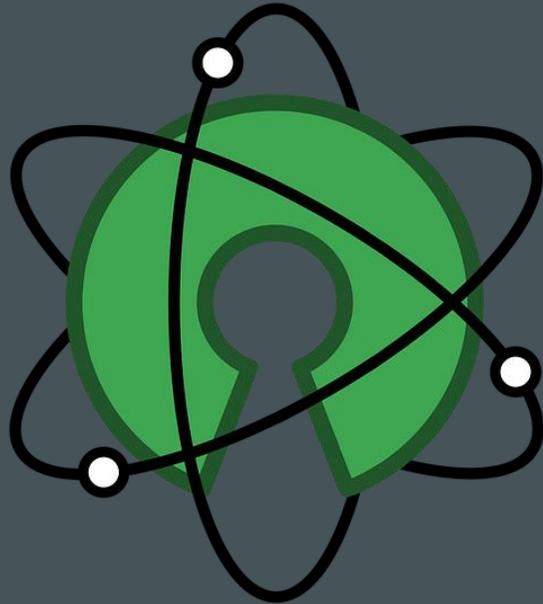
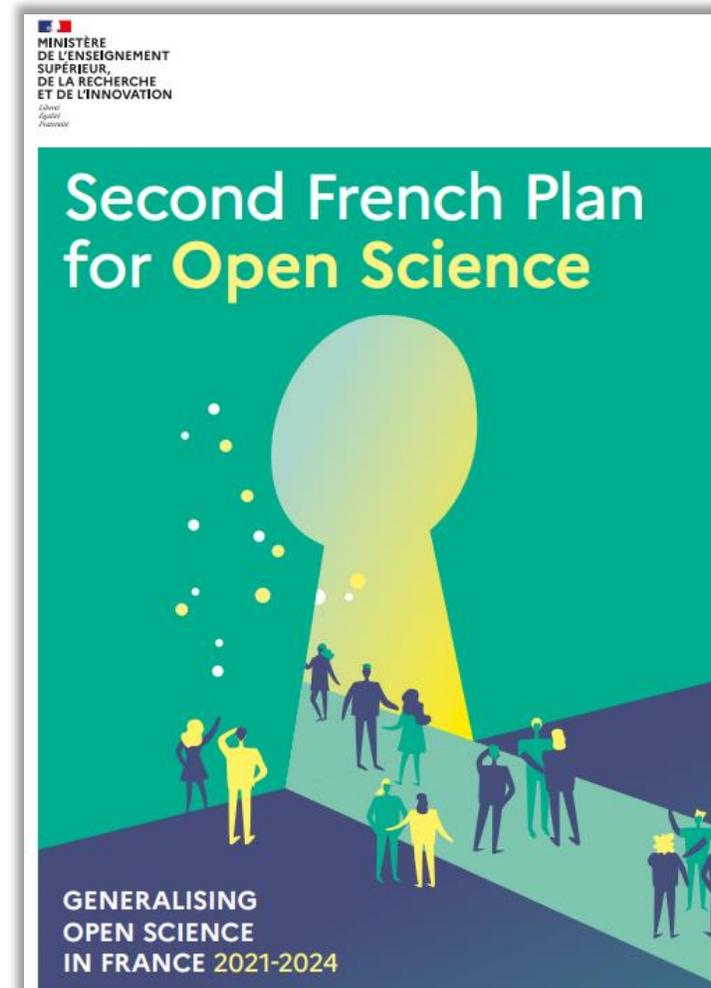

SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING AND OPEN SCIENCE

PASCALE SOLON | UNIVERSITY LIBRARY | SCIENTIFIC WRITING | 2026-02-02





OPEN SCIENCE IN FRANCE



“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.”

<https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/second-national-plan-for-open-science-npos/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the French Plan for Open Science. At the top left is the logo of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, and the 'Ouvrir la science!' logo. A navigation menu includes 'OPEN SCIENCE', 'OUR ACTIONS', 'RESOURCES', 'NEWS', and 'WHO ARE WE?'. A search icon and 'FR - EN' language selector are on the right. The main heading reads 'Acting in favour of open and shared scientific research'. Below this, a paragraph states: 'The French Committee for Open Science ensures the implementation of the National Open Science Policy.' Two links are provided: 'Discover the French Plan for Open Science' and 'Read about the Committee's projects'. A featured box titled 'What is Open Science?' contains the text: 'Guides, recommendations and a glossary to help you learn about Open Science'.

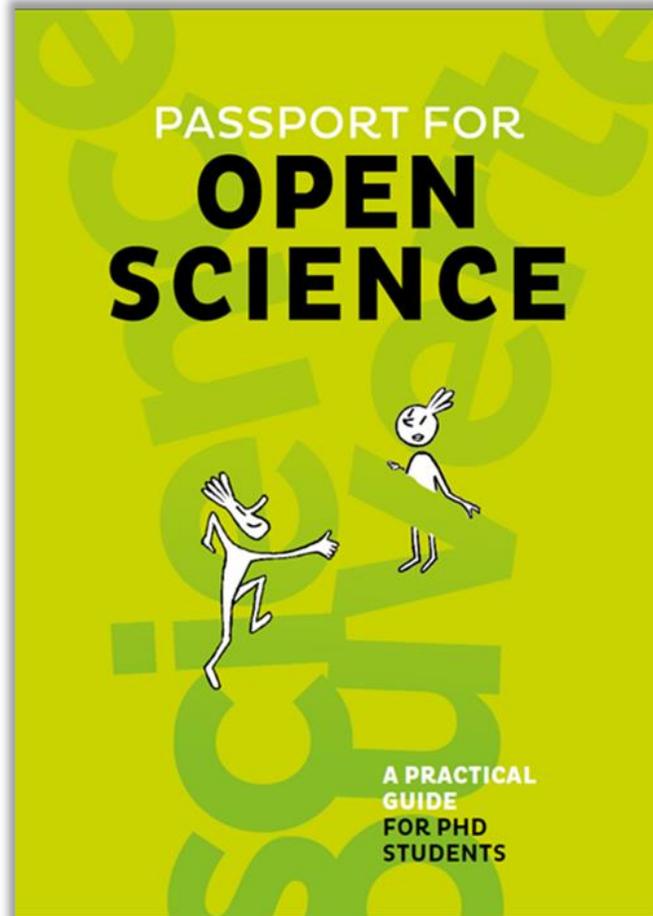
<https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/home/>

* The aim set by the **Research Programming Law** is to achieve 100% open access publications by 2030.

