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Scientific Publishing and GenAI

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Bibliometric data steer the funding

Publish or perish: focus on the quantity

Gaming the system

Individual practices

Industriali-zation of cheating

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The Review of Higher Education
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The "Dark Side" of Academics? Emerging Issues in the Gaming and Manipulation of Metrics in Higher Education

Jo Ann Oravec

Abstract: The dramatic expansion of the use of metrics in higher education institutions worldwide has brought with it gaming and manipulation practices designed to enhance artificially both individual and institutional reputation, including coercive citation, forced joint authorship, ghostwriting, H-index manipulation, and many others. This article maps these emerging practices from a social action system perspective and analyzes their linkages with the norms and processes that support academic celebrity and stardom as well as the character of academic systems. It analyzes with a social system approach some recently-proposed strategies for containing the proliferations of these practices and for mitigating their negative impacts.

Keywords: academic identity, ethics, evaluation, faculty, publication, social action system



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Journal of Informetrics 15 (2021) 101204

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Informetrics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/joi

Research Paper

The effects of citation-based research evaluation schemes on self-citation behavior

Giovanni Abramo [a,*], Ciriaco Andrea D'Angelo [a,b], Leonardo Grilli [c]

[a] Laboratory for Studies in Research Evaluation, Institute for System Analysis and Computer Science (IASI-CNR), National Research Council, Rome, Italy

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Incentive scheme
Strategic behavior
Citation gaming
Bibliometrics
Academic appointments
Italy

ABSTRACT

We investigate the changes in the self-citation behavior of Italian professors following the introduction of a citation-based incentive scheme, for national accreditation to academic appointments. Previous contributions on self-citation behavior have either focused on small samples or relied on simple models, not controlling for enough confounding factors. The present work adopts a complex statistics model implemented on bibliometric individual data for over 15,000 Italian professors. Controlling for a number of covariates (number of citable papers published by the author; presence of international authors; number of co-authors; degree of the professor's specialization), the average increase in the number of self-citations per paper following introduction of the national scientific accreditation (ASN) is of 9.5%. The increase is common to all disciplines and academic ranks, albeit with diverse magnitude. Moreover, the increase is sensitive to the relative incentive, depending on the status of the scholar with respect to the ASN. A further analysis shows that there is much heterogeneity in the individual patterns of self-citing behavior, albeit with very few outliers.

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Predatory Journals…

International Journal of Latest Research in Humanities and Social Science (IJLRHSS)

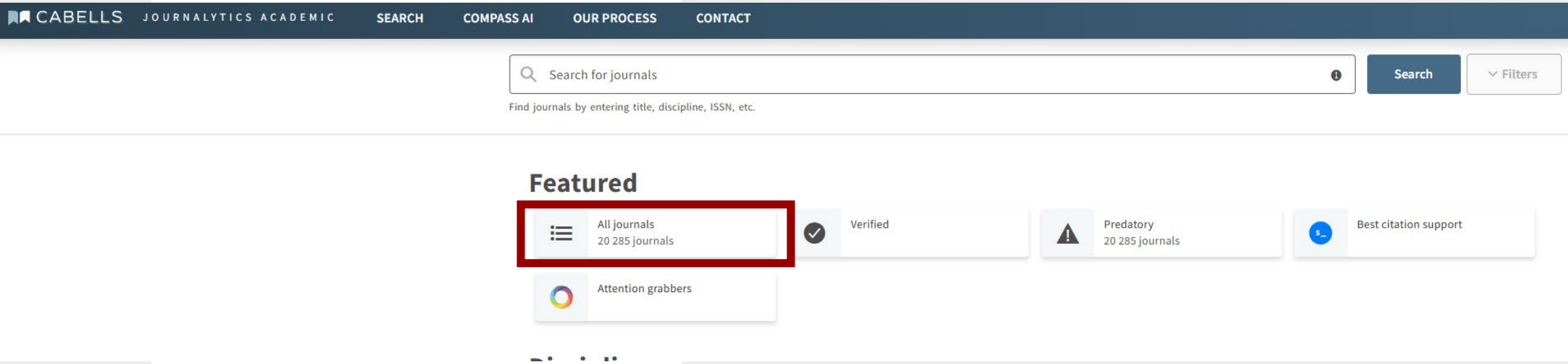
(A Unit of International Journal of Latest Research in Engineering and Management, ISSN: 2456-0766)

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Dear Sir \ Madam



Last date of submission of paper: 15th April 2024

Date of notification of acceptance: Within 02 days

Date of publication: Within 02 days after completion of all formalities.

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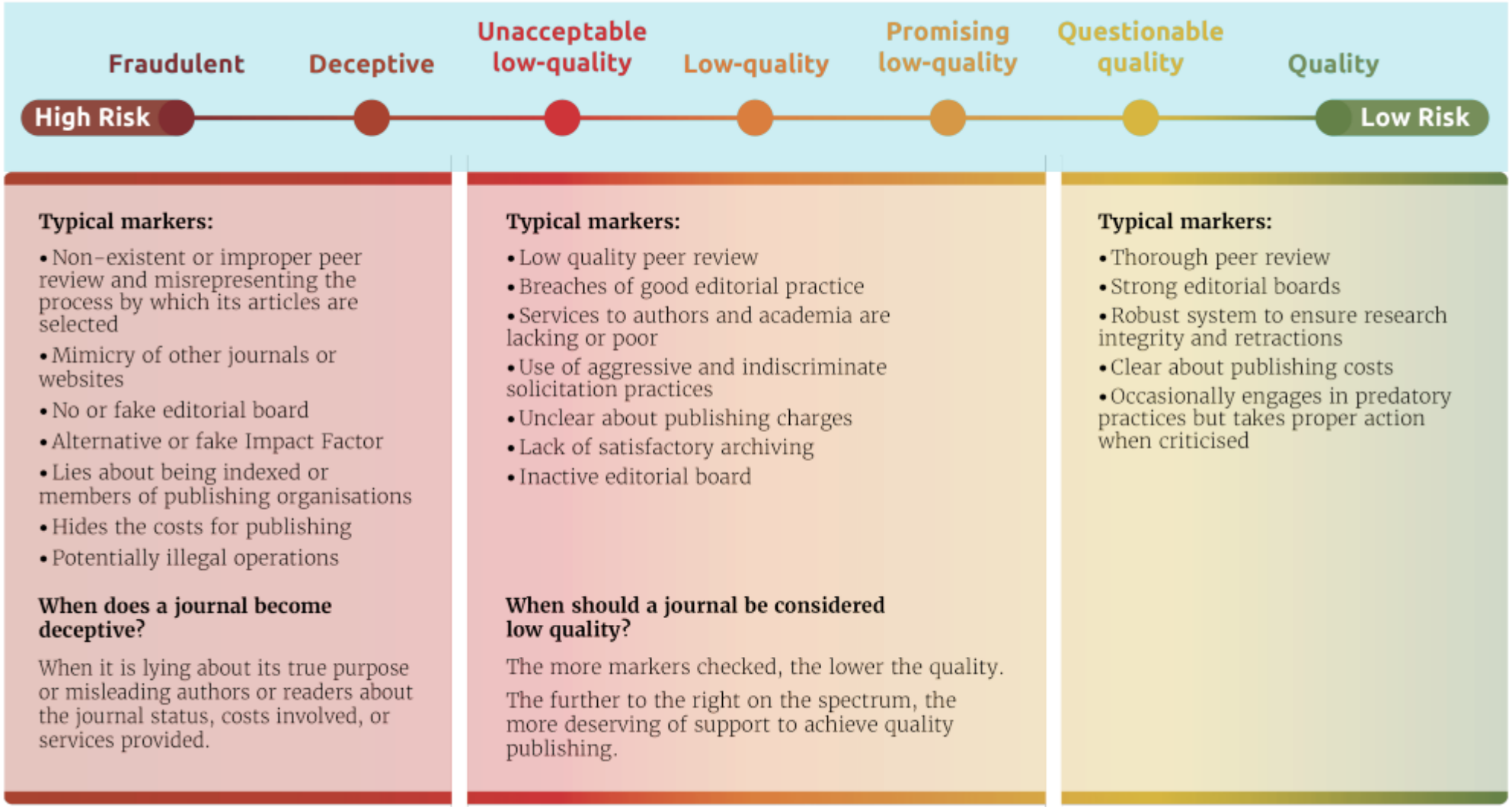
Citation Contamination: References to Predatory Journals in the Legitimate Scientific Literature

By RICK ANDERSON | OCT 28, 2019 | 51 COMMENTS

→ In some cases articles published in predatory journals are being cited in the legitimate scientific literature

https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2019/10/28/citation-contamination-references-to-predatory-journals-in-the-legitimate-scientific-literature/?informz=1

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InterAcademy Partnership (IAP). (2022, mars 15). *Combatting Predatory Academic Journals and Conferences*. https://www.interacademies.org/publication/predatory-practices-report-English, p. 32

