



S'attaquer aux problèmes de l'édition prédatrice

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Initiative de l'AJOL, de l'ASSAf, du DOAJ, de l'EIFL, du
LIBSENSE et de l'UCT pour les rédacteurs et éditeurs de
revues africains

Série de webinaires 2022



Who's Afraid of Peer Review?

John Bohannon

Dozens of open-access journals targeted in an elaborate *Science* sting accepted a spoof research article, raising questions about peer-review practices in much of the open-access world.

MEDIA JULY 20, 2018

400,000 Scientists All Over the World Have Been Published in Fake Journals

Journalists investigated widespread fraud within the scientific publishing community.

NATURE | NEWS



Publishers withdraw more than 120 gibberish papers

Conference proceedings removed from subscription databases after scientist reveals that they were computer-generated.

COLLABORATION

New international investigation tackles 'fake science' and its poisonous effects

Hundreds of thousands of scientists worldwide have published studies in self-described scientific journals that don't provide traditional checks for accuracy and quality, according to a new journalistic investigation.

By Scilla Alecci
July 20, 2018

New post on **Retraction Watch**

 **Elsevier retracts entire issue after mistakenly publishing it online**
by [Alison McCook](#)

Publishing giant Elsevier has retracted an entire issue of one of its journals because the contents -- abstracts from a conference about child neurology -- were never supposed to make it online. We discovered the retraction after realizing that every aspect of the issue in *Brain & Development* had been retracted, including the cover, editorial [...]

[Read more of this post](#)

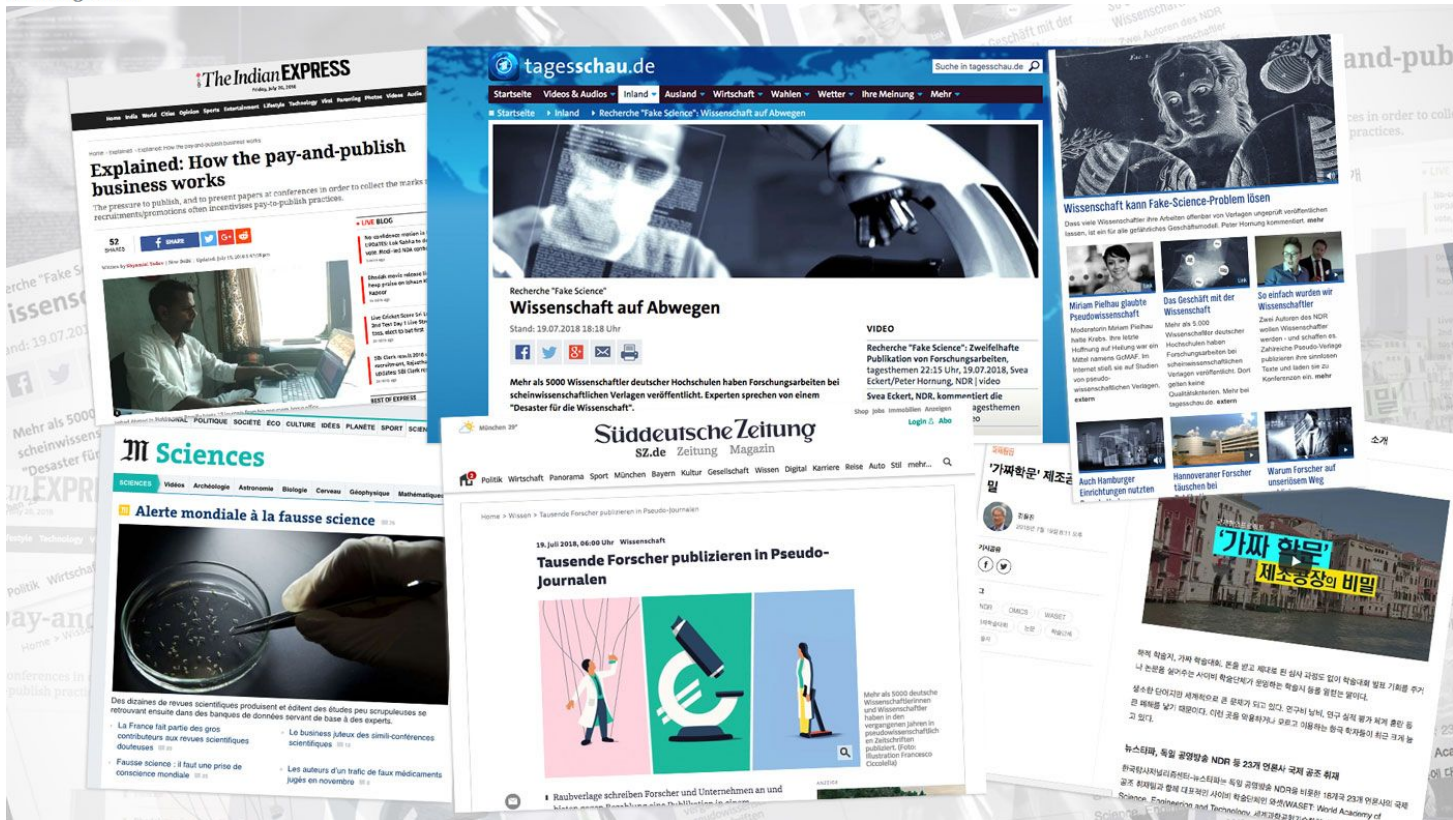
[Alison McCook](#) | August 9, 2017 at 11:00 am | Categories: [Brain and Dev](#) | URL: <http://iretractionwatch.com/?p=51371>

