

# Publishing in International Journals Open Access and Predatory Journals

การเผยแพร่ในวารสารนานาชาติ

เปิดการเผยแพร่การเข้าถึง

วารสารและการประชุมเชิงล่ำ

16 September 2020:  
2.00 – 3.30 pm วันพุธ (บ่ายโมง)

**Presented via Zoom by:**  
Mr Joe Ng  
*Acquisitions Editor, Social Sciences*



**CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# Topics

- Academic publishing landscape
- About Cambridge University Press
- What are academic journals?
- Shortlisting journals for submission
- Submitting your paper
- Writing your paper
- Peer review
- Responding to referee reports
- Publishing ethics
- Open Research & Preprints
- Open Access Journals
- Predatory Journals and Conferences

# THE PUBLISHING LANDSCAPE

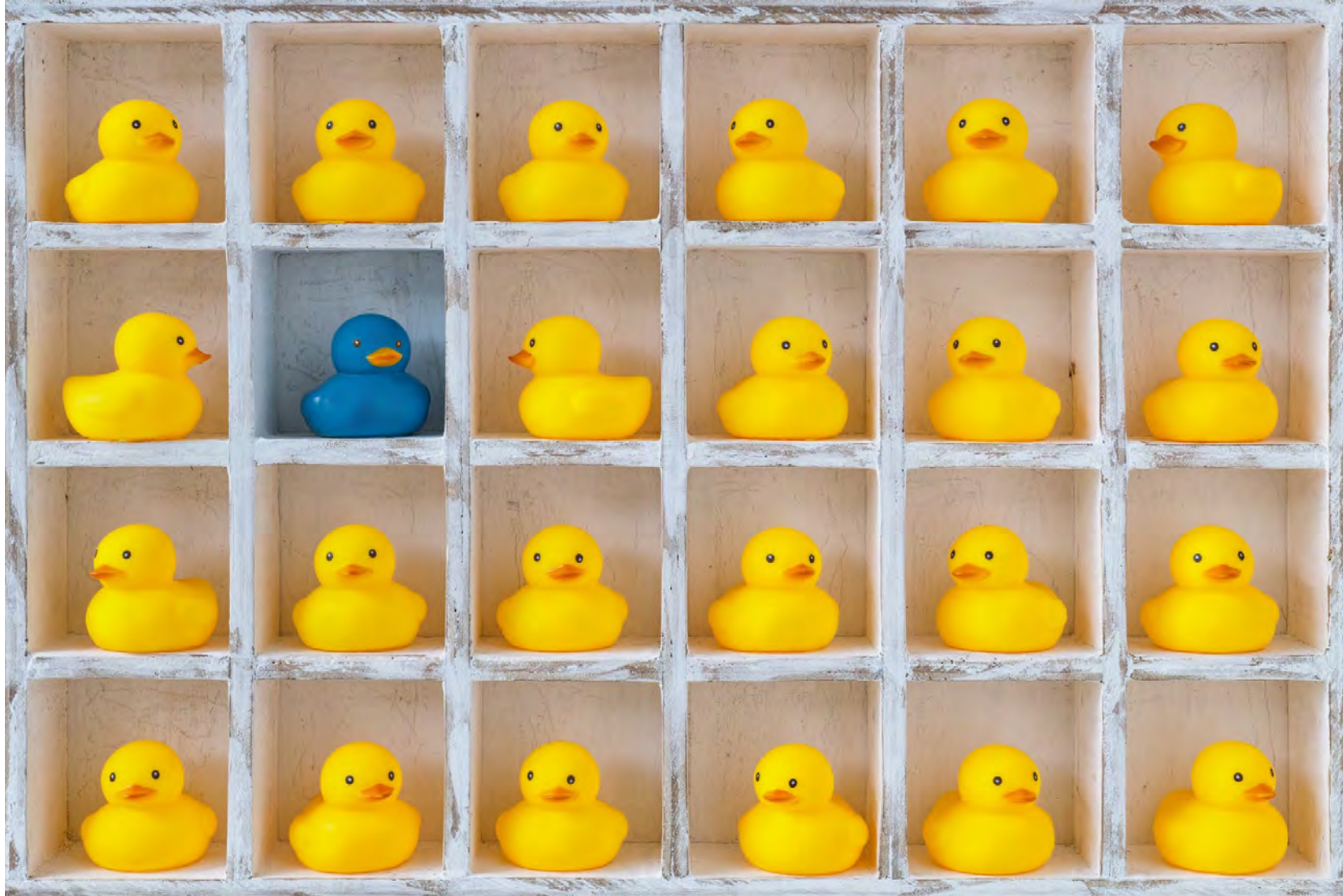
# Academic Publishing Landscape

- Over **33,000** journals (excluding 9,400 non-English journals)
- More than **3 million** articles published each year
- More than **200,000** new books each year
- STM: \$25 billion, HSS: \$2.4 billion (annually)
- Many publishers (some small, some large)

