

Open access

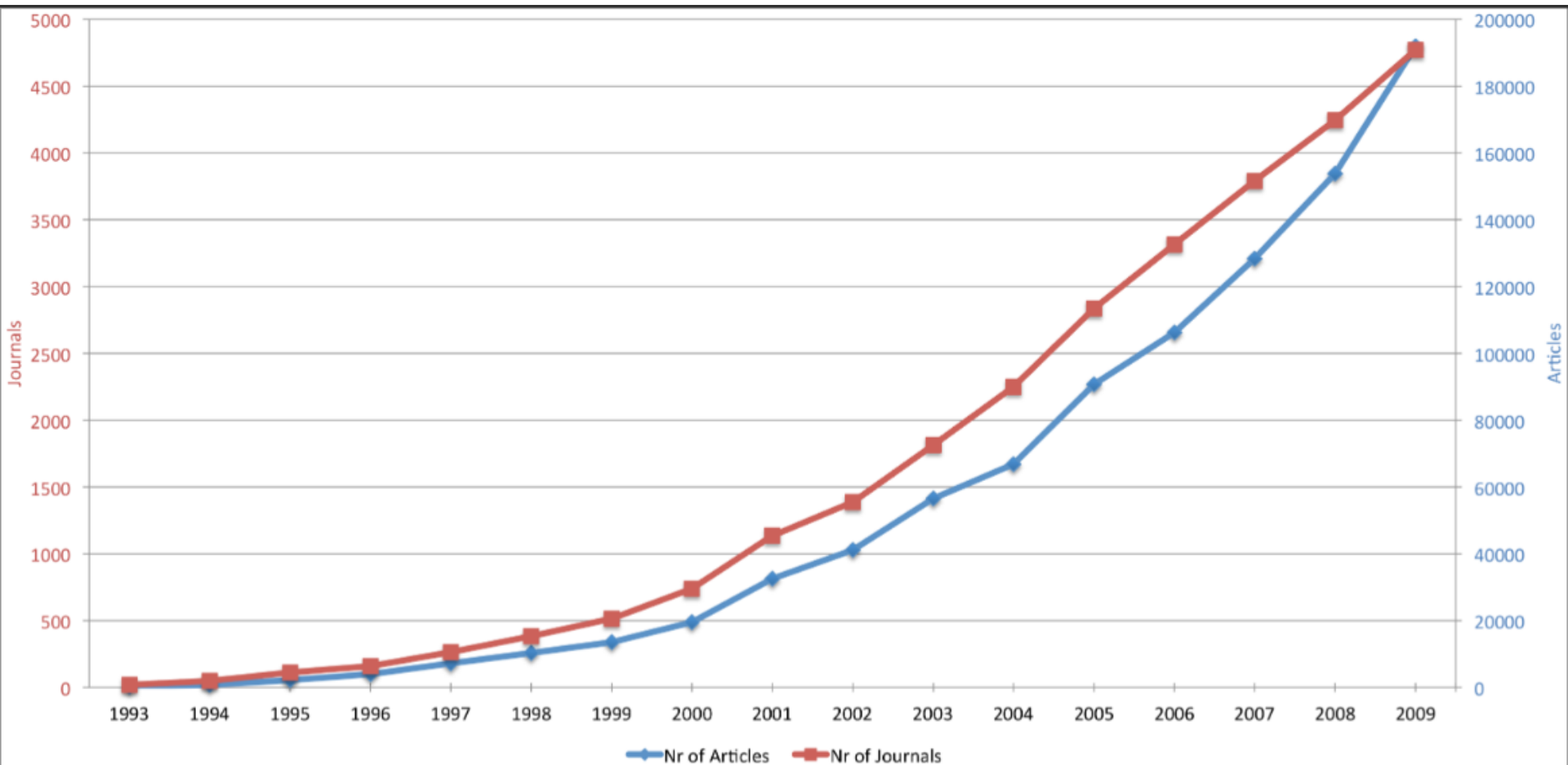
- Vědecké časopisy tradičně vydávali akademičtí pracovníci, instituce nebo komerční vydavatelé v tištěné podobě
- Placeny byly z předplatného vědeckých časopisů, knihoven nebo jednotlivců.
- 90. léta - myšlenka "open access" (OA) mezi idealistickými výzkumnými pracovníky a knihovníky z obavy před narůstajícími poplatky
- Budapest Open Access Initiative 2002 = věda placená z veřejných prostředků by měla být veřejně přístupná bez omezení

