

Lutter contre les revues et les conférences prédatrices

Susan Veldsman

Au nom de

**Dr Tracey Elliott, directrice du projet et
Groupe de travail**

Série de webinaires du DOAJ, 17 mars 2022

Project

2020

Combatting Predatory Academic Journals and Conferences

OVERVIEW

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National academies plan assault on predatory journals

By Robin Bisson

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World

Academies to target predatory journals

Project aims to map global impact of bad practices in publishing and scale up interventions

Robin Bisson

An international project to determine the scale of predatory publishing practices is looking to harness the authority of national academies to turn the tide on profit-driven, bad-faith journals taking advantage of researchers.

Predatory journals offer rapid publication of research papers but often lack robust peer review, and their main aim is to collect fees from researchers. There is also an increasing trend for predatory conferences that present like standard scientific meetings but lack quality control over presentations and charge extortionate attendance fees.

"A lot of people either don't know this is an issue or think it's just an issue for the developing world," said Teresa Stoepler, executive director of policy at the InterAcademy Partnership. The global network counts more than 140 science, engineering and medical academies among its members, including the European Academies Science Advisory Council, the National

Academy of Sciences in the United States, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the African Academy of Sciences.

"We really don't know the extent of the problem globally, but it seems to be widespread and has potential to damage individual careers and reverberate throughout the research enterprise," said Stoepler.

Many previous initiatives to combat predatory journals have focused on creating blacklists or whitelists, including the widely used but now defunct list by American librarian Jeffrey Beal.

"Very quickly our working group decided that it didn't want to create another checklist—they are already numerous and difficult to maintain," said Tracey Elliott, project director at the InterAcademy Partnership, following the first meeting of the working group in late June.

Instead, the InterAcademy project will survey researchers around the world at different stages of their careers, and look at scaling up and adapting interventions, such as training programmes on good practice for early career researchers, to combat predatory practices.

By the end of 2021, the team behind it hopes to produce recommendations for research institutions, policymakers, publishers and funders.

Elliott said funders in particular are a key lever in combatting predatory practices. "In some cases they are funding poor quality research which is wasteful at best," she said.

Stoepler said unethical practices have increased during the Covid-19 pandemic, with even legitimate, non-predatory publishers being overwhelmed by the volume of submissions.

In June two medical journals, the Lancet and the New England Journal of Medicine, retracted papers, including one that had halted international trials of the experimental Covid-19 drug hydroxychloroquine, due to questions over the data underlying them.

"Some of the information that's getting out there to policymakers on Covid-19 is alarming," said Elliott. "Whether the articles are retracted or not, they are still there in the public domain."

Another study will look at research evaluation practices and how they may exacerbate the growth of predatory journals and conferences emphasising publication at all costs.

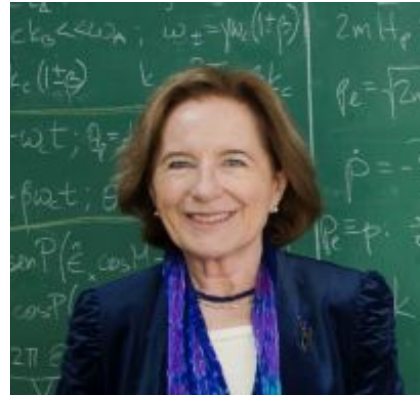
"We are challenging a well-established system, and in addressing research evaluation we would be challenging it even more," said Elliott. [Q](#)



"Some of the information getting out there to policymakers on Covid-19 is alarming."

Tracey Elliott, project director at the InterAcademy Partnership

The International Working Group



“Combatting predatory academic journals and conferences”

Objectifs de l'étude

- ❑ Définir les pratiques prédatrices et non éthiques dans les revues et conférences universitaires
- ❑ Mesurer leur prévalence et leur impact
- ❑ Comprendre les principaux moteurs ou les causes profondes
- ❑ Examiner les efforts déployés à ce jour pour lutter contre les revues et conférences prédatrices dans le monde entier.
- ❑ Fournir des recommandations concrètes pour une STRATÉGIE GLOBALE visant à résoudre le problème, qui engage toutes les parties prenantes clés.





