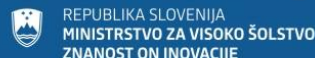


Nezaupanja vredne založniške prakse

Anomalije založnikov pri znanstvenih objavah v odprtem dostopu

mag. Miro PUŠNIK, Centralna tehniška knjižnica Univerze v Ljubljani

Ljubljana in online, Centralna tehniška knjižnica Univerze v Ljubljani,
Usposabljanje podatkovnih strokovnjakov, 23. – 26. 9. 2024





1. Kaj so nezaupanja vredne založniške prakse?
2. Okoliščine, v katerih te prakse nastajajo.
3. Plenilske revije, plenilske založbe, ugrabljene revije, lažne metrike, plenilske znanstvene konference.
4. Metode za preverjanje verodostojnosti znanstvenih revij.
5. Orodja preverjanje verodostojnosti znanstvenih revij.
6. Primeri nenavadnih praks nekaterih založb.

Kaj so nezaupanja vredne založniške prakse

Založniške prakse, ki deloma ali v celoti ne upoštevajo načel izdajanja znanstvenih del.

Štiri temeljna načela znanstvenih revij (Zuckerman, Merton, 1971. Minerva, Vol. 9, No. 1 (January 1971), pp. 66-100 (35 pages), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41827004>; Mabe, 2012. Does journal publishing have a future?, Academic and Professional Publishing, str. 413 -440), <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-1-84334-669-2.50017-2>:

- urejene avtorske pravice in intelektualna lastnina,
- učinkovita diseminacija,
- merila kakovosti z ustreznimi recenzijskimi postopki,
- ustrezno arhiviranje.



Temeljna načela izdajanja znanstvenih revij

Transparenten in kredibilen recenzijski sistem in uredniška politika.

Dosledno spoštovanje strukture in tipologije znanstvenih del (npr. IMRAD).

Transparentna uredništva in uredniška politika.

Arhiviranje in zagotavljanje trajne dostopnosti.

Ustrezno urejeno citiranje in navajanje drugih virov.

Ustrezna diseminacija (npr. indeksacija v poznanih bibliografskih zbirkah).



WORLD VIEW

A personal take on events

J. SANCHEZ



Predatory publishers are corrupting open access

Journals that exploit the author-pays model damage scholarly publishing and promote unethical behaviour by scientists, argues Jeffrey Beall.

When e-mail first became available, it was a great innovation that made communication fast and cheap. Then came spam — and suddenly, the innovation wasn't so great. It meant having to filter out irrelevant, deceptive and sometimes offensive messages. It still does.

The same corruption of a great idea is now occurring with scholarly open-access publishing.

Early experiments with open-access publishing, such as the *Journal of Medical Internet Research* and BioMed Central, were very promising. Set up more than a decade ago, they helped to inspire a social movement that has changed academic publishing for the better, lowered costs and expanded worldwide access to the latest research.

Then came predatory publishers, which publish counterfeit journals to exploit the open-access model in which the author pays. These predatory publishers are dishonest and lack transparency. They aim to dupe researchers, especially those inexperienced in scholarly communication. They set up websites that closely resemble those of legitimate online publishers, and publish journals of questionable and downright low quality. Many purport to be headquartered in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada or Australia but really hail from Pakistan, India or Nigeria.

Some predatory publishers spam researchers, soliciting manuscripts but failing to mention the required author fee. Later, after the paper is accepted and published, the authors are invoiced for the fees, typically US\$1,800. Because the scientists are often asked to sign over their

research is disappearing. Now there is a journal willing to accept almost every article, as long as the author is willing to pay the fee. Authors, rather than libraries, are the customers of open-access publishers, so a powerful incentive to maintain quality has been removed.

Perhaps nowhere are these abuses more acute than in India, where new predatory publishers or journals emerge each week. They are appearing because of the market need — hundreds of thousands of scientists in India and its neighbouring countries need to get published to earn tenure and promotion.

Here, the problem is not just with the publishers. Scientists themselves are also to blame. Many are taking unethical shortcuts and paying for the publication of plagiarized or self-plagiarized work.

Honest scientists stand to lose the most in this unethical quagmire.

When a researcher's work is published alongside articles that are plagiarized, that report on conclusions gained from unsound methodologies or that contain altered photographic figures, it becomes tainted by association. Unethical scientists gaming the system are earning tenure and promotion at the expense of the honest.

The competition for author fees among fraudulent publishers is a serious threat to the future of science communication. To compete in a crowded

SCIENTIFIC LITERACY
**MUST
INCLUDE**
THE ABILITY TO
RECOGNIZE
**PUBLISHING
FRAUD.**

Vir: Predatory publishers are corrupting open access
(2012) *Nature*, 489 (7415), pp. 179.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/489179a>

The research community needs to use schoiariy

Trg mednarodne znanstvene periodike

Pred pandemijo je trg mednarodne znanstvene literature obsegal cca 28 milijard dolarjev (v letu 2024 bo predvidoma spet dosegel podoben obseg).

Letna rast števila objav je cca 5 %.

Založniški modeli z odprtim dostopom rastejo hitreje kot klasični založniški modeli. Rast prihodkov v obdobju 2019 do 2022 je 11,5 %.

