

**Predatory open access journals in a performance-based
funding model:**

Common journals in Beall's list and in the VABB-SHW

Report submitted to the Gezaghebbende Panel

13 February 2014

Expertisecentrum Onderzoek en Ontwikkelingsmonitoring - Centre for R&D Monitoring

ECOOM

UAntwerpen

A.I.M. Jakaria Rahman, Nele Dexters & Tim C.E. Engels

1. Introduction

In academic publishing some publishers are exploiting the model of open access publishing. These publishers may e.g. accept manuscripts that are flawed in terms of scientific or scholarly quality or charge fees to authors without providing essential editorial and publishing services. These publishers are known as predatory open access publishers. The term 'predatory open access' was conceived Jeffrey Beall, Associate Professor and Scholarly Initiatives Librarian, Auraria Library, University of Colorado Denver, USA.

In response to a number of questions by the research community regarding the possible occurrence of predatory open access journals in the VABB-SHW¹ journal lists, the bureau of the Gezaghebbende Panel (GP) invited ECOOM-UAntwerpen to compare both lists in order to identify any overlap. ECOOM-UAntwerpen accepted this task and set out to identify the journals belonging to the publishers listed on Beall's list mid October 2013. However, this proved to be an enormous task, as several of the publishers listed have a large journal portfolio. Hence the authors of this report contacted Jeffrey Beall, who agreed to make available, under conditions of strict confidentiality and non-reuse for other purposes, the list of journals produced by the publishers he listed as of July 2013, i.e. at the time of the latest update of the VABB-SHW journal lists. We thank Jeffrey Beall for his help.

This report gives the results of the comparison of Beall's list of predatory open access journals with the VABB-SHW lists of journals – including all journals that are being or have been indexed in the Web of Science – as of July 2013. The report may facilitate the GP's decision making. More generally, the report may raise awareness on the prevalence of predatory open access publishing in the social sciences and humanities in Flanders.

2. Beall's list

Beall's List (available at <http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers>) includes potential, possible, or probable predatory open access publishers. Jeffrey Beall regularly updates this list. He sets forth criteria (Annex A, retrieved 2 February 2014 from <http://scholarlyoa.com/2012/11/30/criteria-for-determining-predatory-open-access-publishers-2nd-edition/>) for categorizing predatory publications and lists publishers and independent journals that meet those criteria. According to *Nature* Beall's list and website are "widely read by librarians, researchers and open-access advocates, many of whom applaud his efforts to reveal shady publishing practices" (Butler, 2013). Dr. Beall has instituted a four person review body to which publishers can appeal (<http://scholarlyoa.com/appeals>) in order to be removed from the list in case they feel their inclusion is unjust.

3. Criticism of predatory open access publishing

Some of the criticisms that are associated with predatory open access publishing include:

- a) Accepting articles quickly without peer review or quality control, including hoax and nonsensical papers (Gilbert, 2009; Basken, 2009).

¹ Vlaams Academisch Bibliografisch Bestand voor de Sociale en Humane Wetenschappen, www.ecoom.be/en/vabb .

- b) Aggressively campaigning for academics to submit articles or serve on editorial boards (Butler, 2013).
- c) Listing academics as members of editorial boards without their permission (Beall, 2012), and not allowing academics to resign from editorial boards (Kolata, 2013).
- d) Appointing fake academics to editorial boards. In some cases the editor and/or review board members do not possess academic expertise to reasonably qualify them to be publication gatekeepers in the journal's field (Neumann, 2012).
- e) Rapid review and production times (e.g. around 15 days between submitting a draft to final publication) raise questions about the thoroughness of the review process and the quality of the publication process.
- f) Mimicking the name or website style of more established journals (Kolata, 2013).
- g) Majority of the journals are not listed in standard periodical directories and are not widely cataloged in library databases.
- h) There is no indication of the journal's digital preservation policies.
- i) Some of the journals combine two or more fields that are not normally treated together. For example: International Journal of Philosophy and Social Sciences [IJPSS], Global Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Education [GJPSE], Journal of Applied Mathematics and Fluid Mechanics [JAMFM], etc.
- j) The journal/publisher claims to be indexed in services that however are not abstracting and/or indexing services. For example: Scribd, DocStoc, Cabell's, Ulrich's, ...
- k) Predatory open access publishers often produce a large number of journals. For example: i) Academic and Scientific Publishing: 355 titles ii) Scientific Research Publishing: 351 titles, iii) International Scholars Journals: 343 titles, iv) BioInfo Publications: 292 titles.
- l) Sometimes the publishers lift the aims and scope of an established journal, for example: 'The Global Journal of Academic Librarianship (GJAL)' has been lifted from the Journal of Academic Librarianship (Elsevier, <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/the-journal-of-academic-librarianship/>). The aims and scope of 'The International Journal of Librarianship and Administration' has been lifted from the Journals of Librarianship and Information Science (Sage, <http://www.sagepub.com/journals/Journal201675/title>).
- m) Some predatory open access publishers intentionally assigned the word 'International' or 'Global' in front of well-established and popular journals, for example: International Journal of Applied Physics [IJAP], whereas the Journal of Applied Physics is published by IEEE.