Open access

OA version	Open where?	Timing	Restrictions	Who pays?
Green	Institutional/ disciplinary/funder repository	Embargoed (approx. 6-12 months)	AM	Reader (when embargoed)
Gold	Publisher	Upon publication	VoR	Author, institution, or funder
Platinum	Publisher	Upon publication	VoR	Institution or funder
Diamond	Publisher	Upon publication	VoR	Professional society
Bronze	Publisher	Embargoed or upon publication	VoR; No reuse license	Author, institution, or funder

Open access

- Obrovský byznys
- Počet časopisů rapidně narůstá



Open access

- Obrovský byznys
- <https://pensoft.net/> = pouze OA, 600-800 EUR za kvalitní publikaci
 - cca 500 EUR náklady + 200 EUR čistý zisk (Dengler 2023, Veg Class Survey 4)
- <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/> = jeden z největších “tradičních” nakladatelů
 - nově vzniklé OA = 2480 EUR za publikaci (Ecography) = ca 1980 EUR čistý zisk
- <https://www.frontiersin.org/> = pouze OA
 - 2570 EUR za publikace = ca 2070 EUR čistý zisk

Predatory open access



- Jeffrey Beall = americký knihovník, kritik OA
- Beall's list of predatory journals
 - neetické jednání zaměřené pouze na zisk
- 2017: stažen v obavě z právních postihů
- Nástupce: <https://predatoryreports.org/>
2023 zrušen

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](#)

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 \[archive\]](#)

Predatory open access

- Jak poznat predátorský časopis?
 - Reklama na velmi krátké průměrné doby od podání po publikaci rukopisu (< 60 dní)
 - Přímé přijetí článků po prvním kole revise
 - Nové/alternativní formy review = to ve většině případů znamená méně kritické recenzní řízení
 - Návrhy editora nebo redakce na citování publikací z téhož časopisu/vydavatele
 - Neuvedení jména Associate editora (článek zpracovává pouze technický redactor)
 - Omezený vliv editorů na výběr recenzentů
 - E-maily s nabídkami autorství, editorství tematických čísel, včetně časopisů které jsou oborově zcela mimo
 - Tlak na redaktory, aby přijímali více článků
 - Extrémní roční tempo růstu produkce článků (+30 %)

Predatory open access

- Bohannon (2013) = experiment s fake článkem o nové protinádorové látce izolované z lišejníků



Who's Afraid of Peer Review?

A spoof paper concocted by Science reveals little or no scrutiny at many open-access journals

On 4 July, good news arrived in the inbox of Ocorrafoo Cobange, a biologist at the Wasse Institute of Medicine in Asmara. It was the official letter of acceptance for a paper he had submitted 2 months earlier to the *Journal of Natural Pharmaceuticals*, describing the anticancer properties of a chemical that Cobange had extracted from a lichen.

In fact, it should have been promptly rejected. Any reviewer with more than a high-school knowledge of chemistry and the ability to understand a basic data plot should have spotted the paper's shortcomings immediately. Its experiments are so hopelessly flawed that the results are meaningless.

I know because I wrote the paper. Ocorrafoo Cobange does not exist, nor does the Wasse Institute of Medicine. Over the past 10 months, I have submitted 304 versions of the wonder drug paper to open-access journals. More than half of the journals accepted the paper, failing to notice its fatal flaws. Beyond that headline result, the data from this sting operation reveal the contours of an emerging Wild West in academic publishing.