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**Source:** Rob Johnson, Anthony Watkinson, Michael Mabe. 2018. *The STM Report: An overview of scientific and scholarly publishing*. Oxford: International Association of STM Publishers.

# Your Challenge!



# Rapidly Changing Landscape

- Technology – journals business has been digital for over 20 years
- Digital is more and more important for books
- Open Access journals and experimentation with OA books
- Scholarly Collaboration Networks (Research Gate, Academia.edu)
- Impact and other metrics (e.g. altmetrics)
- Lots of “free” content ! (Both legal and not so legal!)

# ABOUT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS



# Cambridge University Press

- An integral part of the University of Cambridge
- World's oldest publisher, founded in **1534**
- Our first book was published in 1584
- Now looking forward to future with big investment in digital publishing





# Our history



1534

Letters Patent granted to the University of Cambridge by Henry VIII



1629

The Cambridge folio edition of the King James Bible is published



1763

John Baskerville produces one of the most beautiful Bibles ever printed

1584

The Press publishes its first book, *Two Treatises of the Lord His Holie Supper*



1633

*The Temple, Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations* by George Herbert is published



1713

The second edition of Newton's *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* is published by the Press



1805

The Press pioneers the development of stereotype printing, producing the Cambridge Stereotype Bible



1874

The Press publishes its first schoolbooks in the Pitt Press series



1913

The Monotype system of hot-metal mechanised typesetting is introduced at the Press



1902

The first volumes of the Cambridge Modern Histories series published

1949

Press opens its first overseas office in New York

1956

Joseph Needham's momentous *Science and Civilisation in China* is published

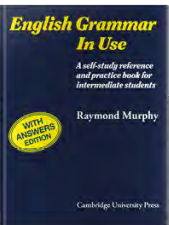


1975

The Press publishes its first English Language Teaching titles

1985

World-leading English language textbook, *English Grammar in Use* by Raymond Murphy is published



2004

Founding member of Google Book Search

1999

Our first Print-on-Demand books are launched

Cambridge Dictionaries Online is launched

1998

The Press launches its first E-commerce products

1997

Cambridge Journals Online launched

2010

Cambridge Learning Management System launched

2011

English Grammar in Use App launched



2016

Cambridge Core launched



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# Our Mission and Character

- Not-for-profit

All surplus reinvested in our publishing infrastructure, services and the University – distinguishing us from commercial presses

- Global

We work with the best scholars and the best universities around the world – employing our offices on 6 continents

- Quality

Our commitment to research of the highest quality is fundamental to our being – unlike our commercial counterparts.

# Quality

How do we achieve it?

- Maintain the standards of our parent university
- Seek out the best authors and journals
- Adhere to the highest standards of peer review
- All projects approved by the Press Syndicate

# Quality

How do we measure it?

We've published **over 170 Nobel Prize Laureates**, including the **books of 64 Laureates** and **137 Laureates** in its journals programme.

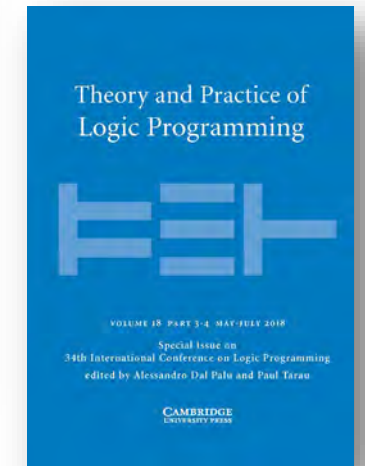


# Quality

## How do we measure it?

Six Cambridge journals top of their **Impact Factor** categories:

*Behavioral and Brain Sciences, Acta Numerica, International Organization, Journal of Economic History, Microscopy & Microanalysis, and Theory and Practice of Logic Programming*





# The Press Syndicate

- Governing body of Cambridge University Press
- 18 members - 'Syndics'
- All new books and new journals must be approved by the Press Syndicate
- Applies to all authors – Nobel prize-winners and postdocs!



