



UNIVERSITE PARIS CITE

The Contemporary Open Access Ecosystem: The Good, The Bad and The Ugly

Margaux Larre-Perez, Ph.D.
Université Paris Cité Libraries
Université Paris Cité, Paris, France.



Université Paris Cité - in a nutshell



Historical building of Université Paris Descartes medical school - currently the University headquarters (where I work)
(Source: Université Paris Cité wikipedia page)

- Public research university in Paris, France (technically an "experimental establishment")
- Result of the merger of two universities: Université Paris Descartes (known as Paris 5) and Université Paris Diderot (known as Paris 7)
- More than 62k students
- About 3500 graduate students



What awaits you in this webinar

A few words about
Open Science.

An history of Open
Access and where
we're at today.

An overview of
predatory
publishing.



UNIVERSITE PARIS CITE

Introduction: a few words on Open Science



What is Open Science?

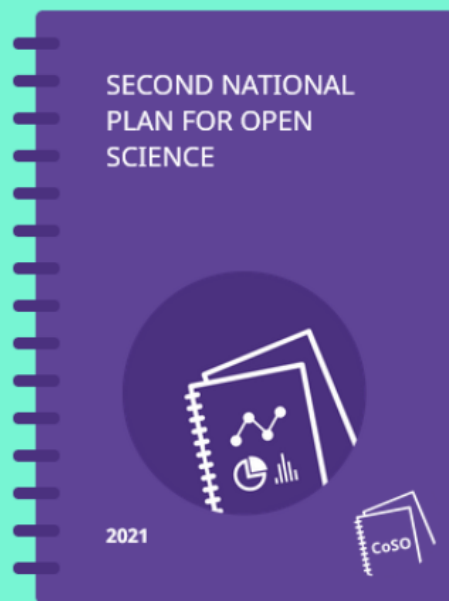


"Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods."

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition>



What is Open Science?



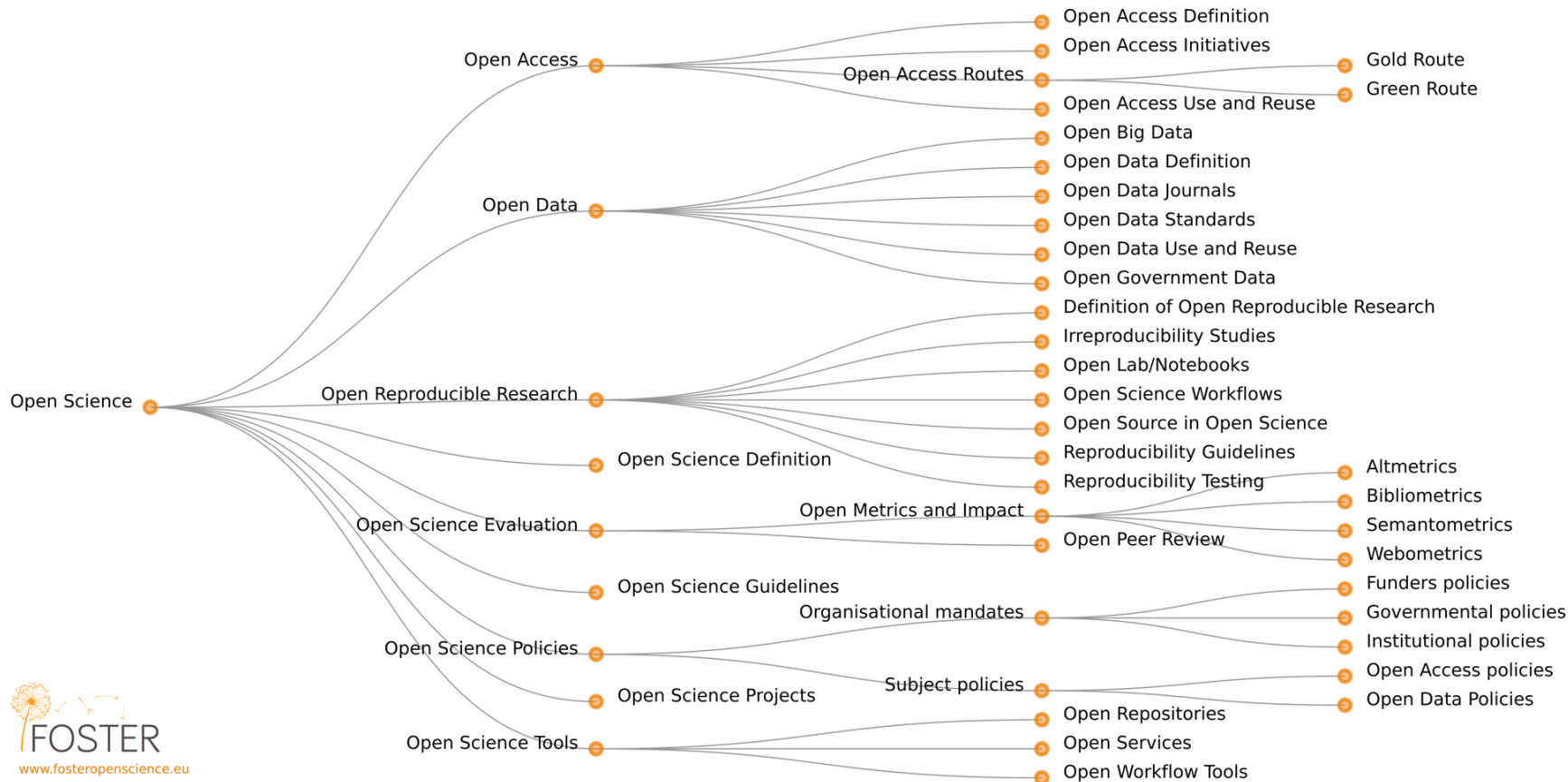
PUBLIC POLICIES

Open science refers to the unhindered dissemination of results, methods and products from scientific research. It draws on the opportunity provided by recent digital progress to develop open access to publications and - as much as possible - data, source code and research methods.



What is Open Science?

Open Science Taxonomy





What is Open Science?

- A worldwide movement for knowledge dissemination.
- A plethora of activities in many domains, from publishing to software development through citizen science.
- A beneficial scientific practice for me as a young researcher and for society.



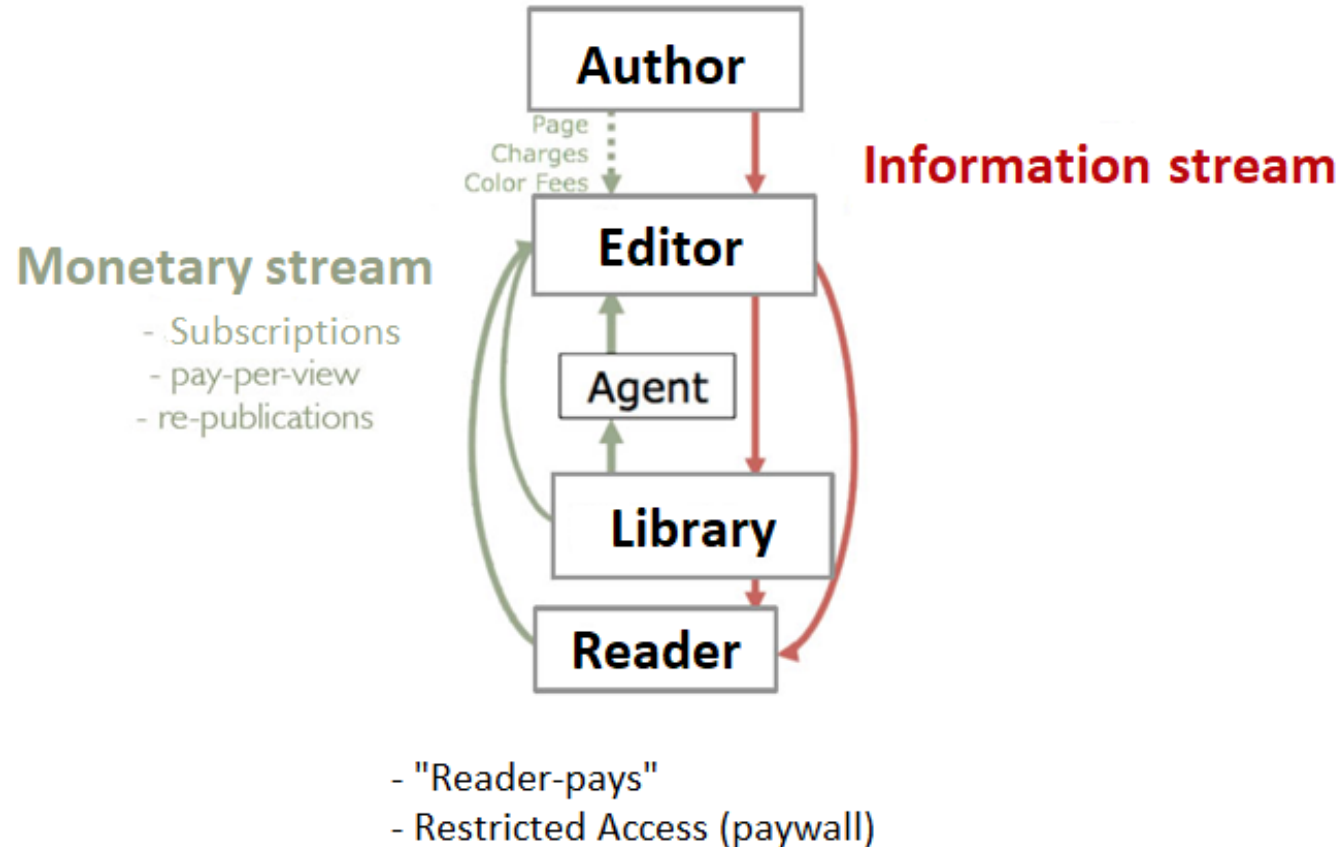
1. Open Access, then and now

- 1980s - 2000s: the serials crisis and the quest for Gold (OA)
- 2010s: Article Processing Charges: a 2.0 serials crisis?
- 2020s: the road to Green and Diamond?