From humble and idealistic beginnings a decade ago, open-access scientific journals have mushroomed into a global industry, driven by author publication fees rather than traditional

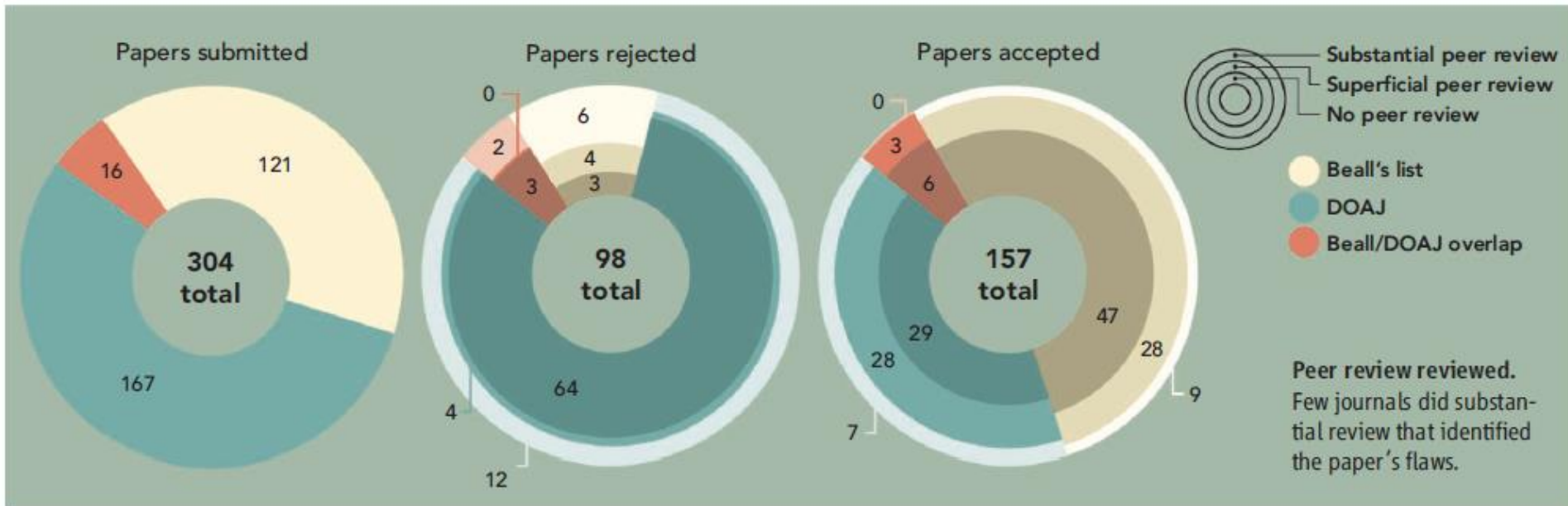
subscriptions. Most of the players are murky. The identity and location of the journals' editors, as well as the financial workings of their publishers, are often purposefully obscured. But *Science's* investigation casts a powerful light. Internet Protocol (IP) address traces within the raw headers of e-mails sent by journal editors betray their locations. Invoices for publication fees reveal a network of bank accounts based mostly in the developing world. And the acceptances and rejections of the paper provide the first global snapshot of peer review across the open-access scientific enterprise.

One might have expected credible peer review at the *Journal of Natural Pharmaceuticals*. It describes itself as "a peer reviewed journal aiming to communicate high quality research articles, short communications, and reviews in the field of natural products with desired pharmacological activities." The editors and advisory board members are pharmaceutical science professors at universities around the world.

The journal is one of more than 270 published by Medknow, a company based in Mumbai, India, and one of the largest open-access publishers. According to Medknow's website, more than

Predatory open access

- Bohannon (2013) = experiment s fake článkem o nové protinádorové látce izolované z lišejníků
- 157 z 255 časopisů (s decision) tento článek přijalo k tisku (pokud se zaplatí)
 - 82% těchto časopisů je na Beall's list



DOAJ: The *Who's Who* of credible open-access journals is the Directory of Open Access Journals

Predatory open access

COMMENT

EMISSIONS Don't link carbon markets, it makes for volatility **p.484**

SUSTAINABILITY The invasion of Earth's largest freshwater system **p.480**

EVOLUTION Four takes on whether art has a biological basis **p.480**



OBITUARY Eugene Garfield, father of bibliometrics, remembered **p.482**

- Sorokowski et al. (2017) = fake profil vědkyně bez platného titulu a jediného publikovaného článku, která zažádala o členství v editorial časopisů
 - s radostí přijata do 33 % časopisů uvedených na Beallově seznamu
 - přijata v 7 % DOAJ časopisů
 - nepřijata v žádném z časopisů indexovaných ve WoS



Predatory journals recruit fake editor

An investigation finds that dozens of academic titles offered 'Dr Fraud' – a sham, unqualified scientist – a place on their editorial board.
Katarzyna Pisanski and colleagues report.

