly, online, peer-reviewed, monthly and fully refereed journal with Impact Factor)

Listed in [Ulrich's Periodicals Directory](#) @ USA, [Open J-Gate](#), [Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities](#) @ U.S.A., [New Jour](#), [EBSCO Publishing](#), [Scribd](#), [Cornell University Library](#), [Open Access Journals](#), [CEPIC](#), [Scirus](#)

IJLRET provides individual hard copy of certificates to all authors free of cost at their postal address after online publication.

[Submit Your Paper](#)

We are happy to announce you that IJLRET (www.ijret.com) have Impact Factor. It was calculated on the basis of "Google Scholar Citation" of published articles. IJLRET got 3.108 Impact Factor by I2OR (International Institute of Organized Research).

About Us

International Journal of Latest Research in Engineering and Technology (IJLRET) is an International, peer reviewed, open access Engineering and Science Journal promoting the discovery, innovation, advancement and dissemination of basic and transitional knowledge in engineering, science and related disciplines. We aim to revolutionize industry by promoting legitimate and effective research.

<http://www.i2or.com/home.html>

IJRES JOURNAL Publication fee: 1000 Rs	Invites you to submit your research paper for publishing in March 2021 Issue	Impact Factor : 3.541 ISSN (Online) 2320-9364 ISSN (Print) 2320-9356
International Journal of Research in Engineering and Science (IJRES) is a peer-reviewed, interdisciplinary, fully refereed journal focusing on theories, methods and applications in Engineering and relevant fields.		Important Dates: Last date of Paper Submission 15 th March 2021 Publication date 25 th March 2021
The journal covers all areas of Engineering, like CSE/IT, EC, ME, CIVIL, PHY, CHE, MATH and many more. We publish original research articles, review articles and technical notes.		We accept only those manuscripts which are recommended by the reviewers. We regret if this mail is received in error or is received more than once. Publication fee: 1000 Rs
Contact Details- Website: www.ijres.org Email Id : ijres@editormails.com		

<http://www.ijres.org/>

For notes:



Examples of invitation letters for future publication

Home | Topics ijemh.editor@gmail.com

International Journal of Engineering, Management and Humanities
[Submit Your Paper](#)

International Journal of Engineering, Management and Humanities is an online open access journal. Publishing articles from more than 50 countries in the field of Engineering and applied Science, Management and Humanities & Social Sciences.

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Fast Track Publication within 48 Hours.
Soft Copy of Certificates within 2 hour of publication.

[CALL for PAPER](#) [CONTACT US](#)

Current Issue Feb, 2021

**Call for Papers:
24x7 working**

You can email original research paper to ijemh.editor@gmail.com

Indexed / Index (S-I-I)

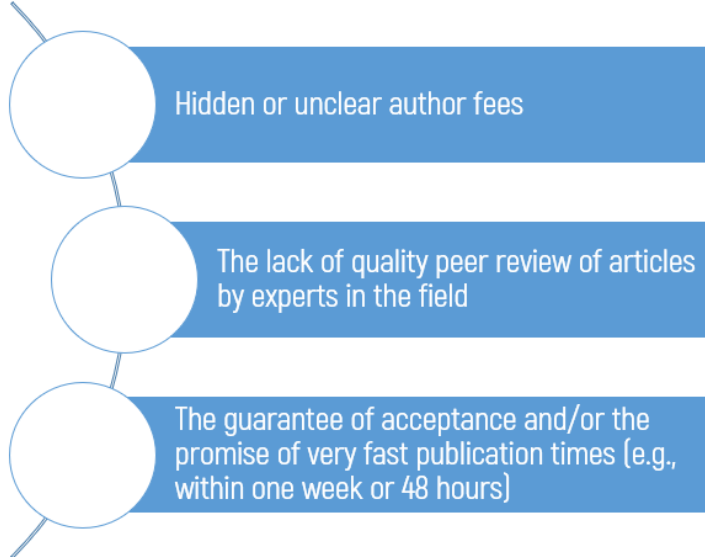
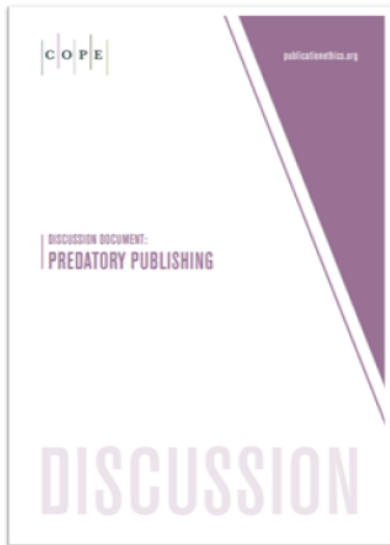
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- Google Scholar
- American National Engineering Database
- Editorial Board
- ISO 9001:2015 certified

