No **C**onflict **o**f **I**nterest Statement
I, Cheol-Heui YUN, serve in the following roles, but, no potential **CoI** to disclose

8th Asian Science Editors' Conference & Workshop 2024
July 15th and 16th, 2024
The Westin Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia [Host: HAMKA University]

Council of Asian Science Editors

Strategies and actions pertaining to research and publication ethics

Cheol-Heui YUN

Korea Council of Science Editors
Seoul National University

8th Asian Science Editors' Conference & Workshop 2024
July 15th and 16th, 2024
The Westin Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia [Host: HAMKA University]

CASE
Council of Asian Science Editors

Contents

- ✓ Background
- ✓ Open access, and Predatory journal/paper mill
  - Open access
  - Predatory journal/paper mill
  - How to deal with it?
- ✓ Conclusion

Research Ethics

Principles of research ethics

Honesty

Objectivity

Openness

Confidentiality

Carefulness

Respect for colleagues

Respect for intellectual property

Respect for the law

Respect for subjects

Stewardship

Social responsibility

Freedom

Research · publication Ethics

Classification	Social Code of Ethics		Internal Code of Ethics	
	Research topic (direction)	Research conduct	Reporting results	Utilization of the results
Major issues	**Human genome editing**, **AI ethics**, driverless (thinking) car, xenograft, stem cell chimera, lab-grown meat, artificial human breast milk	Dignity of life Safety Laboratory management	Fabrication Falsification Plagiarism Image manipulation	Inappropriate author attribution Duplicate publication

Social responsibility

Research and Publication misconduct

Research Ethics

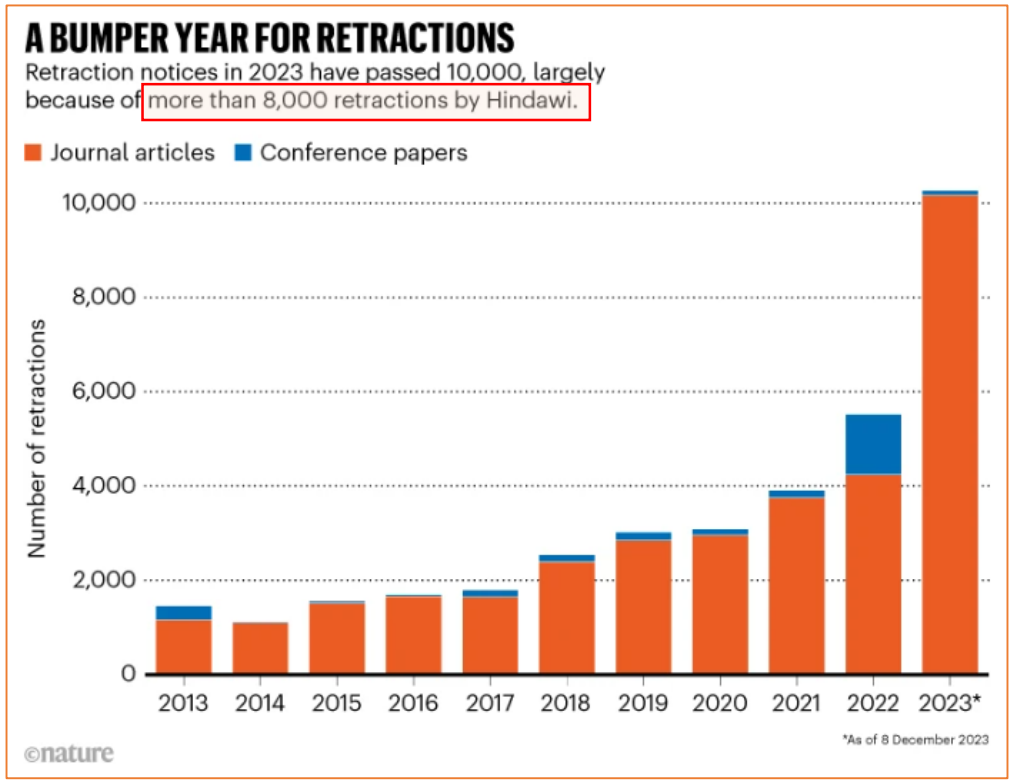
12 December 2023

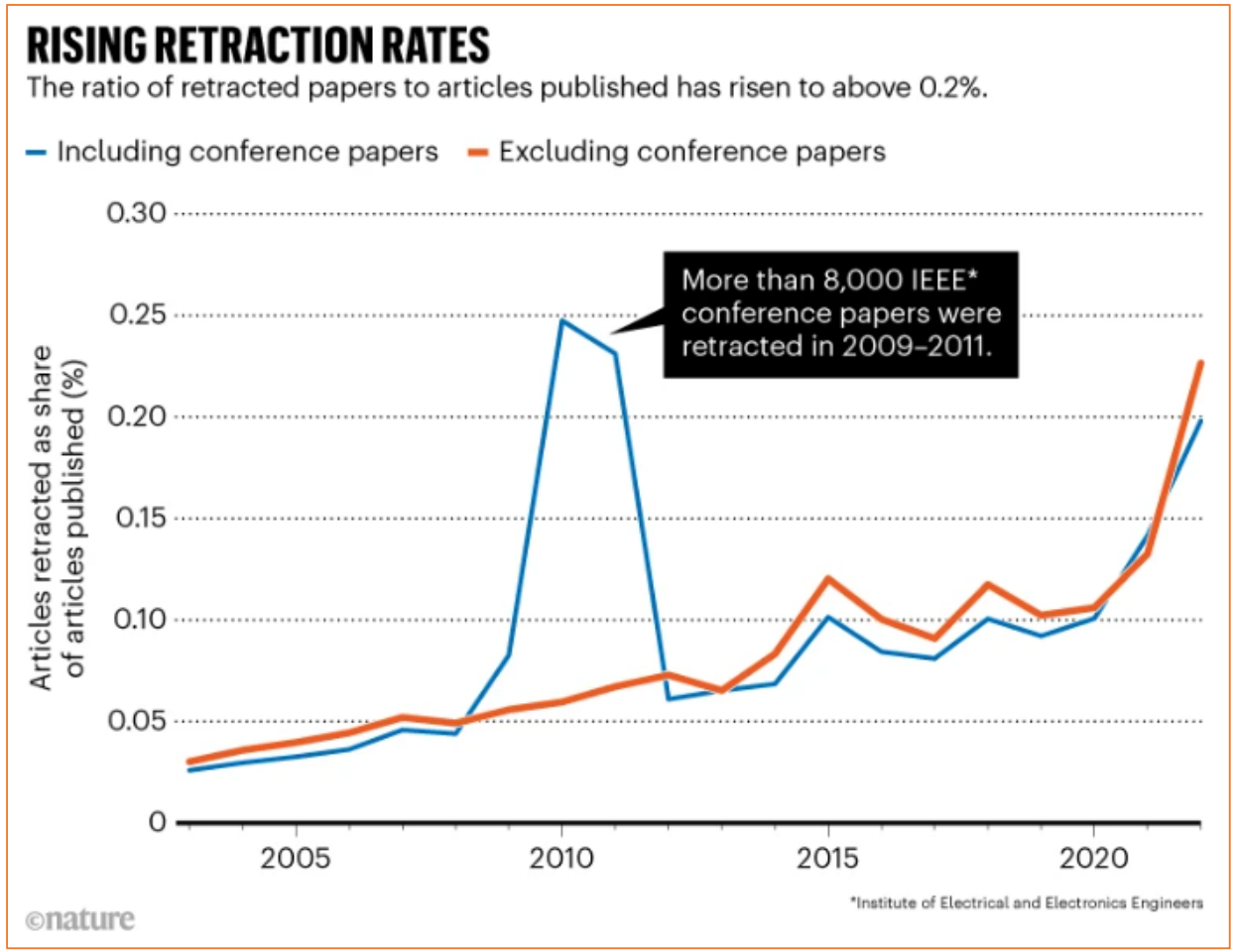
By Richard Van Noorden

nature news

More than 10,000 research papers were retracted in 2023 – a new record

The number of articles being retracted rose sharply this year. Integrity experts say that this is only the tip of the iceberg.





(New) List of Predatory Journals – 2023

About Journal

PubMed NLM ID: 9918523088506676

Fortune Journal of Health Sciences (ISSN: 2644-2906) is international, open access, peer-reviewed journal promote excellence in all areas of medical sciences from basic research to clinical and experimental work. Fortune Journal of Health Sciences addresses the use of science, technology, engineering in the delivery of healthcare to human beings.

The journal mainly deals with topics like:

Angiology/Vascular Medicine	Hepatology
Bariatrics	Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology
Bioinformatics and Biotechnology	Kinesiology
Biomedicine	Medical Education
Cardiology	Nephrology
Cell Biology	Neuroscience
Clinical and Hospital Pharmacy	Oncology
Clinical Immunology	Ophthalmology
Clinical Research	Osteology
Critical care	Otorhinolaryngology
Medicine	Paediatrics
Dentistry	Pharmacogenomics

PubMed

NLM ID

Journal Statistics

- Impact Factor: * **5.814**
- CiteScore: **2.9**
- Acceptance Rate: **11.01%**
- Time to first decision: **10.4 days**
- Time from article received to acceptance: **2-3 weeks**

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Council of Asian Science Editors

Open access, and Predatory journal/paper mill

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CASE
Council of Asian Science Editors

Open access

Open Science is .. .. ..