Academic publishing: a unique market

Traditional publishing system





The New York Times

Soaring Prices Spur a Revolt in Scientific Publishing

In fact, researchers say, academia is a paradise for publishers. First the public pays for most scientific research through, for example, the National Science Foundation. Then universities pay the salaries of scientists who do virtually all the writing, reviewing and editing. Universities sometimes even provide free office space to journals. Finally, authors typically sign over their copyright to publishers, who can sometimes bring in many millions of dollars a year in subscriptions for a single high-priced journal -- subscriptions paid by university libraries supported by tax dollars and tuition.

By Carol Kaesuk Yoon

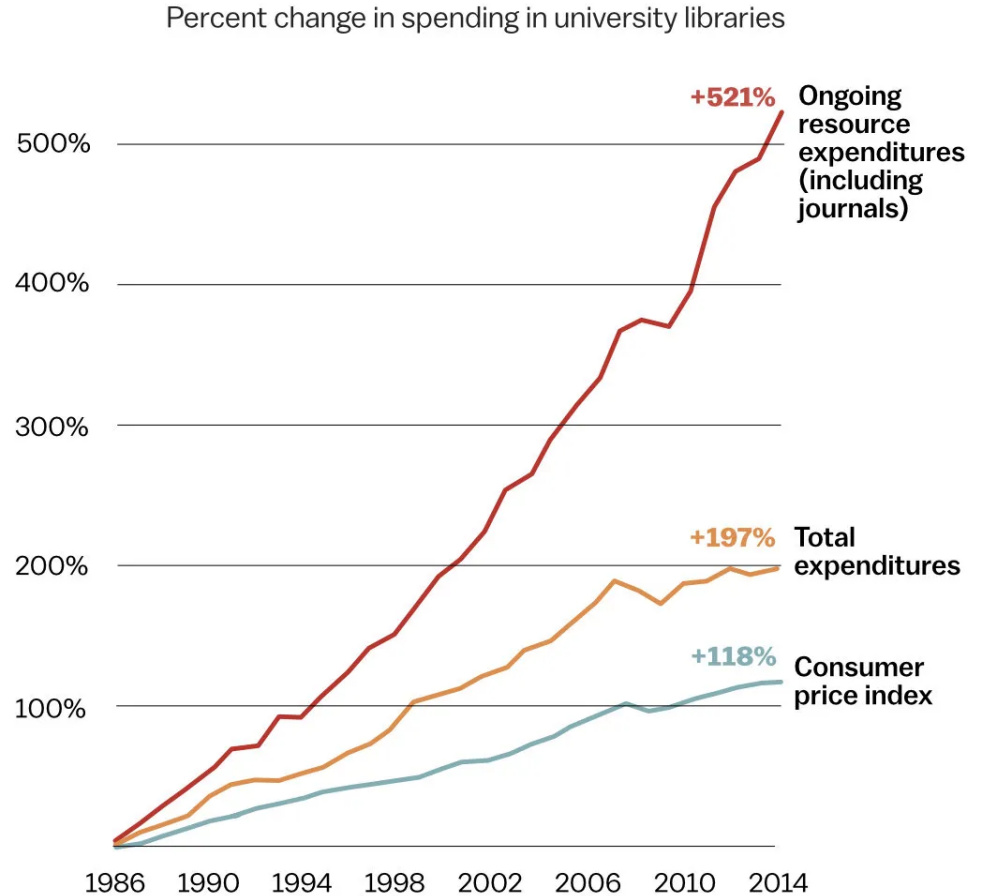
Dec. 8, 1998



A very profitable market

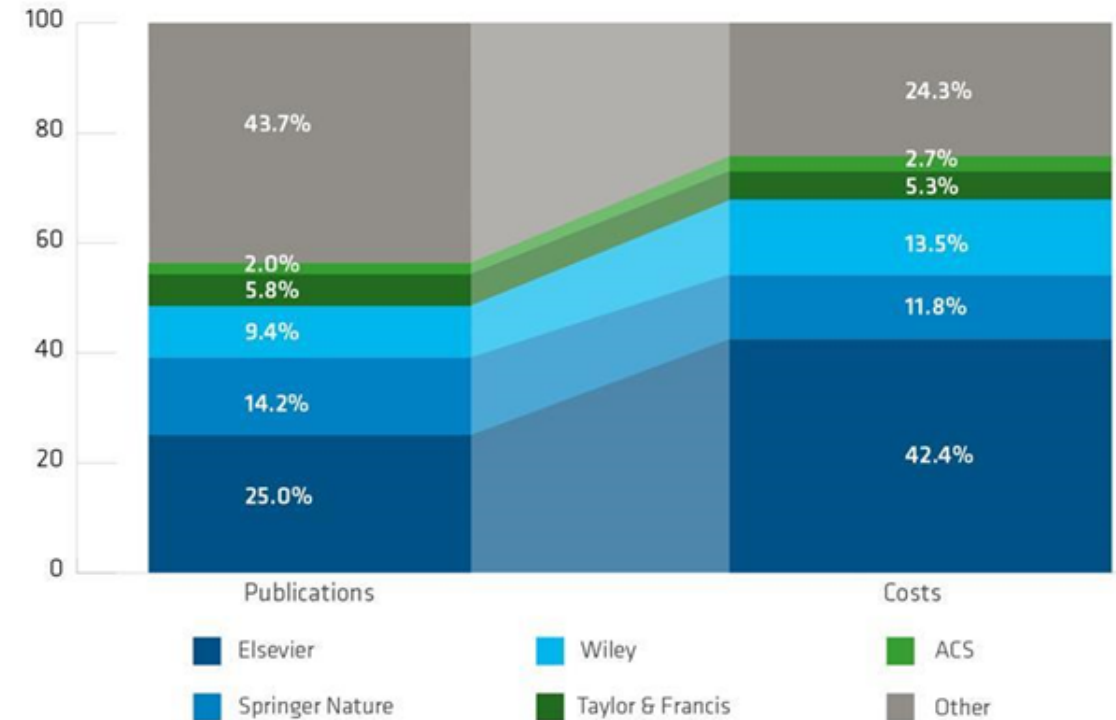
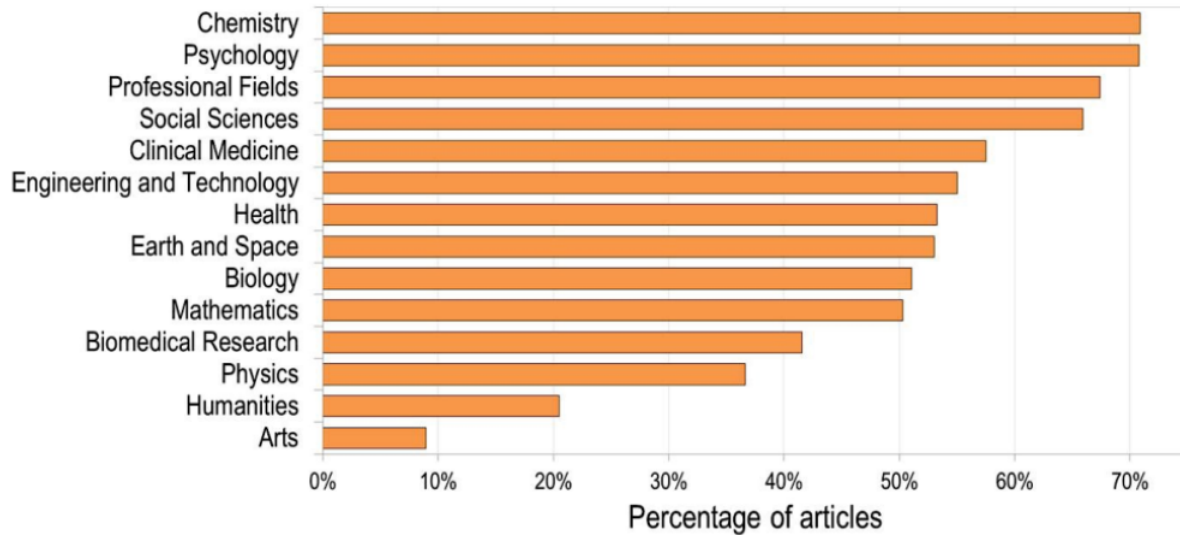
- The arrival of digital technology has coincided with a **consolidation of the academic publishing market around a few powerful actors.**
 - Publishers' rationale for increasing subscription prices: the digital era does not reduce costs but increases them: new expenses related to technology + increased volume of publications.
 - Inelastic demand
 - Very uncompetitive market
 - Bundling practices in the 90s
- >> oligopoly situation, prices explosion and a very clear increase in publishers' revenues.**

Spending on journals (and other reoccurring materials) has greatly outpaced inflation





The "Big 5" oligopoly of academic publishing



Mongeon, P. (2015). Big Publishers, Bigger Profits: How the Scholarly Community Lost the Control of its Journals. *MediaTropes*, 5, 102-110.