Bienvenue à la présentation

iap SCIENCE HEALTH POLICY
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Predatory academic journals and conferences: raising awareness and understanding

Presented by IAP Working Group members

Ana Maria Cetto | Lai Meng Looi | Stefan Eriksson | Asfawossen Asrat Kassaye

"Combating predatory academic journals and conferences"

NEW STUDY!

COMBATTING PREDATORY ACADEMIC JOURNALS AND CONFERENCES

Why is the study important?

This two-year study will define predatory academic journals and conferences, gauge their extent and impact, identify the drivers or root causes, and provide practicable recommendations for more concerted and coordinated action.

Study methodology includes consultation with key stakeholders and a unique global survey of researchers in all geographic disciplines and career stages.

The study is timely, given that (post) pandemic working practices may further exacerbate predatory practices in academia.

The consequences of failing to address predatory practices are profound and damaging. They include the feeling of misinformation in public policy, widening the gap between high and low income countries, and inflicting new knowledge to such an extent that they erode public trust in the whole research enterprise.

What have we learned to-date?

Predatory journals and conferences are on the rise and are becoming increasingly sophisticated. They are promoting the research community all over the world, in all disciplines and at every career stage.

Returning over 1800 respondents, a global survey of researchers indicates that 17% have already published in a predatory journal and 4% have participated in a predatory conference, a further 8% and 6%, respectively, do not know if they have. Over 80% of respondents perceive that their practice are already a serious problem or on the rise in their country.

Lack of awareness and understanding of these practices appear to be the primary explanation but other reasons include the need to advance their careers, the speed and ease of these services, and encouragement by their peers.

Drivers for predatory practices are systemic and require concerted action from all key stakeholders - including researchers, universities, academics, research funders, publishers, libraries and indexing services.

Who are we?

The Interacademy Partnership (IAP) is the global network of over 140 national and regional merit-based academies of science, engineering and medicine, together with its four regional networks in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. IAP membership includes the Global Young Academy (GYA), as a conduit to excellent Early Career Researchers and National Young Academies all over the world.

What next?

- We are developing a set of practicable recommendations targeted at, and in consultation with, all key stakeholders who can effect change.
- We are working with others to raise awareness of, and further develop, self-help tools, training materials and guidance.
- We will publish a full report in late 2021.

How can you find out more?

An international working group is leading the study on predatory journals and conferences, and you can follow the study at [Combatting Predatory Academic Journals and Conferences \(interacademic.org\)](https://www.combattingpredatoryacademicjournalsandconferences.org)

This work is generously sponsored by

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Lucha Contra y los Congresos Depredador

Combatting Predatory Academic Journals and Conferences

SUMMARY REPORT

INFORM

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"Combattre les revues et conférences académiques prédatrices".

Lancement du rapport



LAUNCH EVENT
WED, 16 MARCH
1300 – 1500 UTC

**Combatting Predatory
Academic Journals
and Conferences**

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Les panélistes représentent :

- Le groupe de travail du PEI
- Global Young Academy
- UNESCO
- Conseil international des sciences
- Conseil mondial de la recherche
- Cabells / Digital Science
- Éditions Hindawi
- Elsevier
- Alliance des universités de recherche africaines

TOUS SONT BIENVENUS - Inscrivez-vous ici :
<https://tinyurl.com/predatorypracticeslaunch>

Caractéristiques communes des revues et conférences "prédatrices"

- ❑ Ils sollicitent les articles des chercheurs par des pratiques qui exploitent la pression exercée sur les chercheurs pour qu'ils publient et présentent leurs travaux.
- ❑ Les fonctionnalités incluent, mais ne sont pas limitées à :
 - des modèles rapides de paiement pour la publication/présentation sans examen rigoureux (ou même sans examen par les pairs)
 - de faux comités de rédaction ou de conférence énumérant faussement des scientifiques respectés
 - facteurs d'impact ou métriques frauduleux
 - des titres de revues et de conférences qui ressemblent à s'y méprendre à des titres légitimes.
 - invitations agressives par spam pour solliciter des articles et des résumés, y compris en dehors de l'expertise propre du chercheur
- ❑ Ces pratiques véritablement frauduleuses continuent d'évoluer et il est de plus en plus difficile de faire la distinction entre les pratiques d'édition et de conférence de faible qualité, contraires à l'éthique et douteuses.