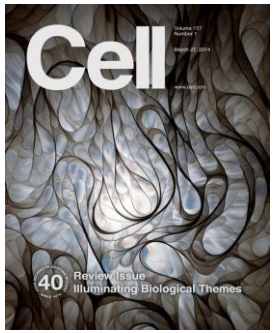
배경

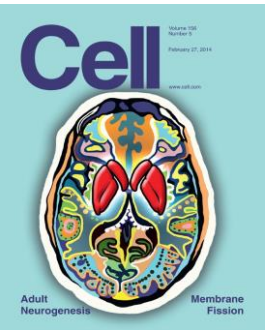
OPEN
EXPAND THE POSSIBLE
SCIENCES

Components of Open Science

Prepared for the Canadian Commission for UNESCO
By Ella Chan, Dick Bourgeois-Doyle, Michael Donaldson, and Eleanor Haine-Bennett
Ottawa, Canada, April 2020

배경





[Scientist] Publication = Job/Promotion/Honor/Incentives

Temptation for research misconduct

Open access → Predatory journal, paper mill, selling authorship

APC (article processing charge)
Incentives for publication

Open access (OA)

Problems that Open Access would solve

Economic barriers: license fees, subscription fees, membership fees, etc.
Legal issues: Copyright, licensing, etc.
Technical barriers: Accessibility issues

Characteristics of Open Access

Why Open Access ?

Scientist (author): Solving the problem with copyright transfer, distribution and subscription fees, and *etc*.
Library: Budget savings
Government/Public Institutions: Free public accessibility, Bridging the information gap
Publisher/society: Build up and maintenance of electronic text

Open Access

- **Traditional** (subscription) model.
- **Gold** open access (OA): financed by submitting **authors** (typically through their institution or funding agency).
- **Diamond** OA: published/distributed/preserved with **no fees to either reader or author**. [**platinum** open access, non-commercial open access, cooperative open access or, more recently, **open access commons**]. Funded by an academic institution, learned society or a government information center.

Bronze OA, Green OA, Black OA, Delayed OA, Hybrid OA

Open Access

The **Budapest Open Access Initiative** arose from a small but lively meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (now **Open Society Foundations** [**OSF**]) on December 1-2, **2001**.

2012

BOAI10

The meeting to mark the tenth anniversary of the BOAI took place in Budapest, Hungary on February 14-15, 2012.

2017

BOAI15

A global community survey was conducted to take stock of progress toward Open Access and to gauge the main obstacles to its widespread adoption.

BOAI20

In collaboration with colleagues from around the world, we developed a new set of recommendations to mark the BOAI's 20th anniversary.

TRANSLATIONS

One goal of the BOAI is to encourage cultural diversity. With this in mind, we would like to circulate the BOAI20 Recommendations in as many languages as possible. Generous volunteers are translating the recommendations. If you would be interested in volunteering to translate the recommendations, please contact: boai20anniversary@gmail.com. The recommendations are currently available in the following language(s):

- Chinese (Simplified)
- English
- French
- Polish
- Spanish
- Turkish

THE BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE:
20TH ANNIVERSARY RECOMMENDATIONS

February 14, 2022

SUMMARY

Open access is not an end in itself, but a means to further ends. Above all, it is a means to the equity, quality, usability, and sustainability of research. Our four high-level recommendations address systemic problems that obstruct progress toward these ends.

1. Host OA research on open infrastructure. Host and publish OA texts, data, metadata, code, and other digital research outputs on open, community-controlled infrastructure. Use infrastructure that minimizes the risk of future access restrictions or control by commercial organizations. Where open infrastructure is not yet adequate for current needs, develop it further.

2. Reform research assessment and rewards to improve incentives. Adjust research assessment practices for funding decisions and university hiring, promotion, and tenure decisions. Eliminate disincentives for OA and create positive new incentives for OA.

3. Favor inclusive publishing and distribution channels that never exclude authors on economic grounds. Take full advantage of OA repositories and no-APC journals ("green" and "diamond" OA). ***Move away from article processing charges (APCs)***.

4. When we spend money to publish OA research, remember the goals to which OA is the means. Favor models which benefit all regions of the world, which are controlled by academic-led and nonprofit organizations, which avoid concentrating new OA literature in commercially dominant journals, and which avoid entrenching models in conflict with these goals. Move away from read-and-publish agreements.

6957 individuals and 1612 organizations have added their names to the declaration.

Open access: EU push [wave 1]

nature International weekly journal of science

NATURE | NEWS

Dutch lead European push to flip journals to open access

Academic consortia urge faster changes in scholarly publishing.

Declan Butler

06 January 2016

Open access: EU push [wave 1]

Open access: Wellcome Trust and Gates Foundation [2]

MENU nature International journal of science

Search E-alert Subr

NEWS · 05 NOVEMBER 2018

Wellcome and Gates join bold European open-access plan

The Wellcome Trust has also announced how it will implement the plan, which could provide a blueprint for others.

doi: 10.1038/d41586-018-07300-5

OA journals: Wellcome Trust and Gates Foundation [2]

Will the Gates Foundation's preprint-centric policy help open access?

nature news

04 April 2024 / By Mariana Lenharo

The policies — which take effect on **1 January 2025** — elevate the role of preprints and are aimed at reducing the money the Gates Foundation spends on APCs, while ensuring that the research is free to read.

But the **policy's ramifications are unclear**. "Whether this will help the open-access movement or not, it's hard to know," Hinchliffe says. On the one hand, more research will become freely available in preprint form, she not es. On the other, the final published versions of articles, known as the version of record, might become harder t o access. Under the revised rules, after sharing their manuscript as a preprint, authors will be allowed to submit it to the journal of their choice and will no longer be required to select the OA option.

"**Ending support for APC payments is not the cOAlition S policy**, I can be very clear about that," Rooryck s ays. "That's a decision that Gates has taken. It's not a decision that **we**, as cOAlition S, **are ready to make by 1 January 2025**."

Open access: Universities, German [3]

TheScientist
EXPLORING LIFE, INSPIRING INNOVATION

Major German Universities Cancel Elsevier Contracts

These institutions join around 60 others that hope to put increasing pressure on the publishing giant in ongoing negotiations for a new nationwide licensing agreement.