2012: the breakup year?

The
Guardian

Ian Sample, *science
correspondent*

🐦 @iansample

Tue 24 Apr 2012 17.45 BST

Harvard University says it can't afford journal publishers' prices

**University wants scientists to make their research open access and
resign from publications that keep articles behind paywalls**

The Cost of Knowledge

19979 Researchers Taking a Stand. [See the list](#)

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the Research Works Act, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

I plan to refrain from:

publishing refereeing editorial work

Add My Name



UNIVERSITE PARIS CITE

2012: the breakup year?



September 5, 2011: Sci-hub was launched by Alexandra Elbakyan



2011-2012: *United States v. Aaron Swartz*

Open Access: a digital-era movement.

In the United States:

1991 : **arXiv** (repository for mathematics and physics)

1996 : **PubMed** (medical sciences search engine)

2000 : **PubMed Central** (repository for medical and life sciences)

2006: **PLoS ONE** (first peer-review open access megajournal)



In France:

1999 : **Revue.org**, now **OpenEdition Journals** (online open access journal portal)

2001 : **HAL** (open archive for all disciplines)





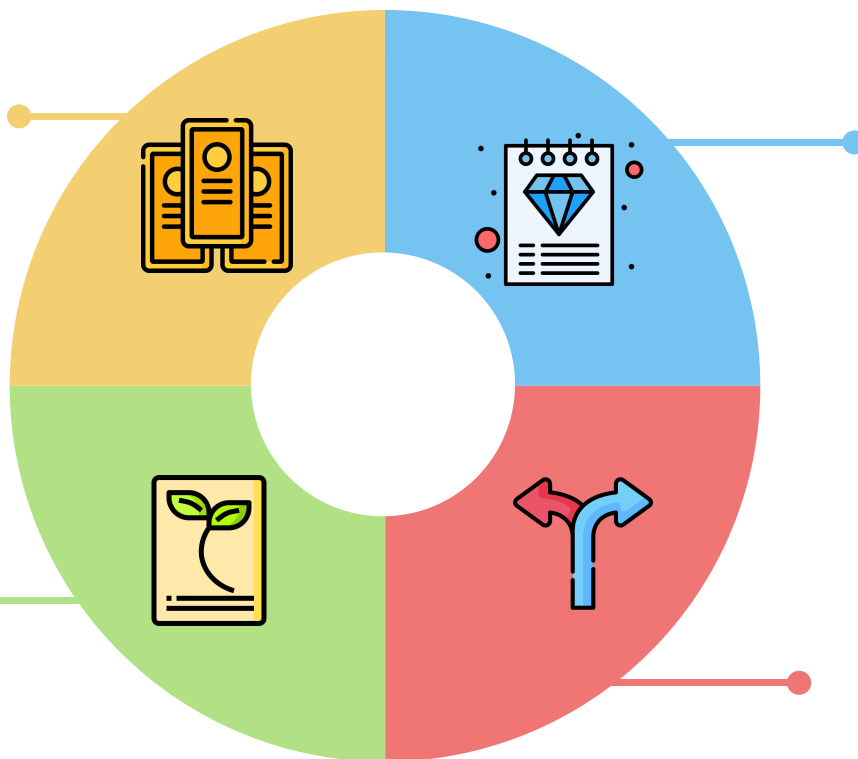
From a "reader-pays" to an "author-pays" model of academic publishing

Gold OA

- > all articles and related content are available for free immediately on the journal's website
- > the publisher does charge authors for publishing fees (APC).
- > Publication costs (APC) are paid by the researcher, his/her research institution or his/her research funder.

Green OA

- > Articles and related contents are available for free immediately on an institutional or a disciplinary repository..
- > APC may have been paid depending on whether the article has been published by an academic publisher first and/or depending on the type of publisher (hybrid, gold, diamond). APC has not been paid if the article is a preprint.
- > the article hosting's on the repository is free of charge for the author.



Diamond OA

- > All articles and related contents are available for free immediately on the journal's website.
- > The publisher does not charge authors for publishing fees (APC)
- > Publication costs are internalized by not-for-profit, non-commercial organizations, associations, networks or public institutions.

Hybrid OA

- > Articles and related contents are behind a paywall and only available through subscription unless an OA option was taken by the author.
- > The publisher does charge authors for publishing fees (APC) for the OA option.
- > A certain number of institutions/funders are not paying for APCs in hybrid journals (e.g. Horizon Europe).



Transformative arrangements - "agreements" and "journals"



Part I: The Plan S Principles

"With effect from 2021*, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in [Open Access Journals](#), on [Open Access Platforms](#), or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo."

**For funders agreeing after January 2020 to implement Plan S in their policies, the start date will be one year from that agreement*

- 08** The Funders do not support the 'hybrid' model of publishing. However, as a transitional pathway towards full Open Access within a clearly defined timeframe, and only as part of [transformative arrangements](#), Funders may contribute to financially supporting such arrangements;



Transformative arrangements - "agreements" and "journals"

= Transitory publishing agreements for journals and publishers engaged in a transition to full and immediate open access.

Under these agreements, institutional funders agree to financially support hybrid journals as this transition is under way (within a defined timeframe).

- Transformative journals: subscription or hybrid journals involved in a transition to full open access according to a number of criteria defined by cOAlition S. A list of these journals can be found on the cOAlition S website.

- Transformative agreements: Contracts negotiated between an institution/consortium of institutions and a publishing company. In this type of agreement, some APCs are paid in advance by the institution (allowing for a number of published articles to be included in the deal without further payment by authors), while also maintaining a subscription access. (e.g. "Read and Publish" agreements)

To make a long story short, an important amount of hybrid APCs are still paid by institutional funders under the terms of these agreements.



The APCs: a new serial crisis?



October 7, 2022

Preprint Open Access

The Oligopoly's Shift to Open Access. How For-Profit Publishers Benefit from Article Processing Charges

Butler, Leigh-Ann; Matthias, Lisa; Simard, Marc-André; Mongeon, Philippe; Haustein, Stefanie

This study aims to estimate the total amount of article processing charges (APCs) paid to publish open access (OA) in journals controlled by the large commercial publishers Elsevier, Sage, Springer-Nature, Taylor & Francis and Wiley, the so-called oligopoly of academic publishing. While traditionally their business model focused on subscriptions, they now increasingly charge fees for publishing. This study computes an estimate of the total amounts of APCs paid to oligopoly publishers between 2015 and 2018, using publication data from WoS, OA status from Unpaywall and annual APC prices from open datasets and historical fees retrieved via the Internet Archive Wayback Machine. **We estimate that globally authors paid the oligopoly of academic publishers \$1.06 billion in publication fees 2015-2018.** Revenue from gold OA amounted to \$612.5 million, while \$448.3 million was obtained for publishing OA in hybrid journals, for which publishers already charge subscription fees. Among the five publishers, Springer-Nature made the largest revenue from OA (\$589.7 million), followed by Elsevier (\$221.4 million), Wiley (\$114.3 million), Taylor & Francis (\$76.8 million) and Sage (\$31.6 million). With Elsevier and Wiley making the majority of APC revenue from hybrid fees and others focusing on gold, different OA strategies could be observed between publishers.



The APCs: a new serial crisis?