New international investigation tackles 'fake science' and its poisonous effects

Hundreds of thousands of scientists worldwide have published studies in self-described scientific journals that don't provide traditional checks for accuracy and quality, according to a new journalistic investigation.



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Conference Locations



March 2022 in London

Event Date: March 11-12, 2022
Submission Due: February 16, 2022



March 2022 in Miami

Event Date: March 11-12, 2022
Submission Due: February 16, 2022



March 2022 in Dubai

Event Date: March 21-22, 2022
Submission Due: March 01, 2022



March 2022 in Madrid

Event Date: March 21-22, 2022
Submission Due: March 01, 2022



March 2022 in Prague

Event Date: March 21-22, 2022
Submission Due: March 01, 2022



March 2022 in Tokyo

Event Date: March 21-22, 2022
Submission Due: March 01, 2022



March 2022 in Paris

Event Date: March 28-29, 2022
Submission Due: March 01, 2022



March 2022 in Singapore

Event Date: March 28-29, 2022
Submission Due: March 01, 2022



March 2022 in Sydney



April 2022 in Athens



April 2022 in Cancun



April 2022 in Dubai

**QUOI ? QUI ?
POURQUOI ?**



DÉFINITION DE L'ÉDITION PRÉDATRICE

Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

Agnes Grudniewicz, David Moher, Kelly D. Cobey and 32 co-authors

Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

When 'Jane' turned to alternative medicine, she had already exhausted radiotherapy, chemotherapy and other standard treatments for breast cancer. Her alternative-medicine practitioner shared an article about a therapy involving vitamin infusions. To her and her practitioner, it seemed to be authentic grounds for hope. But when Jane showed the article to her son-in-law (one of the authors of this Comment), he realized it came from a predatory journal – meaning its

“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.”

The proposed definition of predatory publishing from *Nature* 576, 210-212 (2019) ([DOI: 10.1038/d41586-019-03759-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-03759-y))

PUBLICATION PRÉDATRICE ET ACCÈS OUVERT ??



Predatory Publishing

[Info](#) [About](#) [Blog](#) [Twitter](#)

Working to eliminate predatory and fake journals



This web site, and the accompanying Twitter feed and blog, aims to raise awareness of **Predatory Publishing**. If you are unaware of what this is, it is where scientific publishers charge an article processing fee to enable you to publish your paper. However, unlike legitimate open access publishers, there is little (or no) peer review. This means that the scientific archive is being infected by papers that have not been subject to rigorous peer review. If this is allowed to continue this archive, which has taken hundreds of years to develop, is in real danger.

<https://predatory-publishing.com/about/>

Site Web g r  par des universitaires qui publient r guli rement dans (ce que nous croyons) des revues de haute qualit . Par "haute qualit ", nous entendons les revues r pertori es dans Web of Science, les revues ISI pour utiliser une expression plus courante. Nous avons  galement  t  r dacteurs en chef et r dacteurs en chef adjoints. Nous avons donc vu l' dition scientifique   la fois comme auteurs et comme r dacteurs.

QUI ? PAS SEULEMENT LES REVUES EN LIBRE ACCÈS !