4. Method

As mentioned in the introduction, we received the list of predatory open access journals along with their publishers as of July 2013 from the Jeffrey Beall. The list contains 6,670 journal titles but no ISSN (many predatory open access journals do not have one). We matched the list to the titles identified for the VABB-SHW, i.e. the list of 19,699 journals that have either been identified by the GP as a peer reviewed or are/would automatically be considered peer reviewed because they are indexed in the Web of Science (WoS), the list of 3,289 journals which the GP classified as non-peer reviewed, and the list of 747 journals which occurred for the first time in the journal lists that ECOOM submitted to the GP in July 2013 and hence have peer review status ‘undecided’.

We made a spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel. The Journals from Beall’s list have been marked green, and the journals from the VABB-SHW yellow. The entire list included the journal titles, their VABB-SHW status (1=peer reviewed / 0= non-peer reviewed / undecided), their ISSN, and their publisher. The entire list was ordered in ascending order based on the journals’ name. Duplications of title have been sought for manually by reading through the file multiple times. Whenever two or more journal names matched, we checked the publisher name, then the ISSN². Only when both ISSN matched and were validated by checking the ISSN.org database, we identified the journals as common to Beall’s list and the VABB-SHW. Later we double checked the journal’s availability in the Web of Science. Whenever a match of titles was identified, we then compared the ISSN in order to validate the match.

5. Findings

Out of 19,699 peer reviewed journals occurring in the VABB-SHW and/or indexed in the Web of Science, 42 occur in Beall’s list. Among them 27 journals are not in the WoS, and the other 15 are in the WoS. The former do occur in the VABB-SHW database, the latter not necessarily. There is only one journal match with Beall’s list from the ‘0= non-peer reviewed’ 3,289 journals of the VABB-SHW, and that journal is not in the WoS. 19 out of 747 journals that have peer review status ‘Undecided’ in the VABB-SHW match with a title and ISSN in Beall’s list. None of these 19 journals are in the WoS. In sum, 62 journals that occur on the VABB-SHW lists matched with Beall’s list. 47 of these journals are not in WoS, and the other 15 are. Table 1 summarizes the findings.

Table 1: Number of common journals in Beall’s list and the VABB-SHW.

VABB-SHW list	Number of journals	Match with Beall’s List	Not in WoS	In WoS
1 = peer reviewed	19,699	42	27	15
0 = non-peer reviewed	3,289	1	1	---
Peer review status undecided	747	19	19	----
Total	23,735	62	47	15

² For inclusion in the VABB-SHW, only peer reviewed journals that have an ISSN are eligible.

The list of the 62 common journals is the Annex B to this report. For each journal, its title, VABB-status, ISSN, WoS-status, number of publications in VABB-SHW, publisher and (if applicable) remarks are provided.

The number of articles in predatory open access journals submitted to ECOOM-UAntwerpen by the universities in view of inclusion in the VABB-SHW is increasing in recent years. Whereas no publications in predatory open access journals appeared in 2000-2002, the yearly number remained below 5 in the period 2003-2009. In 2010 the number rose to 5, and then jumped to 15 in 2011 and 24 in 2012. This illustrates that in Flanders too predatory open access publishing is gaining ground. Nonetheless, the percentage of publications in predatory open access journals remains very small thus far (0.20%, the largest proportion for any year thus far, in 2012). Table 2 gives an overview of the number of publications in predatory open access journals per year and their status in the VABB-SHW.

Table 2: Number and status of publications in predatory open access journals submitted to VABB-SHW.

Publication year	Approved for VABB-SHW	Indexed in WoS	Non-approved nor indexed in WoS	VABB-SHW approval to be decided	Total
2000	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0
2003	1	0	0	0	1
2004	1	1	0	0	2
2005	4	0	0	0	4
2006	1	0	0	0	1
2007	2	2	0	0	4
2008	3	0	0	0	3
2009	0	1	0	0	1
2010	4	0	1	0	5
2011	10	1	1	3	15
2012	0	0	0	23	23
Total	26	5	2	26	59

6. Other findings

Beall's list includes a publisher 'Academia Publishing' that produces 12 journals, out of which 6, namely 'Academia Journal of Biotechnology', 'Journal of Business and Economic Management', 'Academia Journal of Medicinal Plants', 'Academia Journal of Environmental Sciences', 'Academia Journal of Agricultural Research', 'Academia Journal of Educational Research', indicate 'Ghent University' as their 'Indexing Body and Partners'. None of these journals is listed in the VABB-SHW.