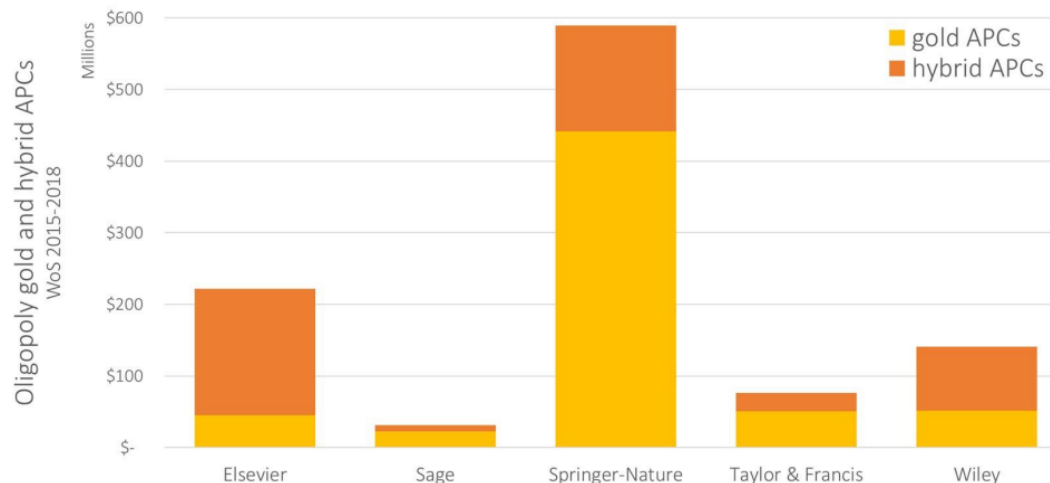
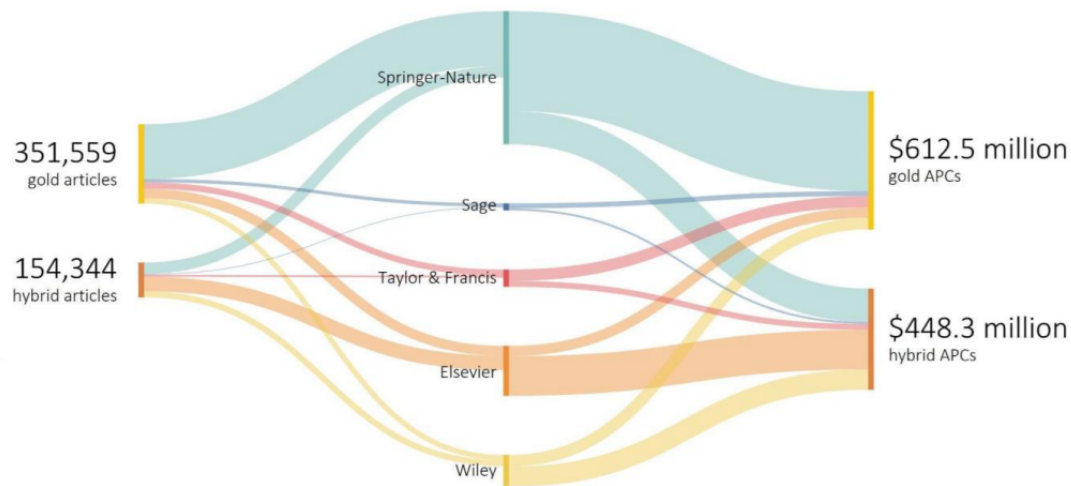


October 7, 2022

Preprint Open Access

The Oligopoly's Shift to Open Access. How For-Profit Publishers Benefit from Article Processing Charges

Butler, Leigh-Ann; Matthias, Lisa; Simard, Marc-André; Mongeon, Philippe; Haustein, Stefanie



The APCs: a new serial crisis?



October 7, 2022

Preprint Open Access

The Oligopoly's Shift to Open Access. How For-Profit Publishers Benefit from Article Processing Charges

 Butler, Leigh-Ann;  Matthias, Lisa;  Simard, Marc-André;  Mongeon, Philippe;  Haustein, Stefanie

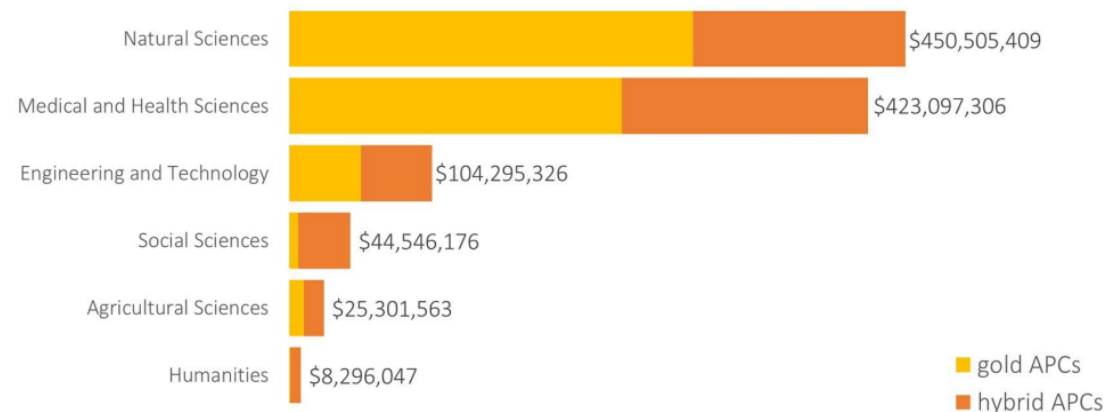
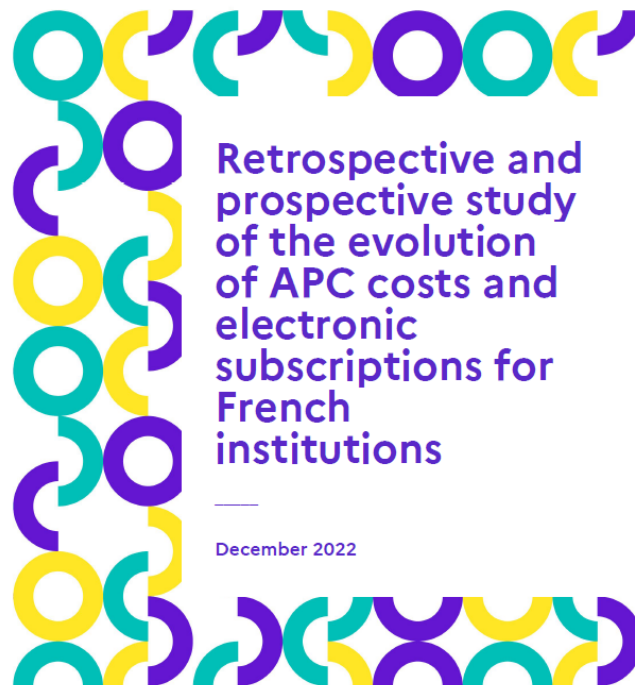


Figure 7. Total amount of APCs for gold and hybrid publications (n=505,555) per OECD Field of Science. APCs of journals classified in more than one OECD FoS were fractionalized.

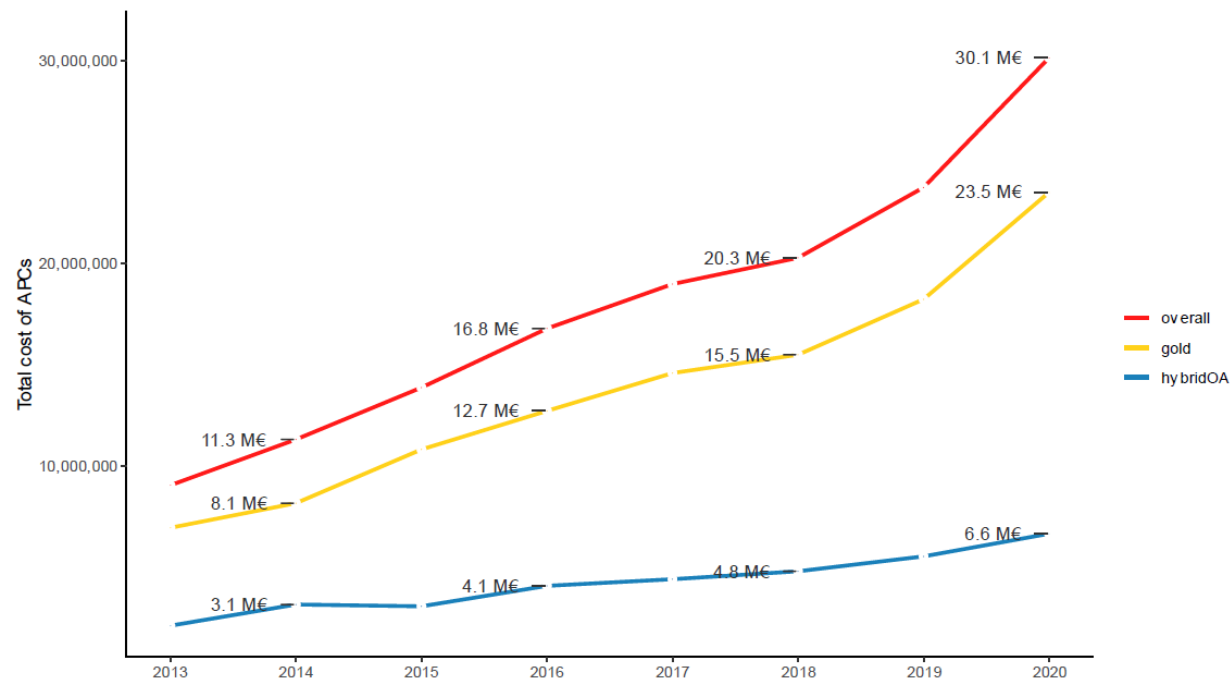


The APCs: a new serial crisis?