<http://www.ijemh.com/>

For notes:



Committee on Publication Ethics



<https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.3.6>

For notes:



Definition of predatory journal



Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices

Nature, 11 December 2019, Predatory journals: no definition, no defence. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03759-y>

For notes:



Committee on Publication Ethics



Predatory publishing generally refers to the systematic for-profit publication of purportedly scholarly content (in journals and articles, monographs, books, or conference proceedings) in a **deceptive or fraudulent way** and without any regard for quality assurance. Here, 'for-profit' refers to profit generation per se. Whereas predatory publishers are profit-generating businesses, some may conceivably pose as non-profit entities such as academic societies or research institutions. This is not to suggest that 'for profit' is, in itself, problematic but that these journals exist **solely for profit** without any commitment to publication ethics or integrity of any kind.

<https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.3.6>

For notes:



Why do scientists publish in "predatory" journals?

- People don't know about scams
- Authors want to be known
- Pressure to publish for career advancement and permanent contract
- Trying to get published quickly
- Efforts to strengthen the resume and improve the status of the institution
- The desire to be visible and get a job abroad
- Attempting to publish work that other journals have previously rejected
- Efforts to increase the citation index
- Strengthening self-esteem and ego

For notes:



Characteristics of contributors to predatory journals or conferences

Type	Characteristics
Naïve contributors	Academics in this category are, inexperienced, unassuming or naïve. They lack awareness that they are being targeted by a predatory publication or conference. These contributors have an accidental characteristic to them, because contributors believe their work has been selected because of its merit and legitimately peer-reviewed. Inexperienced academics may be especially tempted to submit their work to questionable journals if their work has been rejected by very high caliber journals. When contributors discover they have succumbed to a questionable publication or conference they may feel regret, dissatisfaction or embarrassment.
Cognizant contributors	These individuals either work in, or aspire to work in, academic or scientific professions. They know that the publications or events lack credibility and they seem not to care. Often they seem driven by a compulsion to have high numbers of presentations or publications on their c.v.'s in order to get hired or promoted. Cognizant contributors may also agree to have their names added to organizing committees or editorial boards in order to further pad their curriculum vitae.
Pseudoscientists	Whether these contributors know the conference or publication is questionable, is less relevant because they themselves may have questionable credentials or foolish notions of what constitutes scholarship or research. These individuals likely do not hold a credible academic or research post, though they may claim to be scientists. These contributors use questionable conferences and publications to legitimize their (usually unproven) claims or theories. Some (though not all) who engage in "advocacy research" may fall into this category.

Eaton, S. E. (2018). *Avoiding Predatory Journals and Questionable Conferences: A Resource Guide*. Calgary, Canada: University of Calgary. <http://hdl.handle.net/1880/106227>

For notes:



Predatory journals signs: editor and staff

the owner of the publishing house acts as the editor of all journals published by the organization

No one is identified as a journal editor

the editorial board or reviewers are not identified in the journal

lack of academic information about the editor, staff, and/or members of the editorial board, reviewers (eg. affiliation)

there is evidence to suggest that the editor and/or reviewers do not possess sufficient academic knowledge to decide whether to publish

two or more journals published by the same publisher have the same editorial boards

journals have an insufficient number of members of the editorial board, "fictional" members of the board (compound names), the editorial board includes scientists without their knowing and giving permission, the editorial board includes well-known scientists who do not contribute to the development of the journal except for their names

For notes:



Predatory journals signs: management

Publisher...

demonstrates the lack of transparency in publishing

does not pursue a policy or practice of digital data storage

is dependent on author fees as the only way to support the work, without an alternative, without a long-term business plan to support the journal through additional sources of income

works with a large number of journals, often using templates to quickly create the homepage of each journal

does not provide sufficient information or hides details about the author fee payment, offering to publish the article first, and later sends an invoice to the author

For notes:



Predatory journals signs: disHONESTY

the title of the journal does not correspond to its subject

the title of the journal does not directly reflect its origin (for example, the journal uses the words "Canadian" or "Swiss", but is not directly related to Canada or Switzerland)

the journal is using fictional scientific indicators (eg, view factor), simulating the international reputation of the publisher

the publisher sends spam emails to scientists so that they can review the manuscripts

the publisher provides false information that the journal is indexed in legitimate abstracting and indexing services, or claims that the journal is indexed in resources that are not actually abstracting and indexing services

the publisher works with unverified information resources in terms of compliance with academic integrity, which does not prevent or eliminate the dishonesty of the authors

the publisher asks the author to suggest possible reviewers himself and the publisher subsequently uses the suggested reviewers without sufficient verification of their qualifications

For notes:



Severe criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Integrity

- . The same article appears in more than one journal.
- . Hijacked journal (defined as a fraudulent website created to look like a legitimate academic journal for the purpose of offering academics the opportunity to rapidly publish their research for a fee).
- . Information received from the journal does not match the journal's website.
- . The journal or publisher claims to be a non-profit when it is actually a for-profit company.
- . The owner/Editor of the journal or publisher falsely claims academic positions or qualifications.
- . The journal is associated with a conference that has been identified as predatory.
- . The journal gives a fake ISSN.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Severe criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Peer Review

- No editor or editorial board listed on the journal's website at all.
- Editors do not actually exist or are deceased.
- The journal includes scholars on an editorial board without their knowledge or permission.
- Evident data that little to no peer review is being done and the journal claims to be "peer reviewed."

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Severe criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Publication Practices

- . The journal publishes papers that are not academic at all, e.g. essays by laypeople or obvious pseudo-science.
- . No articles are published or the archives are missing issues and/or articles.
- . Falsely claims indexing in well-known databases (especially SCOPUS, DOAJ, JCR, and Cabells).
- . Falsely claims universities or other organizations as partners or sponsors.
- . Machine-generated or other "sting" abstracts or papers are accepted.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Severe criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Indexing & Metrics

- The journal uses misleading metrics (i.e., metrics with the words "impact factor" that are not the Clarivate Analytics Impact Factor).

Fees

- The journal offers options for researchers to prepay APCs for future articles.
- The journal states there is an APC or another fee but does not give information on the amount or gives conflicting information.
- The journal or publisher offers membership to receive discounts on APCs but does not give information on how to become a member and/or on the membership fees.
- The author must pay APC or publication fee before submitting the article (specifically calls the fee a publication fee, not a submission fee).
- The journal does not indicate that there are any fees associated with publication, review, submission, etc. but the author is charged a fee after submitting a manuscript.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Moderate criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Integrity

- The title of the journal is copied or so similar to that of a legitimate journal that it could cause confusion between the two.
- The name of the journal references a country or demographic that does not relate to the content or origin of the journal.
- The journal/publisher hides or obscures relationships with for-profit partner companies that could result in corporate manipulation of science.
- The journal/publisher hides or obscures information regarding associated publishing imprints or parent companies.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Moderate criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Peer Review

- . The journal has a large editorial board but very few articles are published per year.
- . Inadequate peer review (i.e., a single reader reviews submissions; peer reviewers read papers outside their field of study; etc.).
- . The journal's website does not have a clearly stated peer review policy.
- . Evident data showing that the editor/review board members do not possess academic expertise to reasonably qualify them to be publication gatekeepers in the journal's field.
- . Little geographical diversity of board members and the journal claims to be International.
- . The journal includes board members who are prominent researchers but exempt them from any contribution to the journal except the use of their names and/or photographs.
- . Editorial board members (appointed over 2 years ago) have not heard from the journal at all since being appointed to the board.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Moderate criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Publication Practices

- Little geographical diversity of authors and the journal claims to be International.
- The journal purposefully publishes controversial articles in the interest of boosting citation count.
- The journal publishes papers presented at conferences without additional peer review.
- The name of the publisher suggests that it is a society, academy, etc. when it is only a publisher and offers no real benefits to members.
- The name of the publisher suggests that it is a society, academy, etc. when it is only a solitary proprietary operation and does not meet the definition of the term used or implied non-profit mission.
- Authors are published several times in the same journal and/or issue.
- Similarly titled articles published by same author in more than one journal.
- The publisher displays prominent statements that promise rapid publication and/or unusually quick peer review (less than 4 weeks).
- The number of articles published has increased by 75% or more in the last year.
- The number of articles published has increased by 50-74% in the last year.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Moderate criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Fees

- . The publisher or journal's website seems too focused on the payment of fees.