Examen de la littérature

COMMENT · 11 DECEMBER 2019

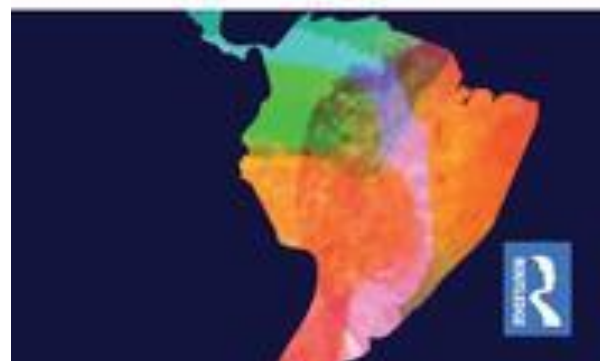
Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

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.

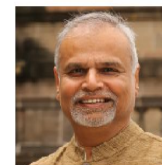


Predatory Publishing

JINGFENG XIA



WORLD VIEW A personal take on events



India strikes back against predatory journals

Our foe is determined and adaptable, says Bhushan Patwardhan. A list of credible titles is the latest salvo in the fight against shoddy scholarship.

WORLD VIEW A personal take on events

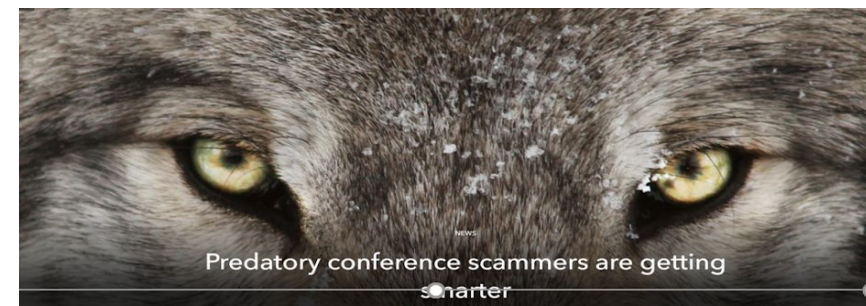


Illegitimate journals scam even senior scientists

Kelly Cobey has seen a litany of researchers preyed on by predatory journals – and has ideas on how to stop it.

Predatory conferences 'now outnumber official scholarly events'