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…Predatory Conferences…

Dear Dr. Bjelobaba Sonja,

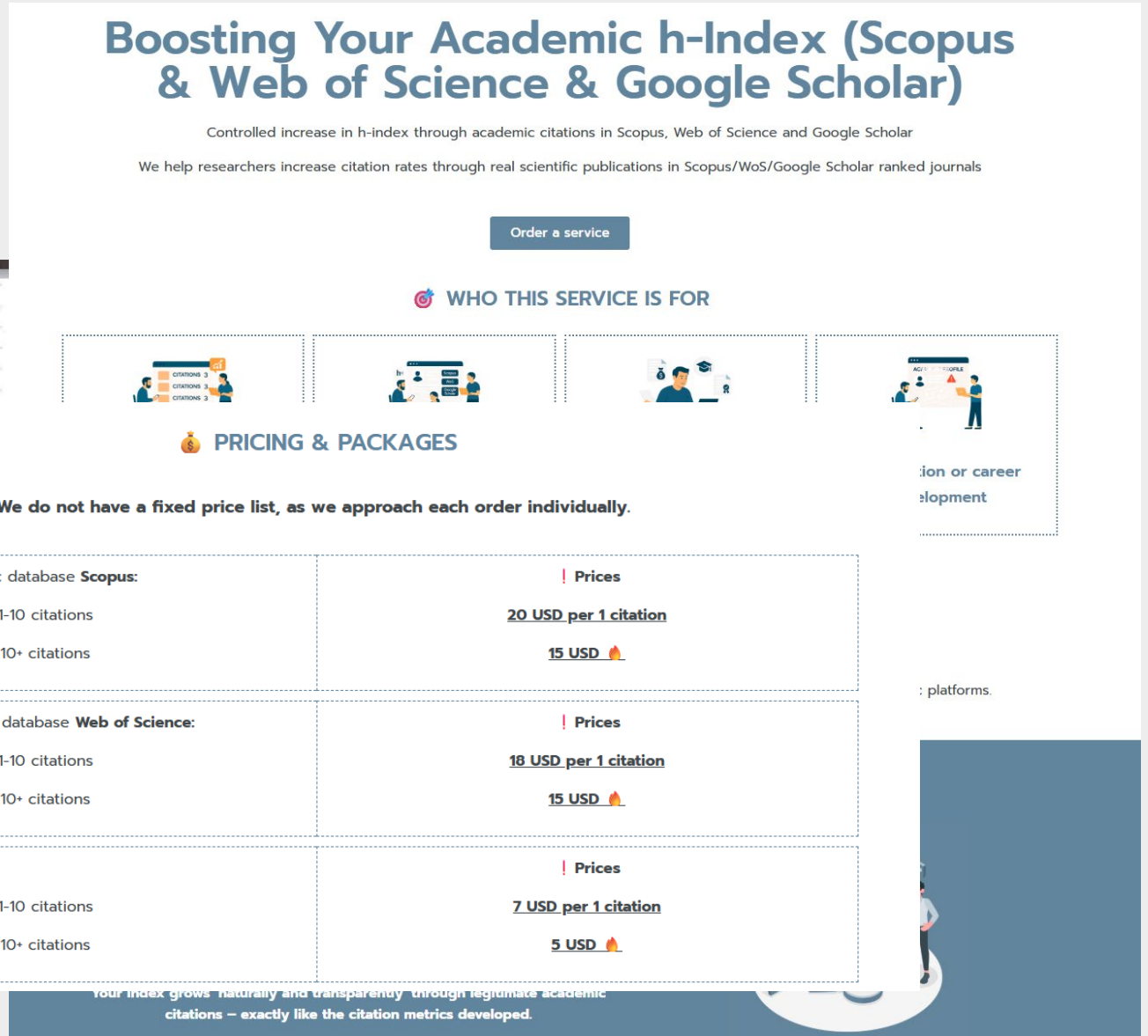
Your success story can plant a new seed for other trending research. Plan your speech to inspire upcoming generations. Oscine Group creating a trusted stage to share your thought in field Public Health and Nutrition. We are inviting you to avail this wonderful opportunity. Conference contains speakers from all around the world. Join your words and be part of GCPHN-2019 to create genuine encouragement.



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… h-index boosting companies…





tis 2019-04-02 12:23

cite papers <tom@service.jinwenscience.com>

Newsletter / Marketing: Paper cooperation: a invitation from China

Till Lindahl, Johanna (ILRI)

Klicka här om du vill ladda ned bilder. Automatisk nedladdning av vissa bilder i det här meddelandet stoppades för att skydda din integritet.

Dear Lindahl, JF,

How are you?

My name is Zhang, I am from China. I am a businessman, my business is about Citing for Money.

Please let me introduce the nature of this business:

As you know, the IF(Impact Factor) of a journal is very important, if a journal has a high Impact Factor, the journal will be very significant and famous. So many journals published in English ask my company to improve their Impact Factors. And the only way to improve the Impact Factors is to cite papers from the journals.

So now I invite you to cooperate into this business, the cooperation method is as follows:

1. The price is : 50 USD for each citation, that is, if you cite 1 paper in one of your papers, you will get 50USD, and if you cite 8 papers in one of your papers, you will get 400 USD;
2. Payment method: (A)bank account, USD bank account, Euro account or other bank account, if it is not USD bank account, I will send money that is Equivalent to the USD in other currencies to you;(B) moneygram company, I send money to moneygram company, and you go to branch of moneygram company in your city to get your money, if you want to know the details, please reply this email to jinwenscience@163.com
3. You reply this email to jinwenscience@163.com so I will know that you would like to cooperate with my company;
4. I will send the citation regulation and journal list to you, many journals in different research fields ask my company to improve their Impact Factors, you will find some journals that are relevant to your research;
5. You will cite some papers from the journals in your paper, before you cite them, you should tell me which papers you are going to cite;
6. As soon as the paper is accepted, you should tell me the information of the accepted paper, and I will make budgeting for you;
7. As soon as the paper is published onine, you should tell me and send the paper link to me, and I will send money to you;
8. In fact, now there are many professors in different countries cooperating with my company, they cite papers from the journals, and I send money to them. Please reply this email to jinwenscience@163.com I will send the "money payment list" to you, so you will see that I have really sent much money to professors in different countries.

… paper mills

Inquiry about submission process and review_ International Journal for Educati...

CA community A-Techo <community@a-techo.org>
To 08:51

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Action Items + Get more add-ins

Dear Editor,

I hope you are doing well.

My name is Xing Xing, Assistant Editor at A-Techo, China. We support PhD scholars, professors, and researchers in identifying suitable journals and managing their publication process.

We are currently interested in submitting suitable manuscripts to **International Journal for Educational Integrity**, which is indexed in **ESCI**. We have several manuscripts that may match the journal's aims and scope.

Some of our authors are facing urgent graduation or academic deadlines. Therefore, we would like to ask whether **International Journal for Educational Integrity** can provide an expedited review process.

For manuscripts that successfully complete the journal's peer-review and editorial process, we are willing to pay an additional fee of up to **800 USD** for the accelerated review service. This amount would be separate from and in addition to the journal's regular APC or publication fee.

We fully respect the journal's editorial standards, peer-review requirements, and independent decision-making process. Our purpose is only to reduce the review timeline for suitable manuscripts while maintaining the journal's normal review standards.

We are also interested in developing a long-term cooperation with **International Journal for Educational Integrity**. We can regularly recommend relevant and high-quality manuscripts from researchers whose work matches the journal's scope.

Please let us know whether this process is available, the expected review timeline, and the related procedure.

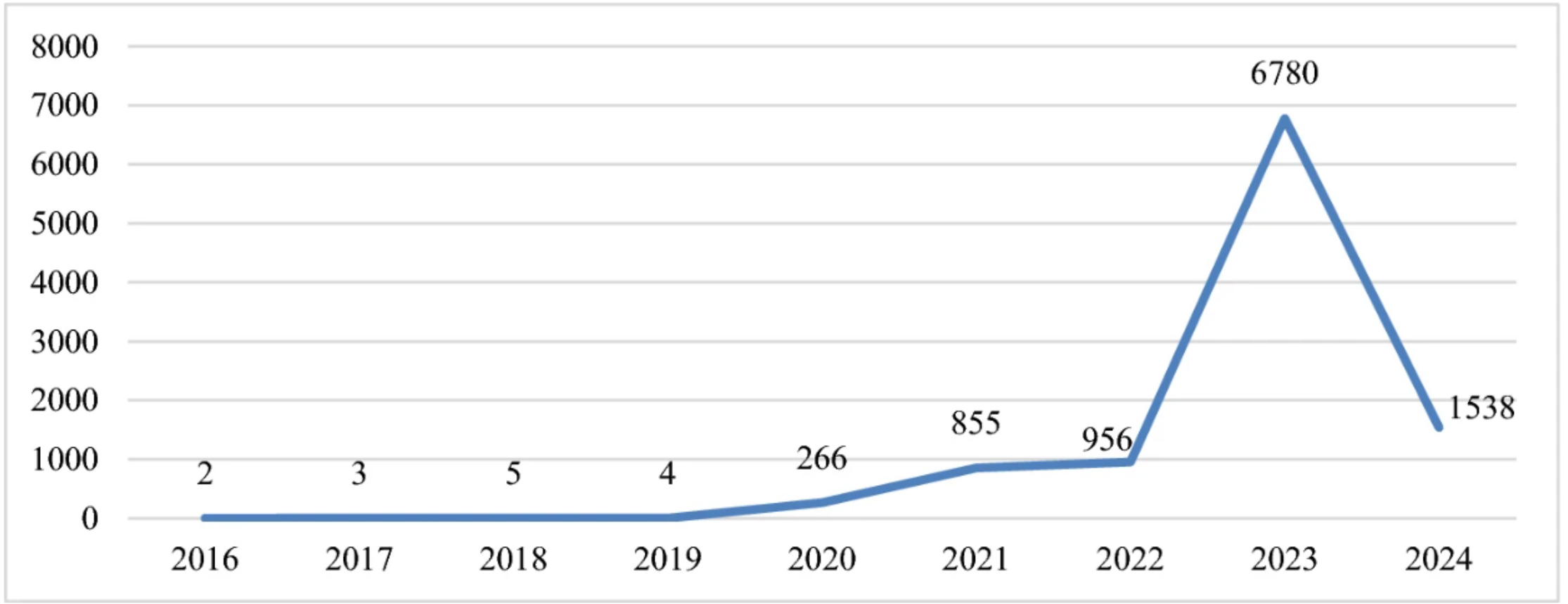
Thank you for your time and consideration. We look forward to hearing from you and hope to establish a positive and long-term cooperation with your journal.