Access & Copyright

- . States the journal is completely open access but not all articles are openly available.
- . No way to access articles (no information on open access or how to subscribe).
- . The journal is open access but no information is given about how the journal is supported financially (i.e. author fees, advertising, sponsorship, etc.).
- . The journal publishes not in accordance with their copyright or does not operate under a copyright license.
- . Emails received from a journal do not include the option to unsubscribe to future emails.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Moderate criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Business Practices

- . The journal has been asked to quit sending emails and has not stopped.
- . The journal or publisher gives a business address in a Western country but the majority of authors are based in developing countries.
- . Emailed solicitations for manuscripts from the journal are received by researchers who are clearly not in the field the journal covers.
- . Email invitations for editorial board members or reviewers from the journal are received by researchers who are clearly not in the field the journal covers.
- . Emails received from a journal do not include the option to unsubscribe to future emails.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Minor criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Integrity

- Insufficient resources are spent on preventing and eliminating author misconduct that may result in repeated cases of plagiarism, self-plagiarism, image manipulation, etc. (no policies regarding plagiarism, ethics, misconduct, etc., no use of plagiarism screens).
- The journal uses language that suggests that it is industry leading, but is in fact a new journal.

Peer Review

- No affiliations are given for editorial board members and/or editors.
- The founder of the publishing company is the editor of all of the journals published by said company.
- Emailed solicitations for manuscripts from the journal are received by researchers who are clearly not in the field the journal covers.
- Email invitations for editorial board members or reviewers from the journal are received by researchers who are clearly not in the field the journal covers.
- Emails received from a journal do not include the option to unsubscribe to future emails.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Minor criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Website

- . The website does not identify a physical address for the publisher or gives a fake address.
- . The journal or publisher uses a virtual office or other proxy business as its physical address.
- . The website does not identify a physical editorial address for the journal.
- . Dead links on the journal or publisher's website.
- . Poor grammar and/or spelling on the journal or publisher's website.
- . No way to contact the journal/only has web-form.
- . The journal's website attempts to download a virus or malware.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Minor criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Publication Practices

- . No copyediting.
- . The number of articles published has increased by 25-49% in the last year.
- . The Editor publishes research in his own journal.

Access & Copyright

- . No policies for digital preservation.
- . The journal has a poorly written copyright policy and/or transfer form that does not actually transfer copyright.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Minor criteria of predatory publisher (journal) from Cabells

Indexing & Metrics

- . The publisher or its journals are not listed in standard periodical directories or are not widely catalogued in library databases.

Business Practices

- . No subscribers / nobody uses the journal.
- . The journal's website does not allow web crawlers.
- . Multiple emails received from a journal in a short amount of time.
- . The journal copyproofs and locks PDFs.

<https://cabells.com/predatory-criteria-v1.1>

For notes:



Predatory publishing: A to Z elements

There is no single checklist for determining if a publisher or journal is predatory. However, reputable publishers and journals share some common qualities and features.

Affiliation
Reputable journals are established by academic and research institutions or organisations.

Be vigilant
Use a tool such as [Think, Check, Submit](#) to determine if a journal or publisher is legitimate or predatory.

Copyright
User and author rights and copyright information are clearly stated on the website of reputable publishers or journals.

Directory
The [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) is a good reference list for legitimate open access journals.

Editors/
editorial boards
Editors or Editorial Boards of reputable journals consist of recognised experts in the publication's subject field.

Fees
Information on publication fees for reputable journals is easy to find and understand.

Genuine
An approach from a reputable publisher will correctly identify your research area.

Hijacked journals
Hijacked journals are predatory journals which are created to look like reputable journals. [Access a list of hijacked journals.](#)

ISSN
Every journal has its own unique and regular ISSN. Hijacked journals typically use the ISSN of a legitimate journal.

Journal ranking and impact factor
Predatory journals may advertise a fake or inflated impact factor. Journal impact factors can be checked in the [Journal Citation Reports \(JCR\) Database](#).