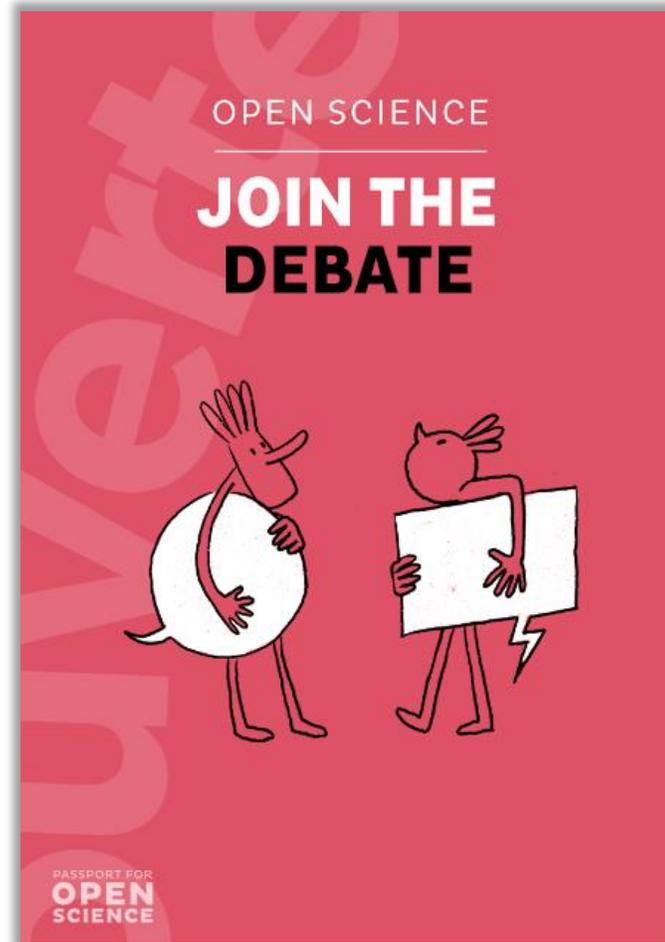
French Plan for Open Science | 2021

1. Generalizing **open access to publications***
2. Structuring, sharing and opening up **research data**
3. Opening up and promoting **source code** produced by research
4. Transforming **research practices** to make open science the default principle

FRENCH PASSPORT FOR OPEN SCIENCE COLLECTION



<https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/passport-for-open-science-a-practical-guide-for-phd-students/>
SCIENTIFIC WRITING | PASCALE SOLON | 2026



<https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/join-the-debate/>



<https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/open-science-research-data/>

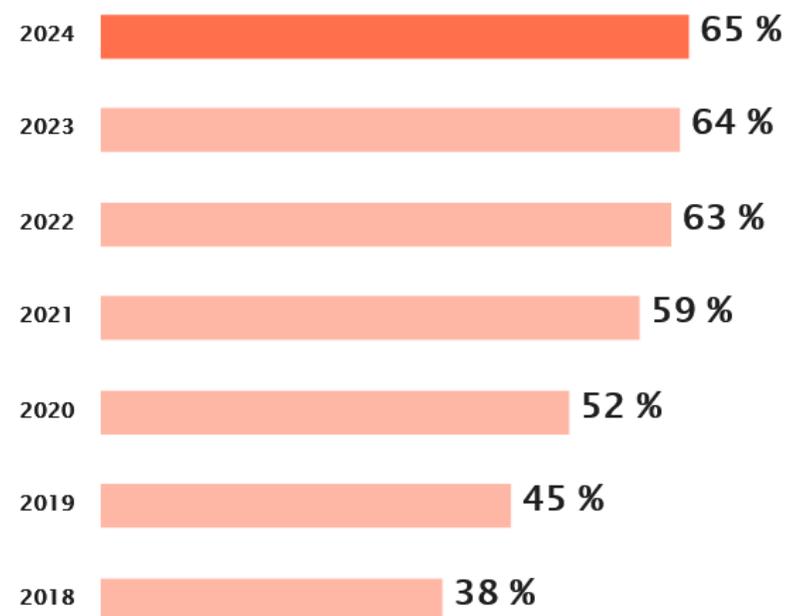
OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATIONS IN FRANCE

■ **Question 1** : What is the Open access rate of French scientific publications from 2023 (with a Crossref DOI) at the end of 2024 ?

- A. 38 %
- B. 52 %
- C. 65 %
- D. 79 %

■ According to the 2024 edition of the **French Open Science Monitor**, 65% of the 179,000 French scientific publications published in 2023 were open access in December 2024.

Open access rate of scientific publications in France, with a Crossref DOI, published during the previous year by observation year



<https://frenchopensciencemonitor.esr.gouv.fr/publications>

FRENCH OPEN SCIENCE MONITOR

Welcome to
the French Open Science Monitor



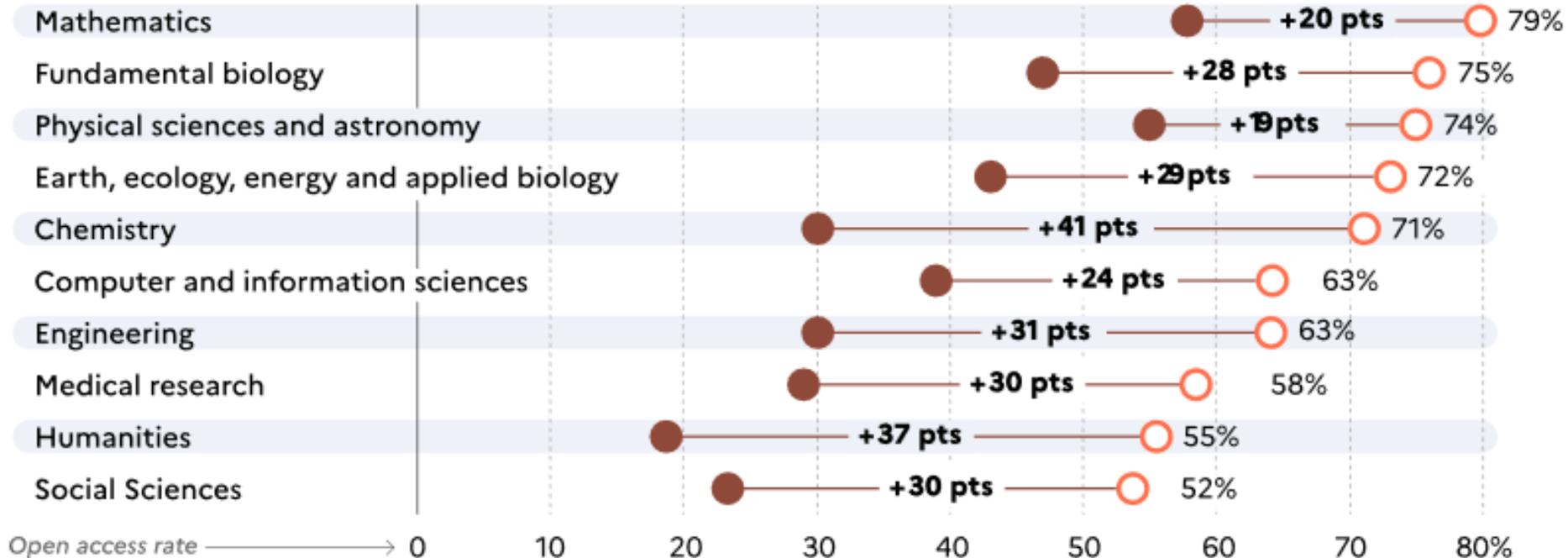
Measure the evolution of open science in France using reliable, open and controlled data.