# **PUBLISHING IN INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS**



# What is a Scholarly Journal?

## Basic functions

*Solve 3 technological problems –*

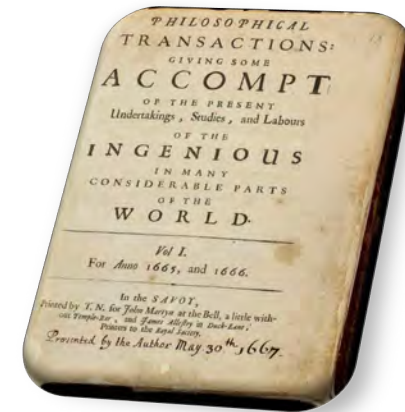
1. Registration – assert **ownership** of an idea
2. Dissemination – attract **recognition** and **career advancement**
3. Archiving – create a **permanent record**

*2 additional cultural functions have developed over time*

4. Certification – provide **quality assurance**
5. Filtration – **navigate** vast sea of information



Henry Oldenburg (1664-5)



PHILOSOPHICAL  
TRANSACTIONS OF THE  
ROYAL SOCIETY



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# Business Models

## Subscription

- reader (libraries and individuals) pays annual subscription to publisher
- author bears no cost
- dominant in humanities and social sciences and some STM subjects

## Open Access (Gold)

- author pays Article Processing Charge (APC)
- Any reader is able to access articles online for free
- prevalent in life sciences but many STM journals are also “flipping” to this model

# **SELECTING A JOURNAL TO SUBMIT**



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# Research Your Journals

You've spent so much time on your research.

**Now** think about where to publish your article...

- Choose carefully and thoughtfully
- Aim for the right level of journal – general vs specific
- Which journals publish articles in your area?
- Who are the editors and Editorial Board members?
- Do you need to publish in Gold Open Access?

# Selecting a Journal

1. **Hierarchy:** Know the ranking of the journals in your field – aim at Tier 1, 2, or 3 journals
2. **Research Outcome:** How **significant** are your findings or your argument?
3. **Readership:** Does results only interest a specialized group of researchers?
4. **Scope:** Read the aims and scope of the journal
5. **Citations:** Does your paper cite other published articles in the journal?

# Selecting a Journal

6. **SSCI/IF:** What is the journal's impact factor?
7. **Article Type:** Is your paper original research or a review article?
8. **Punctuality:** Is the journal always late or under budget?
9. **Editorial Board/Publisher:** Who are the editors and board members? Is the publisher reputable
10. **Open Access:** traditional or Open Access?

# **SUBMITTING YOUR PAPER**



# Best practice for journal submission

- Write a clear, informative abstract
- Obey the rules in *Instructions for Contributors*
- Make sure your paper
  - Is written in good English
  - Has got a conclusion
  - Has a clear message to show that the paper is important to the target audience
- One journal at a time

# How to avoid immediate rejection?

- Don't make these mistakes:
  - Poor English
  - No conclusions
  - Insufficient originality or importance
  - Obvious scientific or logical flaws
- Why is your paper important to the target audience?  
State this clearly in the abstract, introduction and conclusion

# How to avoid immediate rejection

- Write a clear and informative abstract
- Do choose an appropriate journal! Check its scope.
- Do follow the *Instructions to Contributors*
- Do meet the submission system requirements

# WRITING YOUR PAPER

# A journal article is ...

- Fit for purpose and original
- Understandable, and written in good English
- Well organized
- Of appropriate length for the article type/journal
- Discoverable, stable and citable [responsibility of the publisher]

# Typical article structure

- Title
- Abstract & Keywords
- Main text (IMRAD)
  - Introduction / Methods
  - Results And Discussions
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supplementary Data

**Note:** certain subjects/fields would use different headings/structure, so check journal homepage for exact headings/order.

# Some writing tips

- Avoid definitions/formulae/specialized terms in the first paragraphs/introduction
- Write in short sentences and straight to the point; avoid grammatical and notational errors
- Test "readability" of a paper, ask a colleague in another field to comment
- Report standard errors and coverage sets or confidence intervals (for empirical analyses).



# Some writing tips

- **Plagiarism.** Avoid plagiarism of others' work or self-plagiarize; cite/acknowledge others' work appropriately
- **Exclusive submission.** Don't submit to more than one journal at a time
- **Authorship.** Only list co-authors who made major contribution to the article

# Some writing tips

- Have you followed the **style** of the journal you want to publish in?
- Make your article **concise** (one sentence per idea and one idea per sentence)
- Read the journal's published articles to see how yours can **fit**?