Cca 10.000 založb, cca 5.000 vključenih v Scopus.

Cca 33.000 naslovov znanstvenih revij v angleškem jeziku (cca 9.400 naslovov v drugih jezikih).

Letni prirast novih naslovov cca 3 %. (vir: STM report, 2018 in 2021, <https://www.stm-assoc.org/>).



Enostavne dvomljive prakse

Plenilske revije: navidezne revije, ki pa nimajo urejenega recenzijskega sistema ali pa je ta neustrezen. Plenilske revije pogosto navajajo neresnične in zavajajoče metrike o svoji vplivnosti. Praviloma so odprte objave v teh revijah povezane z manjšimi stroški za APC-je.

Plenilske založbe: založbe, ki izdajajo plenilske revije.

Zavajajoče metrike: pogosto izmišljene metrike z odmevnim poimenovanjem ter pogosto s poimenovanjem, ki spominjajo na kredibilne metrike.

Plenilske znanstvene konference: konference, pripravljene mimo standardnih postopkov (uredniški odbor, recenzijski pregledi prispevkov...).

Ugrabljene revije: zavajajoča spletišča, ki oblikovno predstavljajo kopije izvirne znanstvene revije.



Kompleksne dvomljive prakse

Dvomljive prakse nekaterih založb zlatih revij: pogosta poročila o dvomih, zasnovanih na dvomljivih recenzentskih sistemih, na hitrosti objav in na nižji ceni odprtosti objav.

Okoliščine, ki to omogočajo:

- zahteve financerjev po odprtosti objav,
- upravičenost stroškov za odprte objave le v zlatih revijah,
- vrednotenje znanstvenoraziskovalnega dela na podlagi števila objav,
- Praviloma nižje stopnje zavrnitve objav pri nekaterih založbah.

Enostavne dvomljive prakse

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• Kriteriji za prepoznavo nezaupanja vrednih založniških praks

Preverjanje oseb, ki sodelujejo pri izdajanju izbrane revije oz. založbe.

Preverjanje organizacijskih vidikov upravljanja revije oz. založbe.

Integriteta in transparentnost delovanja uredništva.

Bibliometrični in bibliografski vidiki.

Drugo.



• Preverjanje oseb, ki sodelujejo pri izdajanju izbrane revije oz. založbe 1

Kot urednik pogosto pojavlja ena in ista oseba, urednik naveden tudi kot lastnik založbe.

Med revijami iste založbe se podvajajo uredniški odbori.

Uredniški odbori pogosto niso navedeni.

Podatki o članih uredniških odborov so pomanjkljivi (na primer ni navedeno, s katere institucije prihajajo).



• Preverjanje oseb, ki sodelujejo pri izdajanju izbrane revije oz. založbe 2

Uredniki in člani uredniških odborov nimajo referenc na področju raziskovalnega dela.

Uredniški odbori nimajo zadostnega števila članov (na primer le 2 ali 3), pogosto gre tudi za izmišljena imena.

Pogosto niso navedeni podatki o državi, iz katere izhajajo uredniki, še posebej v primerih, ko je izpostavljena mednarodna naravnost revije.

V uredniških odborih so pogosto le moški.



• Preverjanje organizacijskih vidikov upravljanja revije oz. založbe 1

Očitno je pomanjkanje preglednosti in transparentnosti delovanja (nejasni podatki o naslovu založbe, telefonski kontakti in podobno).

Manjkajo sistemi za trajno identifikacijo digitalnih objektov ter za upravljanje spletnih povezav (ISSN, DOI, URN in podobno).

Licenčna politika je nejasna in vsebuje nasprotujoče si klavzule. Licenčne pogodbe ne temeljijo na poznanih standardih objav v odprtem dostopu.

Pogosto se pojavlja umik že objavljenih del (retrakcija) iz revije, tudi brez formalnih obrazložitev. Morebitni popravki in pojasnila pogosto niso objavljeni.

Dela pogosto niso označena z informacijo o statusu objave (na primer značka crossmark).

• Preverjanje organizacijskih vidikov upravljanja revije oz. založbe 2

Spletišča založb vključujejo spletne povezave do uveljavljenih znanstvenih konferenc in znanstvenih združenj, s katerimi sicer nimajo povezave in niso njihove članice. S tem želijo neupravičeno povečati svojo verodostojnost.

Naslovi revij niso indeksirani v poznanih in verodostojnih bazah podatkov znanstvene periodike (Ulrichsweb, DOAJ in drugih).

Informacije o ceni APC so pomanjkljive in vsebujejo veliko „drobnega tiska“.

Založbe terjajo plačilo APC in hkrati tudi prenos materialnih avtorskih pravic na založbo. Prenos materialnih avtorskih pravic na založbo terjajo že ob oddaji dela namesto ob sprejemu v objavo, kot je to običajno.

Spletni iskalniki pogosto ne morejo indeksirati vsebine (na primer članka ni mogoče poiskati z Googlom ali podobnimi orodji). Pogosto so dokumenti zaščiteni tako, da ni mogoče analizirati plagiatorstva (na primer PDF „copy proofs“).



