

## Predatory Journals

### 0. What is a predatory journal?

#### A. Definition of predatory journals

*“Predatory journals pose as scientific journals: they offer to publish articles in return for a fee, but they do not offer services with regard to quality control and editing as you would expect from a serious scientific journal.”*

(SNSF 2018, [SNSF's position with regard to predatory journals](#) [online FAQ])



#### B. Distinction from legitimate journals (OA or not)

True legitimate academic journals provide a variety of services (from editorial selection, peer review, and editing, to platforms, long-term storage, and visibility, to name some of them). To cover the cost of those services, they traditionally relied on subscriptions from libraries or individuals. With the development of Open Access (OA), where articles are freely available online, the journals having chosen the OA model cannot rely on selling access to their final product. They need to find different revenue streams (such as Articles processing charges – APC, or society membership). Legitimate OA journals may charge APC fees, but they do so in order to cover the cost of their quality services they provide.

Predatory journals use this business model in an exploitative way: pocketing the researchers' money without delivering real editorial services.

#### C. Predatory journals' unethical business practices

Predatory journals have recourse to unethical business practices to lure researchers, such as

- **Fraudulent claims:** about where they are indexed, their impact factors
- **False pretense:** copying names and designs of established journals
- **Deceptive promises:** promising at the same time peer review and implausible swift publication.
- **No transparency:** about quality control, fees, copyright, withdrawal and digital archiving
- **Fictional editorial boards,** or even using the names of recognised researchers without their knowledge!
- **Spam emails:** sometime overly flattering

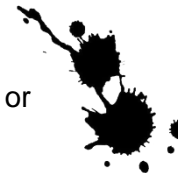
(adapted from SNSF 2018, above)

### 1. Why and to whom can they represent a problem?

Predatory journals pose different threats, both to the researcher (and its institution or funder) and to science itself:

#### A. To the researcher

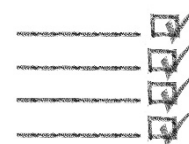
- **credibility:** your paper won't be seen as a proper scientific peer-reviewed article
- **visibility:** predatory journals are not included in proper databases as WoS or Medline
- **storage:** long-term storage is not provided
- **reputation:** your name can be associated to one of those journals: Predatory publishers often put contributors on their editorial board (without their consent). Your affiliation becomes a promotional argument for the predatory journal.
- **time and effort:** Papers may get “ransomed”: your paper doesn't get the quality control and visibility it deserves, but you cannot not withdraw it and it won't be accepted in an another journal: you'll need to rewrite an original article.
- **career:** articles published in predatory journal may be ignored by funder or employer or have a bad impact in promotion or grant application decisions.



## B. To science

- **Impairing the quality and integrity of science:**
  - Distinguishing good peer-reviewed articles from low quality papers becomes difficult
  - Obtaining a retraction is almost impossible... so papers remain in the open and keep being cited even when they have been proven to be unsound
  - Decrease of general science's quality
  - May encourage distrust of scientific publication and publicly-funded research
- **Impairing the advancement of knowledge:**
  - Waste of resources : good research do not get the visibility they deserve

## 2. Tips and Tricks : how to identify a predatory journal



### A. Investigate their claims and promises

- Quality of the website and of previously published publications
- Indexing and impact factor claims: are they true? Can you verify them?
- Transparency about fees, contact information, copyright, peer review process, etc.
- Editorial board: do the members list their editorial board role on their own web pages?
- Turnaround time: is it plausible? Compatible with their promise of peer review?


### B. Check existing lists of journals

Keep in mind that blacklisting can only protect you against known threats and are therefore always incomplete, as new journals are launched each week. Whitelisting, on the opposite, vets journals whose quality has been examined.

#### Blacklists

- **Beall's list.** Created by Jeffrey Beall, it lists predatory journals and publishers. It has attracted a fair amount of controversy, for lack of explicit criteria, amongst others. After having been shut down by its author, it has reappeared online with anonymous updates: <https://beallslist.net/> or <https://predatoryjournals.com/>. Archive is also available on internet archive ([link](#)).
- **Cabell's predatory reports.** The library subscribe to this new list. When a journal is added to this list, details of the journal's "violations" to good practices are provided. <https://www2.cabells.com/predatory>

#### Whitelists

- **DOAJ**, Directory of Open Access Journals:  Indexed journals have been checked and are good, trusted journals adhering to best practice. <https://doaj.org/>
- Databases: some like MEDLINE, or WebOfScience have rigorous selection process and will contribute to the visibility of your work. Yet niche journals or new publication venues may not be indexed.

#### Peers' experiences

- QOAM, Quality Open Access Market is a platform where author can rate their experience with journals. <https://www.qoam.eu/>

### C. Use checklists to help you assess a journal

The initiative Think, Check, Submit (<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>), provides two useful checklists to help you assess the quality of a journal (and/or a conference). It is recommended by the SNSF.