Retrospective and prospective study of the evolution of APC costs and electronic subscriptions for French institutions

December 2022



Evolution of total cost of APCs paid by France-based corresponding authors, overall and per open access color, after reconstructing missing data

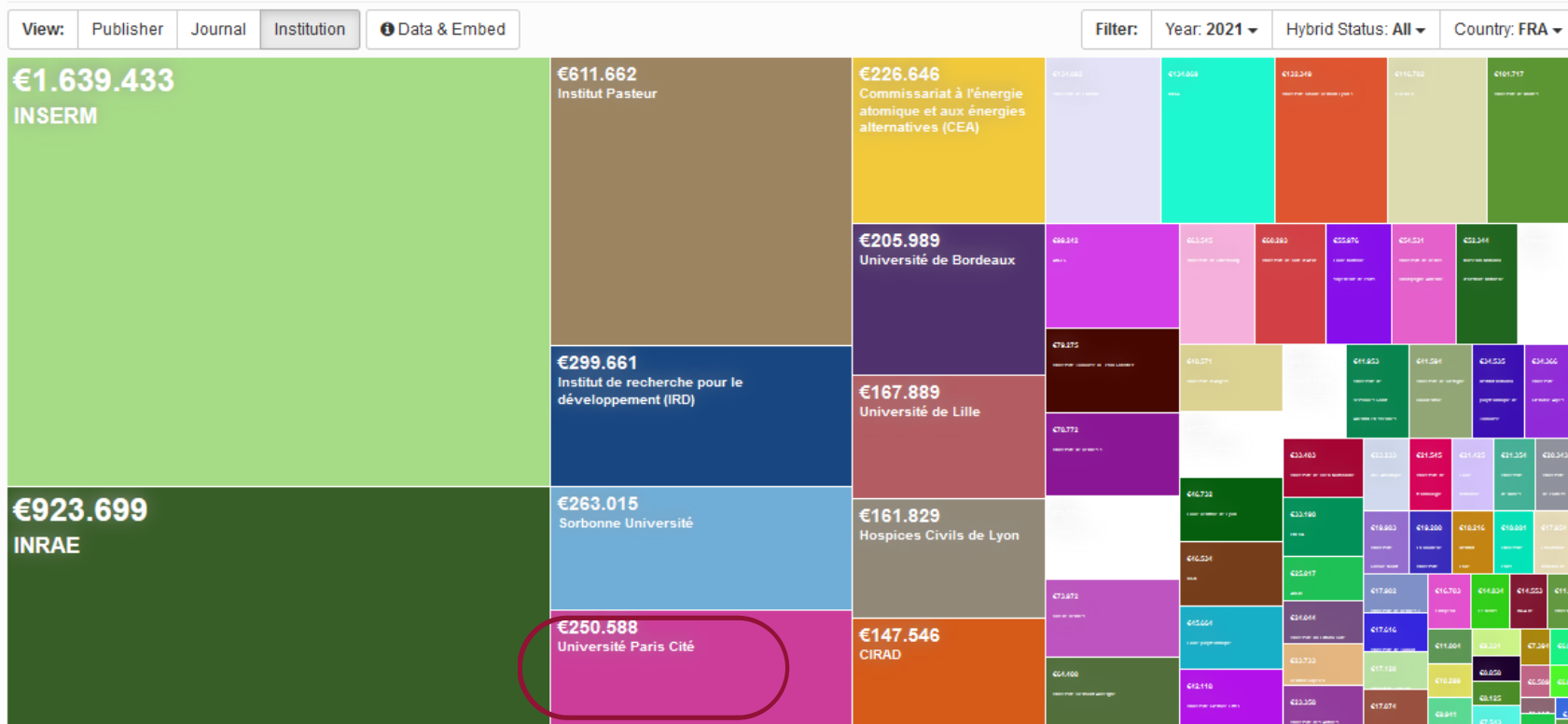


The APCs: a new serial crisis?

OPEN APC

ABOUT OLAP SERVER GITHUB OPENAPC

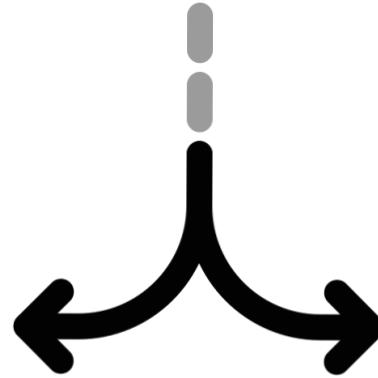
OPENAPC





What the future holds: current strategies for sustainable Open Access

Reinforcing green OA
(through Right Retention Strategies)



Developping Diamond OA

+ less support overtime for transformative agreements

=> decrease/stabilization of APC expenses.



What the future holds: current strategies for sustainable Open Access

ACTION PLAN FOR DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS

MARCH 2022



Science ouverte : le CNRS apporte son soutien au plan d'action d'accès ouvert « diamant »



Harvard Library Endorses New Action Plan for Diamond Open Access



What the future holds: current strategies for sustainable Open Access

List of Endorsing Organisations

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| ACADEMY OF FINLAND Academy of Finland (AKA) Finland | Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society Germany | Allea All European Academies (ALLEA) Europe | Amelica Open Knowledge Mexico | Asia-Pacific Journal United States | Association of European Research Libraries (LIBER) The Netherlands | FWF Der Wissenschaftsfonds, Austria | BEILSTEIN INSTITUT Germany | Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation United States | Bollettino telematico di filosofia politica Italy | Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Bulgaria | CARDIFF UNIVERSITY PRIFYSGOL CARDIFF Cardiff University United Kingdom |
| CCSD Centre for Direct Scientific Communication (CCSD) France | ceon cees Centre for Evaluation in Education and Science (CEON/CEES) Serbia | CENTRE MERSENNE France | CESAER Belgium | COALITION PUBLICA Canada | Plan S Making full & immediate Open Access a reality | Coko We build, you publish Colo International | COAR Confederation of Open Access Repositories International | CSUC Consorci de Serveis Universitaris de Catalunya Spain | Cooperate Cooperate for Open, Librarians United States | TIS OPEN COUNCIL Council of Editors of Translation and Interpreting Studies for Open Science | CC creative commons Creative Commons Global |
| Cybergeo Cybergeo, European Journal of Geography France | CYBERIANS Cyberians: The Arabic Portal for Librarianship and Information Egypt | DARIAH-EU Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities France/Europe | IDLA Digital Library Association Armenia | DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) United Kingdom | doab Directory of Open Access Books The Netherlands | EDINBURGH DIAMOND Edinburgh Diamond United Kingdom | EPIsciences France | ERIH Plus European Research Infrastructure Consortium for Humanities and the Social Sciences (ERIC) Plus Norway | Érudit Canada | eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION Belgium | EFMD Executive Agency for Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation Funding (ERDF) Romania |
| Faculty of Humanities, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula Croatia | FOAA Fair Open Access Alliance The Netherlands | Federation of Finnish Learned Societies Finland | FCT Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia Portugal | FREE JOURNAL NETWORK United States | cnrs French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) France | Inria French National Institute for Research in Digital Science and Technology (INRIA) France | anr French National Research Agency (ANR) France | German Initiative for Network Information (GINI) Germany | DFG Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft Germany | pulse Global China Pulse Sweden | gfi Europe Good Food Institute Europe Belgium |
| SUB NEUBIBLIOTHEK, STAATL. UND UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK GÖTTINGEN Göttingen State and University Library Germany | HAMBURG STATE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Hamburg State and University Library Germany | HARVARD LIBRARY Harvard Library United States | HELMHOLTZ Open Science Helmholtz Open Science Office Germany | hhmi Howard Hughes Medical Institute United States | ILP Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences Poland | IOAP Irish Open Access Publishers (IOAP) Ireland | Izmir Institute of Technology Turkey | Jisc United Kingdom | JPE Journal of Political Ecology United States | JoSTrans The Journal of Specialised Translation United Kingdom | Journal of West African Languages Nigeria |



What the future holds: current strategies for sustainable Open Access



Plan S Rights Retention Strategy

- › Authors (or their organisations) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with their Open Access requirements.
- › Authors (or their organisations) must ensure Open Access to the Author Accepted Manuscripts (AAMs) or the Version of Record (VoR) of research articles, at the time of publication. All research articles must be made available under a [Creative Commons Attribution](#) "CC BY" licence or equivalent or, by exception, if so decided by a cOAlition S Organisation, a [Creative Commons Attribution, NoDerivatives](#) "CC BY-ND" licence, or equivalent.



What the future holds: current strategies for sustainable Open Access



Home > CNRS Info



"There is no reason for scientists to make an exclusive free copyright transfer of their work to publishers"

December 01, 2022

RESEARCH

© Frédérique PLAS/CNRS Photothèque

A - / A +

The CNRS encourages its researchers to apply the rights retention strategy when submitting a manuscript to publishers.

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

UiO has adopted the establishment of an Institutional Rights Retention Policy (IRRP). The Rights Retention Policy has effect from and including 01/01/2023 and applies to all manuscripts submitted to scholarly journals.