Integriteta in transparentnost 1

Naslov revije ni skladen s poslanstvom revije in znanstvenim področjem, ki ga pokriva ali pa pokriva preširoko področje s ciljem, da bi privabili čim več avtorjev (na primer Journal of Education).

Založbe v svojih imenih in naslovih revij pogosto uporabljajo besede „Network“, „Center“, „Association“, „Institute“ in podobno.

Založba v naslovu revije kombinira dva ali več terminov, ki vsebinsko ne sodijo v isti kontekst.

Naslov revije zavajajoče odraža geografski izvor (npr. Canadian, izhaja pa v Indiji).



Integriteta in transparentnost 2

Založba zavaja s podatki o faktorjih vpliva ter indeksiranjem revij v poznanih citatnih indeksih. Govorimo o t. i. lažnih faktorjih vpliva, kot so na primer Universal Impact Factor (UIF), Global Impact Factor (GIF) in Citefactor, ki pa dejansko nimajo veljave.

Založbe zavajajo z navedbami o indeksaciji revij v mednarodnih bibliografskih bazah podatkov.

Založbe pošiljajo zahteve za recenzije posameznikom, nekvalificiranim za izdelavo recenzij, pogosto v obliki masovne nenaročene pošte.

Založbe prosijo avtorje za predloge možnih recenzentov in jih tudi uporabijo brez preverjanja znanstvene verodostojnosti in konflikta interesov.

Založbe ne navajajo mehanizmov za preprečevanje in odkrivanje plagiarizma, samoplagiarizma, manipulacij z grafičnimi elementi ipd.



Zavajanja s citiranostjo

Bibliometrična izoliranost oziroma pogosto citiranje iz manjših, v citatnih indeksih neindeksiranih znanstvenih revij, pogosta citiranost iz istega okolja, v katerem izhaja revija (na primer iz iste države, iz revij iste založbe in podobno).

Pogosto se pojavljajo oblike medsebojnega in krožnega citiranja, t. i. citatni karteli.

Pojavlja se samocitiranje na nivoju naslova revije. Če je revija indeksirana v poznanih citatnih indeksih (faktor vpliva JCR, SJR, SNIP...), se lahko pojavlja nenavadno hitro povečevanje teh faktorjev vpliva.

Veliko število umetno vstavljenih citatov, ki vsebinsko niso relevantni (t. i. fabricirani citati).



Zavajanja s članstvom v mednarodnih združenjih

Ali je založba članica katere izmed iniciativ npr:

- Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE),
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ),
- Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association (OASPA)?

Ali je revija gostuje na primer na eni izmed spletnih platform INASP (za revije iz Bangladeša, Nepala, Šri Lanke, Srednje Amerike ali Mongolije) ali na African Journals Online (AJOL, za afriške revije)?

Ali je založba članica katere druge initiative?



Zavajajanja z metrikami

Zavajajoče metrike so pogosto izmišljene metrike z odmevnim poimenovanjem ter pogosto s poimenovanjem, ki spominjajo na kredibilne metrike.

Spletna stran metrike je netransparentna in nenudi podrobnih informacij.

Upravitelj metrike zahtevajo plačilo za uvrstitev v podatkovno zbirko.

Vrednosti kazalnikov se za vse revije pogosto vsako leto povečajo.

Za izračun vrednosti je kot vir podatkov pogosto uporabljan Google Scholar.

Pogosta uporaba izraza “impact factor” v imenu.

Metodologije za izračun so pogosto netransparentne in nekonsistentne.

Nekateri primeri zavajajočih metrik



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Pri izbiri revije se sklicujte na ta seznam in preverite, ali je revija vredna zaupanja.

Ali vi oziroma vaši sodelavci poznate to revijo?

- ☐ Ali ste že prebrali kakšen članek v tej reviji?
- ☐ Ali je enostavno najti najnovejše članke v reviji?
- ☐ Ime revije: ali je ime revije enako imenu druge revije ali ga je mogoče zlahka zamenjati z njim?
- ☐ Ali lahko preverite informacije o reviji na portalu [ISSN](#)?

Ali lahko zlahka prepoznate založnika in stopite v stik z njim?

- ☐ Ali je ime založnika jasno prikazano na spletni strani revije?
- ☐ Ali lahko stopite v stik z založnikom po telefonu, elektronski in navadni pošti?

Ali revija jasno predstavi recenzentski postopek, ki ga uporablja?

- ☐ Ali je na spletni strani navedeno, ali postopek vključuje neodvisne/zunanje recenzente in koliko recenzentov pregleda članek?
- ☐ Ali založnik ponuja recenzije s strani strokovnega uredniškega odbora ali raziskovalcev z vašega področja?
- ☐ Ali revija zagotavlja sprejem članka (objavo) ali zelo kratek čas recenziranja?

Ali so članki indeksirani in/ali arhivirani na znanih mestih?

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Kontrolni seznam zahtev, ki naj bi jih verodostojne znanstvene revije izpolnjevale.

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DOAJ - obsežen indeks odprto dostopnih revij.

Filter kakovosti odprto dostopnih revij.

Cca 19.000 indeksiranih naslovov, od tega cca 12.000 brez plačila APC (diamantne revije).

Cca 8,8 mio indeksiranih objav.

<https://doaj.org/>

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Scope of the Article

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Original article

Use of Human Antimicrobials in Veterinary Medicine, a risk of Occurrence of Antimicrobial Resistance

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
 veterinary
 Antimicrobials
 human medicinal products
 antimicrobial resistance

ABSTRACT

Goals In the absence of authorized veterinary medicinal products, veterinarians may use authorized human medicinal products if necessary. The number of registered veterinary drugs, including veterinary antibiotics, has increased over the years. It is increasingly important to reduce the use of medically important antimicrobials in veterinary medicine to prevent the development and spread of antimicrobial resistance. The aim of this study was to analyze trends in the use of human antibiotics in veterinary medicine in Lubumbashi. **Methods** - Data on human antibiotics used in veterinary medicine were collected by a field survey among broiler breeders and in veterinary pharmacies. Data were recorded using a pre-established questionnaire on Google form. And we received 827 responses and the results were analyzed on EPI Info 7.3.2.6 **Results** - Antimicrobials from all families are used either for treatment or for prevention or even as a growth booster. The sources of supply are mainly veterinary and human pharmacies, the dosages are in most cases veterinary or an adaptation and the average duration of treatment is 5 days for diseases and throughout the breeding period as a booster or in prevention. Overall, the calculation of dosage, the interaction of food and water with which the antibiotics are mixed actively participate in the reduction of the concentration of antibiotics and moreover in the occurrence of multi-resistant strains. **Conclusions**-Although the number of registered veterinary antibiotics has increased over the years, the consumption of human antibiotics used in veterinary medicine has increased in total quantity and turnover. Control of the routes of administration, dosage and interactions of food and water for mixtures of antimicrobials is necessary.

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Research Paper

Microbial selenate detoxification linked to elemental sulfur oxidation: Independent and synergic pathways

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 Bioremediation

ABSTRACT

Elevated selenium levels in the environment, with soluble selenate [Se(VI)] as the common chemical species, pose a severe threat to human health. Anaerobic Se(VI) bioreduction is a promising approach for selenium detoxification, and various organic/inorganic electron donors have proved effective in supporting this bioprocess. Nevertheless, autotrophic Se(VI) bioreduction driven by solid inorganic electron donors is still not fully understood. This work is the first to employ elemental sulfur [S(0)] as electron donor to support Se(VI) bioreduction. A batch trial with mixed culture demonstrated the feasibility of this bioprocess, with Se(VI) removal efficiency of $92.4 \pm 0.7\%$ at an initial Se(VI) concentration of 10 mg/L within 36 h. Continuous column tests showed that increased initial concentration, flow rate, and introduction of NO_3^- -N depressed Se(VI) removal. Se (VI) was mainly bioreduced to solid elemental Se with trace selenite in the effluent, while S(0) was oxidized to SO_4^{2-} . Enrichment of *Thiobacillus*, *Desulfurivibrio*, and *Sulfuricurvum* combined with upregulation of genes *serA*, *tarC*, and *soxB* indicated Se(VI) bioreduction was coupled to S(0) oxidation. *Thiobacillus* performed S(0) oxidation and Se(VI) reduction independently. Intermediate metabolites as volatile fatty acids, hydrogen and methane from S(0) oxidation were utilized by heterotrophic Se(VI) reducers for Se(VI) detoxification, indicative of microbial synergy.

BioMedSciDirect 4



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Journal Evaluation Rubric

Criterion	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)
Step 1. Journal evaluation			
Web search for the journal	The journal is within the top 5 entries on the first page of search results and there are no scam alert postings.	The journal is on the first page of search results but not within the top 5 entries and there are no scam alert postings.	The journal is not on the first page of search results or there is at least one scam alert post about the journal.
Journal name	The journal name cannot be confused with another journal.	The journal being evaluated has a name similar to another journal but is able to be distinguished between the two.	The journal being evaluated is unable to be distinguished from another with a similar name.
Editorial board	The editorial board is listed with their full names and institutional affiliation.	The editorial board is listed with their full names only (no affiliation).	There is no editorial board listed.
Review process	The journal states whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has a review policy listed.	The journal states whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has no review policy listed.	The journal does not state whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has no review policy listed.
Conflicts of interest	The journal thoroughly and clearly states a conflicts of interest policy, including how it will handle potential conflicts of interest of editors, authors, and reviewers.	The journal states a conflicts of interest policy, but the description of how conflicts will be handled is unclear.	The journal does not state a conflicts of interest policy.
Journal website	The journal website is competently designed and functional. (examples: no broken links, easy navigation, no missing information)	The journal website is adequately designed with passable functionality. (examples: adequate navigation, few broken links, some missing information)	The journal is poorly designed and is not functional. (examples: broken links, poor navigation, missing information)
Revenue sources	The journal clearly states its business model. This includes any revenue sources, like author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support.	The journal's business model lacks clarity when stating its revenue sources, like author fees, subscriptions, advertising, reprints, institutional support, and organizational support.	The journal does not state its business model.
Journal archive	The journal website contains an archive of its past issues with links to full text articles.	The journal website contains an archive but it may be incomplete or does not contain links to full text articles.	The journal does not have an archive of its past issues.
Publishing schedule	The journal clearly states how often its issues will be published each year and this agrees with the archive.	The journal does not state how often its issues will be published but it can be determined from the archive.	The journal does not state how often its issues will be published each year and it cannot be determined from the archive.
Author fees	The journal clearly states the amount of money an author will pay to have each article published.	The journal states that an author fee is required but does not note how much it is.	The journal does not state whether or not there are any author fees.
Copyright information	The journal clearly describes its copyright and licensing information on the journal's Web site, and licensing terms are indicated on the published articles (HTML/PDF).		Copyright and licensing information is not found on the journal's Web site and on any published articles.
Journal index	The journal is indexed in more than one subject database. (examples: ERIC, Google Scholar, Web of Science, PsycINFO)	The journal is indexed in one subject database. (example: ERIC)	The journal is not indexed in a subject database.
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Number of articles published	The journal has published more than 10 articles.	The journal has published between 6 and 10 articles.	The journal has published 5 or fewer articles.
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The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) has guided some of this content, from their Best Practices site: <http://doaj.org/bestpractice>

Journal Evaluation Tool: nabor kriterijev za oceno verodostojnosti znanstvene revije.

https://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1041&context=librarian_pubs

Nekaj seznamov plenilskih revij in založb

Beallova lista

<https://beallslist.net/>

Predatory Reports

<https://predatoryreports.org/>

Open Access Journals

<https://www.openaccessjournal.com/blog/predatory-journals-list/>

Publishing with Integrity

https://twitter.com/fake_journals



Kompleksne dvomljive prakse

Nakup avtorstva v zameno za plačilo APC

Mahmood's post



Call for Co-author

Mahmood Khattak · 5h · 🌐



Paper is in revision stage. Frontiers of Earth Sciences Journal, needs funder to pay all the APC

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Možnost nakupa avtorstva


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Sporne prakse uredniških odborov

PLS-SEM in information systems: seizing the opportunity and marching ahead full speed to adopt methodological updates

Misty Sabol
University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama, USA

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information
systems

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Problematika posebnih izdaj

Urednik in so-urednik posebne izdaje skupaj napisala 26 člankov posebno izdajo.



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Dr. Axel Schmidt [E-Mail](#) [Website](#)

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FAQ: „Ali je MDPI plenilska založba?“

Ta razprava poteka že več let, vse odkar je Jeffrey Beall omenjeno založbo dodal na svoj seznam.

Okoliščine ugodne za razcvet tovrstnih založb:

- zahteve financerjev po objavah v odprtem dostopu,
- nenapisano pravilo „publish or perish“ je povezan s hitrostjo objave,
- sistemi vrednotenja pogosto spodbujajo veliko število objav,
- visoke cene za APC v hibridnih revijah,
- nekatere politike (Koalicija S, Obzorje Evropa) ne omogočajo individualnega plačevanja odprtosti v hibridnih revijah.

Značilnosti MDPI

MDPI objavlja številne revije, indeksirane v Web of Science, nekatere z visokim faktorjem vpliva (18 revij ima IF višji od 4).

Veliko, ali celo večina člankov je kakovostnih.

Med uredniki so ugledni raziskovalci s skoraj vseh področij, ki pogosto poročajo o pozitivnih ocenah.

MDPI v celoti izdaja odprto dostopne revije, zato ne prispeva k zelo donosnem prihodkom in dvojnemu zaračunavanju tradicionalnih založnikov.

Uredništva MDPI delujejo hitro, zanesljivo in strokovno; objava na spletni strani je hitra, učinkovita in nemotena - vse to je težko reči za druge tradicionalne založnike.

Več revij MDPI je vključenih v kriterije, ki jih različne države uporabljajo za najzahtevnejša vrednotenja raziskav in raziskovalcev.

Značilnosti MDPI

Po drugi strani pa je MDPI znan po agresivnem pošiljanju neželene elektronske pošte raziskovalcem za urejanje posebnih izdaj, pogosto z znanstvenih področij, na katerih prejemniki vabil niso aktivni.

Leta 2018 je celoten uredniški odbor revije *Nutrients*, ene najprestižnejših revij MDPI, množično odstopil zaradi pritiskov založnika, ki je želel znižati kriterije kakovosti, da bi zagotovil več objav.

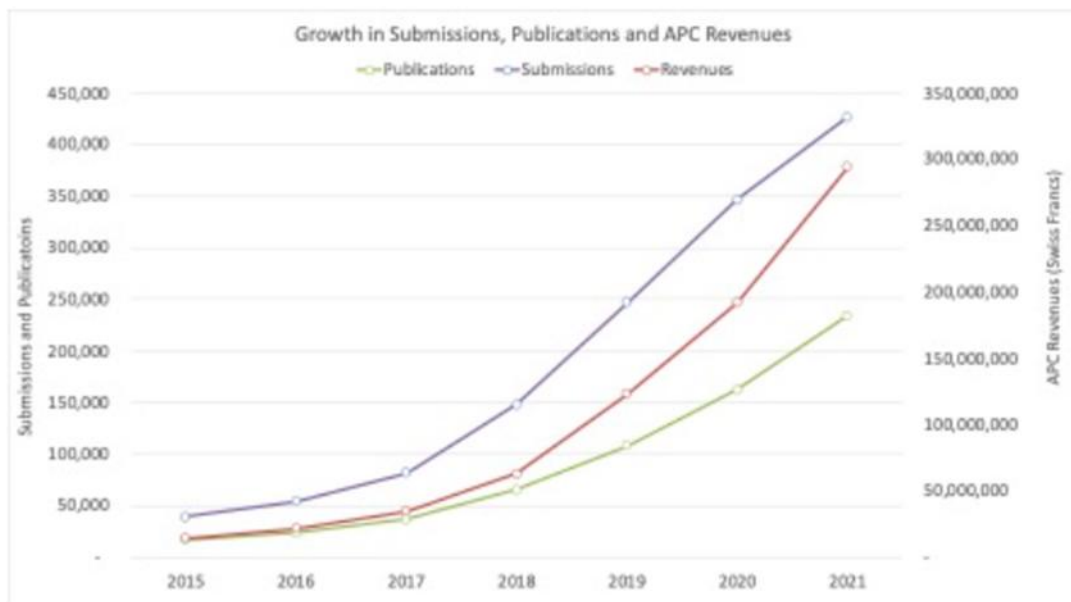
Težko trdimo oz. z gotovostjo lahko zavrnemo trditev, da je MDP plenilska založba, a številne informacije in okoliščine spodbujajo razmišljanja o tem.



Nenavadne prakse v MDPI

- Hitra rast števila revij.
- Nerazumno veliko število posebnih izdaj.
- Nenavadno kratek čas od oddaje do objave.
- Domneve o nižanju meril kakovosti.

Kako je mogoča tako hitra rast števila revij v MDPI?

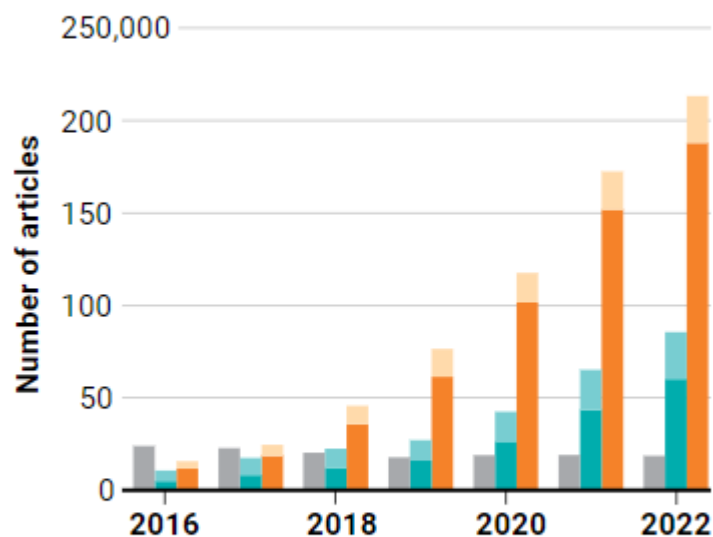


Vir: <https://danbrockington.com/2022/11/10/mdpi-journals-2015-2021/>

- Kadar se nekaj tako hitro prodaja, je odgovor trivialen: povpraševanje. Po tem, kar prodaja MDPI, je očitno veliko in vedno večje povpraševanje. Toda kaj prodajajo, česar ne prodajajo konkurenti?
- MDPI prodaja visoko stopnjo sprejemanja člankov v objavo in zelo hiter čas objave v posebnih številkah, v revijah, ki imajo sorazmerno visok faktor vpliva.
- Večina revij MDPI sprejme približno 50 % člankov. Čeprav je to daleč od plenilskih praks (to bi bilo 100 %) in kaže, da revije MDPI članke tudi zavračajo, je stopnja sprejemanja za red velikosti višja kot pri večini klasičnih založb.
- Dejavnik vpliva, ki sicer ni na najvišji ravni, a je spodoben in v porastu.

Nerazumno veliko število posebnih izdaj

MDPI special issues Frontiers special issues
MDPI regular issues Frontiers regular issues
PLOS



Data for Hindawi were not included in this analysis.

(GRAPHIC) C. BICKEL/SCIENCE; (DATA) PAOLO CROSETTO/FRENCH
NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD, AND THE
ENVIRONMENT

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

- Leta 2022 je skoraj 100 revij MDPI, ki so imele faktorje vpliva, objavilo več kot 17.000 posebnih števil, ki so vsebovale 187.000 člankov.
- Praktično vsa rast MDPI v zadnjih letih lahko pripišemo posebnim izdajam.
- Skrb, da je ta praksa še posebej izpostavljena manipulacijam gostujočih urednikov.
- Gostujoče urednike ne vabijo uredništva revij temveč založba neposredno z množičnimi vabili.

Obsežna mreža posebnih števil zagotavlja, da boste našli posebno številko po vaši meri – v nasprotnem primeru lahko vedno sprejmete povabilo MDPI in si jo prilagodite po lastnih željah. Faktor vpliva izvirnega naslova je visok in vam bo koristil pri vrednotenju vašega dela.

Nenavadno kratek čas od oddaje do objave

V letnem poročilu za leto 2020 MDPI navaja, da je povprečni čas do prve odločitve 20 dni.

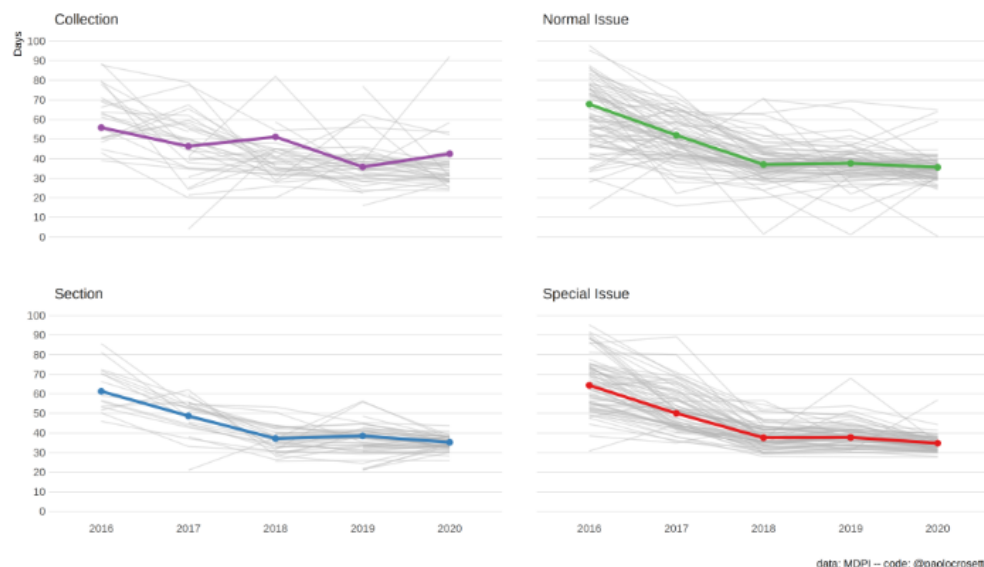
Paolo Crosetto ugotavlja tri glavne ugotovitve:

1. Ni velike razlike med običajnimi, posebnimi izdajami, razdelki in zbirkami.
2. MDPI je uspel prepoloviti čas obdelave od leta 2016 do leta 2020.
3. Poleg skrajševanja povprečnega časa do objave na ravni založbe se zmanjšujejo tudi razlike med posameznimi revijami.

Tako je bilo približno 17 % vseh člankov v MDPI v letu 2020 - to je 25.000 člankov - sprejetih v 20 dneh po oddaji, vključno s popravki. 45 % - to je 66.000 dokumentov – pa v 30 dneh.

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

Submission to acceptance at MDPI - 74 journals with an IF
One line is a journal -- bold line is the overall mean



Hitra obdelava je nedvomno prednost in MDPI je na tem področju odličen. Vendar je skrajšanje časa urednikov in referentov za znanost dobro le, če se lahko kakovost recenzijskega pregleda ohrani tudi pri tako hitrem tempu.

Domneve o nižanju meril kakovosti

Table 2: Papers Published in Different Rejection Rate Categories

Rej Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<40	2,533	2,962	5,497	11,224	10,730	23,726	86,087
40-49	1,560	5,320	8,423	11,421	19,486	38,206	87,363
50-59	8,679	8,228	14,063	22,205	46,482	76,259	54,328
>=60	4,607	7,019	8,692	20,875	30,997	24,312	6,158
Total	17,379	23,529	36,675	65,725	107,695	162,503	233,936

Table 3: Estimated APC from Different Rejection Rate Categories (000s CHF)

Rej Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 <40	2,102	2,71	5,200	10,775	12,275	27,997	108,297
2 40-49	1,295	4,873	7,968	10,964	22,292	45,083	109,903
3 50-59	7,204	7,537	13,304	21,317	53,175	89,986	68,345
4 >=60	3,823	6,429	8,223	20,040	35,461	28,688	7,747
Total	14,425	21,553	34,695	63,096	123,203	191,754	294,291

Table 4: Number of journals in each rejection rate category

Rej Rate	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 <40	44	56	65	73	63	73	92
2 40-49	26	32	48	37	39	51	61
3 50-59	45	26	26	37	49	47	32
4 >=60	33	41	37	50	46	35	21
Total	148	155	176	197	197	206	206

Rast števila objav je delno posledica nižjih stopenj zavrnitev. Revije z nizkimi stopnjami zavrnitev ustvarjajo večji delež publikacij in prihodkov MDPI.

Delež zavrnenega gradiva pri približno 45 % analiziranih revijah MDPI je bil nižji od 40 %. Prispevki v teh revijah predstavljajo skoraj 38 % prihodkov iz pristojbin za objavo.

Revije z več kot 50 % deležem zavrnenih prispevkov predstavljajo le nekaj več kot 25 % prihodkov.

Uvrstitev v Web of Science ne vpliva na stopnjo zavrnitve. Povprečna stopnja zavrnitve za revije, ki so uvrščene na seznam WoS, je bila 42,7 %, za revije, ki niso uvrščene na seznam, pa 41,6 %.

MDPI, Web of Science in Scopus

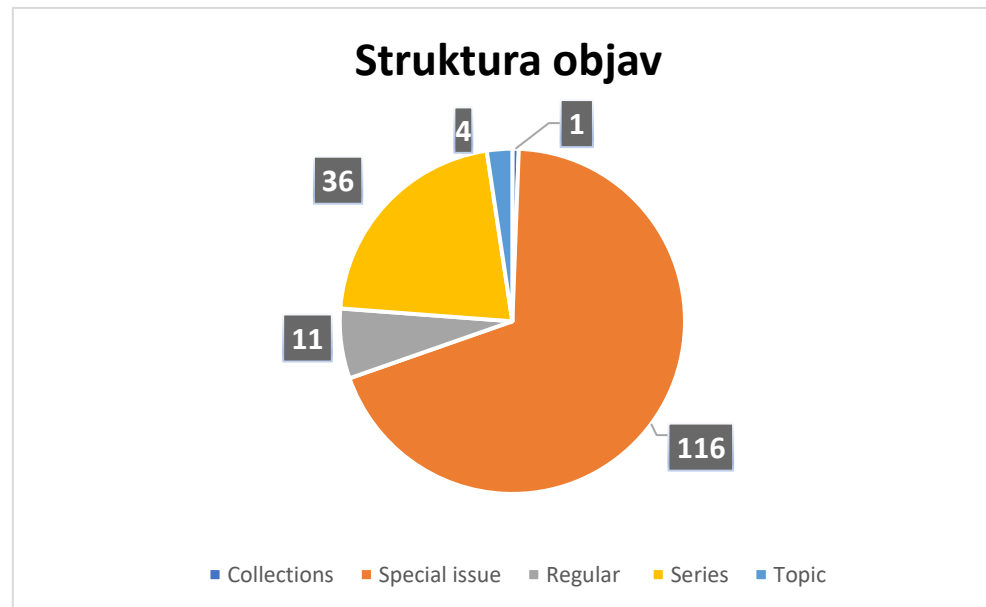
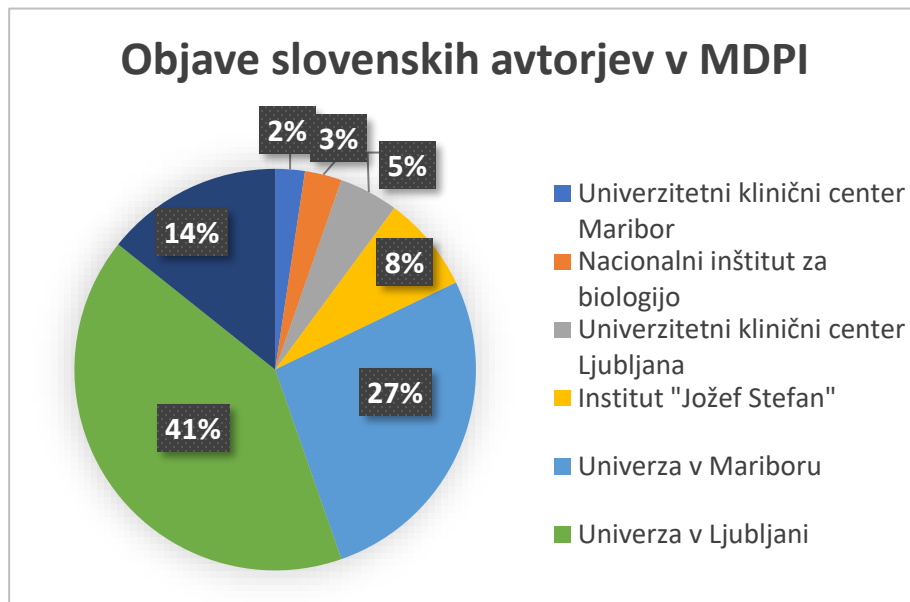
2023: Web of Science je odstranil okoli 50 naslovov znanstvenih revij nekaterih založb zlatih revij, med njimi tudi International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, ki je izdal okoli 17,000 člankov na leto ter imel IF 2022 4.614 in s tem bil v zgornji polovici revij s področja javnega zdravja (Science, 28. 3. 2023, doi: [10.1126/science.adi0098](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adi0098)).

2023: Sustainability in Axioms sta bili odstranjeni iz zbirke Scopus. (Retraction Watch, <https://retractionwatch.com/2024/01/02/exclusive-mdpi-journal-undergoing-reevaluation-at-scopus-indexing-on-hold/>).

Publisher	De-listed	Core Collection	%
Hindawi LTD	15	163	9,2%
Routledge Journals, Taylor & Francis LTD	4	1187	0,3%
Wiley-Hindawi	4	26	15,4%
AME Publishing Company	2	18	11,1%
BMJ Publishing Group	2	59	3,4%
MDPI	2	207	1,0%
Sage Publications LTD	2	428	0,5%
Springer	2	1060	0,2%
Springer Heidelberg	2	301	0,7%
Wiley	2	1356	0,1%

Technium, <https://techniumscience.com/index.php/technium/wosevaluation>

Slovenske objave v MDPI



Podatki objav slovenskih avtorjev v MDPI v drugi polovici leta 2022 in prvi polovici leta 2023.

169 objav.

Najvišji APC 3084 EUR, najnižji 144 EUR, povprečen APC 1596 EUR.

Povprečno število dni od oddaje do sprejema v objavo 41 dni.

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