Rate of open access publications in France, for each discipline between 2018 and 2023

<https://frenchopensciencemonitor.esr.gouv.fr/>

Open access in ● 2018 ○ 2023

Evolution
2018-2023



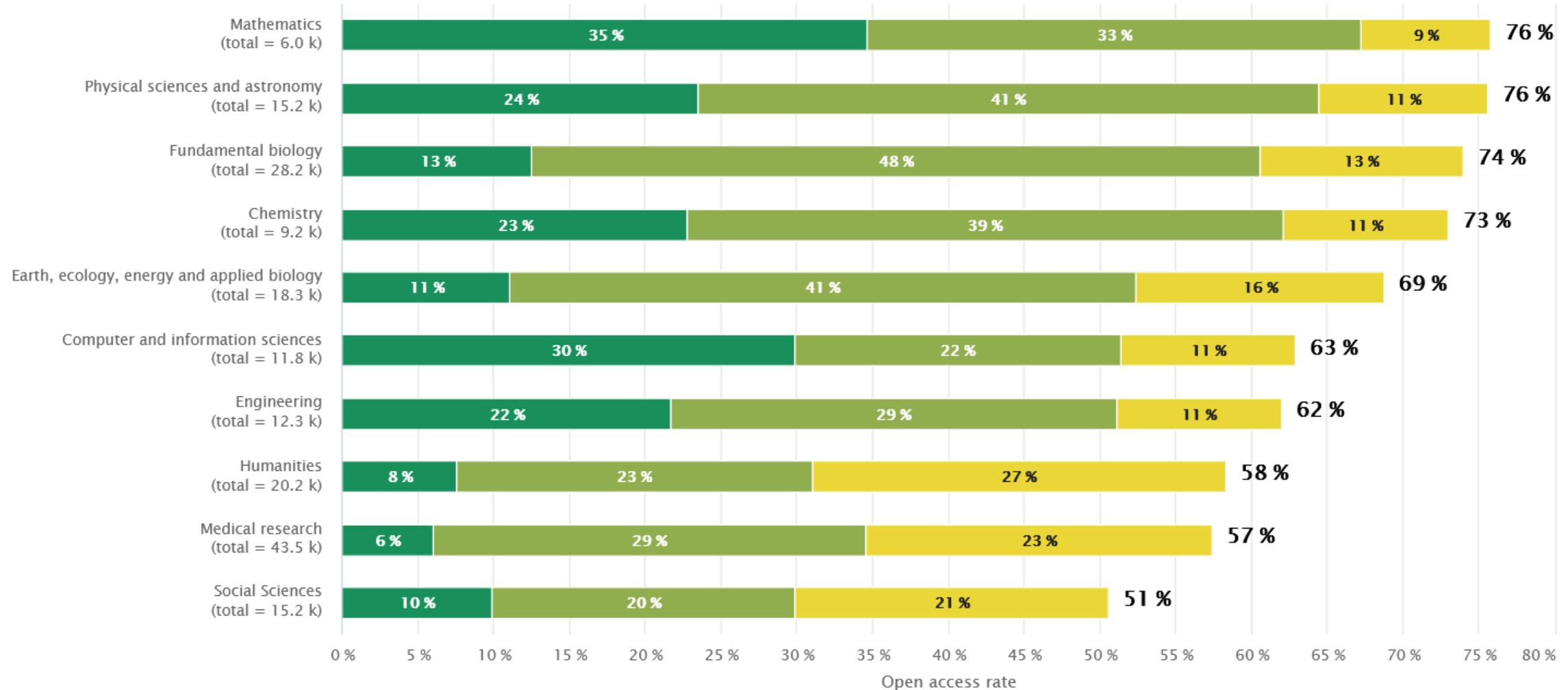
Distribution of publications in France, with a Crossref DOI, by opening route for each discipline (publications of 2023)

Sort by:

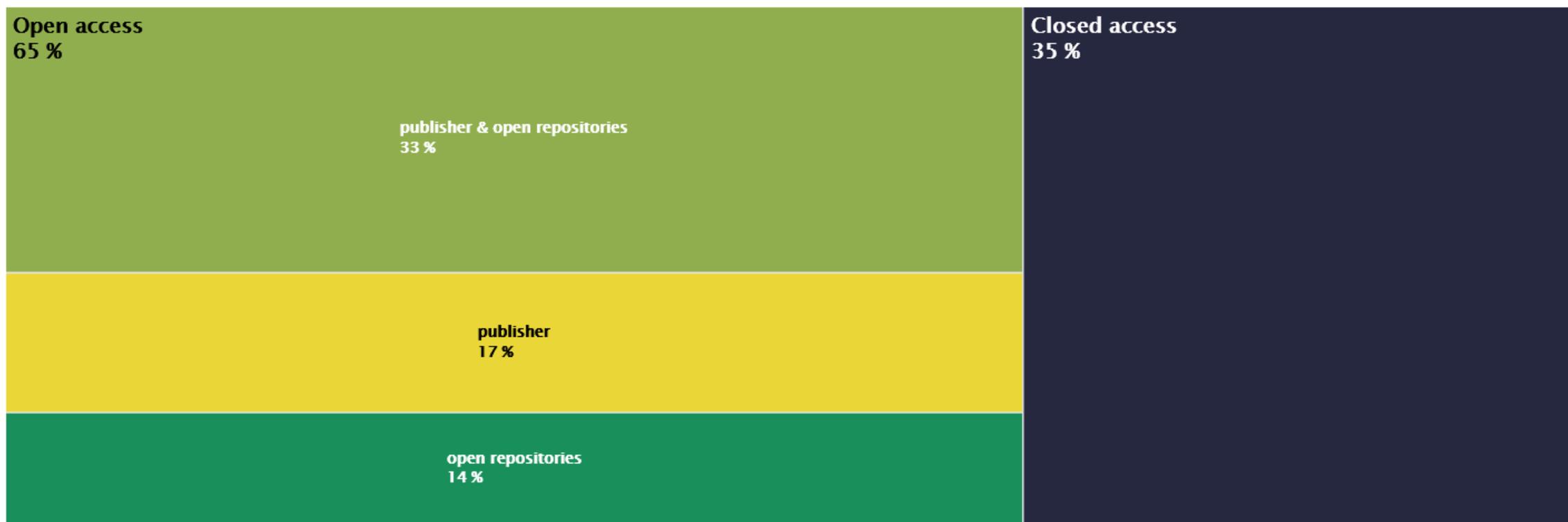
Highest volume
 Highest open access rate

Hosting type

Open repositories
 Publisher & open repositories
 Publisher



Distribution of scientific publications in France, with a Crossref DOI, published in 2023 by opening route (observed in 2024)



French Open Science Monitor – CC-BY MESRE

Comment

This graph shows, for the most recent observation date (2024), how open access publications in France, with a Crossref DOI, issued in the previous year are distributed by opening route. Note that from one update to the next, an individual publication may change its status, for example from 'open via publisher' to 'open via publisher and open repository' if the publication has meanwhile been deposited on an open repository.

We observe that, for publications published in 2023, 33% are open via both routes, 14% only via an open repository and 17% only via the publisher.