Kind regards,
Xing Xing
WhatsApp: +8617766067278



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From: Tracking the retracted paper mill articles: a bibliometric study



Retracted Paper Mill Papers across Year (2016–2024)

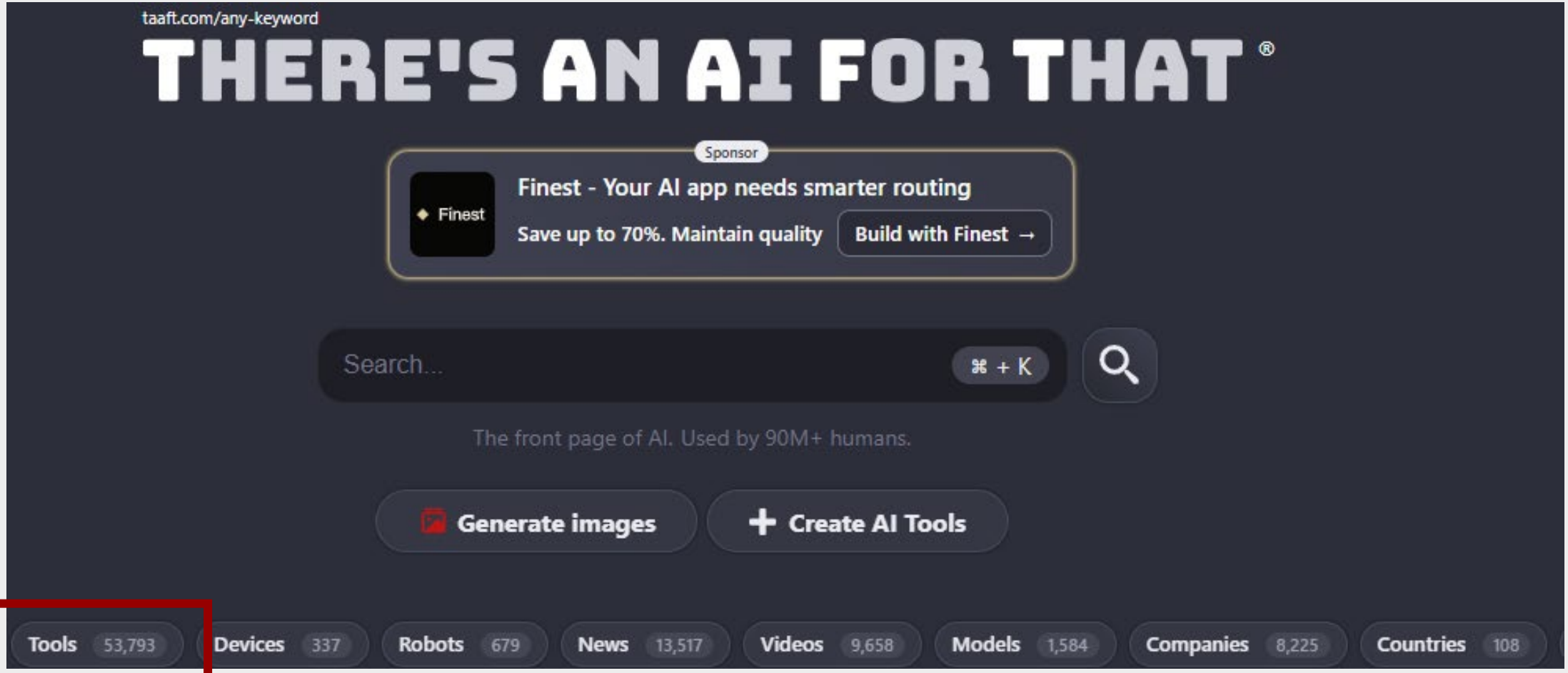
Cheng, M. W. T., Yang, X., & Allen, R. M. (2026). Tracking the retracted paper mill articles: A bibliometric study. *Scientometrics*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-026-05751-6

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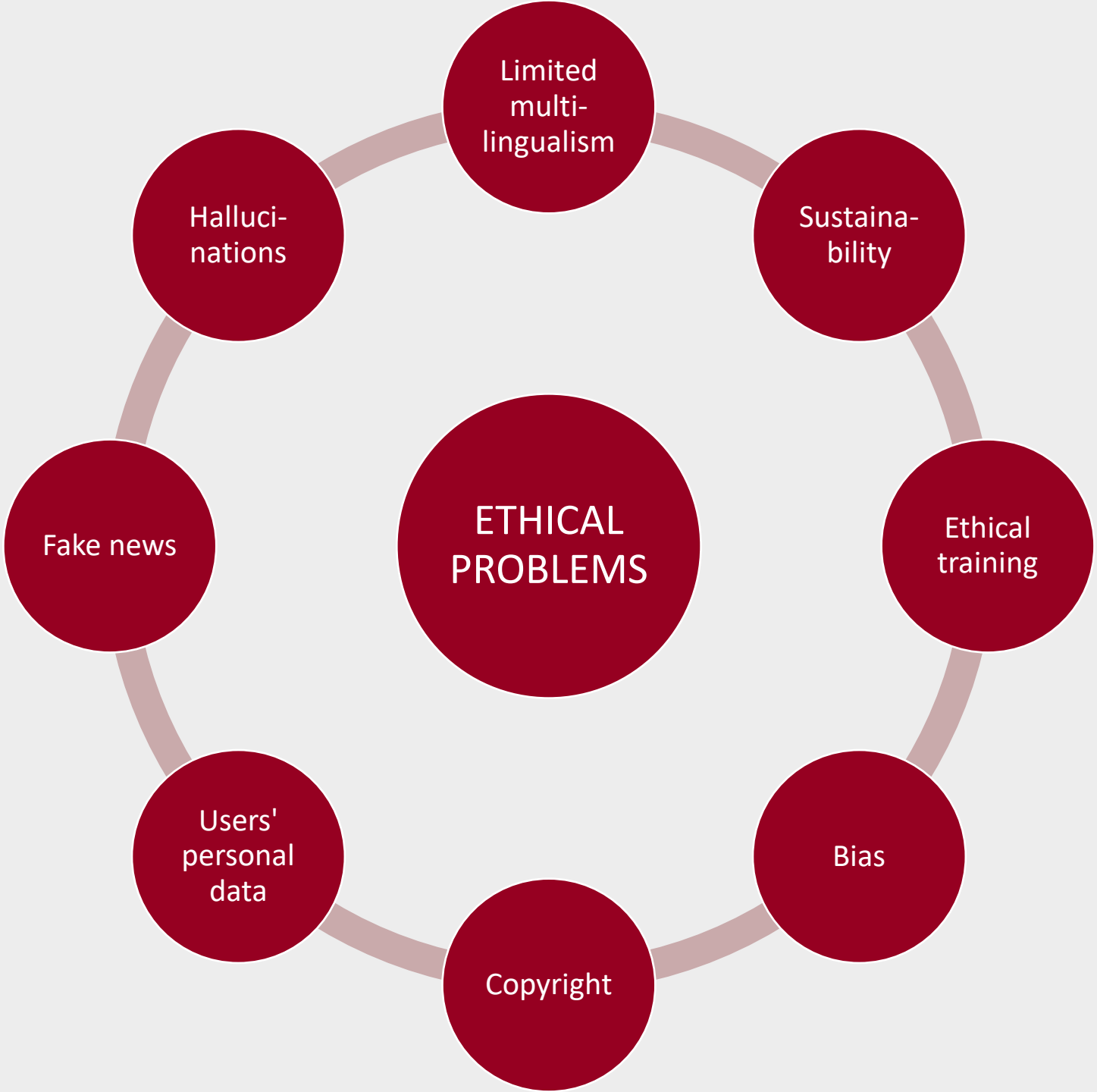