Diana Kwon
Jul 17, 2017

28

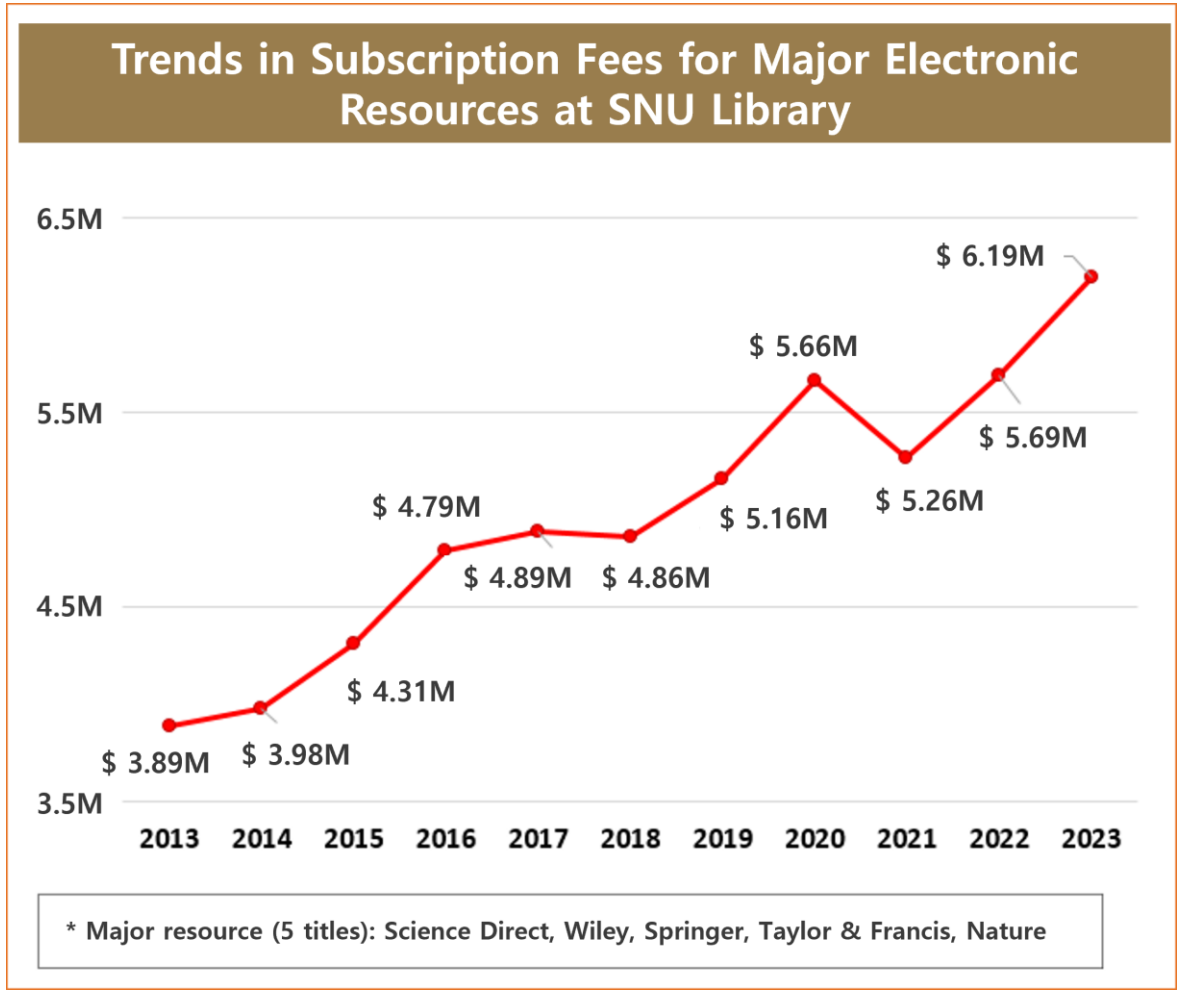
On Jul. 27, 2017

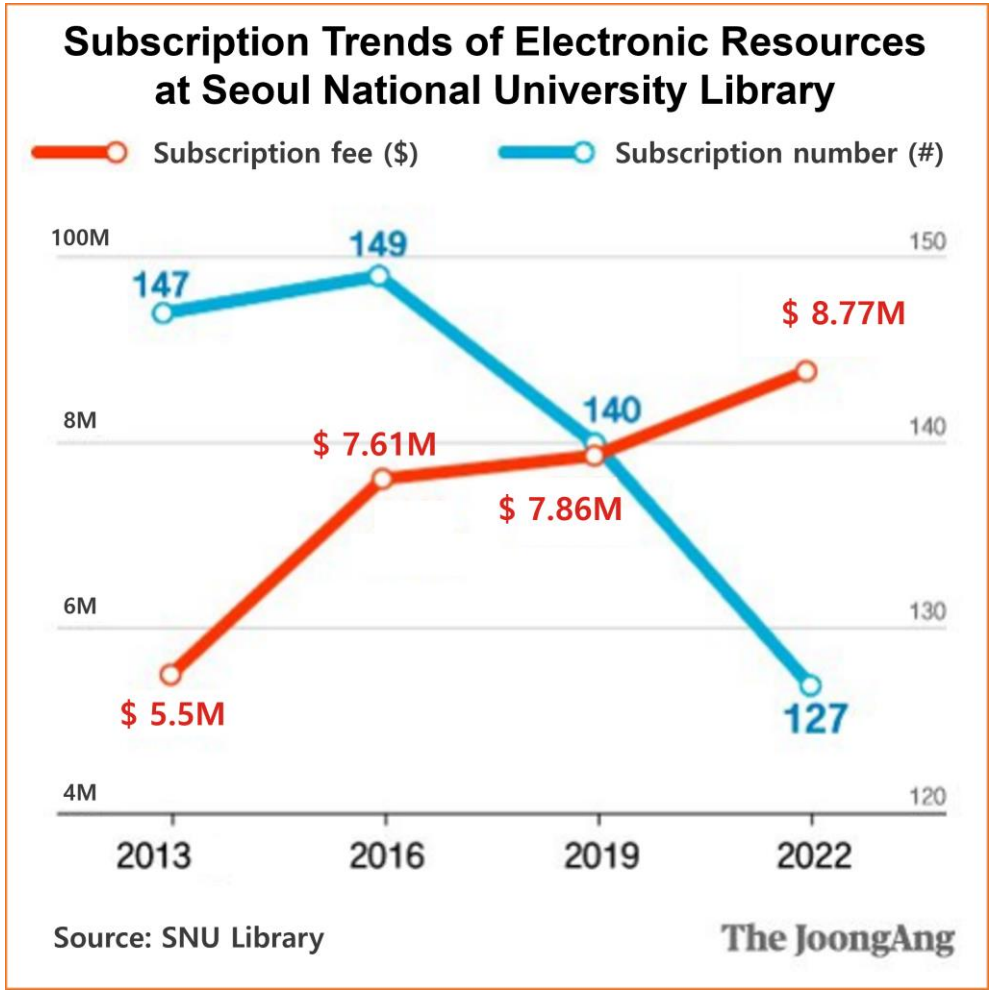
~ four major academic institutions in Berlin announced that they would not renew their subscriptions with the Dutch publishing giant Elsevier .. ..

"The general issue is that large parts of the research done is publicly funded, the type setting and quality control [peer review] is done by people who are paid by the public, [and] the purchase of the journals is also **paid by the public**," says Christian Thomsen, the president of the Technical University of Berlin. "So it's a bit too much payment."

https://www.the-scientist.com/news-analysis/major-german-universities-cancel-elsevier-contracts-31208

Open access: Universities, UC [3]





Scientists in Germany, Peru and Taiwan to lose access to Elsevier journals

‘No pay’ publishing model [4]

NEWS | 02 June 2023

EU council’s ‘no pay’ publishing model draws mixed response

Katharine Sanderson

nature news

Some academics have welcomed the proposed open-access plans. But publishing-industry representatives warn they are unrealistic and lack detail.
The European Union’s council of ministers has *called for* the bloc to implement *a ‘no pay’ academic-publishing model* that bears no cost to readers or authors.

YES; Strong support
Organizations including the German Research Federation (DFG) have welcomed the principles. In a statement, the DFG said that it supported the “landmark recommendations”. “Under no circumstances should a situation arise in which the availability of funds determines participation in academic discourse,” it said.

NO; The principles lack clarity as to how the no-pay model would be achieved in practice.

Focus on integrity
The conclusions also highlight the importance of research integrity in publications, and recommend that member states make efforts **to tackle predatory journals and paper mills** — companies or individuals.

Open Access journal

The Guardian

‘Too greedy’: mass walkout at global science journal over ‘unethical’ fees

Anna Fazackerley;

7 May 2023 08.00 BST

Entire board resigns over actions of academic publisher whose profit margins outstrip even Google and Amazon

More than 40 leading scientists have resigned en masse from the editorial board of a top science journal in protest at what they describe as the “greed” of publishing giant Elsevier.

The entire academic board of the journal ***Neuroimage***, including professors from Oxford University, King’s College London and Cardiff University resigned ***after Elsevier refused to reduce publication charges***.

Academics around the world have applauded what many hope is the start of a rebellion against the huge profit margins in academic publishing, which outstrip those made by Apple, Google and Amazon. *Neuroimage*, the leading publication globally for brain-imaging research, is one of many journals that are now **“open access”** rather than sitting behind a subscription paywall. But its charges to authors reflect its prestige, and academics now pay over £2,700 (**$3,500**) for a research paper to be published**.** The former editors say this is “unethical” and bears no relation to the costs involved.

Elsevier, a Dutch company that claims to publish 18% of the world’s scientific papers, reported a 10% increase in its revenue to £2.9bn last year. But it’s the profit margins, nearing 40%, according to its 2019 accounts, which anger academics most. The big scientific publishers keep costs low because academics write up their research – typically funded by charities and the public purse – for free. They “peer review” each other’s work to verify it is worth publishing for free, and academic editors collate it for free or for a small stipend. Academics are then often charged thousands of pounds to have their work published in open-access journals, or universities will pay very high subscription charges.

Stephen Smith, professor of biomedical engineering at Oxford University and formerly editor-in-chief at *Neuroimage*, said: “***Academics really don’t like the way things are, but individuals feel powerless to get the huge publishers to start behaving more ethically***.”

Open access ‘at any cost’ cannot support scholarly publishing communities

Kaitlin Thaney, July 20th, 2023

https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2023/07/20/open-access-at-any-cost-cannot-support-scholarly-publishing-communities/

LSE Impact Blog

The **EU Council**’s recent call lead current momentum establishing **Open Access** for “***no pays***” *vs*. “***reasonable costs***” of publication *vs*. “***at any cost***” over the past two decades.

Following the signing of the **Budapest**, **Berlin**, and **Bethesda O**pen **A**ccess declarations in the early 2000s, progress has been made towards the vision of scholarship that’s “***free to read***” – but ***not “free” or even affordable to publish***, with some arguing that the latter wasn’t the point.

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

Last update:21 September 2023

The UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science is the first international standard setting instrument on open science.

JANUARY 11, 2023

FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Announces New Actions to Advance Open and Equitable Research

OSTP › NEWS & UPDATES › PRESS RELEASES

OSTP: the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy

Open Access journals (Gold OA)

https://doaj.org/

- 2009: about 4,800 active OA journals, publishing around 190,000 articles.
- 2015.10: over 10,000 OA journals listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
- 2018.02.16: 11,169; Peer-reviewed OA journals listed in the DOAJ.

80	130	12,789	18,541	8,206,141
80 LANGUAGES	134 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED	13,595 JOURNALS WITHOUT FEES	20,437 JOURNALS	9,987,483 ARTICLE RECORDS

As of Apr., 2024

Open Access journal

- Traditional (subscription) model.
- Fee-based (gold) open access (OA): financed by submitting authors (typically through their institution or funding agency).
- No-fee (platinum or diamond) **OA**: funded by an academic institution, learned society or a government information center.
- Delayed OA: subscription model but OA after some time.
- Hybrid OA: a subscription journal in which some of the articles are OA.

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Council of Asian Science Editors

Journal Hijacking
Phishing

Paper mills

Predatory journal

Predatory, Potential,
Possible, Probable, or Suspicious

Illustration by David Parkins

nature

Subscribe

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.