<https://frenchopensciencemonitor.esr.gouv.fr/publications/general?id=general.dynamique-ouverture>



Open Science Charter adopted by the board of directors of University of Orléans on October 18th 2024

<https://www.univ-orleans.fr/fr/univ/recherche/science-ouverte>

Préambule

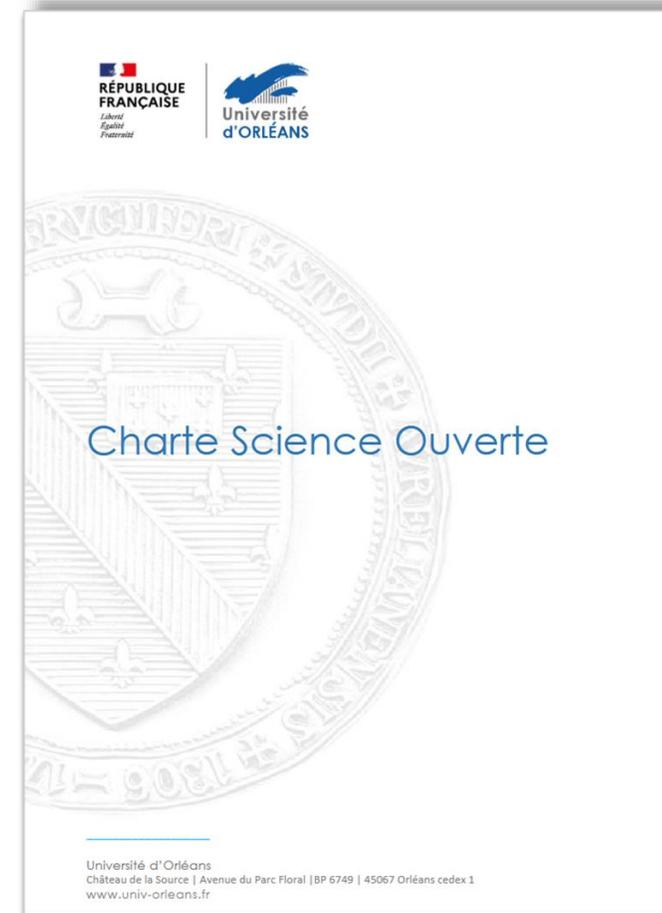
« La science ouverte est la diffusion sans entrave des résultats, des méthodes et des produits de la recherche scientifique. » ([Ouvrir la science](#))

En 2021, le Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur, de la Recherche et de l'Innovation proposait son deuxième plan national pour la science ouverte (PNSO). Quatre axes y sont développés :

- Généraliser l'accès ouvert aux publications
- Structurer, partager et ouvrir les données de la recherche
- Ouvrir et promouvoir les codes sources produits par la recherche
- Transformer les pratiques pour faire de la science ouverte le principe par défaut.

L'objectif de cette charte est de donner aux chercheurs de l'Université d'Orléans des clés pour progresser sur ces quatre axes, tout en respectant le principe « aussi ouvert que possible, aussi fermé que nécessaire ».

L'université d'Orléans s'engage ainsi dans le mouvement de la science ouverte, qui favorise la circulation des idées, la reproductibilité des résultats scientifiques, ainsi que la transparence et l'intégrité de la recherche.



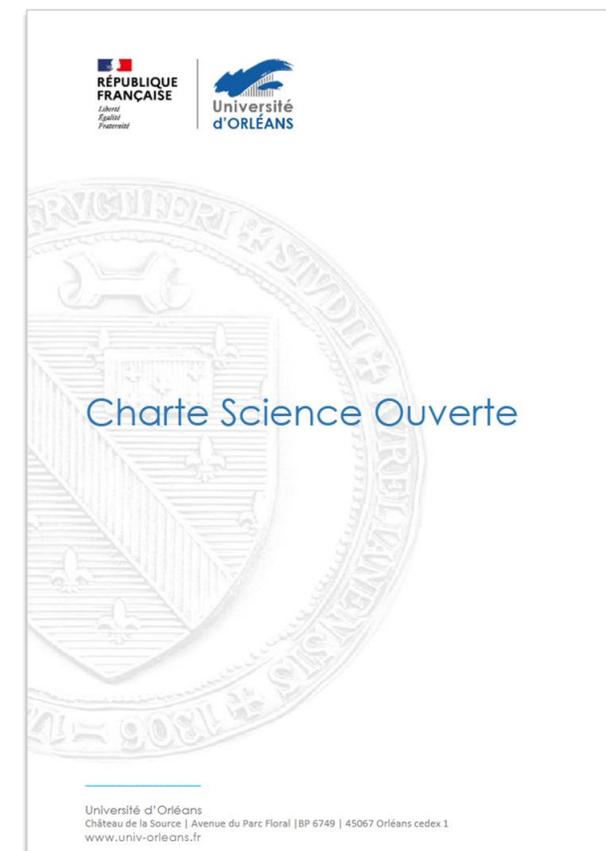
Axe 1 : Généralisation de l'accès ouvert aux publications

La loi de programmation de la recherche fixe l'objectif de 100 % de publications en accès ouvert d'ici 2030. L'Agence Nationale de la Recherche et l'Union Européenne exigent déjà une ouverture des publications issues des projets qu'elles financent.

L'Université d'Orléans s'engage à inciter les chercheurs à déposer le texte intégral de leurs publications et ouvrages sur le portail HAL UO <https://univ-orleans.hal.science/>, en respectant, le cas échéant, une période d'embargo. Lorsqu'il est impossible de déposer le texte intégral, le chercheur déposera une simple notice dans HAL.

L'université d'Orléans conseille aux chercheurs de privilégier l'utilisation d'un identifiant unique IdHAL et ORCID. Elle recommande également de ne pas déposer les publications sur les réseaux sociaux mais d'y indiquer le lien HAL, seule archive institutionnelle de l'université.

Concernant le choix des revues, l'Université d'Orléans souhaite maîtriser ses dépenses d'abonnement et frais de publication. Pour cela, elle incite les chercheurs à publier dans des revues ouvertes qui ne pratiquent pas d'Article Processing Charges (APC) et à éviter les revues hybrides qui instaurent un double paiement ainsi que les revues prédatrices.



PUBLISHING AGREEMENTS TO SUPPORT OPEN ACCESS



SCD de l'Université d'Orléans / LibGuides / Accords de publication / Accueil

Accords de publication: Accueil

Vous trouverez dans ce guide les différents accords avec des éditeurs scientifiques, dont l'Université d'Orléans est partie prenante, qui comportent un volet sur les publications.

Ces informations sont à destination des personnels de l'université, merci de ne pas les diffuser hors de ce périmètre.

Liste des accords de publication

-  ACM
-  ACS
-  EDP Sciences
-  Elsevier
-  IOP Publishing
-  Springer Nature
-  Wiley

ACM (accord 2024-2026)



Publication illimitée en Open Access sans frais supplémentaire dans toutes les revues hybrides et Full Open Access de la Digital Library et dans les conférences d'ACM pour les auteurs de correspondance de l'Université d'Orléans. L'accord ne concerne pas les ebooks.

- L'auteur est reconnu dans le workflow ACM par le nom de domaine de l'adresse mail : il doit utiliser son adresse mail @univ-orleans.fr pour soumettre son article.

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SciPost Phys. Lect. Notes 114 (2026) • published 30 January 2026

Part of the 2025-07: The Dark Universe Collection in the Les Houches Summer School Lecture Notes Series.