Thousands of academic journals do not aspire to quality. They exist primarily to extract fees from authors. These 'predatory' journals exhibit questionable marketing schemes, follow lax or non-existent peer-review procedures and fail to provide scientific rigour or transparency.¹⁻³ The open-access movement, although noble in its intent, has been an unwitting host to these parasitic publishers. Bogus

journals can imitate legitimate ones that also collect fees from authors. Researchers, eager to publish (lest they perish), may submit their papers with or without verifying a journal's reputability. Crucial to a journal's quality is its editors. Editors decide whether a paper is reviewed and by whom, and whether a submission should be rejected, revised or accepted. Such roles have usually been assigned to

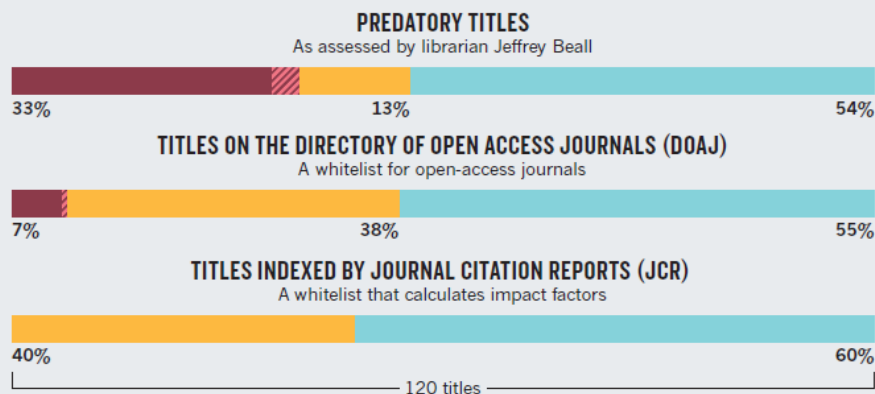
established experts in the journal's field, and are considered prestigious positions. Many predatory journals hoping to cash in seem to aggressively and indiscriminately recruit academics to build legitimate-looking editorial boards. Although academic pranksters have successfully placed fictional characters on editorial boards (see go.nature.com/2nbkpp), no one has examined the issue systematically. We did.

SOURCE: ORIGINAL ANALYSIS BY P.S. ET AL.

WHO EMBRACED THE FAKE?

Journals deemed predatory were much more likely to accept a fake, subpar candidate as an editor.

■ Accepted ■ Accepted, but later disputed ■ Rejected ■ No Response



Predatory open access

- Smolyanitsky (2014) = článek napsaný pomocí náhodného generátoru textu SCIGen věty typu "we removed a 8-petabyte tape drive from our peer-to-peer cluster to prove provably "fuzzy" symmetries's influence on the work of Japanese mad scientist Karthik Lakshminarayanan."
 - Autorky Margaret Simpson a Edna Krabappel
 - článek přijat do obou časopisů, kam byl zaslán

SCIENCE

A paper by Maggie Simpson and Edna Krabappel was accepted by two scientific journals

By Joseph Stromberg | Dec 7, 2014, 9:00am EST

f t SHARE



AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHERS
Journal of Computational Intelligence and Electronic Systems
Phone: +86-24-83958379-807 Email: asp.jcies@gmail.com