Agnes Grudniewicz ✉, David Moher ✉, Kelly D. Cobey ✉, Gregory L. Bryson, Samantha Cukier, Kristiann Allen, Clare Ardern, Lesley E

The definition

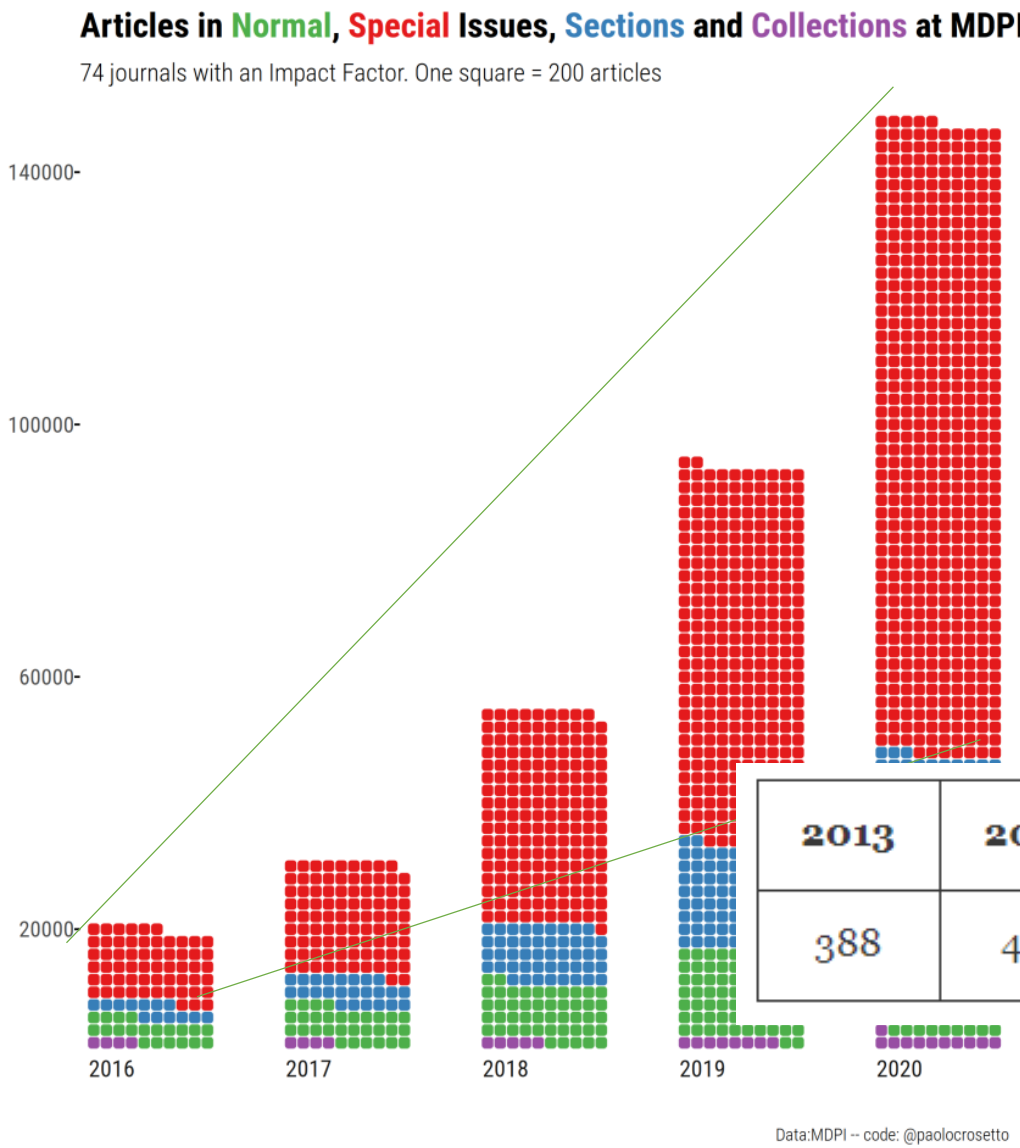
The consensus definition reached was: "Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices."

They accept articles for publication — along with authors' fees — without performing promised quality checks for issues such as plagiarism or ethical approval.

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03759-y?utm_source=fbk_nnc&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=naturenews&sf226013794=1&fbclid=IwAR0dLYM9KZ-SXeDRpGEqW0Zn9vioMAET6QMIdUa7eDeeJNCBf9gNP-jynKo

Is MDPI a predatory publisher? Paolo Crosetto

https://paolocrosetto.wordpress.com/2021/04/12/is-mdpi-a-predatory-publisher/



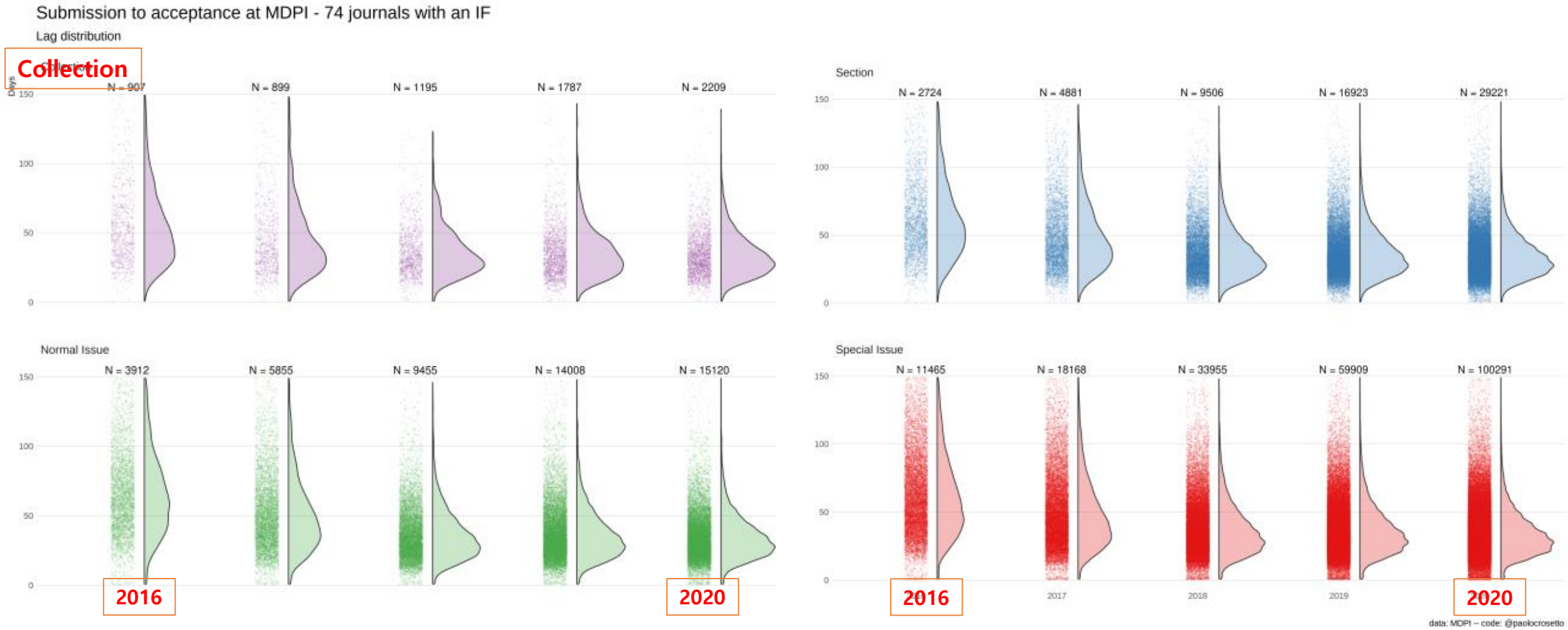
MDPI: Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, an Open-Access only scientific publisher.

2013: 388 SI in 74 journals (5/ journal)

2020년: 6,756 SI (less than 100/ journal)

2021년: 39,687 SI (about 500/ journal)

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
388	475	710	990	1386	2342	4096	6756	39587



The raincloud plot of the overall distribution (cut at 150 days, for the sake of visualisation. This leaves out about 3% of the papers in 2016, but, a further indication of the shrinking of turnaround times, only 0.3% of papers in 2020). On the left, each point is a paper. On the right, you see the kernel density estimation. There *is* heterogen eity, but it is rather low, and it is being dramatically reduced. The rather flat distribution of 2016 has been repla ced by a very concentrated distribution in 2020.

Guest Post — Reputation and Publication Volume at MDPI and Frontiers

THE SCHOLARLY kitchen

BY CHRISTOS PETROU | SEP 18, 2023

IJERPH's freefall

Fast publishing, a *high acceptance rate*, and a *low APC* are **unattractive** to authors if they are not accompanied by a good (or in some cases, any) **Impact Factor** and **ranking**.