Research support
Libraries & Collections

Rights Retention at King's

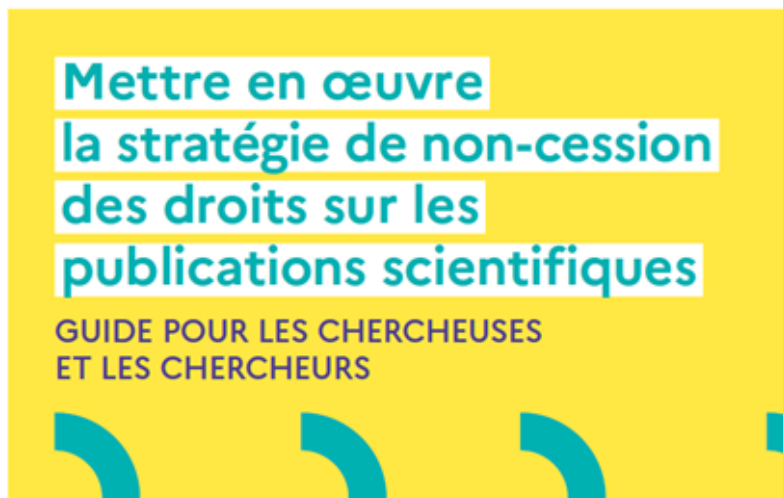
King's College London is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge, learning, and understanding in the service of society. To ensure that researchers can continue to share their work, King's has instituted a Rights Retention Strategy via a revised Research Publications Policy effective 1 March 2023. Rights Retention aims to ensure that authors can deposit their paper where they see fit. With Rights Retention authors can disseminate their work as widely as possible while also meeting funder and any future REF requirements.

King's RRS Statement:

'For the purposes of open access, the author has applied a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence to any Accepted Author Manuscript version arising from this submission.'



What the future holds: current strategies for sustainable Open Access



Rights Retention: an explainer video

How to reuse & share
your knowledge
as you wish through

Rights Retention





What the future holds: current strategies for sustainable Open Access



cOAlition S confirms the end of its financial support for Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements after 2024

26/01/2023

[Transformative arrangements](#) – including [Transformative Agreements](#) and [Transformative Journals](#) – were developed to encourage subscription journals to transition to full and immediate open access within a defined timeframe (31st December 2024, as specified in the Plan S [Implementation Guidance](#)). After careful consideration of the outcomes of transformative arrangements, the leadership of cOAlition S reaffirms that, as a principle, its members will no longer financially support these arrangements after 2024.

Exceptionally, individual cOAlition S funders may still choose to financially participate in Transformative Agreements beyond 2024 as part of their respective national strategies. Such exceptions will be communicated on the cOAlition S website.



2. The other side of the Open Access coin: predatory publishing

- What is predatory publishing?
- A spectrum of editorial and commercial behaviors.
- A plethora of fraudulent activities.



What is predatory publishing?

"... Publication 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."

(Grudniewicz et al., 2019)



Illustration by David Parkins

nature

1163 predatory publishers on Beall's list in 2017

Last numbers before he closed his website.

10 000 predatory journals in 2018

Björk & al. 2020.

420000 predatory articles in 2014

Shen & Björk, 2015.

These are old numbers - we may be around 15 000 predatory journals in 2023.



Main characteristics of predatory publishers/journals

They provide no or only peripheral peer-review.

They ignore editorial services for publication

They often adopt deceptive tactics to entice submissions and compel payments



Predatory journals: they may be in your email inbox...

British Journal of Research

ISSN: 2394-3718

ICV: 80.53 | Journal Impact Factor: 0.71*

Dear Researcher,

Greetings...!!

From past few years, [British Journal of Research](#) has never missed to create the milestones in publishing varieties of interesting articles.

We have been pioneered with the updated research on different core research topics. In this context, we welcome you to write a paper for our journal and glorify it with your kind presence.

For article submission- Submit manuscript online at [Research](#) or send as an e-mail attachment to the Editorial Office at britishjournal@escienceopen.com

Submissions having NIH grant will be directly indexed into PubMed.

Looking forward to hear from you. Response before December 15, 2018 will be given first preference in the article publication process.

Hi Dr. Mmaurice Dupont

a b

Do you have any work ready for publication ?] c

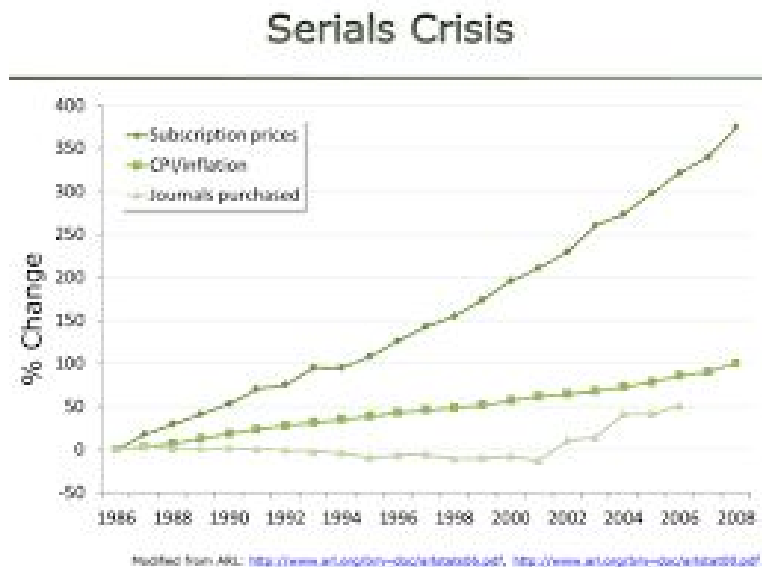
If you are interested, I would liketo invite you to consider Journal of Journal of Yoga, Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Processes] d
ISSN XXXX-XXXX for your publication
e

Par ManuRoquette — Travail personnel, CC BY-SA 4.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=83306493>

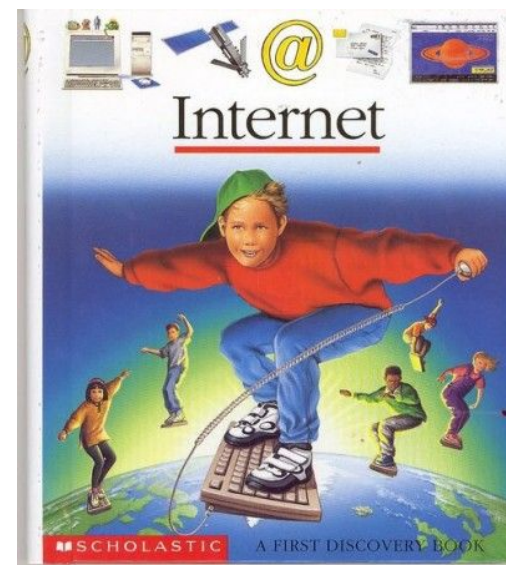
Maybe you have received emails like this...

Historical reasons for the emergence of predatory publishing

Serials crisis in the 1980s/90s followed by the **rise of APC-based gold OA** in the 2000s, then followed by a **widespread funding of APC-related costs by institutional actors** in the 2000s/2010s.



Globalization starting in the 1980s and accelerating in the 1990s with **the Internet**, the digitalization of academic publishing, but also **western academic practices being imported in developing countries** (*publish or perish*).





Beall's list (2010-2017)



Jeffrey Beall

Librarian and associate professor at the University of Colorado Denver at the time he established the list.

The screenshot shows the website 'Scholarly Open Access' with the tagline 'Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing'. The navigation menu includes 'Home', 'About the Author', 'Disclaimer', 'LIST OF PUBLISHERS', and 'LIST OF STANDALONE JOURNALS'. The main content area is titled 'LIST OF PUBLISHERS' and features a search bar. Below the search bar, the text reads: 'Beall's List: Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers'. This is followed by a paragraph explaining the list's purpose and criteria. To the right, there are sections for 'RECENT POSTS' and 'ARCHIVES'. The 'RECENT POSTS' section lists several articles, including 'Beall's List of Predatory Publishers 2017'. The 'ARCHIVES' section has a dropdown menu for 'Select Month'. At the bottom, there is a 'CATEGORIES' section with various topics like 'article processing charges' and 'Australia'.

<https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/>



Where are predatory publishers?

India is the biggest provider of predatory publishers.





Where are predatory authors?