- Toutes les revues sur abonnement ne sont pas dans Scopus ou WoS : seulement 30 000 sur 100 000 (données Ulrich's Web).

- Toutes les revues en libre accès ne sont pas dans le DOAJ : seulement 18 000 sur 40 000 ^{*** Walt Crawford} <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/journals/civ17i1.pdf>

CONCLUSION Pourcentage de revues de faible qualité et d'éventuelles revues prédatrices

dans les revues à accès libre et par abonnement est considérable.

POURQUOI ? PROFITS ET PRESSION DES PUBLICATIONS

combiné à des pratiques d'examen par les pairs fermés



Jon Tennant
@Protohedgehog

Every researcher knows the “publish and/or perish” culture: the fact that we are evaluated primarily based on the journals that we publish in, rather than any intrinsic merit or quality of our work. Countless ink has been spilled criticising this system.

10:14 AM · Apr 8, 2020 · Twitter Web App

- We have an academic system where researchers are forced to enter into a publication-based economy dictated by commercial values.
- The mantra '**publish or perish**' is dead, replaced by '**publish and perish**' due to under-funding and competitiveness in [cli|La science ouverte n'est qu'une bonne science - cloudfront.net](https://www.cloudfront.net/la-science-ouverte-n-est-qu-une-bonne-science/)

The money behind academic publishing

The academic publishing industry has a large financial turnover. Its worldwide sales amount to more than USD 19 billion, which positions it between the music industry and the film industry (4). The market is largely dominated by five large publishing houses: Elsevier, Black & Wiley, Taylor & Francis, Springer Nature and SAGE, which control more than 50 % of the market between them. Elsevier is the largest, with approximately 16 % of the total market and more than 3000 academic journals. As an industry, these publishing houses are unique in terms of their profitability, generating large net profits. Elsevier has a profit margin approaching 40 %, which is higher than that of companies such as Microsoft, Google and Coca Cola, and the curve is pointing upwards (4-6).

Publié : 17 août 2020
Lettre d'information et lettre d'accompagnement
2020
doi : 10.4045/tidsskr.20.0118

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OÙ ?



On trouve des revues prédatrices dans toutes les régions du monde, y compris en Europe et en Amérique du Nord.

Des auteurs du monde entier sont incités à publier dans des revues prédatrices, même des scientifiques réputés.

Certains très gros éditeurs prédateurs sont basés en Amérique du Nord et en Extrême-Orient :

OMICS et SCIRP

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About SCIRP

What is SCIRP?

Scientific Research Publishing (SCIRP) is one of the largest Open Access journal publishers. It is currently publishing more than 200 open access, online, peer-reviewed journals covering a wide range of academic disciplines. SCIRP serves the worldwide academic communities and contributes to the progress and application of science with its publication.

The "problem" of predatory publishing remains a relatively small one and should not be allowed to defame open access – LSE Impact Blog (Tom Olijhoek and Jon Tennant | September 2018)

Les grands éditeurs profitent du "problème" des éditeurs prédateurs pour promouvoir leurs propres revues en accès libre.



A recent investigation led by an international group of journalists raised concerns over the scale of the problem of deceptive publishing practices, with many researchers of standing and reputation found to have published in "predatory" journals. However, while the findings of this investigation garnered significant media attention, the robustness of the study itself was not subject to the same scrutiny. To Tom Olijhoek and Jon Tennant, the profile afforded to investigations of this type causes some to overstate the problem of predatory publishing, while often discrediting open access publishing at the same time. The real problem here is one of education around questionable journals, and should not distract from more urgent questions around the shifting scholarly ecosystem.

Le problème est réel mais exagéré

Augmentation considérable des publications prédatrices ?

FACT CHECK : On estime qu'environ 5% des publications scientifiques sont en fait des prédateurs.

Selon une étude* de Walt Crawford, le nombre d'éditeurs douteux en 2014 était d'environ 3275, publiant environ 121 000 articles - et non 420 000 (Shen et Björk ** ont rapporté 8000 revues et 420 000 articles ! !!) (étude la plus citée).

** Shen and Björk. *BMC Medicine* 2015 **13**:230

* <http://walt.lishost.org/2015/11/ppppredatory-article-counts-an-investigation-part-1/>

**QU'EN EST-IL DES LISTES
DE
REVUES PRÉDATRICES ?**



Blacklists are technically infeasible, practically unreliable and unethical. Period.