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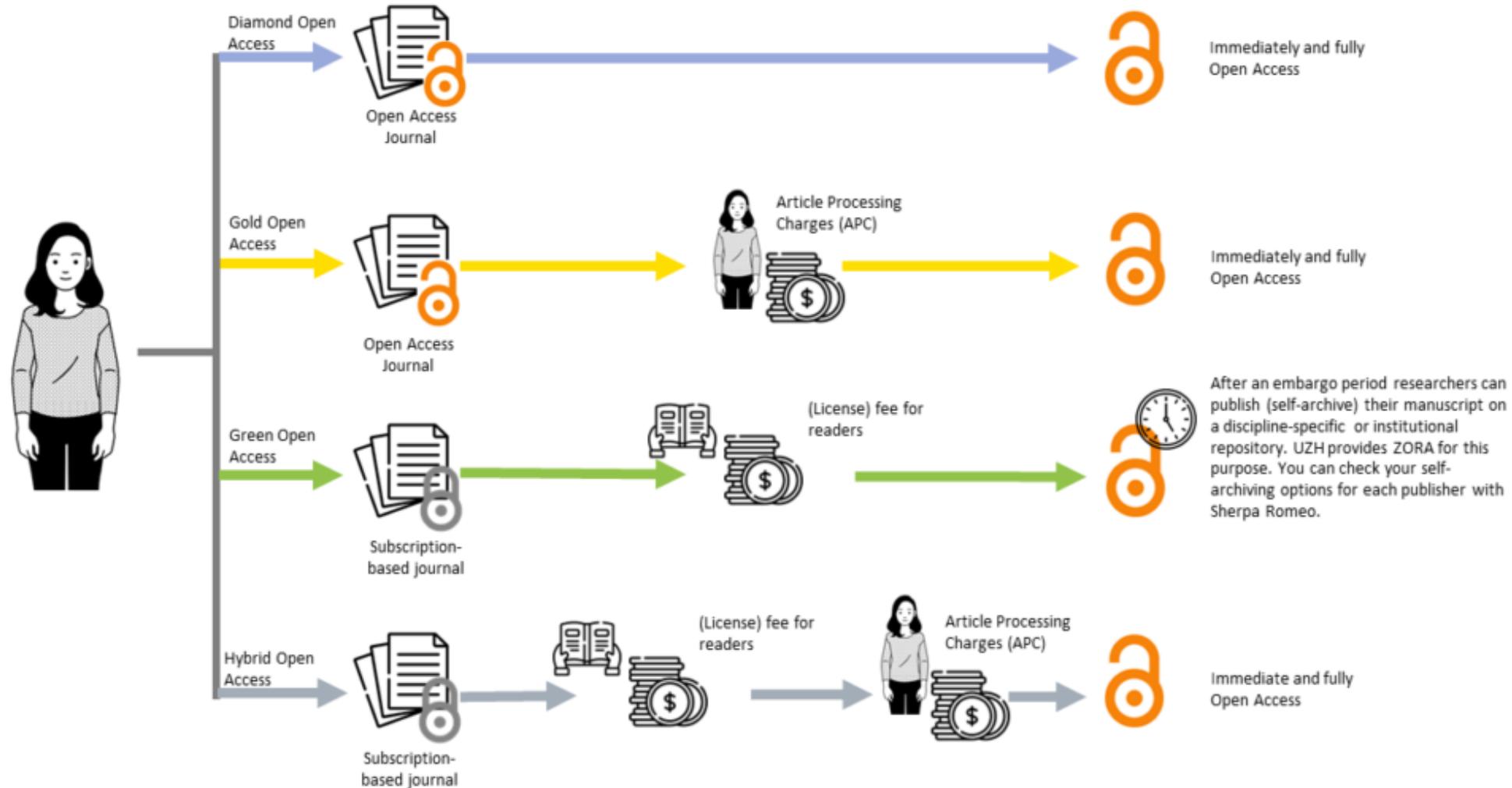
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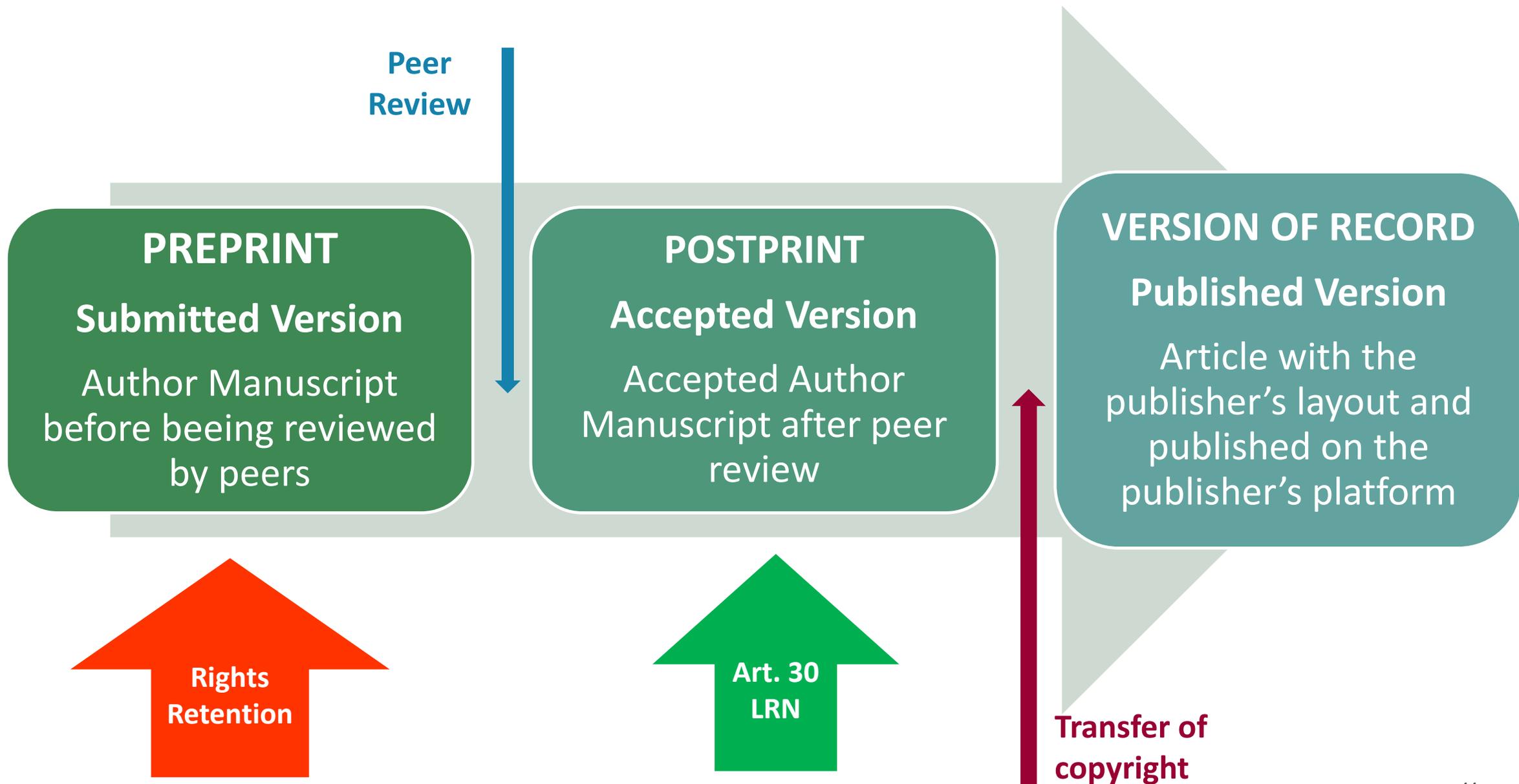
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FRENCH LAW FOR A DIGITAL REPUBLIC (2016)

This 2016 law provides a legal framework for depositing certain versions of journal articles in open access repositories if at least half of the funding of the research in question came from the public sector. By putting research data in the category of public data, this law creates a legal obligation for such data to be freely disseminated.