Nigeria and China are the biggest providers of predatory authors





Publications incentives are driving predatory publishing

- "In **Indonesia**, many universities require their faculty to publish at least 10% of their publication in English. However, only less than 5% of Indonesians, and the academic, can write English proficiently (Kozok, 2017).
- In **China**, institutions pay scientists who publish in top international journals. The cash rewards can range from \$30 USD to \$165,000 USD for a paper published in a WoS indexed journal (Abritis & McCook, 2017; Quan et al., 2017). People without international publication may face layoff at some institutions.
(...)
- In **Nigeria**, universities set requirements for their faculty to be promoted to senior levels only if they have published a certain proportion of articles in foreign journals (Adomi & Mordi, 2003; Omobowale et al., 2014).
- The **Kazakhstan** government set a policy in the early 2010s to require all PhD students to publish in journals that are indexed by Scopus (Denisova-Schmidt, 2020, p.53)"

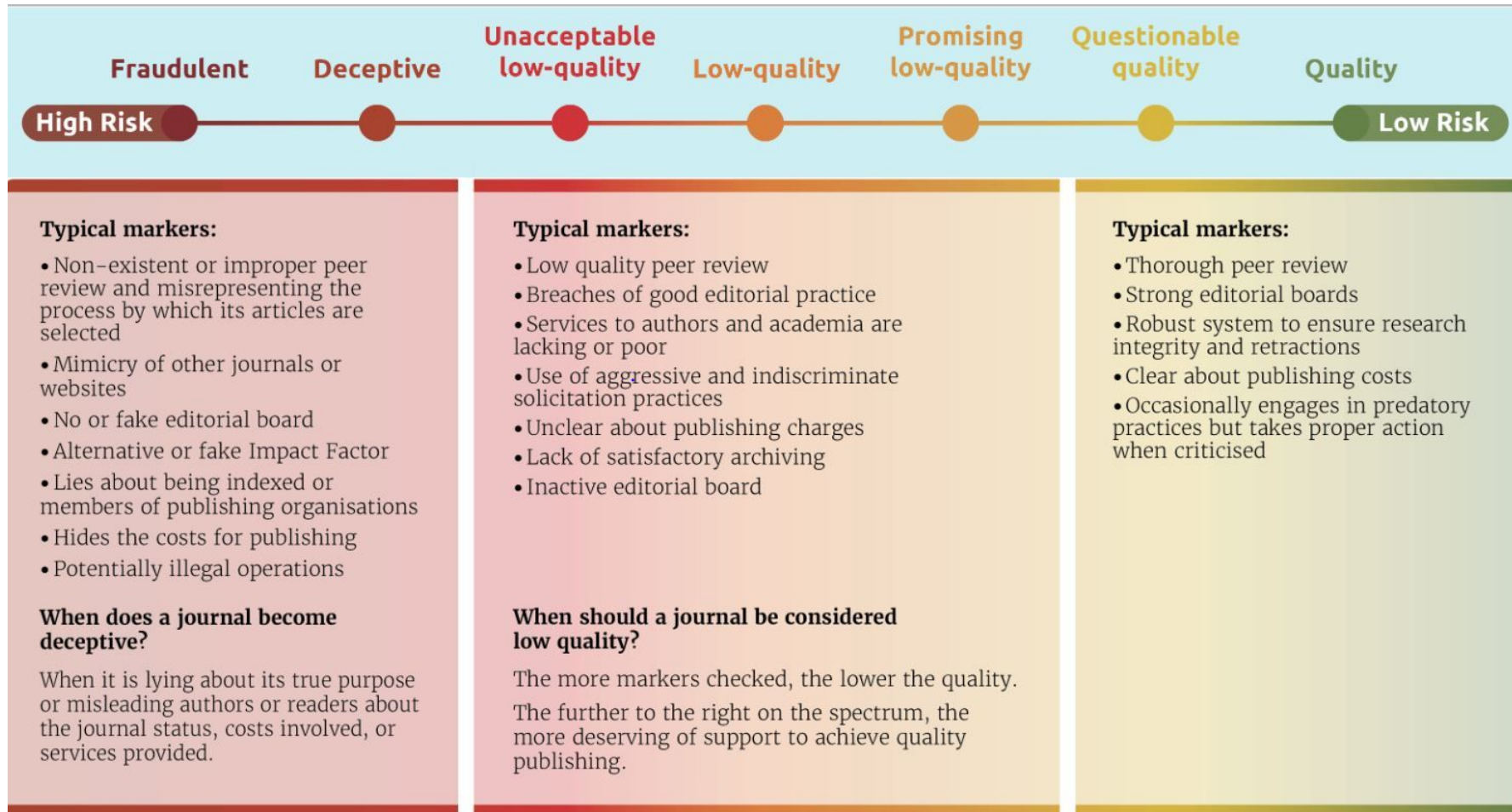


What are (some of) the risks of publishing in a predatory journal?

- **It can tarnish your reputation and your co-authors'.**
- **The article may very well disappear if the journal does**, with no record left (no DOI or appearance in scientific databases).
- **It can cause issues related to intellectual property** if you sign off your copyrights to the editor.
- Even if it is good science, **your article may receive no/very few citations.**



The complicated definition of predatory publishing: the "grey" zone



It is not just journals: predatory conferences exist, too.

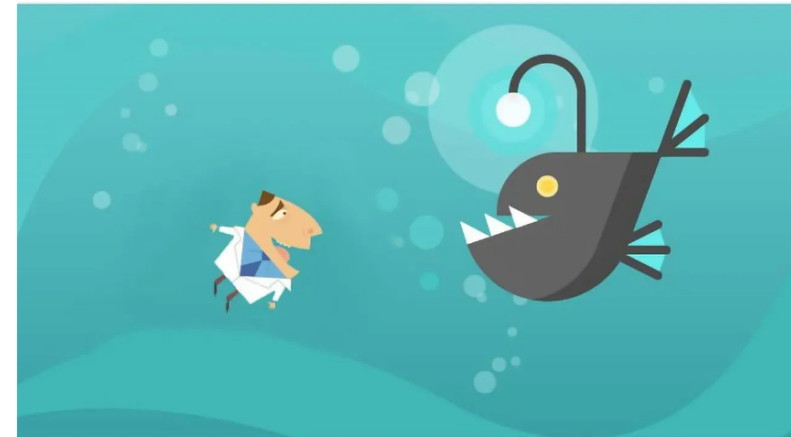


<https://medium.com/@westwise/ive-been-invited-to-a-super-predatory-conference-and-i-have-to-share-371ae7db6a72>



Inside a “Fake” Conference: A Journey Into Predatory Science

Article Published: July 11, 2019 | [Ruairi J. Mackenzie](#)



<https://www.technologynetworks.com/tn/articles/inside-a-fake-conference-a-journey-into-predatory-science-321619>



<https://medium.com/gradbunker/how-to-identify-predatory-conferences-688f1d4c4d82>



It is not just journals: predatory conferences exist, too.

One of the biggest predatory conferences organizers in the world, OMICS.

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

Promotion of a predatory conference by Phillip Morris, the tobacco manufacturer.

OMICS admits that around 60% of its revenue come from pharmaceutical companies that sponsor its conferences. OMICS annual revenue is around \$11 million a year.



Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals

The screenshot shows the official website of the Arctic Journal, hosted by the University of Calgary. The page features a navigation menu with links to 'Home', 'About', 'Aims and Scope', 'Submission Guidelines', 'Editorial', and 'Contact'. A large banner image depicts a snowy mountain landscape with a research station. Below the banner, there is a section titled 'About Arctic Journal' which describes the journal as 'North America's premier journal of northern research'. It mentions that the journal has been published since 1950 and covers a wide range of topics related to the Arctic region. The page also includes contact information for the Arctic Institute of North America.