7. Limitations

One limitation of this analysis is that the list of predatory open access publishers, and hence the list of journals that they produce, is constantly evolving. Publishers may be removed from the list, but, more common, new publishers are added regularly. For example, as of January 22nd 2014 Beall's list consisted of 492 publishers, whereas in the summer of 2013 the list contained 327 publishers only. This is because new publishers are established all the time and more and more predatory publishing is reported to Jeffrey Beall. Publishers may also resort to predatory publishing over time. Hence this report should not be seen as a definite analysis of the occurrence of publications in predatory open access journals by scholars affiliated to social sciences and humanities units at Flemish universities. Rather, this report gives an overview of the situation in July 2013 with regard to the publications 2000-2012 that appeared in a journal with an ISSN and that have been submitted to ECOOM-Antwerpen with a view of inclusion in the VABB-SHW.

A second limitation is that some journals that have been identified as predatory open access journals may have sound peer review processes. Bohannon (2013) reported that a few journals by publishers listed by Beall did screen out his non-sensical paper after a substantial peer review process. This illustrates that publishers may be listed as predatory for other reasons than the lack of a peer review process (cf. the criteria listed in Appendix A).

8. Future monitoring of predatory open access publishing

The above limitations make clear that a permanent monitoring of the occurrence of predatory open access journals in the VABB-SHW is far from self-evident. The main reasons are that no list of predatory open access journals is available and that the list of predatory open access publishers as provided by Jeffrey Beall is constantly evolving. In the frame of the VABB-SHW it therefore seems advisable not to aim at a permanent monitoring but rather to limit monitoring to certain moments in time in order to avoid the inclusion of articles published in predatory open access journals in new versions of the VABB-SHW as published by June 30 each year. To this end, the list of predatory open access publishers could be extracted from Beall's website each June t-1 in order to mark all the journals that belong to these publishers in the lists that ECOOM-UAntwerpen submits to the GP. This approach, however, rests on the assumption that publishers of journals are identified in the (exact) same way both in Beall's list and in the ISSN.org database, which is used to standardize the journal lists submitted to the GP. From the current analysis it appears that this assumption does not hold in all cases. The publisher Benthem Open, for example, is mentioned in Beall's list, but not in the ISSN.org database. Because Benthem Open is a subsidiary of Bentham Science Publishers, ISSN.org identifies the latter as the publisher. Given this limitation it needs to be taken into account that it will not be possible for ECOOM-UAntwerpen to identify all predatory open access journals upon the submission of the journal lists to the GP. Moreover, given the time the GP needs to decide upon the classification of the journals, and the time ECOOM-UAntwerpen and the universities thereafter need before the next version of the VABB-SHW can be published, it will remain possible that some publications in predatory open access journals make it into the VABB-SHW.

9. Conclusion

The results presented in this ad hoc report make clear that authors affiliated to universities in Flanders may have been misled or may have resorted to predatory open access publishing at least 59 times in the period 2000-2012. This represents around 0.05% of the total number of publications submitted to the VABB-SHW. However, because 19 journals occurred for the first time in the journal lists 2013, it seems clear that predatory open access publishing is on the rise.

The GP might consider several options as regards the status of the predatory open access journals that are not indexed in the Web of Science but do occur in the VABB-SHW, e.g.:

- list all of them (including those that have previously been identified as peer reviewed) as non-peer reviewed;
- list the journals that occur for the first time as non-peer reviewed.

The GP might also consider the lounge of a public statement regarding predatory open access publishing that can then be included in the FAQ section of the VABB-SHW website (www.ecoom.be/en/vabb) in order to raise awareness about these practices.

ECOOM-Antwerpen for its part will bring the issue of predatory open access publishing to the attention of the universities and research policy makers in Flanders by submitting this report to the ECOOM Beheerscomité. ECOOM-Antwerpen will provide feedback to the universities regarding their publications in predatory open access journals. Depending on the GP's decision, it would also be possible to release a list of predatory open access journals that have been excluded from the VABB-SHW upon the release of the next version of the VABB-SHW.