July 23, 2014

Acceptance Letter

Dear Margaret Simpson, Kim Jong Fun, Edna Krabappel,

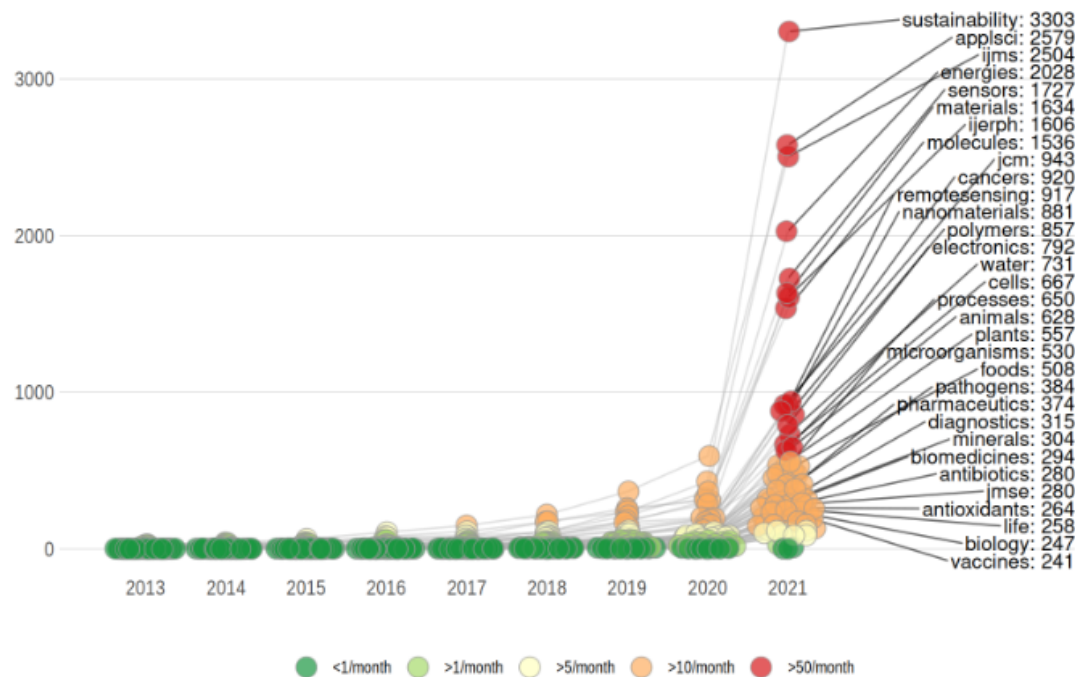
Congratulations! As a result of the reviews and revisions, we are pleased to inform you that your following paper has been formally accepted for publication in Journal of Computational Intelligence and Electronic Systems (<http://www.aspbs.com/jcies/>).

MDPI

- velmi rozporuplné hodnocení
 - Vychází zde i kvalitní články
 - agresivní spamování vědců, znaky predátorských časopisů (povrchní review či review které vždy vedou k přijetí, velmi rychlá doba od zaslání do přijetí rukopisu)
- nejrychleji rostoucí open access nakladatství: spousta special issues
- editorem special issues může být takřka kdokoli (pozvánky jsou zcela random)
- 187 tis článků ve special issues v roce 2022, průměrná doba od zaslání do publikace rukopisu byla jen 37 dní