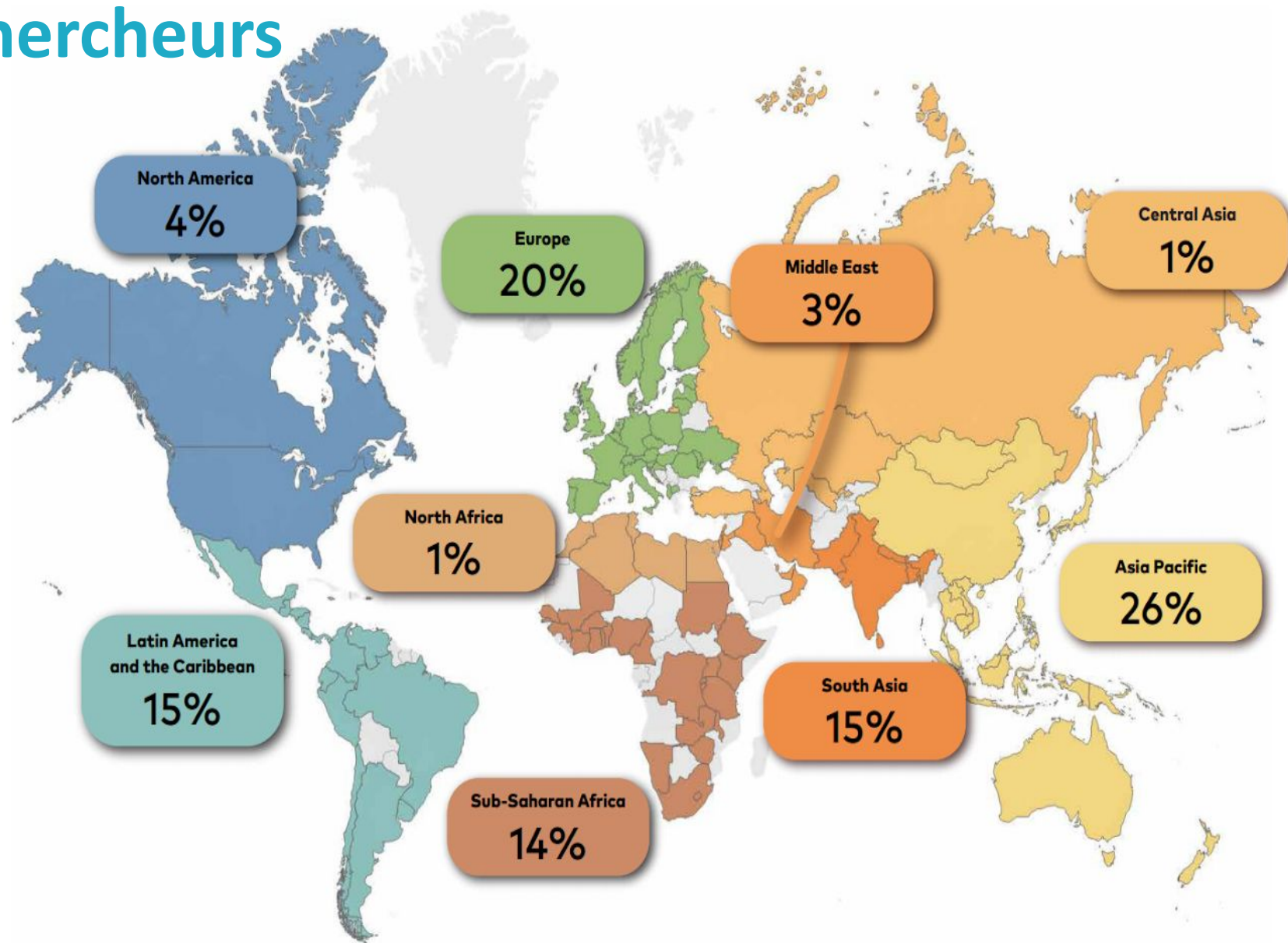
UK researcher who travelled to predatory conference in Denmark calls for greater awareness of problem



"Combattre les revues et conférences académiques prédatrices".

Une enquête historique auprès des chercheurs

Total participants
1872
Total countries
112



Opportunity
Fri, 30 October 2020

Calling all researchers to participate in a landmark survey on academic predatory journals and conferences

Deadline
Nov 30

Over 80%
perceive that **predatory practices**
are a **serious problem** or on the rise in
their country of work.

Les titres de l'enquête

- ❑ Les chercheurs à **TOUS les stades de leur carrière** doivent être sur leurs gardes
- ❑ Les chercheurs des **pays à revenu faible ou intermédiaire** sont plus vulnérables.
- ❑ Certaines **disciplines** sont plus vulnérables que d'autres
 - les chercheurs en arts et sciences humaines avec des revues prédatrices
 - chercheurs en sciences transdisciplinaires et sciences de l'ingénieur avec des conférences prédatrices
- ❑ **Au moins 14 %** des personnes interrogées admettent avoir utilisé une revue ou une conférence prédatrice.
- ❑ Cela équivaut à **plus de 1,2 million de chercheurs** sur les 8,8 millions dans le monde qui auraient pu utiliser des débouchés prédateurs, avec des **milliards de dollars de coûts de recherche** (personnes, matériel, temps) gaspillés en conséquence. **Cette situation**

At least 24% of respondents have either published in a predatory journal, participated in a predatory conference, or don't know if they have.

They were not aware at the time

“The conference looked very legitimate and non predatory. There was support from the university and several well known professors were in the invitations.”

They needed to advance their career

“You need to publish in a predatory journal to stay in the race.”

It was a faster, easier, or cheaper option

“I feel guilty but it is necessary to publish (in predatory journals) for my students to complete their study faster due to the limitation of time and scholarship.”

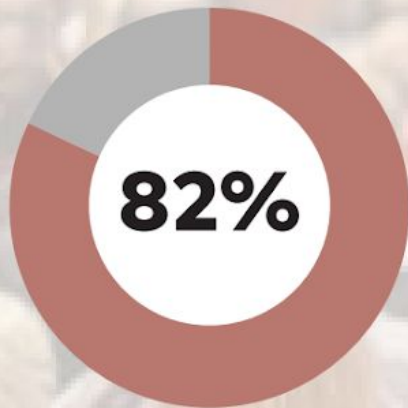
They were encouraged by their peers

“The lead author suggested we publish in a predatory journal after a few rejections and one co-author was an editor at the journal, which made it difficult to criticize.”

