Scam Open Access publishing and its impact on the scholarly publishing community

ANFASA #OAWeek 2017 Seminar

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www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
What is OPEN ACCESS?
1. Making content freely available online to read

Meaning your article can be read by anyone, anywhere (so long as they have an internet connection!)

2. Making content reusable by third parties with little or no restrictions

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
4 reasons to publish OA

1. Increased **discoverability**: anyone can read (and cite) your work.

2. Reaching **beyond academia**: it can be easily accessed by people outside your research field, and outside the scholarly community.

3. **Highlighting your work**: you can share and post your final published article (the Version of Record) anywhere.

4. **Ownership**: You retain the copyright to your work.

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
Our definitions

Gold Open Access
- publication of the final article (Version of Record)
- article is made freely available online (often but not always after payment of an article publishing charge (APC))

Green Open Access
- Archiving / deposit of an (earlier version of an) article in a repository

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
Our OA philosophy

1. Author choice

2. Community collaboration and consultation

3. Commitment to offering the best in OA publishing

4. Aim of increasing discoverability, reaching beyond academia, highlighting your work, and allowing authors to maintain ownership.

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
How to Read a Licence

**CC**
Creative Commons licence

**BY**
Others must acknowledge you when they re-use your work

**NC**
Others can only re-use your work non-commercially

**ND**
Others cannot amend your work

**SA**
The work must be shared under the same licence as the original
Journal Publishing Models

Gold Open Access

- Full OA
- Hybrid OA

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
Our OA options

Taylor & Francis / Routledge Open

Fully open access journals offering authors a choice of licences (130+ titles in 2017)

Gold OA option: final article published OA in a journal where every article is open (full OA). APCs from $0 to $1,750
Our OA options

Taylor & Francis / Routledge Open Select

A hybrid open access option for authors of accepted articles in subscription journals (2300+ journals)

Gold OA option: final article made OA in a subscription-based journal. Standard APC is US$2,950.
Co-Publishing with UNISA – 22 journals since 2007
Co-Publishing with NISC – 24 journals since 2008 and growing!
Co-Publishing with Medpharm – 6 journals since 2012
Research 4 Life
Identifying an OA Article - TFO

Latest articles

Article
Experimental insight into the magnetic and electrical properties of amorphous Ge_{1-x}Mn_x

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The effect of wall thickness distribution on mechanical reliability and strength in unidirectional porous ceramics

Jordi Seuba, Sylvain Deville, Christian Guizard & Adam J. Stevenson
Pages 128-135 | Received 07 Oct 2015, Accepted 17 Dec 2015, Published online: 11 Apr 2016

Download citation  http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14686996.2016.1140309  Crossmark

Rapid communication
Non-genetic factors affecting hunting ability in Italian Maremma scent hound

Stefania Riganelli, Stefano Antonini, Maurizio Gubbiotti, Attilio De Cosmo, Alessandro Valbonesi & Carlo Renieri
Pages: 375-378
Published online: 21 Jul 2016
What Does Taylor & Francis Offer?

- Top online publishing platform
- Publishing partnership experience & expertise
- Discoverability
- Indexing & accreditation
- Quality enhancement
- Professional copy-editing, design, print
- Effective distribution & reach
- Leading online submission & peer review system
- Visibility & global marketing
- Timely publication
In 2016, Taylor & Francis published OA articles in:

- Biological, Environmental and Earth: 35%
- Medicine and Health Science: 24%
- Physical Science & Maths: 9%
- Politics, Sport, Planning & Area Studies: 6%
- Arts & Humanities: 6%
- Business, Economics & Sociology: 5%
- Engineering, IT & Applied Science: 5%
- Allied and Public Health: 4%
- Education: 4%
- Behavioral Science and Social Care: 3%
Defining scam Open Access
What is scam publishing?

"Predatory publishers use deception to appear legitimate, entrapping researchers into submitting their work and then charging them to publish it" – Jeffrey Beall
How is it Possible?

• Internationally, **increasing need to publish** quota of research for graduation/promotion
  – Demand exceeding supply (legitimate journals)
  – Scam operators seeing excess demand, provide a quick ‘solution’

• Able to **exploit** this situation via 2 main routes:
  – **Victims**: Lack of author awareness, esp. dev. countries
  – **Co-conspirators**: knowingly wanting immediate, unethical results

• **Aggressive** or predatory in soliciting submissions
Common Characteristics

Questionable practices & claims of predatory journals

- Abstractive & Indexing
  - "Open Academic Journals Index"
  - "Advanced Science Index"

- Metrics
  - "Journal Impact Factor"
  - "Global Impact Factor"
  - "Citefactor"

- Websites
  - Clones of existing, legitimate journal/publisher websites, charging to publish
  - No contact info

- Editors & board
  - None listed, or disclaimer stating soon to be uploaded
  - Fake names
  - Use reputable scholars without their knowledge

- Publication time
  - Mere days from submission to publication
  - Not enough time for Peer Review
  - No value added by copy-editing

- Journal title
  - Meaningless words
    - Very long titles
    - International, global
    - Advanced, recent
    - "International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology"

- Journal scope
  - Many unrelated subjects
    - "International Journal of Current Research and Academic Review"
    - "International Journal of Recent Scientific Research"
Friends or foes: blacklists and whitelists
First Response: Blacklisting

Bealle’s List of Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access journals and publishers:

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
Beall’s List cont...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standalone journals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Number of journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of predatory, standalone journals, 2013-2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hijacked journals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Number of hijacked journals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hijacked journals, 2015-2016.
End of Blacklisting?