- Article 30
- Le chapitre III du titre III du livre V du code de la recherche est complété par un article L. 533-4 ainsi rédigé :
- « Art. L. 533-4.-I.-Lorsqu'un écrit scientifique issu d'une activité de recherche financée au moins pour moitié par des dotations de l'Etat, des collectivités territoriales ou des établissements publics, par des subventions d'agences de financement nationales ou par des fonds de l'Union européenne est publié dans un périodique paraissant au moins une fois par an, son auteur dispose, même après avoir accordé des droits exclusifs à un éditeur, du droit de mettre à disposition gratuitement dans un format ouvert, par voie numérique, sous réserve de l'accord des éventuels coauteurs, la version finale de son manuscrit acceptée pour publication, dès lors que l'éditeur met lui-même celle-ci gratuitement à disposition par voie numérique ou, à défaut, à l'expiration d'un délai courant à compter de la date de la première publication. Ce délai est au maximum de six mois pour une publication dans le domaine des sciences, de la technique et de la médecine et de douze mois dans celui des sciences humaines et sociales.
« La version mise à disposition en application du premier alinéa ne peut faire l'objet d'une exploitation dans le cadre d'une activité d'édition à caractère commercial.
- [...]
- « IV.-Les dispositions du présent article sont d'ordre public et toute clause contraire à celles-ci est réputée non écrite. »

› Article 30

Le chapitre III du titre III du livre V du code de la recherche est complété par un article L. 533-4 ainsi rédigé :

« Art. L. 533-4.-I.-Lorsqu'un écrit scientifique issu d'une activité de recherche financée au moins pour moitié par des dotations de l'Etat, des collectivités territoriales ou des établissements publics, par des subventions d'agences de financement nationales ou par des fonds de l'Union européenne est publié dans un périodique paraissant au moins une fois par an, son auteur dispose, même après avoir accordé des droits exclusifs à un éditeur, du droit de mettre à disposition gratuitement dans un format ouvert, par voie numérique, sous réserve de l'accord des éventuels coauteurs, la version finale de son manuscrit acceptée pour publication, dès lors que l'éditeur met lui-même celle-ci gratuitement à disposition par voie numérique ou, à défaut, à l'expiration d'un délai courant à compter de la date de la première publication. Ce délai est au maximum de six mois pour une publication dans le domaine des sciences, de la technique et de la médecine et de douze mois dans celui des sciences humaines et sociales.

« La version mise à disposition en application du premier alinéa ne peut faire l'objet d'une exploitation dans le cadre d'une activité d'édition à caractère commercial.

« II.-Dès lors que les données issues d'une activité de recherche financée au moins pour moitié par des dotations de l'Etat, des collectivités territoriales, des établissements publics, des subventions d'agences de financement nationales ou par des fonds de l'Union européenne ne sont pas protégées par un droit spécifique ou une réglementation particulière et qu'elles ont été rendues publiques par le chercheur, l'établissement ou l'organisme de recherche, leur réutilisation est libre.

« III.-L'éditeur d'un écrit scientifique mentionné au I ne peut limiter la réutilisation des données de la recherche rendues publiques dans le cadre de sa publication.

« IV.-Les dispositions du présent article sont d'ordre public et toute clause contraire à celles-ci est réputée non écrite. »

OPEN POLICY FINDER

<https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/>

Tool that analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of publisher copyright and open access archiving policies on a journal-by-journal basis

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with the Jisc logo, the text 'Open policy finder Formerly Sherpa services', a dropdown menu for 'Select your institution', and a 'Menu' icon. Below this is an orange banner with a megaphone icon and the text 'We've just launched our new supporter scheme. [Find out more here](#)'. The main content area has a light blue background with the heading 'Welcome to open policy finder' in large teal text. Below the heading is the subtitle 'Helping authors and institutions to make informed and confident decisions in open access publication and compliance. Formerly Sherpa services.' A white search box is centered on the page with the heading 'Search across open policy finder' and the instruction 'Search for a journal, publisher or funder. For open access book policies, search for a publisher below.' The search box contains a dropdown menu with 'Search all' and a downward arrow, a text input field with the placeholder 'Type the name or title of a journal, publisher or funder...', a magnifying glass icon, and a teal 'Search' button.

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OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING : GOLD – GREEN – DIAMOND ?

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Article Dans Une Revue The Astrophysical Journal Année : 2022

Langmuir-Slow Extraordinary Mode Magnetic Signature Observations with Parker Solar Probe

A. Larosa (1) , Thierry Dudok de Wit (1) , Vladimir Krasnoselskikh (1) , S. D. Bale , O. Agapitov , J. Bonnell , C. Froment (1) , K. Goetz , P. Harvey , J. Halekas , Matthieu Kretzschmar (1) , R. Macdowall , David M. Malaspina , M. Moncuquet (2) , J. Niehof , M. Pulupa , C. Revillet (1)

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 1 LPC2E - Laboratoire de Physique et Chimie de l'Environnement et de l'Espace
2 LESIA - Laboratoire d'études spatiales et d'instrumentation en astrophysique = Laboratory of Space Studies and Instrumentation in Astrophysics

Dates et versions

insu-03611700 , version 1
(17-03-2022)

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Identifiants

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BIBCODE : 2022ApJ...927...95L
DOI : 10.3847/1538-4357/ac4e85

Citer

Résumé [en](#)

Radio emission from interplanetary shocks, planetary foreshocks, and some solar flares occurs in the so-called "plasma emission" framework. The generally accepted scenario begins with electrostatic Langmuir waves that are driven by a suprathermal electron beam on the Landau resonance. These Langmuir waves then mode-convert to freely propagating electromagnetic emissions at the local plasma frequency f_{pe} and/or its harmonic $2f_{pe}$. However, the details of the physics of mode conversion are unclear.