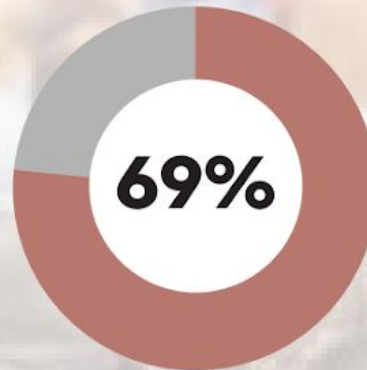
Pourquoi il est important de s'attaquer à ces pratiques

If left unchallenged, the majority of respondents believe predatory practices will have detrimental effects.

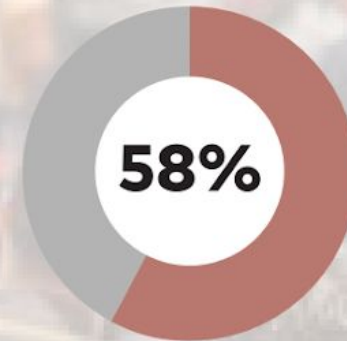
**Fuel misinformation
in public policy**



**Infiltrate and
undermine the
research enterprise**



**Widen the research
gap between high
income and low
income countries**



Exemples de ressources déjà disponibles

A beginner's guide to avoiding 'predatory' journals



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



C O P E



Predatory Reports

Specialists analyze over 60 behavioral indicators to keep the community aware of the growing threats and to keep academia protected from exploitative operations.

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Predatory Conferences

Tips on How to Identify and Avoid Predatory Conferences

latindex

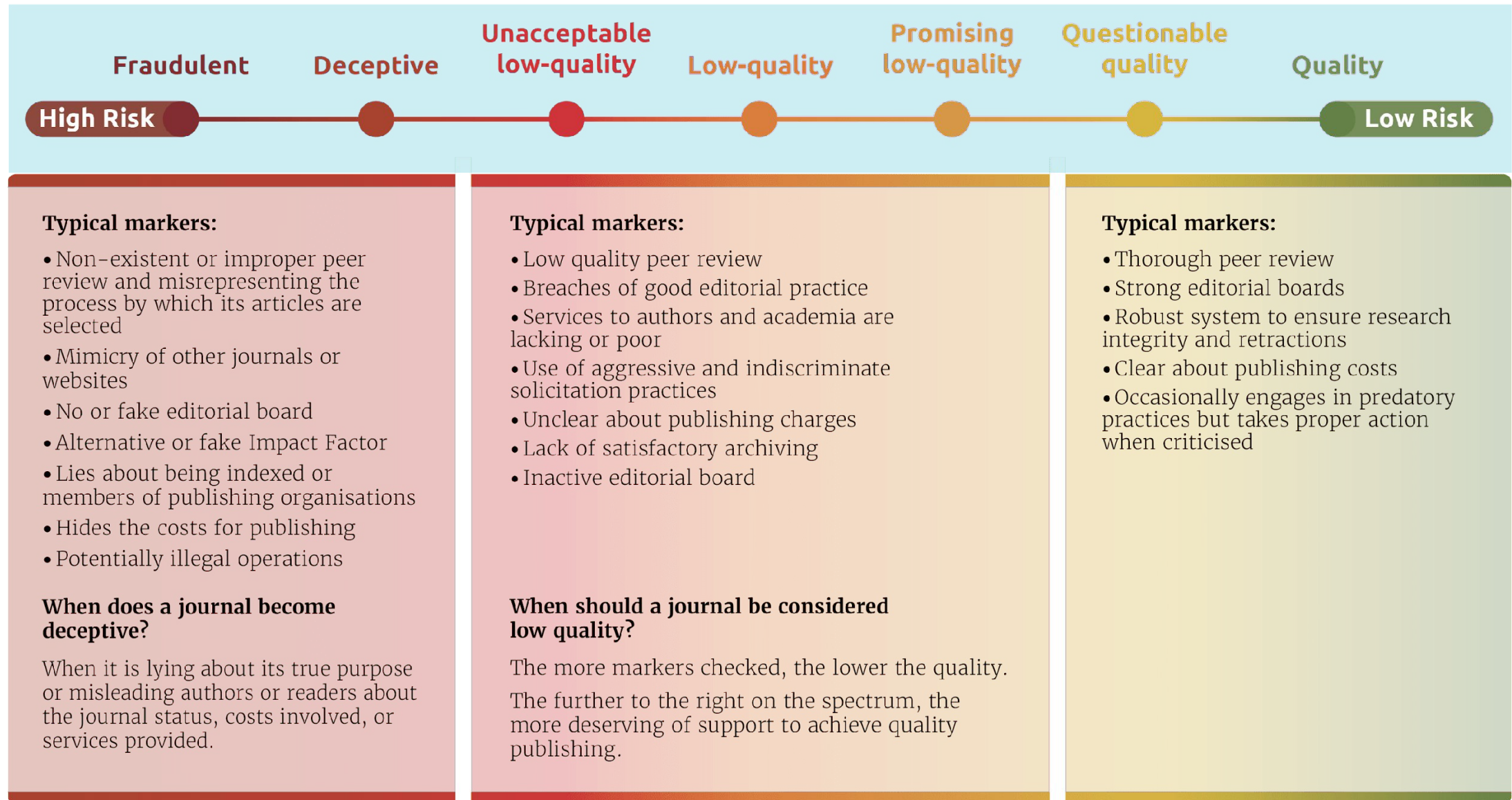
Online Regional Information System for Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal



Choose the right journal or publisher for your research

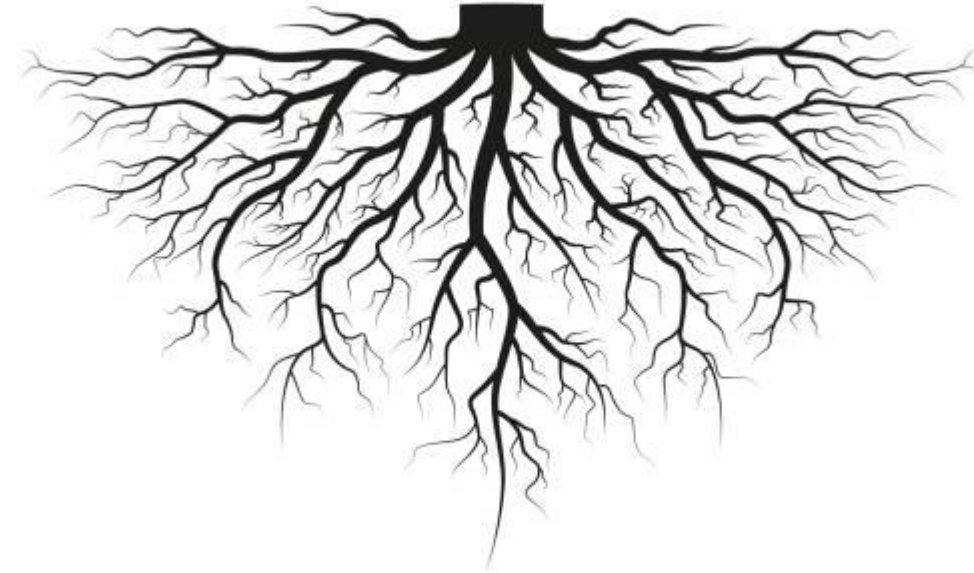


Un éventail de pratiques d'édition prédatrices



Moteurs ou causes profondes

- **La monétisation et la commercialisation du secteur de la recherche**, y compris un système de publication universitaire dont les intérêts propriétaires et commerciaux peuvent entrer en conflit avec l'intégrité de la recherche, le **modèle auteur-payeur** étant particulièrement sujet aux abus.
- **Les systèmes d'évaluation de la recherche en termes de quantité par rapport à la qualité**, ainsi que les facteurs institutionnels et les incitations qui façonnent le comportement des universitaires individuels.
- **Le manque de transparence (qu'il s'agisse d'un processus totalement ouvert, anonyme ou hybride) dans le processus d'examen par les pairs**, exacerbé par une formation, une capacité et une reconnaissance académiques prédatrices".



Merci.

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