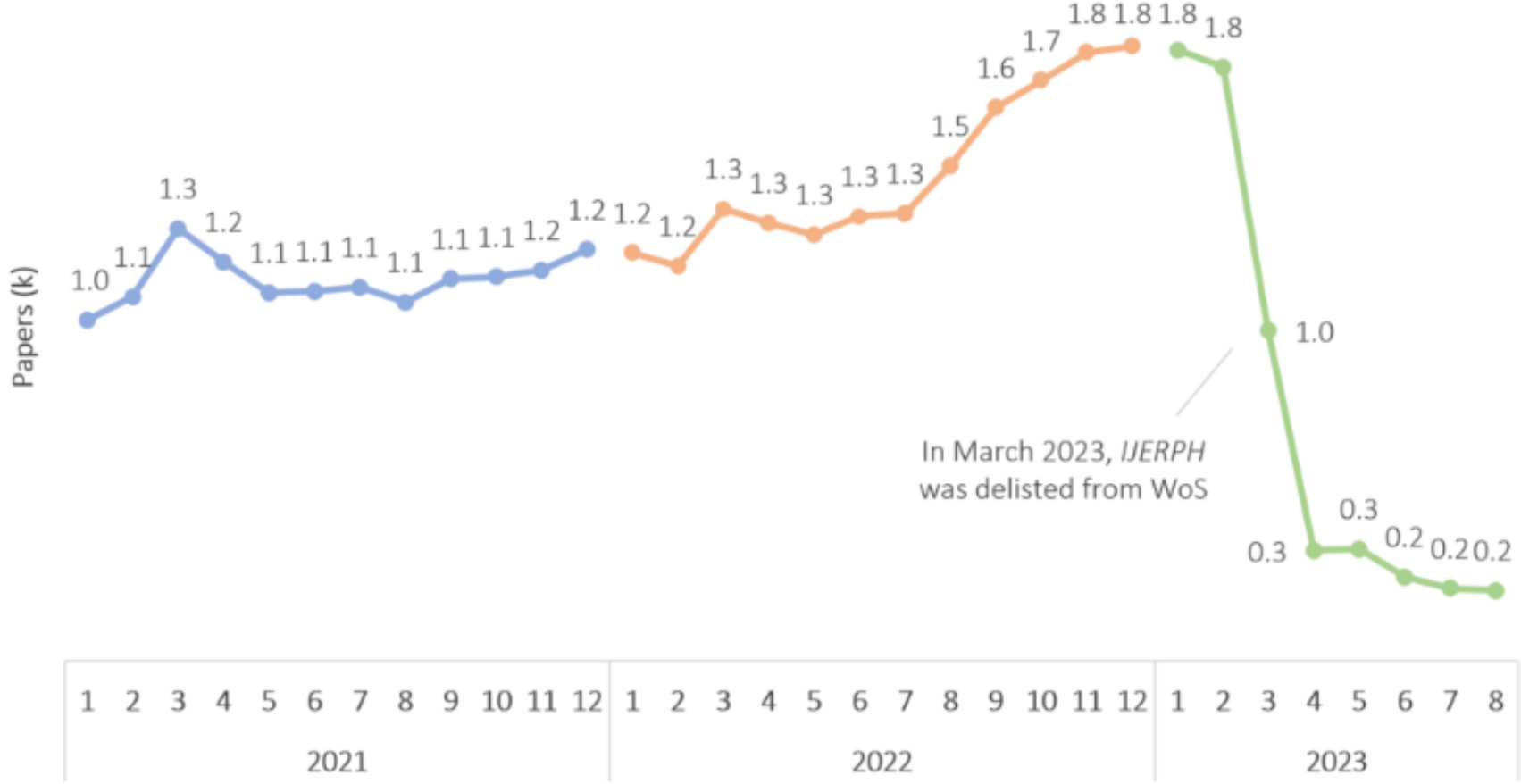


Figure 1. IJERPH's monthly paper volume. Based on data from MDPI's website

https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2023/09/18/guest-post-reputation-and-publication-volume-at-mdpi-and-frontiers-the-1b-question/

Is MDPI a predatory publisher?

https://paolocrosetto.wordpress.com/2021/04/12/is-mdpi-a-predatory-publisher/

As a firm, MDPI should be admired for pulling this extremely effective strategy. MDPI created a handful of journals with high IF from scratch. [.. .. ..] They managed to cut all slack times to zero and deliver an efficient workflow — mean times from acceptance to publication are down to 5 days in 2020 from nearly 9 days in 2016.

Still, I think this model is not sustainable, and stand a high chance of collapsing. It's simple, really: it will likely collapse because journal reputation is a common pool resource — and MDPI is overexploiting it.

The problem is that bad money always crowds out good money. With MDPI pushing the SI model faster and faster, the balance will shift sooner rather than later towards deeming MDPI not worth working with.

Predatory journal Retraction

Retraction Watch

Exclusive: PLOS ONE to retract more than 100 papers for manipulated peer review

In March, an editor at *PLOS ONE* noticed something odd among a stack of agriculture manuscripts he was handling. One author had submitted at least 40 manuscripts over a 10-month period, much more than expected from any one person.

PLOS

Aug 3, 2022

https://retractionwatch.com/2022/08/03/exclusive-plos-one-to-retract-more-than-100-papers-for-manipulated-peer-review/

The initial list of 50 papers under investigation expanded to more than 300 submissions received since 2020 – about 100 of them already published – with concerns about improper authorship and conflicts of interest that compromised peer review.

Systematic manipulation of the publication process
DOI: **https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.2.23**

COPE PROMOTING INTEGRITY IN RESEARCH AND ITS PUBLICATION

Predatory journal Retraction

Retraction Watch

Publisher retracts 350 papers at once

IOP Institute of Physics

IOP Publishing has retracted a total of 350 papers from two different 2021 conference proceedings because an "investigation has uncovered evidence of ***systematic manipulation*** of the publication process and considerable ***citation manipulation***."

The case is just the latest involving the discovery of papers full of gibberish – aka "tortured phrases" – thanks to the work of Guillaume Cabanac, a computer scientist at the University of Toulouse, Cyril Labbé, of University Grenoble-Alpes and Alexander Magazinov, of Skoltech, in Moscow. **The tool detects papers that contain phrases that appear to have been translated from English into another language, and then back into English**, **likely with the involvement of paper-generating software**.

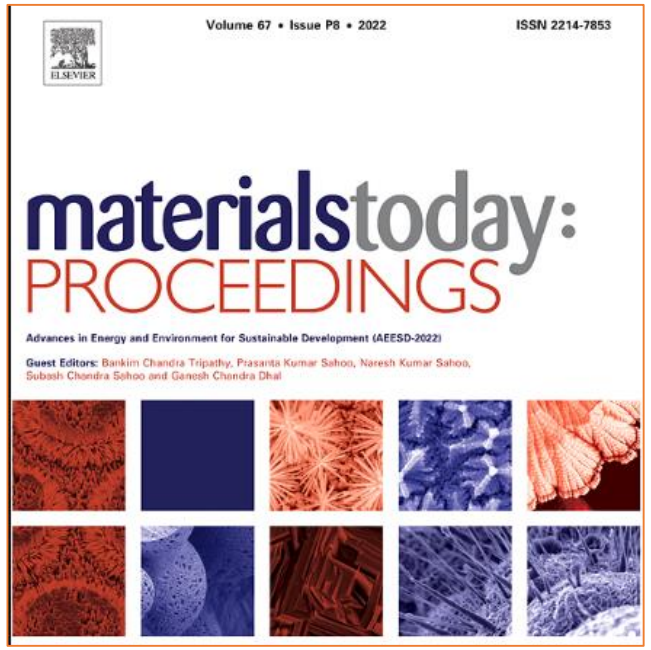
The papers were in the Journal of Physics: Conference Series (232 articles), and IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering (118 articles), plus four editorials.

IOP has had similar issues before, including a case that led to more than 20 retractions in 2020.

Predatory journal Retraction

Retraction Watch

Elsevier retracting 500 papers for shoddy peer review



James Heathers "found at least ***1,500 off-topic papers***, many with abstracts containing 'tortured phrases' that may have been written by translation or paraphrasing software, and a few with titles that had been previously advertised with author positions for sale online."

This ***article has been withdrawn*** as part of the withdrawal of the Proceedings of the International Conference on Emerging Trends in Materials Science, Technology and Engineering (ICMSTE2K21). Subsequent to acceptance of these Proceedings papers by the responsible Guest Editors, Drs. S. Sakthivel, S. Karthikeyan and I. A. Palani, several serious concerns arose regarding the integrity and veracity of the conference organisation and peer-review process. After a thorough investigation, the peer-review process was confirmed to fall beneath the high standards expected by Materials Today: Proceedings.

Elsevier's Catriona Fennell wrote:

In confidence, we also have an active investigation of several conferences/proceedings published in Materials Today Proceedi ngs, where we have evidence that ***the peer review process was faked***. We suspect ***some conferences may have never ta ken place (even virtually)*** and we are currently gathering evidence to support that suspicions. We have not started manual c hecking the content of papers yet on an individual article level.

Guest Post – Addressing Paper Mills and a Way Forward for Journal Security

THE SCHOLARLY kitchen

By JAY FLYNN | APR 4, 2023 | 19 COMMENTS

What is a Paper Mill?

In recent years, publishers have seen an increase in research integrity issues stemming from ***systematic manipulation of the publishing process***. Paper mills are at the heart of this. The scholarly publishing industry organization Committee on Publication Ethics (**COPE**) describes paper mills as "*profit oriented, unofficial and potentially illegal organizations that produce and sell fraudulent manuscripts that seem to resemble genuine research*."

https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2023/04/04/guest-post-addressing-paper-mills-and-a-way-forward-for-journal-security/?informz=1&nbd=3b507d70-bcbb-42c2-9c1f-7c6bba1350ab&nbd_source=informz

Guest Post – Addressing Paper Mills and a Way Forward for Journal Security

THE SCHOLARLY kitchen

By JAY FLYNN | APR 4, 2023 | 19 COMMENTS

Why is a Paper Mill problem?

Paper mills circumvent journal security by doing two things: *manipulating identities* of the participants in the publishing process, and *fabricating content* that gets published. Journal security is thus critical for trustworthy research communication. Without it, paper mills and other schemes will continue to fill journals with fabricated content, and damage society's trust in peer review and journal publications. *The scale of the problem will only increase as technology, like generative AI, becomes more widely adopted*.

https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2023/04/04/guest-post-addressing-paper-mills-and-a-way-forward-for-journal-security/?informz=1&nbd=3b507d70-bcbb-42c2-9c1f-7c6bba1350ab&nbd_source=informz

Paper mills

NEWS | 18 January 2023

Multimillion-dollar trade in paper authorships alarms publishers

Journals have begun retracting publications with suspicious links to sites trading in author positions.

nature news

Holly Else;
18 January 2023

Buying a fraudulent authorship can cost hundreds or thousands of dollars. Credit: Getty

In a preprint[1] posted on the arXiv server in December 2021, Abalkina describes an analysis of more than 1,000 authorship offers, together worth **more than US$6.5 million**, published in 2019–21 on a Russian-language website called ***International Publisher***. She has now linked 460 published papers to the adverts. (International Publisher did not respond to *Nature*'s request for comment.)