# PEER REVIEW

# Peer Review Models

	Single Blind	Double Blind	Open
Author	Doesn't know reviewer identity	Doesn't know reviewer identity	Knows reviewer identity
Reviewer	Knows author identity	Doesn't know author identity	Knows author identity
How common?	Most common type among science journals	Most common type among social science and humanities	Growing minority of journals do this

# Peer Review Models

## Post-publication peer review (PPPR)

- Only started in last few years
- Mostly used by experimental open access publishers
- manuscripts are reviewed after they have been published online.
- These reviews are most often open.

### *Examples*

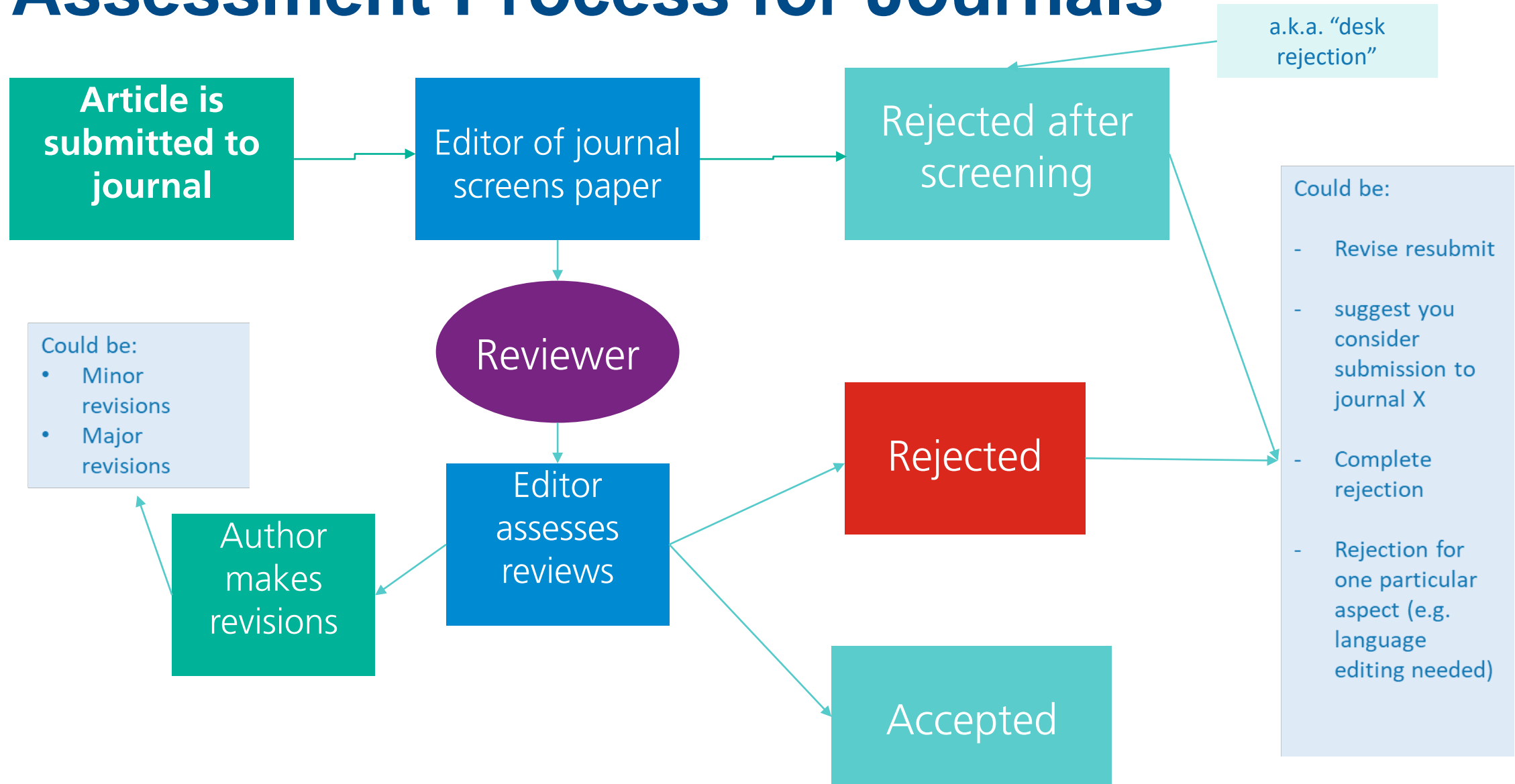
- *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*: [www.cambridge.org/core/journals/behavioral-and-brain-sciences](http://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/behavioral-and-brain-sciences)
- PubPeer: [www.pubpeer.com](http://www.pubpeer.com)
- Hypothes.is: <https://web.hypothes.is/>
- e-Letters: <https://www.sciencemag.org/help/e-letters>
- ScienceOpen: <https://www.scienceopen.com/>
- F1000Research (now owned by Taylor & Francis): <https://f1000research.com/>