Cameron Neylon

CABELLS

SCHOLARLY ANALYTICS

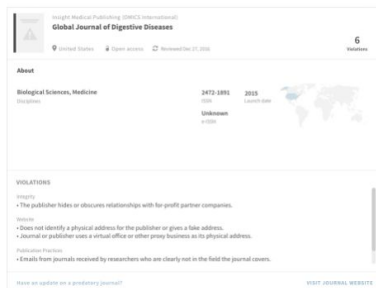
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BEALL'S LIST

OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHERS STANDALONE JOURNALS VANITY PRESS CONTACT OTHER

Search for publishers (name or URL)

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

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.

GO TO UPDATE

Useful pages

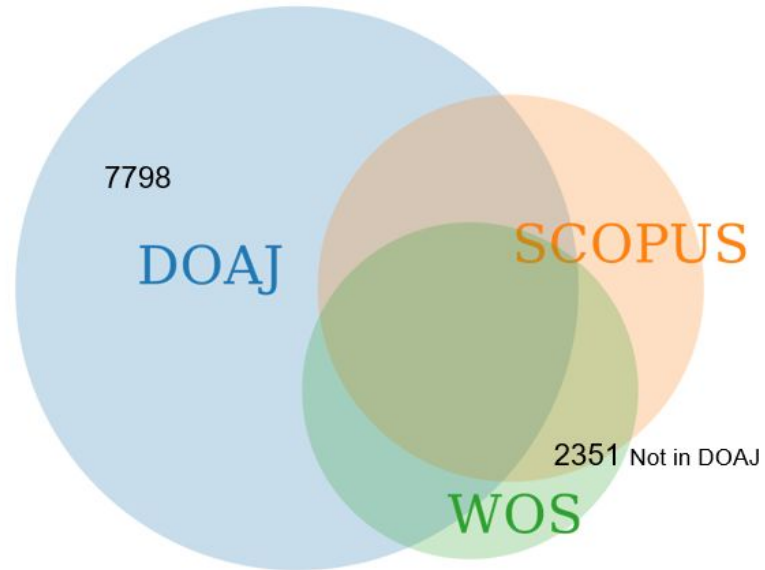
- List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOI
- DOI: Journals added and removed
- Nonrecommended medical periodicals
- Retraction Watch
- Flaky Academic Journals Blog
- List of scholarly publishing stings

Si vous voulez trouver un bon hôtel, allez-vous chercher une liste de mauvais hôtels ?

**QU'EN EST-IL DES
LISTES
DE QUALITÉ
REVUES ?**

COMPARAISON DE L'INCLUSIVITÉ

DOAJ-SCOPUS-WOS journal overlap
ISSN GOLD-OA 3.0 Bielefeld



Données 2019

<https://doi.org/10.4119/unibi/2934907>

Impact factor – quality indicator or marketing ploy?

COMMENT détecter

COMMENT éviter



Propriétés communes des revues prédatrices



- FAUX FACTEURS D'IMPACT

- Spamming d'auteurs / éditeurs potentiels
- Champ d'application très large
- Des délais d'examen courts
- Aucune affiliation (actuelle) n'est indiquée pour les membres du comité éditorial.
- Membres du comité de rédaction liés à des éditeurs prédateurs connus
- Noms de revues ressemblant à des revues réputées connues
- Les détails d'une entreprise douteuse comme l'emplacement, la structure de l'entreprise, la propriété
- Mauvaise révision des textes

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.

**COMMENT RENDRE
L'ÉDITION
PRÉDATRICE PLUS
DIFFICILE**



LE MARGINALISER PAR UN MEILLEUR CONTRÔLE DE LA QUALITÉ

- POUR UNE SCIENCE OUVERTE
- EXAMEN OUVERT PAR LES PAIR
- RAPPORTS PUBLICS D'EXAMEN PAR LES PAIRS
- PARTAGER VOS EXPÉRIENCES EN TANT QU'AUTEUR / ÉDITEUR



UTILISEZ VOTRE TÊTE..... DE LA BONNE FAÇON



<https://www.illustrationsource.com/stock/artist/gary-hovland/>



Merci !

Tom Olyhoek, rédacteur en chef
Susan Veldsman, Directrice de l'Unité de l'édition savante
Académie des sciences d'Afrique du Sud