Mots clés [en](#)

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OF THE AAS

Article Publication Charges

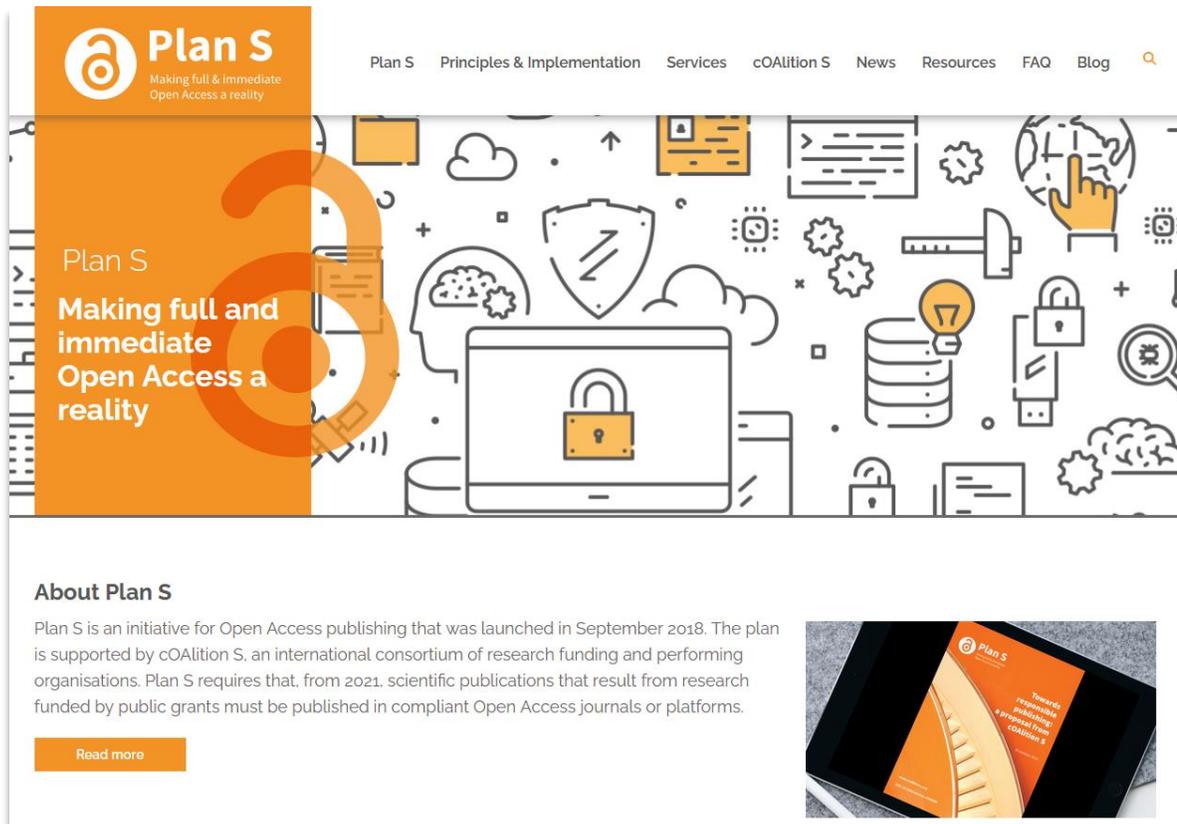
The AAS calculates article publication charges using an approach that counts “digital quanta”, units of information in digital form that the author supplies. Digital quanta can include words, figures, tables, data components, and figures within a figure set.

The tables below define the types of digital quanta and the 2025 publication charges.

The charges below are current for the 2025 calendar year. Effective 1 January 2022, all AAS journals became fully open access.

	Number of quanta	2025 rates
<i>ApJ, ApJS and AJ</i>		
Tier 1	≤ 30 quanta	\$1,357
Tier 2	31–50 quanta	\$3,011
Tier 3	51–100 quanta	\$5,315
Long-article surcharge	> 100 quanta	\$250

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About Plan S

Plan S is an initiative for Open Access publishing that was launched in September 2018. The plan is supported by cOAlition S, an international consortium of research funding and performing organisations. Plan S requires that, from 2021, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant Open Access journals or platforms.

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<https://www.coalition-s.org/>



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- Acceptance following peer review
- Author Accepted Manuscript (AAM)
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<https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/the-rights-retention-strategy-users-instructions/>



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How many OA journals without APC are listed in the DOAJ ?

Which are the largest OA publishers ?



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- Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications (239)
- Frontiers Media S.A. (221)

91
LANGUAGES

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JOURNALS WITHOUT
FEES

22,561
JOURNALS

12,244,032
ARTICLE RECORDS

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QUALITY CHECK FOR JOURNALS

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Think Check Submit' initiative. At the top, there are three buttons: 'THINK' (red with an exclamation mark), 'CHECK' (orange with a checkmark), and 'SUBMIT' (green with a right arrow). The navigation menu includes 'Books & Chapters', 'Journals', 'Resources', 'News', and 'About'. The main heading is 'Identify trusted publishers for your research'. Below it, a paragraph states: 'Through a range of **tools and practical resources**, this international, cross-sector initiative aims to **educate researchers, promote integrity, and build trust in credible research and publications.**' There are two buttons: 'Books & Chapters' and 'Journals'. A central graphic shows a tablet displaying a 'CHECK' section with the text: 'Reference this list for your chosen publisher to check if it is trusted.' Below this are five questions with green checkmarks: 'Do you or your colleagues know the publisher?', 'Have you read any books or chapters from this publisher before?', 'Is it easy to discover the latest books distributed by this publisher?', 'Is it clear how they distribute the books?', 'Can you tell what formats the books are available in and what price levels?', and 'Do the academic editors have a proven record in your field?'. At the bottom, there are three colored boxes: 'Think' (red) with the question 'Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal or publisher? Is it the right journal or book for your work?', 'Check' (orange) with 'Use our check list to assess the journal or publisher.', and 'Submit' (green) with 'Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list.'

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

The screenshot shows the 'Compass to Publish' website. The header includes 'LIÈGE université Library' and navigation links for 'Test a journal', 'Predatory journals and publishers', 'Methodology', and 'About'. The main heading is 'Compass to Publish'. Below it, a section asks: 'Are you suspicious of a journal's authenticity? Is it a predatory journal?' and lists legitimate questions: 'These are legitimate questions if you're invited to submit a paper that:'. A list of three items follows: 'promises your rapid publication;', 'has procedures and/or policies that look suspicious;', and 'is outside of your area(s) of expertise.' Below this is a video player with a red play button and the title 'Compass To Publish...'. Underneath the video, there are two columns. The left column has a green checkmark icon and the text: 'helps you determine the degree of authenticity of open access journals requiring or hiding article processing charges (APCs) using a criteria-based evaluation'. The right column has a red 'X' icon and the text: 'is not designed for open access journals that explicitly state that they do not require article processing charges (APCs)'. A vertical 'FEEDBACK' button is on the right side.

<https://app.lib.uliege.be/compass-to-publish/>

AVOID « PREDATORY » JOURNALS



- Unserious publishers (« *predatory*” or *deceptive publishers, “predatory” or deceptive journals*) :
 - Plays on the pressure to publish (“publish and perish”)
 - Financial interest
 - Targeting scholars through mass-email spamming
 - Opaque peer reviewing
 - Quick acceptance
 - Low rejection rates : acceptance of low-quality papers
 - Publication fees
 - Listing scholars as members of editorial boards without their permission or not allowing them to resign ; Listing fake scholars
 - Copying the visual design and language of legitimate, established journals

Predatory Publishing A-Z Elements

Predatory journals have no clear-cut definition and may be hard to identify. There is no single checklist for determining if a publisher or journal is predatory. However, reputable publishers and journals share some common qualities and features. Consider these A-Z elements when evaluating publishers and journals.