# Review Stages



- **DESK REVIEW:** – editor-in-chief (EIC) will assess whether suitable for journal (aims/scope).
  - If yes, then will proceed to peer review.
  - Acceptance rate at this stage varies a lot according to discipline
- **PEER REVIEW:** EIC will invite two reviewers to read the paper; double-blind; 4-8 weeks
- **DECISION:** Accept with revisions, revise & resubmit; decline

# Assessment Process for Journals





# How should I respond to comments of reviewers?

- Be respectful and **acknowledge** the time and care referees have taken
- **Engage** positively and constructively with criticisms. Do not be defensive or aggressive
- **Respond** either by common themes in referee reports or take each report in turn
- Indicate what you agree with, what you disagree with and what changes if any you would **propose** to make

# Publishing Ethics

Cambridge University Press is a member of Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

Case	Verdict
Author requests permission to publish review comments received	Denied: reviewers were told the process was confidential at time of carrying out review.
Author of rejected paper publicly names and criticises peer reviewer	Classified as a mistake by author (who apologised publicly to the reviewer)
Author requests certain experts not to be included in editorial process	Ongoing! Options: honour request, open peer review
Publication of a manuscript on an external website after acceptance but prior to journal publication	Classified as a mistake by author, who removed the manuscript from the external website
Author sends gift to editor of journal while manuscript being reviewed	Editor, worried about conflict of interest, returns the gift

# Publishing Ethics

Ethical issue	Author responsibilities
× Duplicate submission	✓ Confirm work in the submitted manuscript has not been submitted elsewhere
× Plagiarism or inadequate citing	✓ Ensure that all work in a submitted manuscript is original and that you acknowledge content reproduced from other sources.
× Non-disclosure of conflicts of interest	✓ To declare any potential conflicts of interest.
× Significant errors in publication	✓ Notify the publisher if a significant error in publication is identified
× Not conforming to national, local and institutional laws and requirements	✓ Studies involving human or animal subjects should conform to national, local and institutional laws and requirements
× Copyright issue	✓ Obtain permission to reproduce content such as images, maps, figures, musical examples etc.

# OPEN RESEARCH

# What is Open Research?

- Refers to all practices that promote openness, integrity, and reproducibility in research
- Faster and transparent publication processes, including open access
- Include research outputs such as journal articles, data and code.
- Open Research refers to all practices that Open Science practices (e.g., data sharing, study pre-registration, open access journals).

# What's Open Research?

1. publishing in **OA journals**
2. share your **data** (to support validation and facilitate reuse, or provide details on how other researchers can request authorised access)
3. share your **code** (that are used for analytical and visualisation)
4. share your **workflows** (i.e., steps taken to capture, process, and analyse the data)("Reproducibility Crisis") - allow others to validate published findings

# How to Open Up Your Research?

- I. **Planning stage** (re3data.org - registry of research data projects)
  - I. provides access to repositories across a very wide range of subjects.
  - II. > 600 repositories listed for HSS > 1000 for the Life Sciences
- II. **Active stage** (share methodologies/early research on preprints; pre-register your study on OSF Registries)
  - I. <https://help.osf.io/hc/en-us/articles/360021390833-Preregistration>
- III. **End stage** (publish in OA journal or deposit in OA repository)
  - I. Link your paper, datasets using your ORCID.
  - II. Write a lay summary to make your research accessible to journalists and scientists from other domains.

# OPEN SCIENCE AND OPEN DATA



# What's Open Science?

**Open Science (OS)** is “the practice of science in such a way that others can *collaborate* and *contribute*, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are *freely available*, under terms that enable *reuse*, *redistribution* and *reproduction* of the research and its underlying data and methods.”