The impact of GenAI

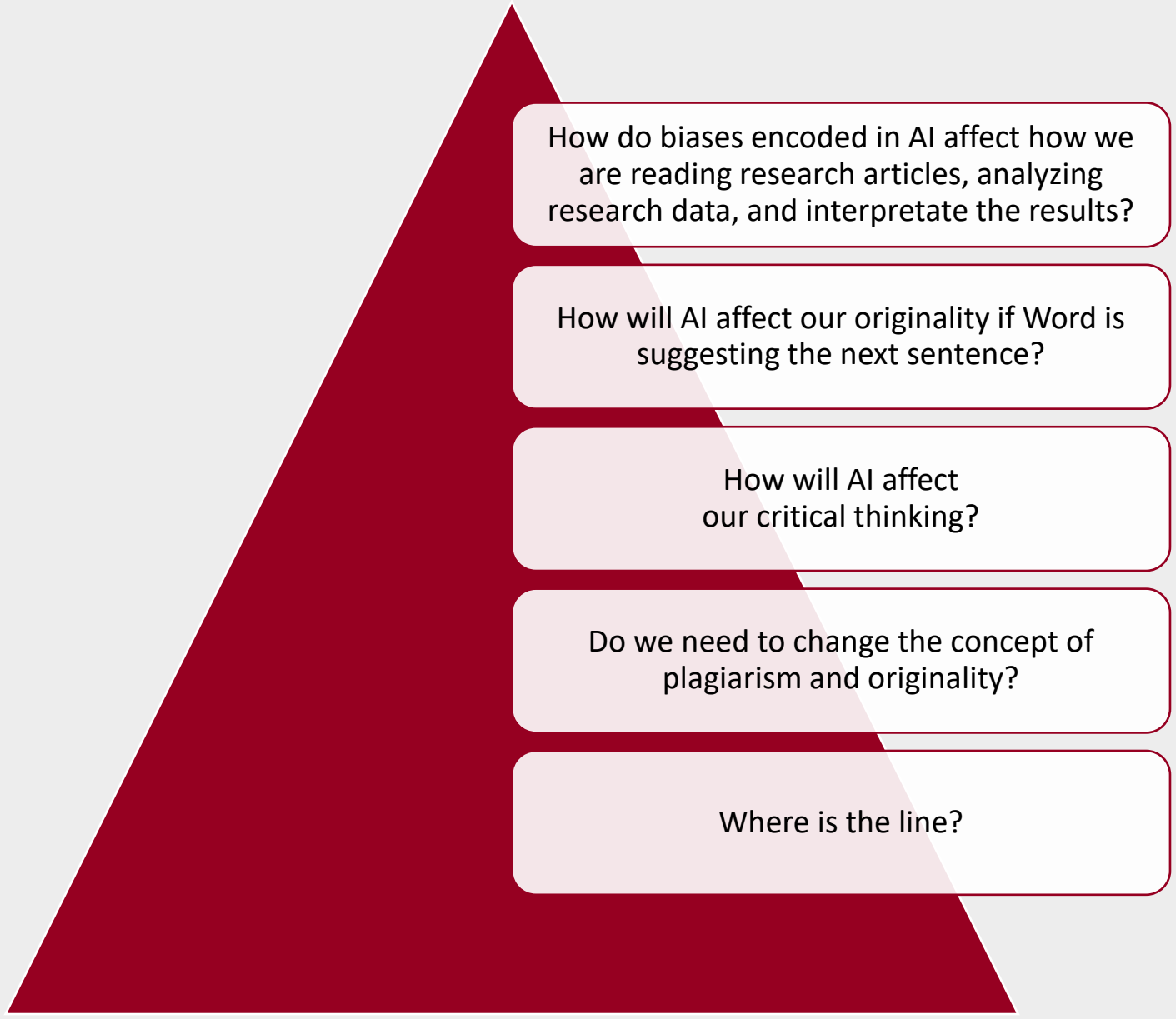
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- The systems too often present both false positive and false negative results
- It's too easy to game the system using paraphrasing tools
- They provide no evidence
- The systems should not be used in an academic setting

Original article | Open access | Published: 25 December 2023

Testing of detection tools for AI-generated text

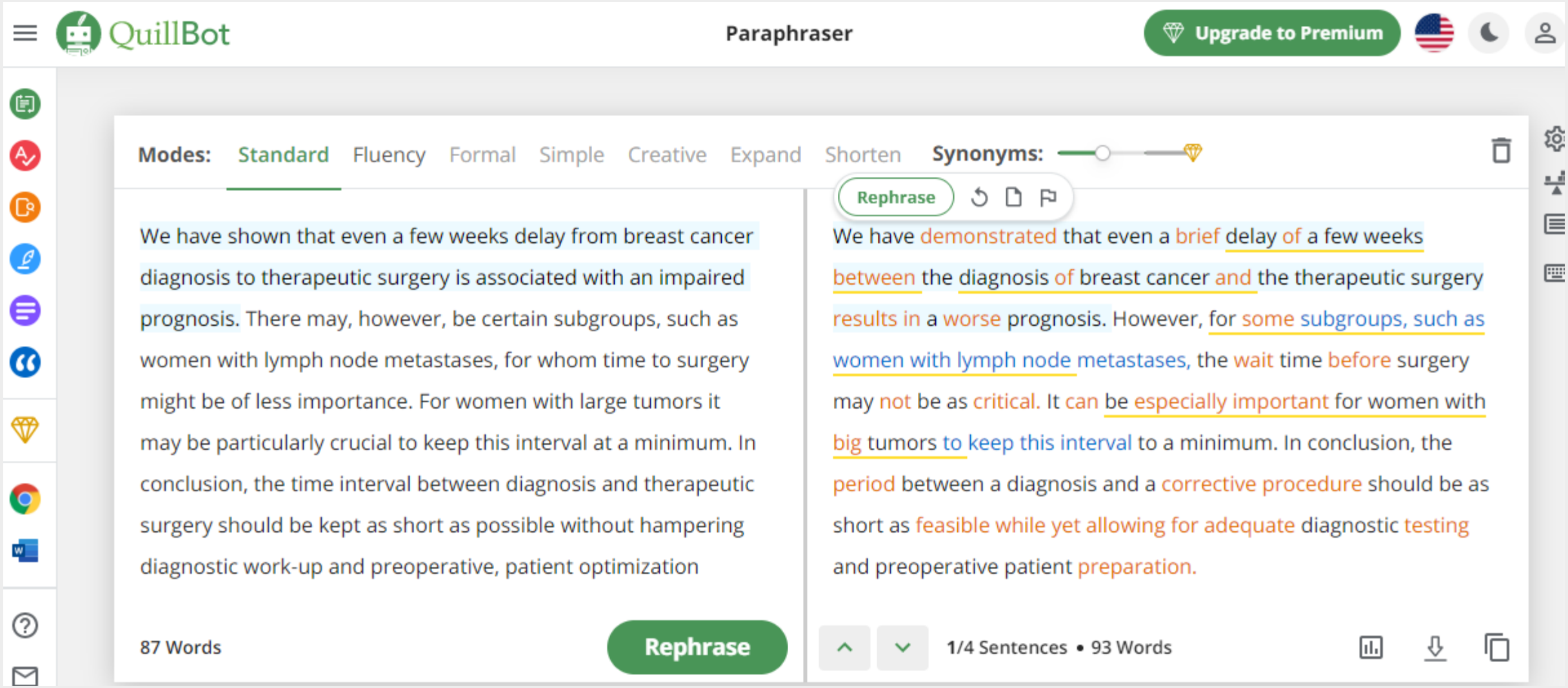
Debora Weber-Wulff, Alla Anohina-Naumeca, Sonja Bjelobaba, Tomáš Foltýnek, Jean Guerrero-Dib, Olumide Popoola, Petr Šigut & Lorna Waddington

International Journal for Educational Integrity **19**, Article number: 26 (2023) | Cite this article

8165 Accesses | **4** Citations | **356** Altmetric | Metrics

Abstract

Recent advances in generative pre-trained transformer large language models have emphasised the potential risks of unfair use of artificial intelligence (AI) generated content in an academic environment and intensified efforts in searching for solutions to detect such content. The paper examines the general functionality of detection tools for AI-generated text and evaluates them based on accuracy and error type analysis. Specifically, the study seeks to answer research questions about whether existing detection tools can reliably differentiate between human-written text and ChatGPT-generated text, and whether machine translation and content obfuscation techniques affect the detection of AI-generated text. The research covers 12 publicly available tools and two commercial systems (Turnitin and PlagiarismCheck) that are widely used in the academic setting. The researchers conclude that the available detection tools are neither accurate nor reliable and have a main bias towards classifying the output as human-written rather than detecting AI-generated text. Furthermore, content obfuscation techniques significantly worsen the performance of tools. The study makes several significant contributions. First, it summarises up-to-date similar scientific and non-scientific efforts in the field. Second, it presents the result of one of the most comprehensive tests conducted so far, based on a rigorous research methodology, an original document set, and a broad coverage of tools. Third, it discusses the implications and drawbacks of using detection tools for AI-generated text in academic settings.


QuillBot
Paraphraser
Upgrade to Premium
Modes: Standard Fluency Formal Simple Creative Expand Shorten
Synonyms:
We have shown that even a few weeks delay from breast cancer diagnosis to therapeutic surgery is associated with an impaired prognosis. There may, however, be certain subgroups, such as women with lymph node metastases, for whom time to surgery might be of less importance. For women with large tumors it may be particularly crucial to keep this interval at a minimum. In conclusion, the time interval between diagnosis and therapeutic surgery should be kept as short as possible without hampering diagnostic work-up and preoperative, patient optimization
87 Words
Rephrase
Rephrase
We have demonstrated that even a brief delay of a few weeks between the diagnosis of breast cancer and the therapeutic surgery results in a worse prognosis. However, for some subgroups, such as women with lymph node metastases, the wait time before surgery may not be as critical. It can be especially important for women with big tumors to keep this interval to a minimum. In conclusion, the period between a diagnosis and a corrective procedure should be as short as feasible while yet allowing for adequate diagnostic testing and preoperative patient preparation.
1/4 Sentences • 93 Words

Advanced AI Detector and Humanizer: We Make AI Human

[undetectable AI]

Got AI-generated content? You've come to the right place. Use our AI detector (Forbes ranked it best AI detector in the world) to check if your text will be flagged as AI-written content. Detected as AI? Don't take any chances. Remove AI detection possibilities and bypass AI detectors with content that reads so naturally, you'll think you hired someone to write it for you.

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10 papers on AI and fake citations

Here are 10 strong academic papers and scholarly sources on AI-generated fake citations, hallucinated references, and citation integrity in scholarly publishing, formatted in APA 7 style.