Known
Reputable journals are well-known. Ask your peers if they have heard of the journal you are submitting to.

Landscape
Check if the academic publishing landscape is clearly defined (e.g. the publishing and access options and the editing and publishing services).

Mistakes
Beware of red flags such as incorrect or clumsy use of scientific terms and language, formatting errors and more.

Non professional
Predatory publishers will often contact you using non-professional email addresses (i.e. not linked to an institution or publication).

Open access
Open access publishers should have a clear Open Access policy and be a member of the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association \(OASPA\)](#).

Peer review
Predatory journals typically have poor or non-existent peer review processes.

Quality
Predatory journals tend to publish most, or all, the submissions they receive, regardless of quality.

Requirements
Reputable journals provide clear requirements regarding the submission of papers.

Scope
The scope of reputable journals is well defined and clearly stated on the journal's website.

Track record
Reputable publishers and journals have a good track record on quality publishing and have been working to a regular publishing schedule.

Unwanted solicitation
Predatory journals often send call-for-paper emails or other forms of solicitation to researchers individually.

Verifiability
Contact information of reputable publishers and authors are clearly provided on their website.

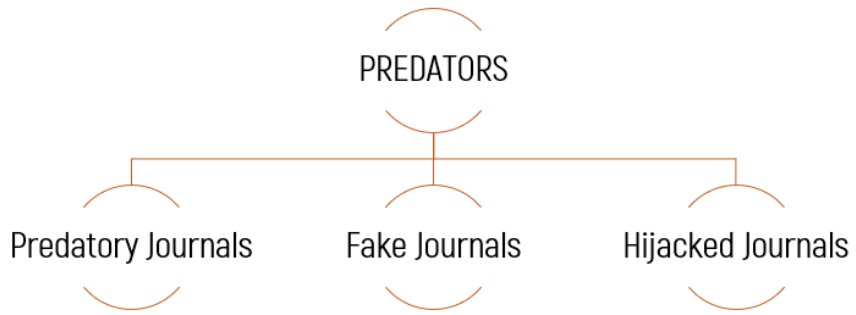
Workflows
Publishing options and workflows or stages, including the peer review process, are clearly indicated for legitimate journals.

X Retraction policy
Reputable journals have clear retraction policies while predatory journals do not.

You
Legitimate publishers and journal editors want to help you! They are approachable and will answer publishing-related enquiries and clarifications.

Zero tolerance for plagiarism
Reputable publishers promote zero tolerance for plagiarism and have put steps in place to prevent plagiarism during the publishing process.

Fantastic beasts and where to find them



For notes:

A large, empty rectangular area with rounded corners, outlined in blue. In the top right corner of this area, there is a small illustration of a yellow hand holding a blue pen, as if ready to write.

BEALL'S LIST

OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

[PUBLISHERS](#) - [STANDALONE JOURNALS](#) - [VANITY PRESS](#) - [CONTACT](#) - [OTHER](#)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of the journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list.

All journals published by a predatory publisher are potentially predatory unless stated otherwise.

Original list

[GO TO UPDATE](#)

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers
- The 5th Publisher
- ABC Journals
- A M Publishers
- Abhinav
- Academe Research Journals
- Academia Publishing
- Academia Research
- Academia Scholarly Journals (ASJ)
- Academic and Business Research Institute
- Academic and Scientific Publishing

Useful pages

List of Journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ

DOAJ: Journals added and removed

Nonrecommended medical periodicals

Retraction Watch

Flaky Academic Journals Blog

List of scholarly publishing stings

Conferences

Questionable conferences

How to avoid predatory conferences

Flaky Academic Conferences Blog

Evaluating journals

Journal Evaluation Tool

JCR Master Journal List

<https://beallslist.net/>

For notes:



BEALL'S LIST

OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

[PUBLISHERS](#) · [STANDALONE JOURNALS](#) · [VANITY PRESS](#) · [CONTACT](#) · [OTHER](#)

Hijacked Journals

This is a list of hijacked journals created by a librarian [Jeffrey Beall](#). Any updates to the list will be posted below it.

Sometimes someone will create a counterfeit website that pretends to be the website of a legitimate scholarly journal. The website creators then solicit manuscript submissions for the hijacked version of the journal, pocketing the money. In some cases, the legitimate versions of the journals are only published in print form and they may not have websites.