(Source: Foster Open Science)

# Four Pillars of Open Science

- Data (ensure datasets also have DOIs, hosted on public repositories, and appropriately licensed [CC] for public usage) data sharing needs to take these into consideration:
  - commercial/personal sensitivities, data protection, ethics, privacy, managing and sharing)
- Code (use open source standards, stored on Github or elsewhere for easy access)
  - what's the license used for the code? CC or GNU
- Papers (OA Journals)
- Reviews (Open peer review)

# Open Data

How FAIR is your research data?

- **F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable and **R**eusable.

## Data Repositories

- **Dryad** (non-profit membership organization)
- **Mendeley Data** (owned by Elsevier)
- **Figshare** (owned by Digital Science)
- **Zenodo** (EU government program OpenAIRE, hosted by CERN)
- **GitHub** (for codes)

# Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles

1. Importance
2. Credit and Attribution
3. Evidence
4. Unique Identification
5. Access
6. Persistence
7. Specificity and Verifiability
8. Interoperability and Flexibility

Source: Martone M. (ed.) San Diego CA: FORCE11; 2014 <https://doi.org/10.25490/a97f-egykh>  
(<https://doi.org/10.25490/a97f-egykh>)

# Open peer review

- Why?
  - full transparency about decision-making
  - mitigate issues that contribute to editorial bias
  - enable reviewers to collect their contributions as part of their academic record
- How?
  - Authors will know who has reviewed their submission
  - Accepted manuscripts will be published with their review reports
  - Reports will include the reviewer name, their ORCID, and be assigned an individual DOI.
- Reviewers and authors should not contact each other directly
- Communication should be done through the Journal's editorial officer

# What is Cambridge doing in Open Research?

- Transform our OA journal program to **100% fully OA**
- publish author's research as Open Access through **Read and Publish (R&P) agreements** worldwide
- Launched our own open research platform, **Cambridge Open Engage**
- **Cambridge Core Share** to share journal articles widely and responsibly
- Develop **sustainable and transparent open policies**
- **encourage and support authors** in sharing data, code, and other materials for our journals

# Open peer review @ Cambridge



## Editor-in-Chief

Olivier Hamant - *INRAE, ENS Lyon, France*

**ISSN:** 2632-8828 (Online)

[www.cambridge.org/core/journals/quantitative-plant-biology](http://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/quantitative-plant-biology)

<https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/qpb>



## Chair of the Board of Editors

Bengt Nordén, *Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden*

**ISSN:** 2633-2892 (Online)

[www.cambridge.org/core/journals/qrb-discovery](http://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/qrb-discovery)

[www.editorialmanager.com/qrd/default.aspx](http://www.editorialmanager.com/qrd/default.aspx)

# PREPRINTS



# What's a preprint?

- e-prints
- postprints
- conference papers
- working papers, reports
- white papers
- author accepted manuscripts (AAM)
- literature reviews
- book chapters
- slide decks
- Source codes
- Posters
- Data sets

All *have not* undergone peer review.

They *are not* already published in a journal.

# History of preprint servers

- first embraced in physical sciences
- early 1990s of arXiv.org - an open online repository for scholarly papers
- In 2013, similar preprint servers started for the biological sciences (bioRxiv) and then medical sciences (medRxiv)

# Subject/National/Regional preprint servers

- **arXiv** - physics, mathematics, and computer science
- **TechRxiv** (IEEE) – electrical engineering, computer science, and related technology
- **bioRxiv** – biological sciences
- **ChemRxiv** (ACS) – chemical sciences
- **SSRN** (Elsevier) – social sciences
- **AfricArxiv** launched in 2018 to improve the visibility of African science.
  - Hosted on Open Science Framework.
- **IndiaRxiv** established in 2019
  - recent collaboration with CABI to target mainly agriculture and allied sciences.

# Preprint servers by publishers

## Research Square

- a journal-integrated preprint service in partnership with Springer Nature
- recently accepting multidisciplinary preprint submissions

## F1000 Research

- acquired by Taylor & Francis in Jan 2020
- publish rapidly to support open research in various disciplines through editorial checks, open data support, and invited open peer review

## Under Review

- Launched by Wiley in 2019
- provide preprints at the same time of submission to selected journals

## APSA Preprints

- For political science and related disciplines
- American Political Science Association partnership with Cambridge University Press

# Benefits (and cons) of preprints

- Share your work quickly
- Encourage collaboration among colleagues in your field
- Discover early and non-traditional OA research
- Get analytics on early research outputs (pubpeer)
- Build audience for research before formal publication
- But, with Covid-19 pandemic, an explosion of preprints posted online (some had serious issues).
- In Feb 2020, a paper about COVID-19 (on bioRxiv) was immediately withdrawn due to fierce criticism of the study's methodology and arguments.
- debate on the risks associated with non-vetted papers being distributed through preprints servers
- traditional journal publishing model helps filter out junk science through peer review (but journals also retract “bad” papers)



**The collaborative site to upload, share  
and advance your research**

**Cambridge Open Engage** is the new early content platform from Cambridge University Press, designed to provide researchers with the space and resources to connect and collaborate with their communities, and rapidly disseminate early research. It is free to upload and read content.