1. Ansari, S. (2026). *Compound deception in elite peer review: A failure mode taxonomy of 100 fabricated citations at NeurIPS 2025*. arXiv. https://arxiv.org/abs/2602.05930 ↗ arXiv
2. Athaluri, S. A., Manthena, S. V., Kesapragada, V. S. R. K. M., Yarlagadda, V., & Dave, T. (2023). Exploring the boundaries of reality: Investigating the phenomenon of artificial intelligence hallucination in scientific writing through ChatGPT references. *Cureus, 15*(8), e43503. https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.43503 ↗
3. Giray, L. (2024). ChatGPT references unveiled: Distinguishing the reliable from the fake. *Internet Reference Services Quarterly, 27*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1080/10875301.2024.2328245 ↗
4. Naser, M. Z. (2026). *How LLMs cite and why it matters: A cross-model audit of reference fabrication in AI-assisted academic writing and methods to detect phantom citations*. arXiv. https://arxiv.org/abs/2603.03299 ↗ arXiv
5. Resnik, D. B. (2026). Hallucinated citations produced by generative artificial intelligence may constitute research misconduct when citations function as data in scholarly papers. *Accountability in Research*. Advance online publication. https://doi.org/10.1080/08989621.2026.2645390 ↗ Tandfonline
6. Xu, Z., Qiu, Y., Sun, L., Miao, F., Wu, F., Wang, X., Li, X., Lu, H., Zhang, Z., Hu, Y., Li, J., Luo, J., Zhang, F., Luo, R., Liu, X., Li, Y., & Liu, J. (2026). *GhostCite: A large-scale analysis of citation validity in the age of large language models*. arXiv. https://arxiv.org/abs/2602.06718 ↗ arXiv
7. Abbonato, D. (2026). *CheckIfExist: Detecting citation hallucinations in the era of AI-generated content*. arXiv. https://arxiv.org/abs/2602.15871 ↗ arXiv
8. Cabanac, G., Labbé, C., & Magazinov, A. (2021). Tortured phrases: A dubious writing style emerging in science. *Learned Publishing, 34*(3), 393–399. https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1332 ↗
9. Teel, Z. (Abbie), Wang, T., & Lund, B. (2023). ChatGPT conundrums: Probing plagiarism and parroting problems in higher education practices. *College & Research Libraries News, 84*(6), 250–253. https://doi.org/10.5860/crln.84.6.250 ↗
10. Boretti, A. (2026). Hallucinations in generative AI: A threat to scholarly integrity and the urgent need for publisher-led academically supervised verificati… *Energy Research & Social Science, 136*, 104720. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2026.104720 ↗ ScienceDirect

Fake AI citations

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Undisclosed use of GenAI

Surfaces and Interfaces 46 (2024) 104081

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Surfaces and Interfaces

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/surfaces-and-interfaces



The three-dimensional porous mesh structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose separator enhances the electrochemical performance of lithium metal anode batteries

Manshu Zhang [a,1], Liming Wu [a,1], Tao Yang [b], Bing Zhu [a], Yangai Liu [a,*]

[a] Beijing Key Laboratory of Materials Utilization of Nonmetallic Minerals and Solid Wastes, National Laboratory of Mineral Materials, School of Materials Science and Technology, China University of Geosciences, Beijing100083, China
[b] College of Materials & Environmental Engineering, Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou 310036, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Lithium metal battery
Lithium dendrites
CuMOF-ANFs separator

ABSTRACT

Lithium metal, due to its advantages of high theoretical capacity, low density and low electrochemical reaction potential, is used as a negative electrode material for batteries and brings great potential for the next generation of energy storage systems. However, the production of lithium metal dendrites makes the battery life low and poor safety, so lithium dendrites have been the biggest problem of lithium metal batteries. This study shows that the larger specific surface area and more pore structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose (CuMOF-ANFs) composite separator can help to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites. After 110 cycles at 1 mA/cm^2, the discharge capacity retention rate of the Li-Cu battery using the CuMOF-ANFs separator is about 96 %. Li-Li batteries can continuously maintain low hysteresis for 2000 h at the same current density. The results show that CuMOF-ANFs composite membrane can inhibit the generation of lithium dendrites and improve the cycle stability and cycle life of the battery. The three-dimensional (3D) porous mesh structure of CuMOF-ANFs separator provides a new perspective for the practical application of lithium metal battery.

RETRACTED

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause short circuit, which can affect the safety and life of the battery [8,9]. Therefore, researchers are indeed focusing on various aspects such as negative electrode structure [10], electrolyte additives [11,12], SEI film construction [13,14], and collector modification [15] to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites. chemical stability of the separator is equally important as it ensures that the separator remains intact and does not react or degrade in the presence of the electrolyte or other battery components. A chemically stable separator helps to prevent the formation of reactive species that can further promote dendrite growth. Researchers are actively exploring different materials and designs for separators to enhance their mechanical strength and chemical stability. These efforts aim to create separators that can effectively block dendrite formation, thereby improving the safety and performance of lithium-ion batteries. While there are several research directions to address the issue of dendrite formation, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chem-

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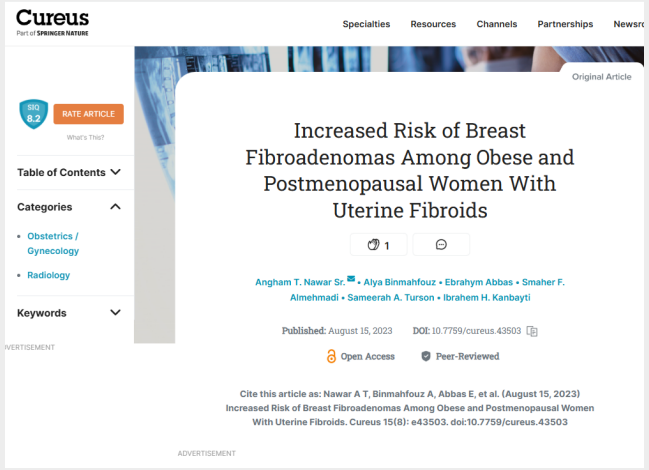
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4 arXiv papers → not peer reviewed

Athaluri et al paper link leads to the journal, but to another paper



Two papers are completely hallucinated

DOI NOT FOUND

10.5860/crln.84.6.250

Two papers are peer-reviewed scientific papers

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ACCOUNTABILITY IN RESEARCH
https://doi.org/10.1080/08989621.2026.2645390

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Hallucinated citations produced by generative artificial intelligence may constitute research misconduct when citations function as data in scholarly papers

David B. Resnik[a] and Mohammad Hosseini[b,c]

[a]National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Durham, NC, USA; [b]Department of Preventive Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA; [c]Galter Health Sciences Library and Learning Center, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA

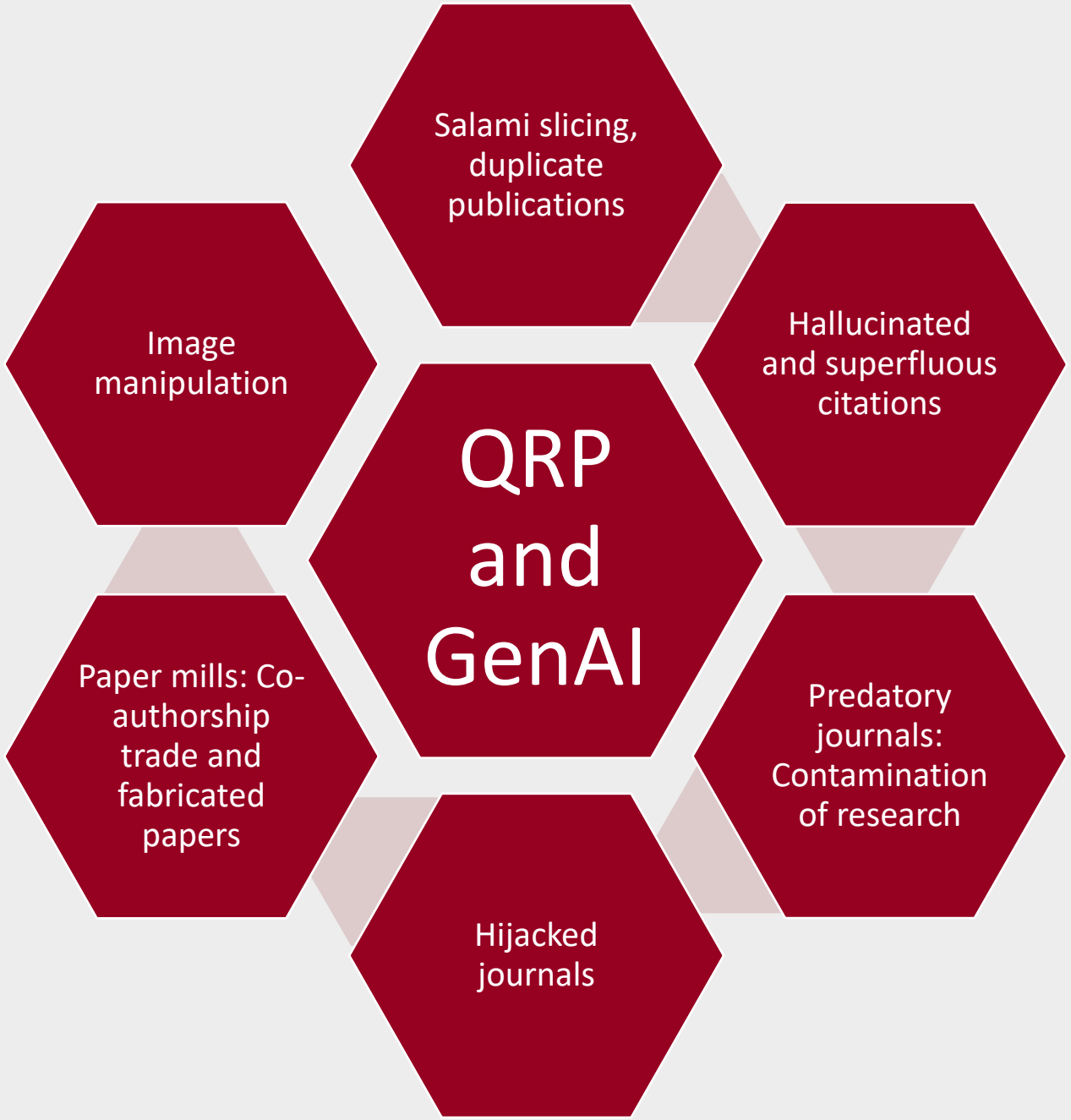
ABSTRACT

In this article, we discuss the growing problem of hallucinated citations produced by Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) in scholarly research and writing. We argue that GenAI hallucinated citations might qualify as a provable instance of research misconduct under the U.S. federal regulations when a) the researcher uses a GenAI tool to produce hallucinated (i.e., nonexistent) citations for a research document; b) the citations function as data because they directly support research findings, as in, for example, review articles or bibliometric studies; and c) the researcher demonstrates indifference to the risk of fabrication of the data (i.e. citations) because they did not check the GenAI's output for veracity and accuracy. Other types of problematic citations such as bibliometrically incorrect citations, or contextually inaccurate citations, are indicative of poor scholarship and irresponsible behavior, but do not qualify as research misconduct. Recognizing that GenAI hallucinated citations could be regarded as research misconduct in certain cases will hopefully encourage researchers to take this problem more seriously than they do now. In partnership with scientific institutions, funders and professional societies, the scholarly community should work on establishing, promoting, and enforcing standards for responsible use of AI in research, including standards pertaining to citation practices.

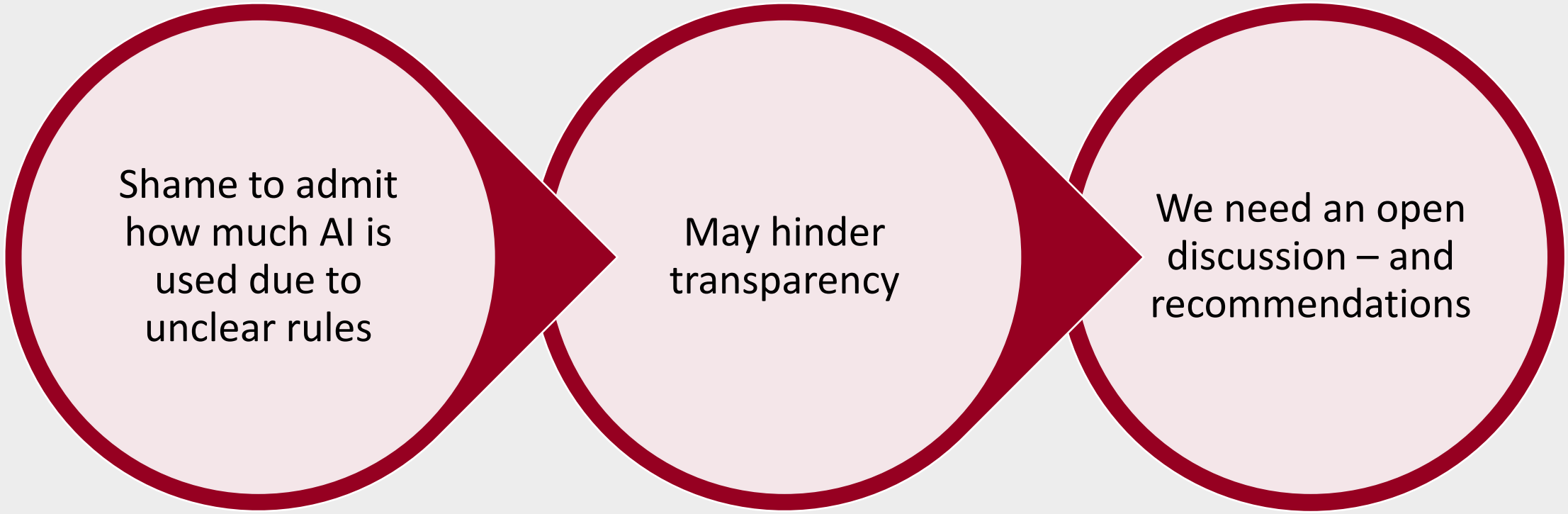
ARTICLE HISTORY
Received 18 January 2026
Accepted 10 March 2026.

KEYWORDS
Hallucinated citations; research misconduct; fabrication; publication ethics; generative artificial intelligence

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Co-authorship

- Clear rules: listing ChatGPT as a co-author is not appropriate
- GenAI cannot take responsibility for the text
- Human is always responsible
- See COPE guidelines

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Countermoves



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Bjelobaba *et al. International Journal for Educational Integrity* (2025) 21:18
https://doi.org/10.1007/s40979-025-00191-w

International Journal for Educational Integrity

RESEARCH Open Access

Maintaining research integrity in the age of GenAI: an analysis of ethical challenges and recommendations to researchers

Sonja Bjelobaba[1*], Lorna Waddington[2], Mike Perkins[3], Tomáš Foltýnek[4], Sabuj Bhattacharyya[5] and Debora Weber-Wulff[6]

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[2]University of Leeds, Leeds, UK
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Abstract

Background This paper is a practice-informed rapid review that maps the complex ethical challenges arising from the growing use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) tools across the research life-cycle. Earlier research primarily focused on academic integrity concerns related to students' use of GenAI tools; however, limited information is available on the impact of GenAI on academic research. This study aims to examine the ethical concerns arising from the use of GenAI across different phases of research and explores potential strategies to encourage its ethical use for research purposes.

Methods We selected one or more GenAI platforms applicable to various research phases (e.g. developing research questions, conducting literature reviews, processing data, and academic writing) and analysed them to identify potential ethical concerns relevant for that stage.

Results The analysis revealed several ethical concerns, including a lack of transparency, bias, censorship, fabrication (e.g. hallucinations and false data generation), copyright violations, and privacy issues. These findings underscore the need for cautious and mindful use of GenAI.

Conclusions The advancement and use of GenAI are continuously evolving, necessitating an ongoing in-depth evaluation. We propose a set of practical recommendations to support researchers in effectively integrating these tools while adhering to the fundamental principles of ethical research practices.

Keywords Academic integrity, Research integrity, Ethics, GenAI, Artificial intelligence, Research phase

Bjelobaba. S., Waddington, L., Perkins, M., Foltýnek, T., Bhattacharyya, S., Weber-Wulff, D. (2025) Maintaining research integrity in the age of GenAI: an analysis of ethical challenges and recommendations to researchers. *International Journal for Educational Integrity* 21, 18 (2025). https://doi.org/10.1007/s40979-025-00191-w

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Table 1 Recommendations for dealing with ethical issues

Ethical Issue	Ethical principles violated	Recommendations
Lack of transparency	**Honesty**: Failing to disclose the use of GenAI violates the principle of honesty by obscuring true origins of the work and preventing the assessment of its reliability. Researchers must disclose all methods and tools used. **Accountability**: Transparency is a key component of the principle of accountability. Researchers must take accountability for verifying the GenAI outputs.	If AI is involved in data analysis, content creation, or other substantive tasks, disclosure is necessary. If AI is used in non-substantive ways, e.g., only for minor text editing to improve the language of the text such as grammar and spelling, or for literature search, the information can be disclosed to be fully transparent. Researchers should transparently describe how GenAI was used in the methods and/or acknowledgements section. To document how GenAI has been used, researchers might want to note this in a research diary during the research process. It is not appropriate to attribute authorship to GenAI.
Privacy	**Respect**: Uploading personal data to GenAI tools violates the principle of respect for research participants. **Accountability**: Researchers are obliged to safeguard privacy, ensuring accountability for how data is collected, stored, and processed in GenAI.	To protect human subjects, avoid uploading confidential, sensitive, or personally identifiable data into GenAI to minimise the risk of data breaches. Develop protocols for managing data security. Ethical approval application and informed consent should include information that GenAI will be used for the data collection and/or analysis. Peer-reviewers should not upload manuscripts to GenAI tools for reasons of privacy and confidentiality.
Copyright	**Respect**: The use of copyrighted material without permission demonstrates a lack of respect for intellectual property rights. **Honesty**: Respecting copyright ensures honest and fair use of resources as well as compliance with legal and ethical standards.	Copyrighted content should not be uploaded to the GenAI tools without the copyright holder's permission.