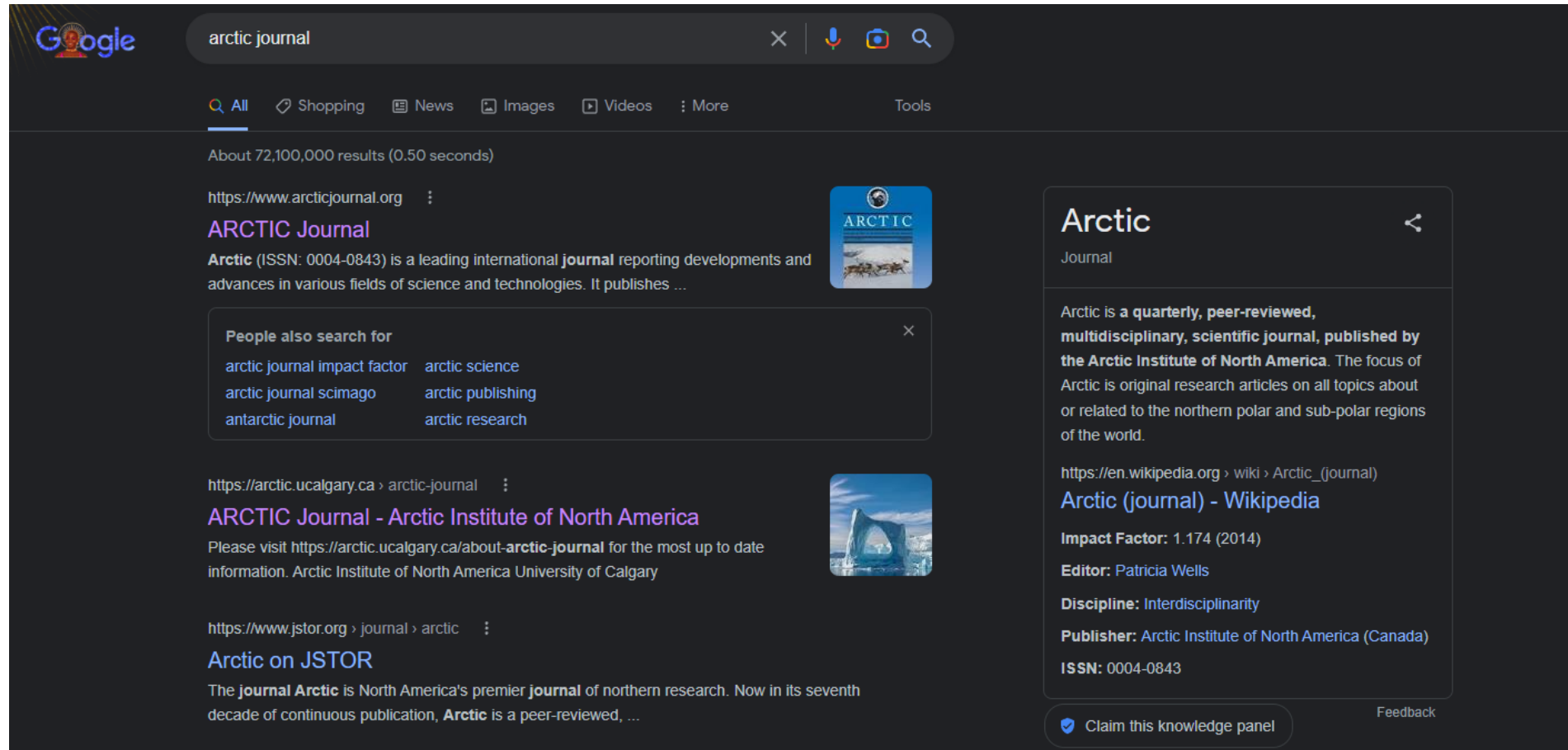
The real Arctic Journal website
<https://arctic.ucalgary.ca/arctic-journal>

VS

The screenshot shows a hijacked version of the Arctic Journal website. The page layout is different from the official site, featuring a dark navigation bar with links to 'Home', 'About', 'Aims and Scope', 'Submission Guidelines', 'Editorial', and 'Contact'. The main content area is dominated by a large image of a snowy mountain range. Below the image, there is a section titled 'ARCTIC Journal' which provides information about the journal's ISSN (0094-0843) and its focus on reporting developments and advances in various fields of science and technologies. The page also includes a 'Submit Manuscript' button and a 'Latest Published Papers' section. On the right side, there is a 'Journal Citation Reports (JCR2020)' section with various metrics such as Impact Factor, Eigen factor Score, and Article Influence Score. The page also lists 'Also Evaluated In' (DOAJ, CIRC, SJR) and 'Subjects' (Life Sciences, Engineering, Theoretical Sciences).

The hijacked Arctic Journal website
<https://www.arcticjournal.org/>

Another type of predatory publishing: hijacked journals



The screenshot shows a Google search for "arctic journal". The search bar contains "arctic journal" and the search button is visible. Below the search bar, there are navigation options: All, Shopping, News, Images, Videos, and More. The search results show "About 72,100,000 results (0.50 seconds)".

The first search result is for "ARCTIC Journal" from <https://www.arcticjournal.org>. The title is "ARCTIC Journal" and the description is "Arctic (ISSN: 0004-0843) is a leading international journal reporting developments and advances in various fields of science and technologies. It publishes ...". There is a small thumbnail image of the journal cover.

Below the first result is a "People also search for" section with a close button (X). It lists several related search terms:

- arctic journal impact factor
- arctic science
- arctic journal scimago
- arctic publishing
- antarctic journal
- arctic research

The second search result is for "ARCTIC Journal - Arctic Institute of North America" from <https://arctic.ucalgary.ca>. The title is "ARCTIC Journal - Arctic Institute of North America" and the description is "Please visit <https://arctic.ucalgary.ca/about-arctic-journal> for the most up to date information. Arctic Institute of North America University of Calgary". There is a small thumbnail image of a polar bear.

The third search result is for "Arctic on JSTOR" from <https://www.jstor.org>. The title is "Arctic on JSTOR" and the description is "The journal **Arctic** is North America's premier journal of northern research. Now in its seventh decade of continuous publication, **Arctic** is a peer-reviewed, ...".

On the right side of the search results, there is a "Knowledge Panel" for "Arctic". The title is "Arctic" and the subtitle is "Journal". The description is "Arctic is a quarterly, peer-reviewed, multidisciplinary, scientific journal, published by the Arctic Institute of North America. The focus of Arctic is original research articles on all topics about or related to the northern polar and sub-polar regions of the world." Below the description, there is a link to the Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_\(journal\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arctic_(journal)) and the title "Arctic (journal) - Wikipedia". The panel also lists the following information:

- Impact Factor: 1.174 (2014)
- Editor: Patricia Wells
- Discipline: Interdisciplinarity
- Publisher: Arctic Institute of North America (Canada)
- ISSN: 0004-0843

At the bottom of the knowledge panel, there is a "Claim this knowledge panel" button and a "Feedback" link.



The russian doll of predatory services: the example of predatory indices.



Impact Factor is the Systematic Investigation of Quality of Journal.

Home Indexed Journals SIF on Request Evaluation FAQ Contact us

Recently Added Journals

International Journal of Advent Research in Computer and Electronics (IARCE)

International Journal of Research

Welcome to Systematic Impact Factor (SIF)

Systematic Impact Factor (SIF) is Systematic Investigation of Quality of Journal. SIF is internationally recognised platform where researchers, academicians, students can find quality of journal based on different parameters.

SIF is calculated based on quality parameters like citation report of journal, editorial board, online infrastructure of journal, acceptance/rejection ratio of journal, internationalisation of journal, paper publication quality etc.

Request for Indexing/SIF

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Suggest Journal Indexing (Free)</p> <p>Publisher/Editor of The Journal Can Send Journal details on our E-mail: systematicIF@gmail.com</p> | <p>Request for SIF</p> <p>After Indexing with SIF, Publisher/Editor can send request to get Systematic Impact Factor (SIF).</p> <p>Fee for SIF evaluation is INR 1000 per Journal for journal in India and USD \$50 per Journal for rest of world for one year.</p> <p>Once we received payment, we will send you SIF certificate within 7 days.</p> <p>Journal will be evaluated based Scientific Quality, Citation Report and Editorial Quality. Infrastructure Quality.</p> |
|---|---|

Universal Impact Factor Home UIF value UIF certificates UIF evaluation on request UIF publishers panel Contact

Home

Welcome to official website of UIFactor Project

UIFactor.com is an international, recognized platform for promoting scientific achievements, as well as supporting publishers and scientific communities interested in state-of-the art research activities in innovation and applied science areas. We invite you to give your contribution for enhancement of our specific sections:

Archives Latest posts



How to know if a journal is predatory?



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?

Publishing your research results is key to **advancing your discipline** – and your **career** – but with so many journals in your field, how can you be sure that you're choosing a **reputable, trustworthy** journal?



Tips to **confirm** a journal's credentials and decide if it will help you **reach** the right audience with your research, and make an **impact** on your career.

Take control of your career at thinkchecksubmit.org



[Med Health Care Philos.](#) 2017; 20(2): 163–170.
Published online 2016 Oct 7. doi: [10.1007/s11019-016-9740-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11019-016-9740-3)

PMCID: [PMC5487745](#)
PMID: [27718131](#)

The false academy: predatory publishing in science and bioethics

[Stefan Eriksson](#)¹ and [Gert Helgesson](#)²

Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers

For more information on predatory publishers, including lists of publishers and standalone journals that meet these criteria, please visit <http://scholarlyoa.com>



How to know if a journal is predatory?

Here are a few clues for spotting a non-legitimate journal listed by the [Science ouverte](#) site of the University of Rennes 1:

- “Invitation to publish sent by email to the researcher (spam).
- Non-professional contact email address (such as gmail).
- Manuscripts must be submitted by email.
- Journal that promises extremely fast publication.
- No transparency on peer-reviewing.
- No transparency on publication fees (APC).
- Modest publication fees (e.g. less than \$150).
- Access fees or embargo on dissemination.
- Incorrect spelling and grammar (site or message).
- Incorrect impact factors (see Journal of Citation Reports)
- The journal’s website features a Copernicus Index.
- Lack of a retraction policy”.



These criteria are neither exhaustive nor necessary. The predatory journal usually meets several negative criteria, but not necessarily all: the aim is to pass itself off as a genuine scientific journal...



The solution against predatory publishing: rethinking research evaluation?

THE TIMES OF INDIA

UGC withdraws mandatory research publication before PhD thesis submission to enhance quality

ASTHA HEMANT / TNN / Oct 3, 2022, 15:56 IST



Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organisations recognises the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximise the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.



UNIVERSITE PARIS CITE



Thank you for your attention!

Margaux Larre-Perez, Ph.D.
Université Paris Cité Libraries
Université Paris Cité, Paris, France.