[www.cambridge.org/engage/coe/public-dashboard](http://www.cambridge.org/engage/coe/public-dashboard)

# WHAT IS OPEN ACCESS?

# Definition of Open Access (OA)?

Research (mainly journal articles) that are:

- *freely* available on the public internet;
- permits *any users* to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles;
- *allows spiders* to crawl the articles for *indexing*;
- pass them as *data* to software (machine-readable);
- use them for any other *lawful* purpose;
- *without* financial, legal, or technical *barriers* other than those from gaining access to the internet itself.



Source: [Budapest Open Access Initiative](#)



# Why Publish OA?

- **comply** with funder or government research mandates/policies to make their research output Open Access.
- **maximize** distribution of research output for the benefit of society
- **maximize** the returns on investment on the funds used for research.

# Key Benefits of OA

## Discoverability and dissemination

- access research without encountering paywalls
- potentially increase the visibility and usage of their work
- greater return on investment by funders

# Key Benefits of OA

## Educational and other re-use

- Gold OA works can be re-used without additional permission from publishers.
- OA article could be re-published in a university course package, or translated into a different language, or figures or text from an article could be re-used in a presentation.

## Public access and engagement

- help professionals outside of academia who rely on research, such as *health workers, teachers and lawyers*, benefit from access to the latest findings.

# Open Access – current numbers

- c. 14,849 peer-reviewed Gold OA journals (+50% vs 2016!) <sup>1</sup>
- c. 5 million Gold OA articles published (+50% vs 2016 !) <sup>1</sup>
- c. 4,700 Green OA repositories<sup>2</sup>
- c. 6.2 million full-text articles on PubMed Central<sup>3</sup>
- c. 60,000 OA and public domain ebooks in [Project Gutenberg](#)<sup>4</sup>
- c. 30,000 OA books from 388 publishers registered<sup>5</sup>
- c. 1,060 OA mandates<sup>6</sup>

**Sources:** <sup>1</sup> [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) as of Jun 25, 2020;

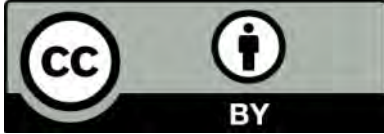
<sup>2</sup> [Registry of Open Access Repositories \(ROAR\)](#) as of Jun 25, 2020;

<sup>3</sup> As of Jun 25, 2020; <sup>4</sup> Correct as of Jun 25, 2020;

<sup>5</sup> [Directory of Open Access Books](#) as of Jun 25, 2020; <sup>6</sup> [ROARMAP](#) as of Jun 25, 2020.



# CC Licenses for Gold OA



**CC-BY** (most liberal license)



**CC-BY-NC** (Noncommercial use only)



**CC-BY-NC-SA** (Noncommercial use and able to adapt but with the same license)



**CC-BY-NC-ND** (Noncommercial and no adaptations)

# Gold Open Access Journals

	Gold Open Access
<b>Intent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Author (or institution/funder) pays a fee to the journal for Gold OA</li></ul>
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free &amp; immediate public access to final version of article</li></ul>
<b>Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• determined by user licence, e.g. CC-BY-NC-ND.</li><li>• Check with your journal</li></ul>
<b>Fees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• APC ranges between US\$500 to US\$4500 depending on journal/publisher</li></ul>
<b>How can I publish OA?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gold OA journal</li><li>• Hybrid OA journal (subscription journal that allows individual articles to be published OA)</li></ul>

# Green Open Access (Archiving)

(traditional subscription journals)

	Green Open Access
<b>Intent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allow authors to post a version of their article online</li><li>• For traditional subscription journals that requires an embargo period (time delay)</li></ul>
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free public access to a <i>non-final</i> version of your article</li></ul>
<b>Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Authors can use articles for a range of purposes.</li><li>• Open versions of article should have a user licence</li></ul>
<b>Fees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Free</li></ul>
<b>How can I publish OA?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check your journal guidelines.</li><li>• Typically publish and then self-archive in a repository</li></ul>

# **PREDATORY JOURNALS AND CONFERENCES**



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# What are predatory journals and conferences?