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	honest and fair use of resources as well as compliance with legal and ethical standards.	
Inadvertent plagiarism and copyright breach	**Honesty**: A lack of transparency in how GenAI generates the outputs conflicts with the principle of honesty and obscures the processes behind the research findings. GenAI tools may reproduce material from existing sources, which can lead to inadvertent plagiarism and inadvertent breach of copyright.	If GenAI content is directly quoted, reference it correctly.
Bias	**Reliability**: GenAI tools may provide incorrect answers due to their stochastic nature and inherent biases. This structural bias compromises the reliability of research outputs. **Respect**: Bias may also violate respect for research participants, as it can perpetuate stereotypes or marginalise certain groups.	To reduce potential bias, researchers should consider how they craft their input to GenAI and carefully evaluate and audit GenAI-generated outputs. While GenAI can be a valuable research tool, human oversight is essential to maintain good research practice, as researchers are ultimately responsible for all outputs of their work.
Censorship	**Respect**: GenAI tools might censor the outputs due to the output filters, which undermines respect for diverse perspectives and academic freedom. **Honesty**: Censorship contradicts the principle of honesty, preventing unbiased and full communication of research findings.	Human oversight is needed to ensure that GenAI tools do not exclude or suppress important research information. Deep discipline knowledge, as well as researchers' accountability are important to mitigate this ethical risk.
Fabrication (Hallucinations and false data sets)	**Honesty**: Fabrication directly challenges honesty in research by creating hallucinations and false or misleading data. **Reliability**: Fabrication impacts the reliability of the research process, and undermines the reliability of research outputs.	Validate all GenAI outputs by cross-referencing them with trusted sources. Human oversight and verification are needed at every stage. GenAI should not be used to create or manipulate research data and results. Generating images and blots using GenAI is therefore not recommended and should be approached with utmost caution and transparency.

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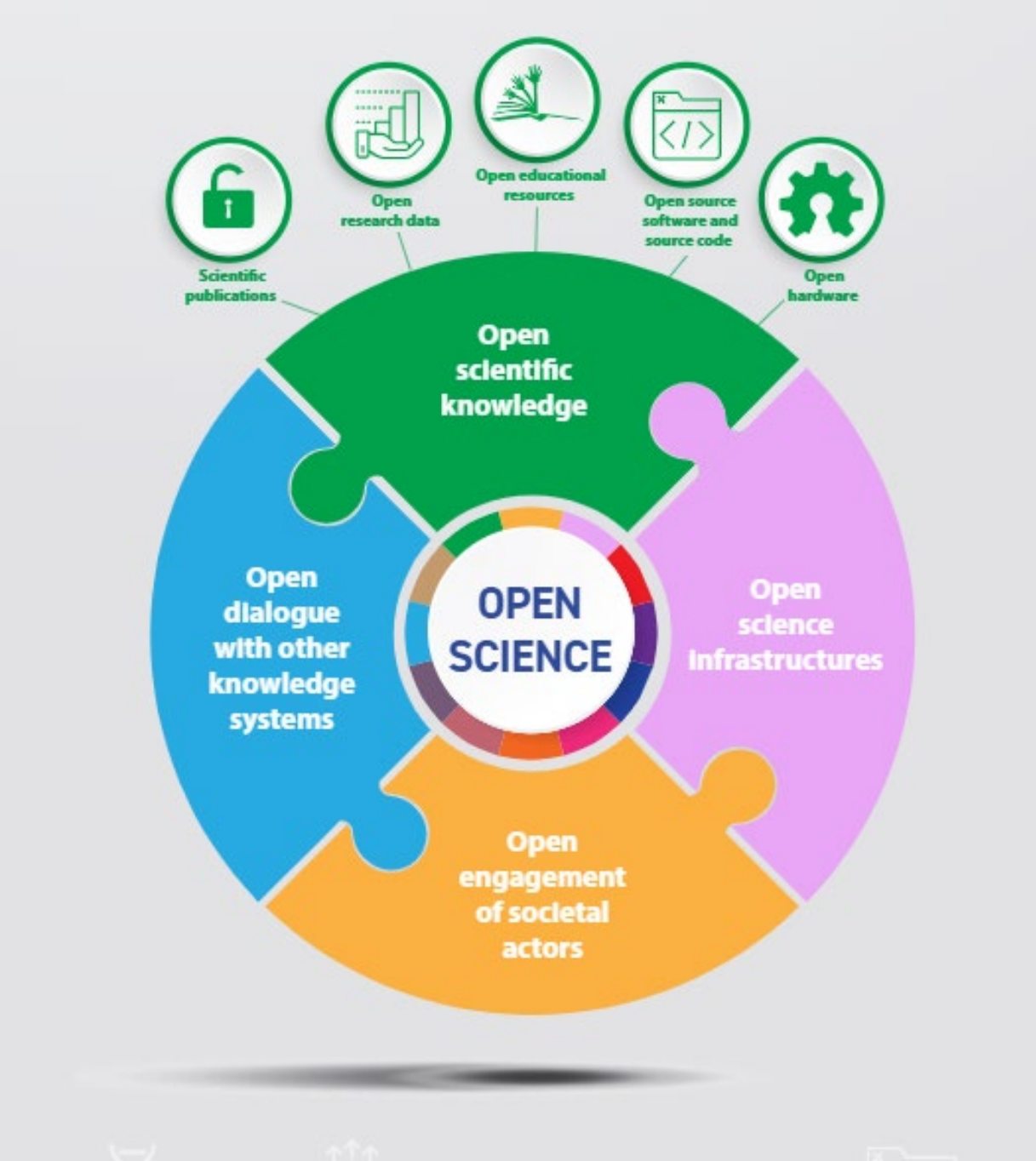
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Focus Track toward a Global Reporting Standard for AI Disclosure in Research

1. *Idea generation*
2. *Hypothesis development*
3. *Literature search*
4. *Literature summarization*
5. *Design > Study design / experiment design*
6. *Design > Data collection methodology*
7. *Design > Data analysis plan*
8. *Data collection (operations / activities)*
9. *Data creation*
10. *Computer code generation/refinement/auditing*
11. *Data cleaning/preprocessing/auditing*
12. *Quantitative data analysis*
13. *Qualitative data analysis*
14. *Data visualization*
15. *Figure or image generation*
16. *Drafting manuscript or abstract text*
17. *Translation*
18. *Editing or rewriting including of reference lists*

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UNESCO (2022). *Understanding open science — Factsheet — SC-PBS-STIP/2022/OST/1*. Paris, France: UNESCO. doi:10.54677/UTCD9302

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Variation in journal website characterization by an AI-driven "predat
journal detector

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Independent Researcher, Ikenobe 2011-2, Kagawa-ken, 761-0799, Japan

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Keywords:
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Communication

Jaime A. Teixeira da Silva*

The Classification of Q1 SJR-Ranked Library and Information Science Journals by an AI-driven "Suspected Predatory" Journal Classifier

https://doi.org/10.1515/opis-2022-0150
received March 30, 2023; accepted June 23, 2023

Abstract: In academic publishing, there is a need to be able to discern scholarly from unscholarly, deceptive, and/or predatory journals. Predatory journals are not expected among highly ranked journals in reputable databases. SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), which ranks journals into four quartiles (Q1–Q4), acts as a whitelist or safelist for journal selection. Q1 SJR-ranked journals are likely not "predatory." An artificial intelligence (AI)-based tool Academic Journal Predatory Checking (AJPC) system launched in February 2023 claims to differentiate suspected predatory journals (SPJs) from normal journals. AJPC system classified, in a 2 June 2023 assessment, 27 (or 42%) of the 64 Q1 SJR-ranked library and information science journals, most (48%) published by Taylor & Francis, as SPJs. This output is unlikely to be accurate (or is likely to be inaccurate) and may suggest that this free online AI-driven tool, whose output can be independently verified by anybody, may be providing erroneous output, and thus misleading information.

Keywords: blacklists, erroneous criteria, opacity, predatory journal detector, transparency

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Are most FT50 journals truly "suspected predatory", or has an AI-driven "predatory" journal detector erred in its classification?

Jaime A. Teixeira da Silva, Panagiotis Tsigaris & Salim Moussa

Pages 135-146 | Published online: 01 May 2025

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SOCIAL SCIENCES

Estimating the predictability of questionable open-access jou

Han Zhuang[1], Lizhen Liang[2]

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NEWS | 29 August 2025

Hundreds of suspicious journals flagged by AI screening tool

System that searches for signs of bad practice could help to weed out questionable titles.

By Miryam Naddaf

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OPEN ACCESS

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Machine learning based screening of potential paper mill publications in cancer research: methodological and cross sectional study

Baptiste Scancar,[1] Jennifer A Byrne,[2,3] David Causeur,[1] Adrian G Barnett[4]

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Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online.

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Accepted: 30 November 2025

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES
To train and validate a machine learning model to distinguish paper mill publications from genuine cancer research articles, and to screen the cancer research literature to assess the prevalence of papers that have textual similarities to paper mill papers.

DESIGN
Methodological and cross sectional study applying a BERT (bidirectional encoder representations from transformers) based, text classification model to article titles and abstracts.

SETTING
Retracted paper mill publications listed in the Retraction Watch database were used for model training. The cancer research corpus was screened by the model using the PubMed database restricted to original cancer research articles published between 1999 and 2024.

POPULATION
The model was trained on 2202 retracted paper mill papers and validated on independent data collected by image integrity experts. 2.6 million cancer research papers were screened.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES
Classification performance of the model. Prevalence of papers flagged as similar to retracted paper mill publications with 95% confidence intervals and their distribution over time, by country, publisher, cancer type, research area, and within high impact journals (top 10%).

RESULTS
The model achieved an accuracy of 0.91. When applied to the cancer research literature, it flagged 261 245 of 2 647 471 papers (9.87%, 95% confidence interval 9.83 to 9.90) and revealed a large increase in flagged papers from 1999 to 2024, both across the entire corpus and in the top 10% of journals by impact factor. More than 170 000 papers affiliated with Chinese institutions were flagged, accounting for 36% of Chinese cancer research articles. Most publishers had published substantial numbers of flagged papers. Flagged papers were overrepresented in fundamental research and in gastric, bone, and liver cancer.