In the table below, the hijacker is listed in the left column; the corresponding authentic version of the journal is on the right. In cases where no website can be found for the original journal, a link is made to a bibliographic record for the journal.

Hijacker/Predatory Journal	Authentic Journal
ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES D OUTRE-MER BULLETIN DES SEANCES	Bulletin des séances- Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer
Acoreana Journal (Journal of Acoreana)	Açoreana: revista de estudos açoreanos
Acta Bioethica	Acta Bioethica
ACTA CIRURGICA BRASILEIRA	Acta cirúrgica Brasileira
Afinidad	Afinidad
AGROCHIMICA	Agrochimica
AIMS Report Journal	AIMS report
The Journal of Albertiana	Albertiana
Amoeba Journal	Amoeba: NIN-mededelingenblad

<https://beallslist.net/hijacked-journals/>

For notes:



Type to search

Early Warning Journal List(EWL)

Home

Introduction

Warning List

Early Warning Journal List 2024

Early Warning Journal List 2023

Early Warning Journal List 2021

Early Warning Journal List 2020

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Early Warning Journal List

News

- [Release of Early Warning Journal List 2024](#)

Journal List

- [Early Warning Journal List 2024](#)
- [Early Warning Journal List 2023](#)
- [Early Warning Journal List 2021](#)
- [Early Warning Journal List 2020](#)

<https://earlywarning.fenqubiao.com/#/en/>

For notes:



CABELLS

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Navigate the publishing landscape

Find trusted publications to improve submissions, fulfill funding requirements and protect yourself against academic fraud.

Journalytics Academic & Predatory Reports

An updated version of our classic search platform for our academic research community

- ✓ 18 academic disciplines
- ✓ 13,000 verified and predatory journals
- ✓ Submission guidelines & citation metrics
- ✓ 70+ indicators to track predatory practices

Learn More

Journalytics Medicine & Predatory Reports

Our newest search platform dedicated to the medical research community

- ✓ 37 medical disciplines
- ✓ 26,000+ verified and predatory journals
- ✓ Submission guidelines & citation metrics
- ✓ 70+ indicators to track predatory practices

Learn More

<https://cabells.com/>

For notes:





Research Integrity

Tools for journals and authors



Scholastica



Research Square



Toolkit Overview

Fostering research integrity at every stage of scholarly publishing is foundational to upholding trust in the literature and furthering advancements across disciplines. This Toolkit by Scholastica and Research Square overviews steps journals *and* authors should take.

Statements of originality and disclosures

Tips for Journals

- Establish transparent ethics/copyright statements authors are required to sign
- Defining authorship is key—CRediT can help
- Conflict of interest policies should extend to authors *and* editors *and* reviewers
- Cover the rights you ask authors to grant *and* those they retain in copyright policies



Tips for Authors

- Read up on ethical/data reporting guidelines in your field—NIH and EQUATOR Network are solid starts for biomedical sciences.
- Apply requirements *before* starting a study
- Originality/disclosure statements are usually required at submission—don't forget them!
- 1st author is *always* whoever did most work

Research reproducibility and replicability

Tips for Journals

- Aim to prioritize data/methods transparency
- Establish data sharing guidelines—the FAIR Data Principles can serve as a helpful start
- Visit the Center for Open Science for transparent publishing frameworks like TOP
- Seeking preregistered studies can prevent spin and make room for null/negative results



Tips for Authors

- "Open research" refers to ALL outputs (i.e., data, methods) being openly accessible
- Always check journal data sharing policies
- Open Access (OA) journals are free to read but may have publishing costs— *check!*
- When applying for funding, review funder OA mandates first (new ones include Plan S)

Plagiarism detection best practices

Tips for Journals

- Establish plagiarism definitions/policies (e.g., stance on "text recycling"), COPE can help
- Make policies public to prevent confusion
- Do plagiarism checks before external review—iThenticate/Similarity Check can help
- A high "Similarity Score" isn't automatically indicative of plagiarism (*also check low ones!*)



Tips for Authors

- You have the onus for plagiarism detection
- Recycling text/data from your past articles without citation is a form of self-plagiarism
- If you're unsure what a journal deems duplicate publication, *ask* (e.g., for preprints)
- Always cite ideas you've incorporated into your manuscript (*even paraphrased ones*)

Scholastica and Research Square created this infographic for Peer Review Week 2022 themed "Research Integrity." Learn more: peerreviewweek.wordpress.com/