- No conclusive definition for all disciplines
- low-quality journals vs predatory journals
- typically Gold OA journals
- Superficial or no peer review before publication
- “pay to publish” – sometimes pay before peer review
- At conferences, minimal engagement/discussion of your paper at the panels (“pay to attend”)

# Checklist for Predatory Journals & Conferences



- Think! Check ☒ Submit ✎ 😊

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

- Think! Check ☒ Attend ➔ 😊

<https://thinkcheckattend.org/>

# Identifying Predatory Journals

- Is it indexed in DOAJ? Scopus? Web of Science?
  - Some predatory OA journals are indexed in DOAJ
- Where is their editorial office?
  - Google the address
  - Is it a residence, mail forwarding address or PO box?
- Who are their editorial board members?
  - Are the journal editors academics? Their affiliations? Or is it missing?
  - board members duplicated across the publishers' journals?
  - Email them directly to ask about the journal.

# Identifying Predatory Journals

- Pay before peer review?
  - Does publisher requests payment of APC before they start peer review?
- Fake or misleading journal rankings or impact factors?
  - e.g. Universal Impact Factor; Journal Impact Factor, Global Impact Factor
- False claims of being indexed in WoS and Scopus?
- New publisher (started within last 5 years)?
  - Stick to reputable publishers and journals published by international societies
- Does it have an ISSN?
  - <https://portal.issn.org/advancedsearch>

# Identifying Predatory Journals

- check the peer review policy?
  - Is the policy clearly stated on website?
  - turn-around time faster than 4 weeks?
  - not thorough if review completed very quickly
- journal title = its impact
  - No restriction to use “International” or city/country name as part of its title
  - e.g., Oxford Journal of Dubious Research
- Beall’s list
  - <https://beallslist.net/>
  - <https://predatoryjournals.com/journals/>

# Identifying Predatory Journals

- No articles listed or missing archives
- Same article appears in more than one journal of same publisher
- No policies for digital preservation
  - eg, Portico, LOCKSS, CLOCKSS, JSTOR
- Publisher hides relationship with for-profit partner companies
- Cabells Journal Blacklist (via subscription)
- Usually skip or skimp peer review of papers
- Run by for-profit companies who present themselves as not-for-profit
- Often claim to publish your papers in their predatory journals or never publish conference proceedings

# Identifying Predatory Conferences

1. Has an overly ambitious title (e.g. with “international” and “global” buzzwords)
2. Technical programme is too broad (e.g. combine too many disciplines and claims to be “interdisciplinary”)
3. Language on conference website is clumsy (e.g. full of spelling and grammar mistakes or poorly written)
4. False claims of renowned organisations sponsoring the conference (e.g. sponsored by Google, Facebook, or use of logos without permission)

# Identifying Predatory Conferences

5. Organizer's contact details missing or incorrect (e.g. names of organizing committee not provided)
6. Another conference with a similar name already exists
7. Conference is linked to known or suspected predatory journals and publishers
8. Charging much higher than normal registration fees
9. Conference is held multiple times each year in different cities (note that certain societies do held two conferences each year, so this would apply more to commercial organizers)



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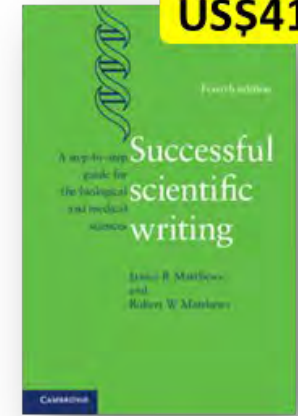
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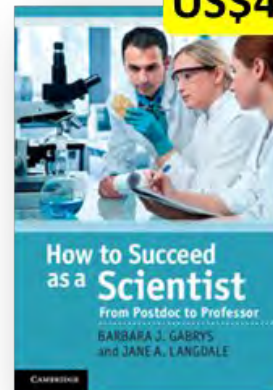
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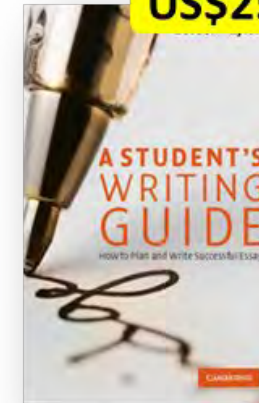
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