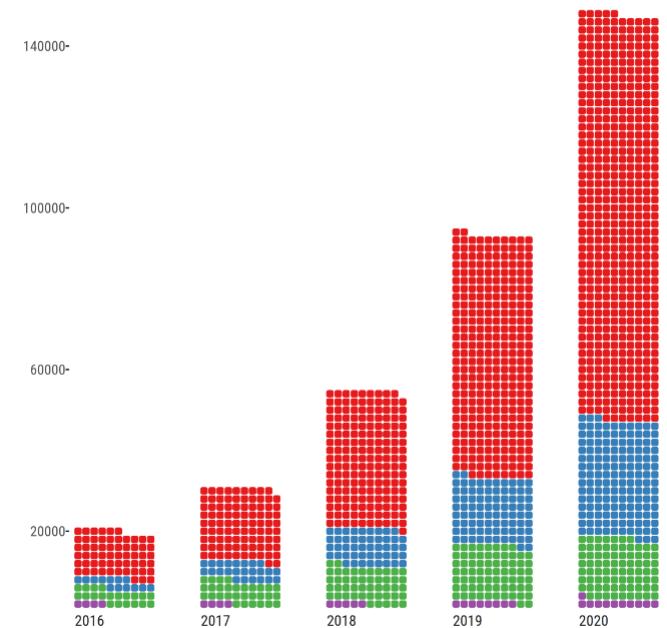
Number of Special Issues at MDPI

75 journals with an Impact Factor



Articles in Normal, Special Issues, Sections and Collections at MDPI

74 journals with an Impact Factor. One square = 200 articles



MDPI

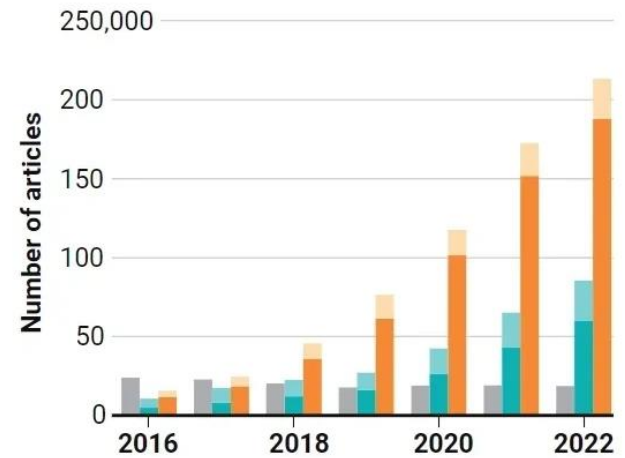


Figure 1 - Articles in Special Issues. Source: Science.

- Březen 2023 = Clarivate Analytics vyjmula okolo 50 časopisů z indexace na WoS
 - Důvodem byl většinou expanzivní nástup special issues s pochybným obsahem (falešná data, plagiáty)
 - 19 Hindawi, 2 MDPI, včetně International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health = 17tis článků v roce 2022, IF 4.6 (mnoho autocitací)

Fast-growing open-access journals stripped of coveted impact factors

Web of Science delists some 50 journals, including one of the world's largest

28 MAR 2023 • 5:55 PM ET • BY JEFFREY BRAINARD



MDPI

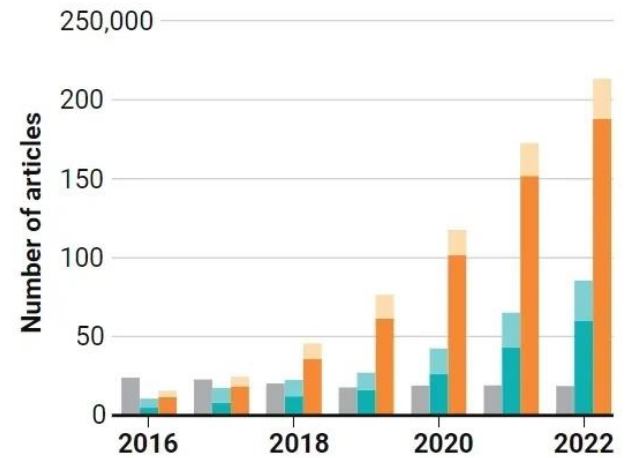


Figure 1 - Articles in Special Issues. Source: Science.

- Březen 2023 = Clarivate Analytics vyjmula okolo 50 časopisů z indexace na WoS
 - Důvodem byl většinou expanzivní nástup special issues s pochybným obsahem (falešná data, plagiáty)
 - 19 Hindawi, 2 MDPI, včetně International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health = 17tis článků v roce 2022, IF 4.6 (mnoho autocitací)

Fast-growing open-access journals stripped of coveted impact factors

Web of Science delists some 50 journals, including one of the world's largest

28 MAR 2023 • 5:55 PM ET • BY JEFFREY BRAINARD



Statement of the Scientific Council of the CAS

1. Council recommends careful consideration of publishing in MDPI journals due to the declining quality of peer review.
2. Council appeals to institutes boards to address the issue of evaluating publications in journals and monographs in their disciplines, especially for those publishers that prioritize quantity and speed of publication over quality and independence of peer review in their OA approach.
3. Council warns that publications published by MDPI might not be considered valid publications in evaluation procedures.