1. Abalkina, A. Preprint at https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.13322 (2021).

In July 2022, the *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning* retracted 30 papers linked to adverts on International Publisher. The retraction notices say that the work was connected to a "***criminal paper mill selling authorships and articles for publication in several online journals to paying customers***". The blog Retraction Watch highlighted this case in an investigation into International Publisher published in December 2021. "Generally, these things are really difficult to prove," says Tim Kersjes, a research-integrity manager at Springer Nature in Dordrecht, the Netherlands.

Paper mills

NEWS · 09 DECEMBER 2020

Researchers decry 'pay to publish' system — but don't want it to stop

South African incentive programme has attracted criticism for encouraging unethical behaviour.

Sarah Wild

WORLD VIEW · 15 JANUARY 2019

Payouts push professors towards predatory journals

If South Africa truly wants to encourage good research, it must stop paying academics by the paper, says David William Hedding.

David William Hedding

nature news

Retraction Watch

Predatory journals accept papers (and collect publication fees) regardless of quality. A 2017 analysis of predatory journals in the database Scopus found that the share of publications in such journals by South African researchers was roughly **five times** those for the United States and Brazil, and two-and-a-half times that for China, which is frequently criticized for boosting publication numbers in inferior journals (see go.nature.com/2tecsqx).

Why are South Africans relying so much on journals that do little or nothing to ensure quality? In an effort to boost academic productivity, the country's education department launched a subsidy scheme in 2005. **It now awards roughly US$7,000 for each research paper published in an accredited journal.** Depending on the institution, up to half of this amount is paid directly to faculty members. At least one South African got roughly $40,000 for research papers published in 2016 — about 60% of a full professor's annual salary.

South African publications listed in the Scopus database each year more than doubled in the decade after the payout programme began. But the number of publications by South African researchers in predatory journals jumped more than 140-fold in the same period. Clearly, **many researchers in South Africa are being forced to choose: cash or quality?**

Predatory journal Retraction

Retraction Watch

Frontiers retracts nearly 40 papers linked to 'authorship-for-sale'

frontiers

Problem 1: The publisher's old policy simply stated that "Requests to modify the author list after submission should be made to the editorial office using the authorship change form."

Problem 2: **Websites** that **advertise authorship positions** on scientific papers have been around for years, and brokers also post ads on social media sites including Facebook.

Solution: Now, such requests "*will only be granted under exceptional circumstances and after in-depth assessment by the Frontiers' research integrity unit*," according to the release. The publisher will also keep track of the requests "to identify suspicious patterns and trends."

Further restriction: In case of any concerns regarding potential authorship manipulation, *Frontiers reserves the right to contact the authors' institution(s) for further investigation and/or decline the requested changes*.

Predatory journal **Retraction** China

nature news

China has a list of suspect journals and it's just been updated

Nature **talks to the librarian behind China's Early Warning Journal List about how it is compiled each year.**

NEWS Q&A 06 March 2024
By Smriti Mallapaty

China has updated its list of journals that are deemed to be ***untrustworthy***, ***predatory*** or ***not serving*** the Chinese research ***community's interests***. For the first time, it flags journals that exhibit misconduct called ***citation manipulation***, in which authors try to inflate their citation counts.

Yang Liying studies scholarly literature at the National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, in Beijing. She ***leads a team of about 20 researchers*** who produce the annual list, which was ***launched in 2020*** and relies on insights from the global research community and analysis of bibliometric data.

Called the **Early Warning Journal List**, the latest edition, published last month, **includes 24 journals** from about a dozen publishers.

How do you go about creating the list every year?

What changes did you make this year?

You also introduced journals with abnormal patterns of citation. Why?

You also flag journals that publish a high proportion of papers from Chinese researchers. Why is this a concern?

How do you determine whether a journal has a paper-mill problem?

What impact has the list had on research in China?

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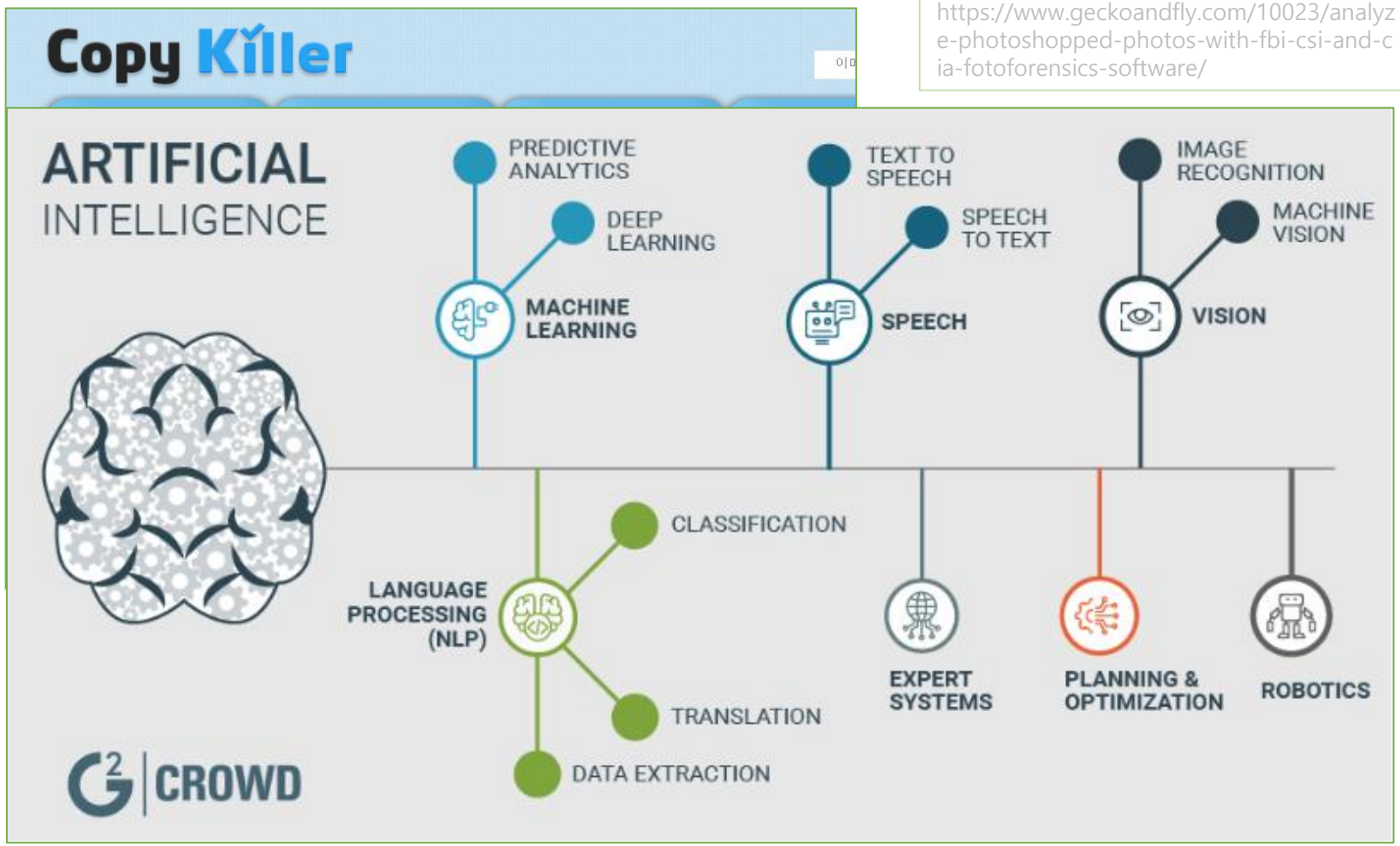
https://www.geckoandfly.com/10023/analyze-photoshopped-photos-with-fbi-csi-and-cia-fotoforensics-software/



8th Asian Science Editors' Conference & Workshop 2024

July 15th and 16th, 2024

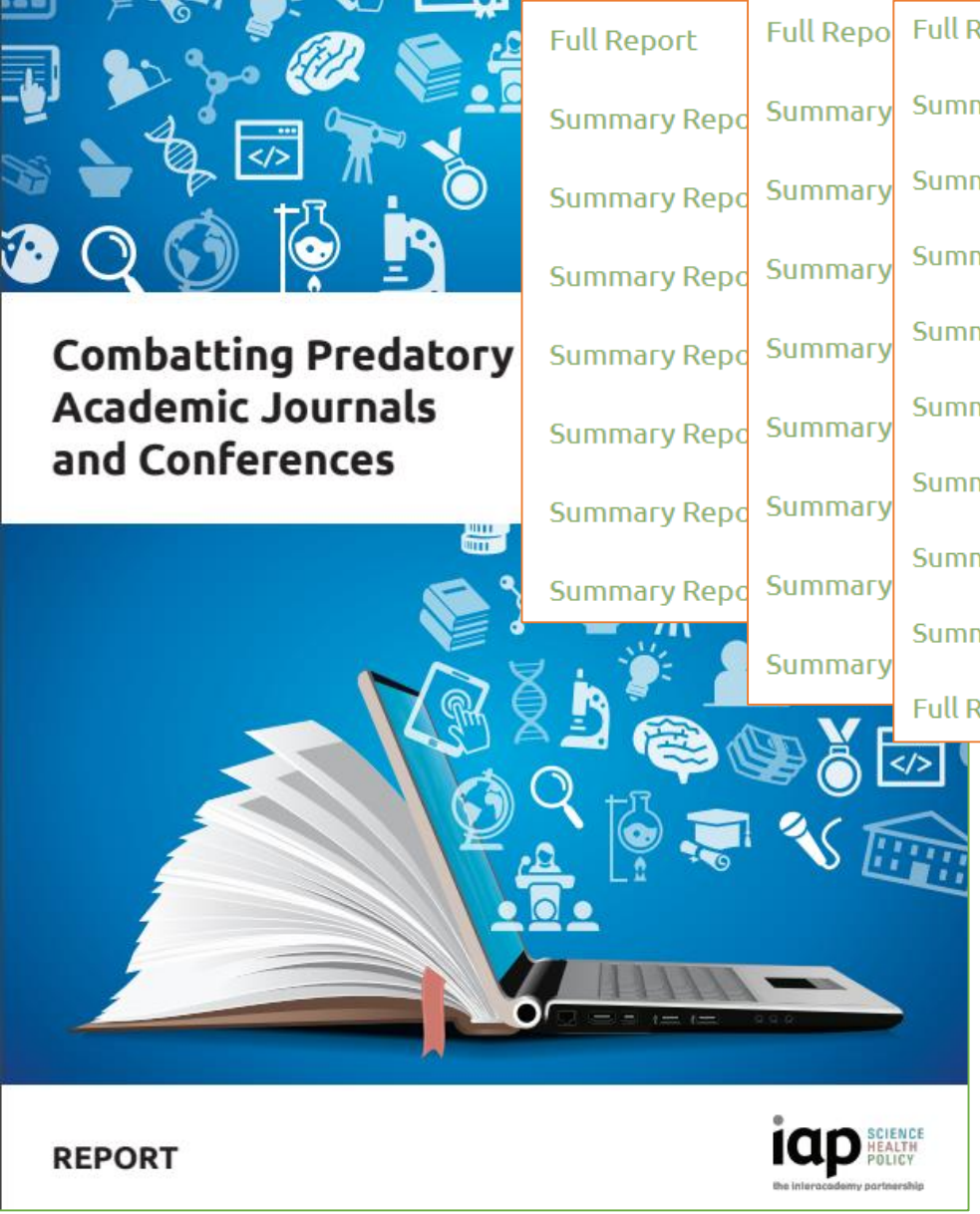
The Westin Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia [Host: HAMKA University]

Council of Asian Science Editors

Paper mills

Predatory journal

How to deal with it?



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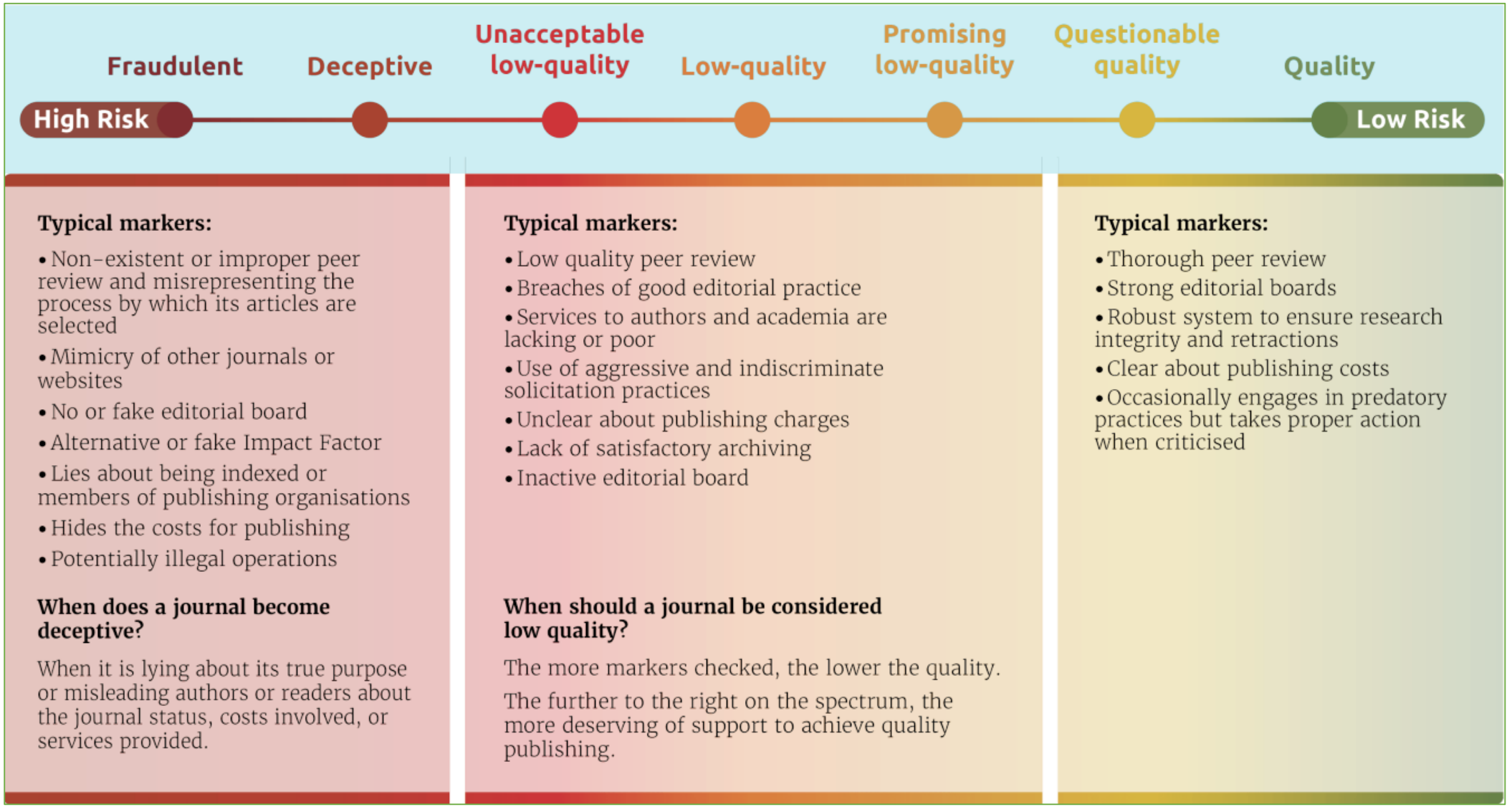
NRF 한국연구재단 National Research Foundation of Korea

https://www.interacademies.org/project/predatorypublishing

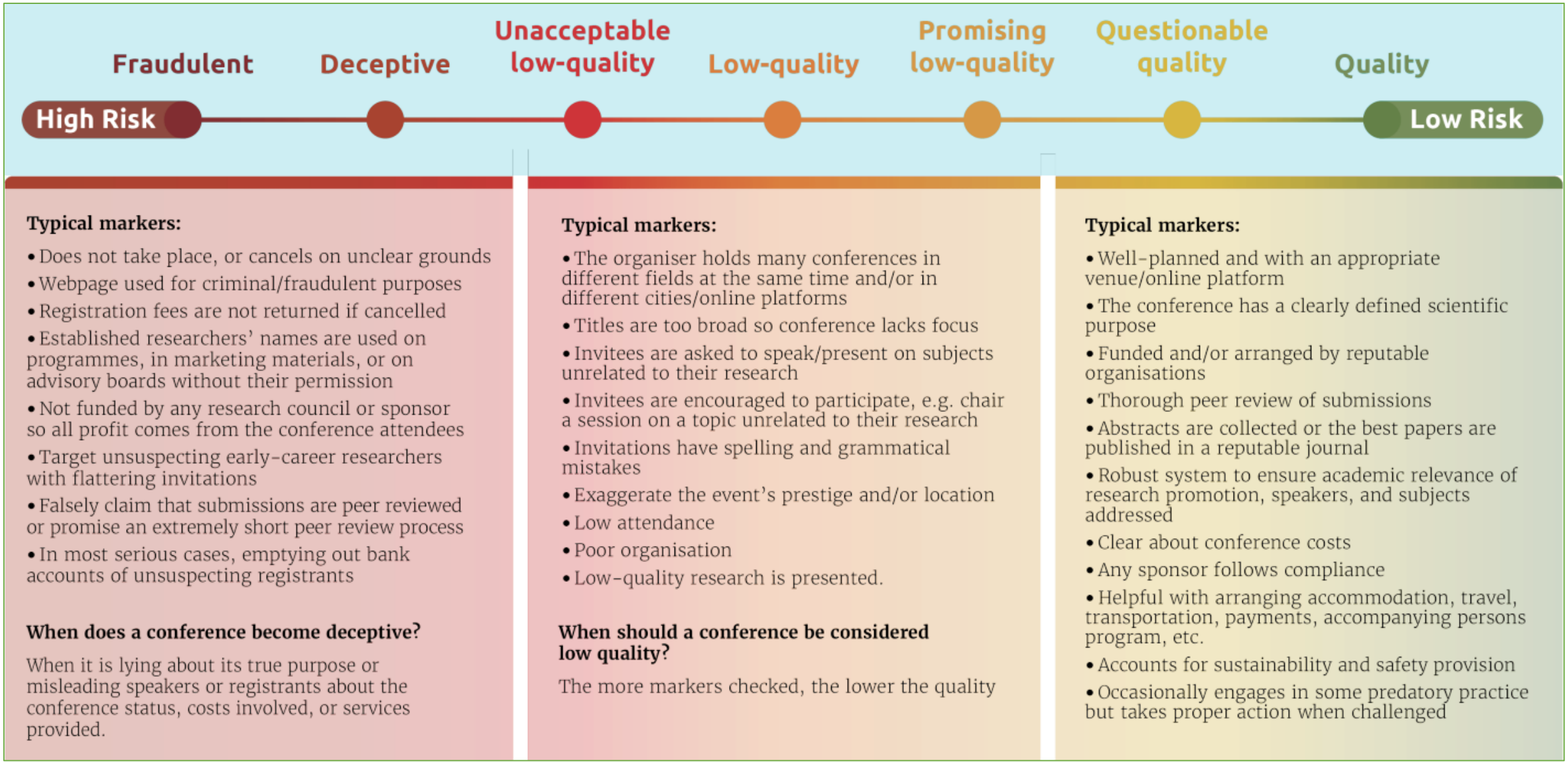
The **InterAcademy Partnership** (**IAP**) is a ***global network*** consisting of over 140 national and regional member academies of science, engineering, and medicine. It was founded in 1993 as the **InterAcademy Panel** (**IAP**). In 2000, the IAP founded the *InterAcademy Council* (IAC) and the *InterAcademy Medical Panel* (IAMP). The partnership was established in 2016 when it merged the three inter-related networks into IAP for Health (formerly *IAMP*), IAP for Science (formerly IAP), and IAP for Policy (formerly IAC). **[Wikipedia]**