A uthors

The authors are affiliated with, or the journal is established by academic and research institutions or organisations. This information is easily found in the publication or on their website.

B e vigilant

Use a tool such as [Think, Check, Submit](#), to determine if a journal or publisher is legitimate or predatory. It is good practice to thoroughly research the journal before submitting a paper.

C opyright

User and author rights and copyright information are clearly stated on the publisher or journal website. See the [Copyright](#) section of our [Compliance guide](#) for more information.

D irectory/DOI

Open access journals are listed in the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#). Articles have a unique Digital Object Identifier (DOI).

E ditors/ editorial boards

Editors or Editorial Boards consist of recognised experts in the publication's subject field.

F ees

Publication fees are clearly explained and easy to find on the publisher's website. They should not be hidden.

G oogle

[Google Research](#) offers quality research and [Google has collaborated with industry and university researchers](#) to publish research. [Google Scholar Metrics](#) is an option for locating [health and medical sciences journal rankings and impact factors](#).

H ijacked journals

Hijacked journals are predatory journals which are created to look like reputable journals. Reputable journals have no connection to these hijacked journals. A list of hijacked journals can be found [here](#).

I SSN

Every journal has its own unique and regular ISSN. Hijacked journals typically use the ISSN of a legitimate journal.

J ournal ranking & impact factor

Predatory journals may advertise a fake or inflated impact factor. For more information about journal ranking and impact factor, visit the [Journal Ranking](#) section of our [Publishing guide](#).

K een on research

Reputable publishers in medical and science fields invest resources in research outcome and innovation, promoting current research and participating in [professional development events](#). See an example of this from the [BMJ](#).

L andscape

The academic publishing landscape is clearly defined, e.g. the publishing and access options and the editing and publishing services that are included with each product line or brands. Here is an example from publisher [Springer Nature](#).

M ethodology

Evaluate the quality of the papers in the journal, i.e. methodology, use of language, formatting, authors etc. Predatory journals may copy or translate English and non-English articles from reputable journals. Beware of red flags such as incorrect or clumsy use of scientific terms and language, formatting errors and more.

N avigation

Website navigation is well designed and maintained. The language used is at the standard expected of an academic publication.

O pen access

A publisher who provides open access options should have a clear Open Access Policy on its website. They should be a member of the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association \(OASPA\)](#). For more information about open access and open access policies, visit the [Open Access](#) section of our [Publishing Guide](#).

P eer review

Peer review processes play an important role in quality control. It must be rigorous and explained clearly on the publishers' website. Predatory journals typically have poor or non-existent peer review processes.

Q uota

Reputable journals and publishers will have a quota for republishing the same or modified version of a paper. They may not accept a paper which has already been submitted to other journal(s). Predatory journals tend to publish most, or all, the submissions they receive.

R equirements

Reputable journals provide clear requirements regarding the submission of papers. Predatory journals may prefer email submissions.

S cope

Journal scope is well defined and clearly stated on the journal's website. Published articles align with the scope of the publication or the expertise of the editors and editorial board.

T rack record

Publishers and journals have a good track record on quality publishing and management within their scope and have been working to a regular publishing schedule.

U nwanted solicitation

Reputable publishers and journals typically do not send call-for-paper emails or other forms of solicitation to researchers individually. These methods are often used by predatory journals. Use caution!

V erifiability

Contact information of the publishers and authors are clearly provided and available on the website and/or publications.

W orkflows

The publishing schedule and publication frequency is clearly stated. Publishing options and workflows or stages, including the peer review process, are clearly indicated.

X (Retraction policy)

Reputable journals have clear retraction policies while predatory journals do not.

Y (Why and how?)

Publishers and journal editors are approachable and will answer publishing-related enquiries and clarifications.

Z ero tolerance for plagiarism

Publishers promote zero tolerance for plagiarism and have put steps in place to prevent plagiarism during the publishing process. See [Elsevier, Nature](#) and [Springer](#) for examples of prevention policies.

Further reading

Beall J. (2016). Dangerous Predatory Publishers Threaten Medical Research. *Journal of Korean Medical Science*, 31(10), 1511-1513. <https://doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2016.31.10.1511>

Berger, M. (2017). Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Predatory Publishing but Were Afraid to Ask. *CUNY Academic Works*. https://academicworks.cuny.edu/ny_pubs/141/

Menon, V. (2019). Hijacked journals: what they are and how to avoid them. <https://clarivate.com/blog/hijacked-journals-what-they-are-and-how-to-avoid-them/>

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PUBLISH OR PERISH – ALSO APPLIES TO PUBLISHERS

THE SCHOLARLY **kitchen**

ABOUT ARCHIVES COLLECTIONS ▾ TRANSLATIONS ▾ CHEFS PODCAST

Guest Post – Reputation and Publication Volume at MDPI and Frontiers

By **CHRISTOS PETROU** | SEP 18, 2023 | 41 COMMENTS

BUSINESS MODELS | CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS | ETHICS | OPEN ACCESS | ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

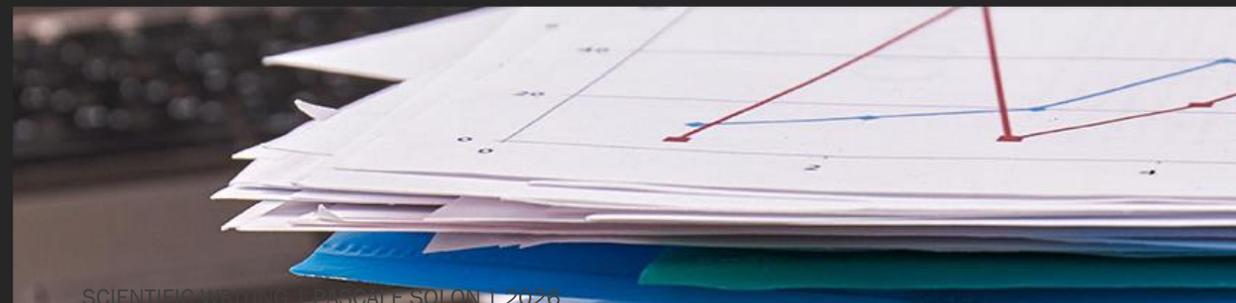
<https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2023/09/18/guest-post-reputation-and-publication-volume-at-mdpi-and-frontiers-the-1b-question/>

SCIENCEINSIDER | SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

Fast-growing open-access journals stripped of coveted impact factors

Web of Science delists some 50 journals, including one of the world's largest

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<https://www.science.org/content/article/fast-growing-open-access-journals-stripped-coveted-impact-factors>

Attention Authors: updated endorsement policy

 By [Kat Boboris](#)  January 21, 2026  [about arXiv](#)  [No Comments](#)

arXiv has [updated our endorsement policy](#). As of January 21, 2026, arXiv will no longer accept institutional email addresses (i.e., an email address associated with an academic or research institution) as the sole qualifier of endorsement for new authors. This policy update is being made to support the arXiv community (authors, readers, volunteer moderators, and staff) by stemming the flood of low-quality, non-scientific submissions to [arxiv.org](#).

Categories