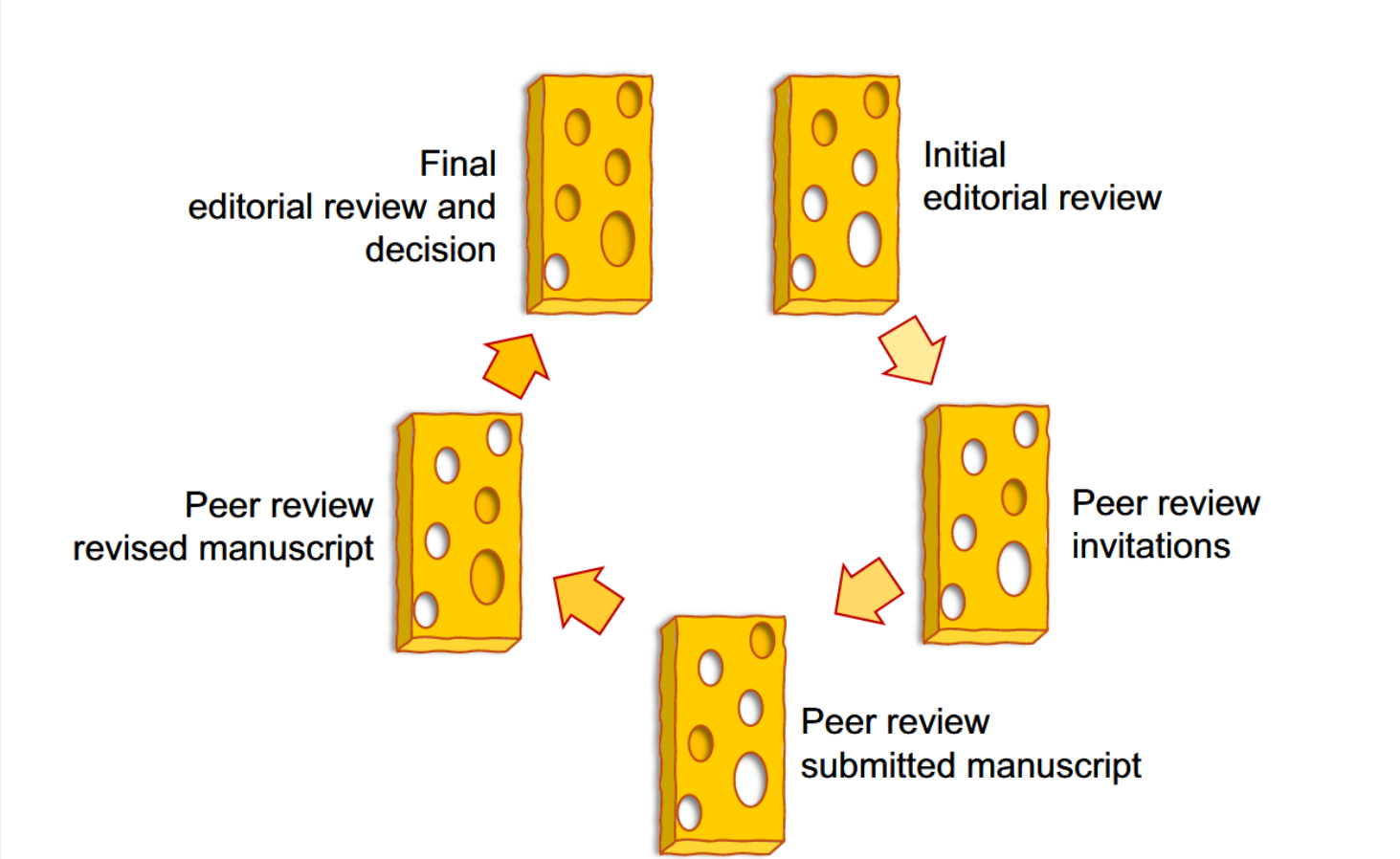
CONCLUSIONS
Paper mills are a large and growing problem in the cancer literature and are not restricted to low impact journals. Collective awareness and action will be crucial to address the problem of paper mill publications.

Introduction

Research paper mills are "contract-cheating organisations which provide undeclared services to support research manuscripts and publications."[1] Research paper mills fabricate and submit manuscripts for their customers. The first research paper mill activity was reported in the 2010s,[2] and has since increased in volume and sophistication. More than 400 000 papers suspected to have originated from paper mills have been published in the past 20 years,[3] with the paper mills earning tens of millions of dollars annually.[4] This issue gained visibility when Wiley—after acquiring

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Byrne, J. A., Abalkina, A., Christopher, J., & Soulière, M. F. (2025). Rethinking Peer Review Using the Swiss Cheese Model to Better Flag Problematic Manuscripts. *Learned Publishing*, *38*(4), e2021. https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.2021

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"IL-6 secreted by cancer-associated fibroblasts induces tamoxifen resistance in luminal breast cancer"

X Sun, Y Mao, J Wang, L Zu, M Hao, G Cheng, Q Qu, D Cui, E T Keller, X Chen, K Shen and J Wang, Oncogene (2014)

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0 **Unregistered Submission:** (June 23rd, 2014 9:02pm UTC)

The blot of T47D WB /Vimentin in Fig 6C is the same as MCF7 WB/P-AKT473 in Fig 6b.

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0 **Unregistered Submission:** (June 25th, 2014 6:59pm UTC)

The blots of AKT of different cell lines in Fig 6A are the same.

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0 **Unregistered Submission:** (June 27th, 2014 5:36pm UTC)

Figure 5c:
The last two panels of IP and IB with ER-alpha were the same. Apparently the images were vertically flipped. Also, it seemed the IgG lanes in the images were manipulated.

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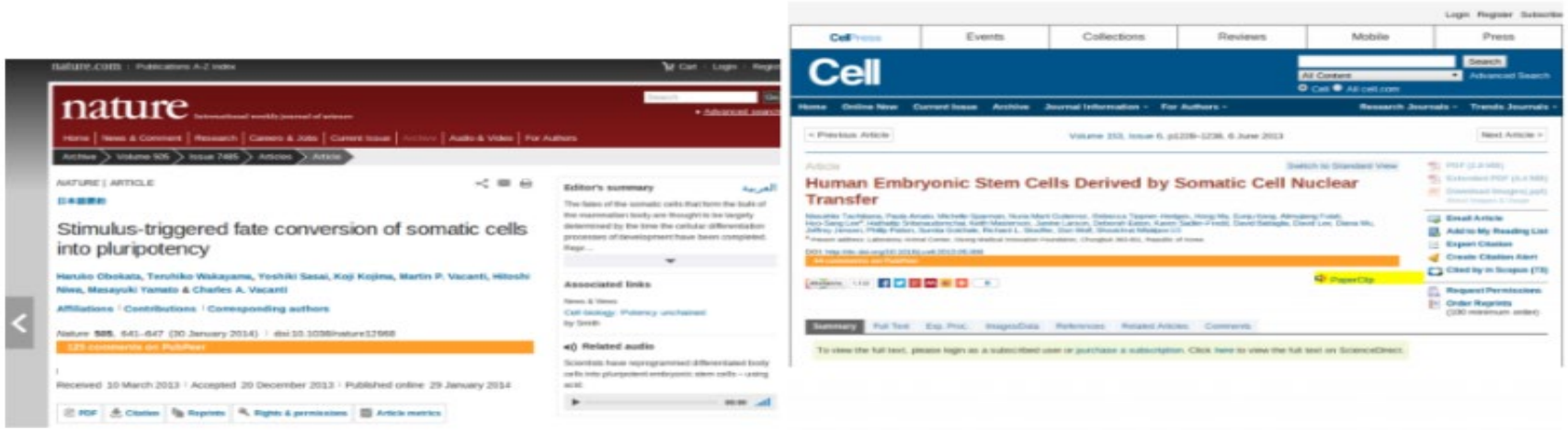
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https://sciii-it.org/stockholm-declaration/



Sabel B, Larhammar D. 2025. Reformation of science publishing: the Stockholm Declaration. R. Soc. Open Sci. 12: 251805. https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.251805

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Our Call to Action

The **Stockholm Declaration** unites scientists, institutions, funders, and policymakers around the world.
Together, we demand reform to ensure that publishing serves science — not profit.

"Trust in science is essential for informed, balanced, and reliable decisions — and for the future of our global knowledge base."

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Four Principles for Change

1. Academia Resumes Control

Return ownership of journals to the academic community.
→ Promote non-profit, scholar-led publishing.
→ Authors retain their copyright.
→ Open, transparent, sustainable access for all.

Responsible: Editors, libraries, scholarly academies, and other scientific organizations, with the support of funders

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Four Principles for Change

Responsible: Members of committees who decide on hiring, promotion and grant awards at universities, research or funding organizations.

2. Reward Quality, Not Quantity

End the "publish or perish" culture.
→ Evaluate research on merit, not metrics.
→ Focus on substance, not citation counts.
→ Recognize peer review as valuable academic work.

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Four Principles for Change

3. Independent Fraud Detection

Expose and prevent fake publications.
→ Validate quality/integrity markers to detect fake articles.
→ Flag and register fraudulent papers and journals.
→ Support independent integrity watchdogs

Responsible: Sleuths and fraud-monitoring organizations that are independent, i.e. not directly funded by publishers.

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Four Principles for Change

Responsible: National and international legislative bodies, governments and funders.

4. Legislation and Policy

Science deserves legal protection by regulation.
→ Define and sanction publishing fraud and corruption.
→ Advise/educate and fund institutional review boards
→ Enforce transparency and accountability.

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