A spectrum of predatory behaviours for journals



Taken from Combatting Predatory Academic Journals and Conferences. InterAcademy Partnership (IAP)

A spectrum of predatory behaviours for conferences



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CASE
Council of Asian Science Editors

Strategies and actions pertaining to research and publication ethics

Conclusion

Take-home message

Submitting research work

https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

THINK

Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal or publisher?
Is it the right journal or book for your work?

CHECK

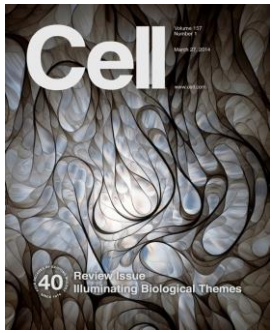
Use our check list to assess the journal or publisher

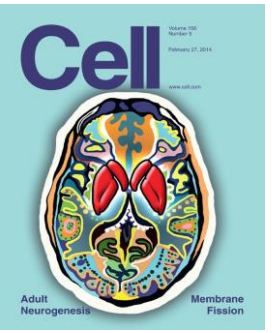
SUBMIT

Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list

Attending meeting

https://thinkcheckattend.org/





[Scientist] Publication = Job/Promotion/Honor/Incentives

[Institute] Boost institutions' rankings

STRESS

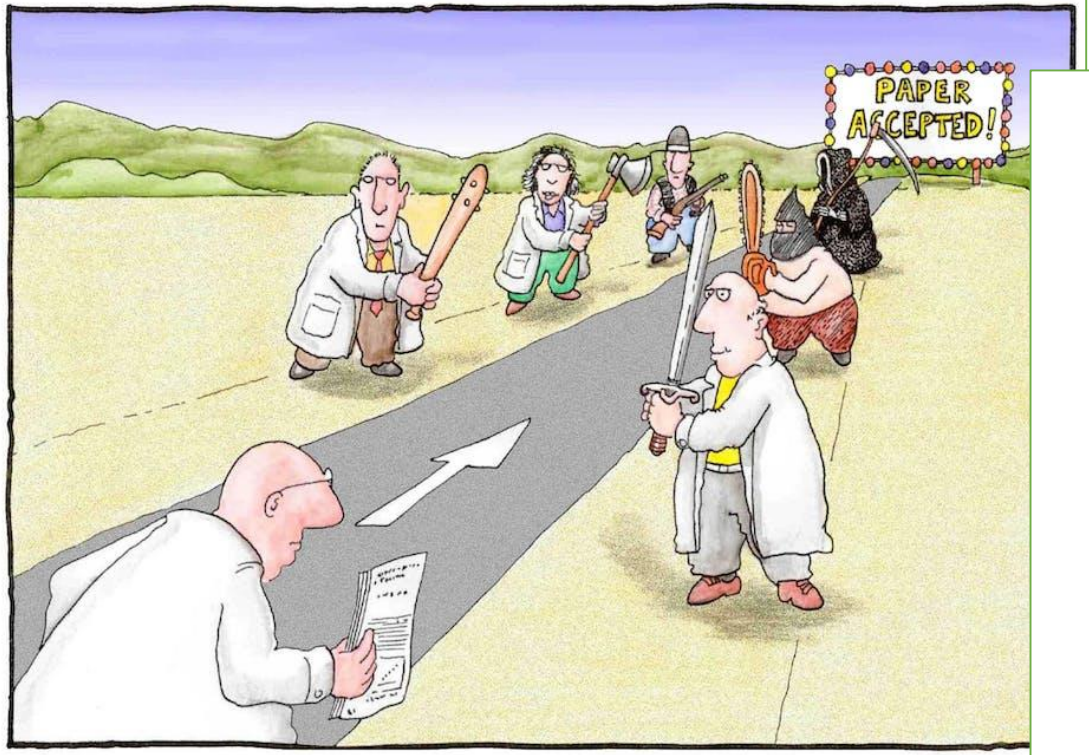
Research Misconduct

Open Access → **Predatory journal, Paper mill**

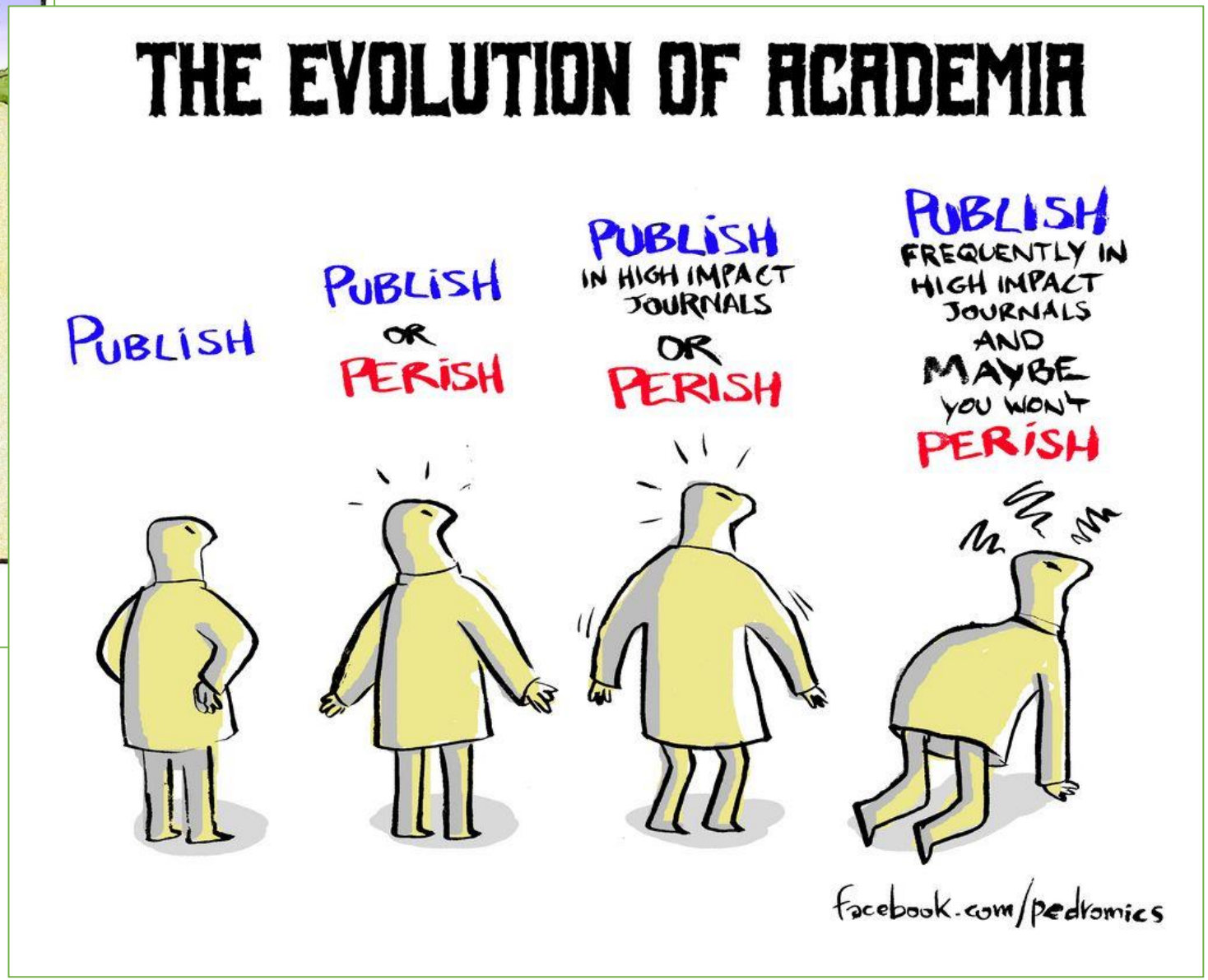
Key Factors

- ❑ Publication cost
- ❑ Authorship sale
- ❑

- ❑ APC
- ❑ Impact Factor
- ❑



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."



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Council of Asian Science Editors

*"**Real integrity** is doing the right thing, knowing that nobody's going to know whether you did it or not." – Oprah Winfrey*

Strategies and actions pertaining to research and publication ethics

Thank you very much for your attention;

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