<https://blog.scholasticahq.com/post/research-integrity-toolkit-roundup/>

Predatory conferences

information about who is organizing the conference is either unclear or nonexistent; or the organizer is not well known or reputable

the conference is marketed as a holiday in a desirable location. The event is held at a resort or a popular tourist destination and marketed as a holiday, rather than an academic or scientific event

the conference uses a free e-mail address, such as a Gmail address

the organizers spam prospective attendees to submit proposals and register. Often, these spam e-mails contain hyperbolic language about how prestigious the conference is

rapid acceptance of submissions with poor quality control and little or no true peer review

Eaton, S. E. (2018). Avoiding Predatory Journals and Questionable Conferences: A Resource Guide. Calgary, Canada: University of Calgary. <http://hdl.handle.net/1880/106227>

Ukrainian Kitchen for Scientific Publications. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/449029836041923>

For notes:



Predatory conferences

acceptance of submissions consisting of nonsense and/or hoaxed content

notification of high attendance fees and charges only after acceptance

claiming involvement of academics in conference organizing committees without their agreement

mimicry of the names or website styles of more established conferences

promoting meetings with unrelated images lifted from the Internet

Eaton, S. E. (2018). Avoiding Predatory Journals and Questionable Conferences: A Resource Guide. Calgary, Canada: University of Calgary. <http://hdl.handle.net/1880/106227>

Ukrainian Kitchen for Scientific Publications. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/449029836041923>

For notes:



Predatory conferences

payment accounts related to an individual instead of organization

very wide scope of the conference

fake bibliographic information: ISBN and publisher

organizers guarantee your contribution will be published as an article in the journal associated with the conference. Like the conference, the journal is also predatory and the organizers may later insist on additional article processing charges to publish your article.

Eaton, S. E. (2018). Avoiding Predatory Journals and Questionable Conferences: A Resource Guide. Calgary, Canada: University of Calgary. <http://hdl.handle.net/1880/106227>

Ukrainian Kitchen for Scientific Publications. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/449029836041923>

For notes:



Checklist to determine if a conference is legitimate

Question	Yes/No/ Unsure	Cautionary note
Have I heard of this conference before?		If you have never heard of a conference before, be cautious about signing up.
How legitimate do the website and e-mail address look?		If the e-mail is from a free account (e.g. Gmail, Yahoo or Hotmail) or if the website URL indicates a free website, it may be questionable.
Have any of my professors or colleagues whom I respect presented at this conference?		If people you know and respect have never presented at this conference, think twice before you attend.
Do the organizers spam me with lots of flattering e-mails?		If event organizers are laying on the flattery, be suspicious. Credible conferences are about sharing (even critiquing) ideas, not stroking your ego.
Do the conference organizers insist this is a prestigious event?		Credible conferences don't have to justify their credibility.

Eaton, S. E. (2018). *Avoiding Predatory Journals and Questionable Conferences: A Resource Guide*. Calgary, Canada: University of Calgary. <http://hdl.handle.net/1880/106227>

For notes:



Checklist to determine of a conference is legitimate

Question	Yes/No/ Unsure	Cautionary note
Do I know who is organizing this conference?		If the conference is not organized by a professional, scholarly or technical association or society you know and trust, be wary.
Do organizers guarantee acceptance quickly?		Questionable conferences often guarantee a very short decision time for your abstract.
Do organizers guarantee to publish your conference paper as an article in their journal?		Credible conferences almost never guarantee publication of papers without peer review.
Is this conference held at a resort or tourist destination?		If a conference is marketed as a holiday rather than a scholarly event, it may be predatory.
Does this conference look too good to be true?		If an opportunity looks too good to be true, it probably is. Consult with a trusted advisor.

Eaton, S. E. (2018). *Avoiding Predatory Journals and Questionable Conferences: A Resource Guide*. Calgary, Canada: University of Calgary. <http://hdl.handle.net/1880/106227>

For notes:



"Think - check - submit" concept

! THINK ✓ CHECK ➔ SUBMIT

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Identify trusted publishers for your research

Through a range of **tools and practical resources**, this international, cross-sector initiative aims to **educate researchers, promote integrity**, and **build trust in credible research and publications**.

Books & Chapters >

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<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

For notes:



"Think - check - attend" concept



<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

For notes:

