How to avoid Predatory publishers?



Do not responds hastily to recurring e-mail requests to publish articles, theses or attend conferences.

Avoid journals whose websites lack expertise and intellectual rigour and which do not respect the codes of academic communication. The tone, the mistakes, the ergonomics of the site and the presence of advertising should alert you.

Beware of gifts too good to be true: articles accepted without modification, very short publication deadlines ...

Avoid « encyclopaedic » publishers who offer to publish or coordinate texts on a wide range of topics.

Points to be aware of

New journal or young publishers in Open Acces: these may be young, as yet unknown but promising journals. It is necessary to verify good editorial practice by contacting the editor directly.

Track and add up all publication costs: (non-refundable submission fees, illustration fees, withdrawal fees, etc.): they must be clearly announced in order to inform your decision.

Free of charge does not necessarily mean reliable: if you are asked to coordinate a thematic issue, become a reviewer, be part of the board... your fame could be used to trap other researchers.

Good practices

Rely on relevance and scientific quality of the journal: recommendations from your colleagues, knowledge of the board and your own reading are legitimate supports to guide your choices.

Ensure notoriety and visibility of the journal guaranteed by referencing it in the bibliographic databases of your domain (Web of Science, Pubmed, Scopus...)

For your publication to be in Open Access, there is no need to pay a publication fee (APC): simply deposit the manuscript author accepted (MAA) version of your publication in your institution archive.

Promote Open Access best practices: by demanding on peer-reviewing and ethical control: check the presence of journals on DOAJ (https://doaj.org/)

In case of doubt,

Ask your questions to the Doc': doc@mines-albi.fr

All information on Open Access in MIN-IST-A3