- Beall’s List now closed

- Five of top 40 SA author publishing venues used to appear on Beall’s list of ‘predatory publishers’

- Cabell’s International Database with blacklist and whitelist [http://www.cabells.com/about-blacklist](http://www.cabells.com/about-blacklist)

- Subscription product with 60 ‘behavioural indicators’, welcomes community interaction and development
Second Response: Whitelisting

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess
A publishing industry initiative which aims to help you make informed choices, and choose trusted journals to publish your research.

Provides you with a toolkit to assess whether the journal you plan to submit to is appropriate for your work, and is also a respected, reputable journal.

There is no definitive answer of which journals to avoid or submit to – almost 1,000 new journals were launched in 2014, and with new titles launching almost daily it is almost impossible to stay on top of the latest journals in each field.
Supporting Organisations

- Association of Learned & Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP)
- BioMed Central
- Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- INASP
- ISSN International Centre
- Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche – Association of European Research Libraries (LIBER)
- Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)
- Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)
- Springer Nature
- International Association of STM Publishers (STM)
- Ubiquity Press
- UKSG
• Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
  – Have you read any articles in the journal before?
  – Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?
• Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
  – Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the website?
  – Can you contact publisher by telephone, email, and post?
• Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
• Are articles indexed in services that you use?
• Is it clear what fees will be charged?
  – Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?

• Do you recognise the editorial board?
  – Have you heard of the editorial board members?
  – Do the editorial board mention the journal on their own websites?

• Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?
  – Do they belong to the Committee on Publication Ethics?
  – If the journal is open access, is it listed in the DOAJ?
  – If the journal is open access, does the publisher belong to the Open Access Scholarly Publishers’ Association (OASPA)?
  – Is the publisher a member of another trade association?
Impact of scam OA publishing
Impact on you as researcher

- Longer term reputation and career prospects sacrificed for **immediate gains**.
  - No academic gain (no peer review, value added)
- **Permanent stain** on your academic reputation
- Even if your research is sound, it will likely be **disregarded** by the academic community if published in a predatory journal
- Waste of your research funding – could be **held accountable** by your funding agency
NRF Statement on Predatory Journals and Deceptive Publishers

The National Research Foundation (NRF) of South Africa’s peer review and adjudication system has identified a number of instances where applications for research grants, scholarships and NRF rating include publications in predatory journals or cite invitations by deceptive publishers to serve on editorial boards of journals.

This practice is neither supported nor encouraged by the NRF as it challenges the integrity of the NRF’s scientific peer review process. The use of predatory journals and deceptive publishers compromises the creation and dissemination of rigorous scientific and scholarly work within the Digital and Open Access movement.

In order to protect the integrity of the NRF’s processes and reputation from these unethical and un scholarly practices, the NRF reserves the right to not consider applications where this practice is evident.

The NRF encourages its stakeholder community, including the NRF’s Business Units and its National Research Facilities (NFs), to:

- Ensure that its researchers and students adhere to the principles of research integrity and are aware of predatory journals and deceptive publishers; and
- Avoid publishing in journals that do not have a rigorous peer review system or scholarly publishing practices.
Impact on the broader community

• Every good paper published in a predatory journal is one fewer keeping legitimate journals afloat

• No academic contribution being made, which no-one will then build upon & publish new research on

• Increasing distrust in scholarship
Main points to carry forward

• Don't blame the deceptive publishers - think critically and engage in your research community.

• Uphold publishing ethics yourself, don't do anything to compromise that as it will reflect on your career.

• Not black and white - there is no single identifier or single list that can be used.

• Always publish in journals that uphold international academic standards and have a statement of publishing ethics.
Links and further information

- [http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-open-access-with-taylor-francis/](http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-open-access-with-taylor-francis/) (advice for authors)
- [http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess) (includes ‘What is Open Access’ video, OA survey, and so on)
- [http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/funders](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/funders) (OA membership options, subscription adjustment policy)
- [http://roarmap.eprints.org/](http://roarmap.eprints.org/) (external log of country, institutional and funder mandates. A good reference, though policy information can be out of date so should be double checked on the relevant funder / institutional website)
- [http://editorresources.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/?p=5350](http://editorresources.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/?p=5350) (our Editor Resources site with lots of useful information around all aspects of publishing)
Thank you!

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