References

- Basken, P. (2009). Open-Access Publisher Appears to Have Accepted Fake Paper From Bogus Center. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Retrieved from <http://chronicle.com/article/Open-Access-Publisher-Appears/47717>
- Beall, J. (2012). Predatory Publishing: Overzealous open-access advocates are creating an exploitative environment, threatening the credibility of scholarly publishing. *The Scientist*. Retrieved from <http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/32426/title/Predatory-Publishing/>
- Bohannon, J. (2013). Who's afraid of peer review? *Science*, 342, 60-65.
www.sciencemag.org/content/342/6154/60.full
- Butler, D. (2013). Investigating journals: The dark side of publishing. *Nature*, 495(7442), 433–435. doi:10.1038/495433a
- Gilbert, N. (2009). Editor will quit over hoax paper. *Nature News*. doi:10.1038/news.2009.571

Kolata, G. (2013). For Scientists, an Exploding World of Pseudo-Academia. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/08/health/for-scientists-an-exploding-world-of-pseudo-academia.html>

Neumann, von R. (2012). “Junk Journals” und die “Peter-Panne” «Laborjournal Blog. Retrieved from <http://www.laborjournal.de/blog/?p=4191>

Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers

By Jeffrey Beall

2nd edition / December 1, 2012

For a current list of predatory publishers and journals, please visit: <http://scholarlyoa.com>. The author wishes to thank Bill Cohen and Dr. Michael W. Firmin for their valuable help in preparing this document.

1. Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites according to ethical standards established by membership organizations.

A. Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) [Code of Conduct](#)

B. Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) [Code of Conduct for Journal Publishers](#) [PDF]

C. International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers (STM) [Code of Conduct](#)

2. Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites: contact the publisher if necessary, read statements from the publisher's authors about their experiences with the publisher, and determine whether the publisher commits any of the following practices (below) that are known to be committed by predatory publishers.

n.b. Some journals publish independently of any publisher, but in most cases, we evaluate journals that are part of a publisher's fleet. The practices described below are meant to apply both to independent journals and to publishers with multiple journals in their portfolios.

Editor and Staff

- The publisher's owner is identified as the editor of all the journals published by the organization.
- No single individual is identified as the journal's editor.
- The journal does not identify a formal editorial / review board.
- No academic information is provided regarding the editor, editorial staff, and/or review board members (e.g., institutional affiliation).
- Evident data exist showing that the editor and/or review board members do not possess academic expertise to reasonably qualify them to be publication gatekeepers in the journal's field.
- Two or more journals have duplicate editorial boards (i.e., same editorial board for more than one journal).
- The journals have an insufficient number of board members, have concocted editorial boards (made up names), include scholars on an editorial board without

their knowledge or permission, have board members who are prominent researchers but exempt them from any contributions to the journal except the use of their names and/or photographs.

Business Management

The publisher...

- Demonstrates a lack of transparency in publishing operations.
- Has no policies or practices for digital preservation.
- Depends on author fees as the sole and only means of operation with no alternative, long-term business plan for sustaining the journal through augmented income sources.
- Begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal's home page.
- Provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending a previously-undisclosed invoice.

Integrity

- The name of a journal is incongruent with the journal's mission.
- The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin (e.g., a journal with the word "Canadian" or "Swiss" in its name that has no meaningful relationship to Canada or Switzerland).
- The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor, or uses some made up measure (e.g. view factor), feigning international standing.
- The publisher sends spam requests for peer reviews to scholars unqualified to review submitted manuscripts.
- The publisher falsely claims to have its content indexed in legitimate abstracting and indexing services or claims that its content is indexed in resources that are not abstracting and indexing services
- The publisher dedicates insufficient resources to preventing and eliminating author misconduct, to the extent that the journal or journals suffer from repeated cases of plagiarism, self-plagiarism, image manipulation, and the like.
- The publisher asks the corresponding author for suggested reviewers and the publisher subsequently uses the suggested reviewers without sufficiently vetting their qualifications or authenticity. (This protocol also may allow authors to create faux online identities in order to review their own papers).

Other

A predatory publisher may ...

- Publish papers already published in other venues/outlets without providing appropriate credits

- Use language claiming to be a "leading publisher" even though the publisher may only be a startup or a novice organization.
- Operate in a Western country chiefly for the purpose of functioning as a vanity press for scholars in a developing country.
- Do minimal or no copyediting.
- Publish papers that are not academic at all, e.g. essays by laypeople or obvious pseudo-science.
- Have a "contact us" page that only includes a web form, and the publisher hides or does not reveal its location

The following practices are considered to be reflective of poor journal standards and, while they do not equal predatory criteria, potential authors should give due consideration to these items prior to manuscript submissions:

- The publisher copies "authors guidelines" verbatim (or with minor editing) from other publishers.
- The publisher lists insufficient contact information, including contact information that does not clearly state the headquarters location or misrepresents the headquarters location (e.g., through the use of addresses that are actually mail drops).
- The publisher publishes journals that are excessively broad (e.g., *Journal of Education*) in order to attract more articles and gain more revenue from author fees.
- The publisher publishes journals that combine two or more fields not normally treated together (e.g., *International Journal of Business, Humanities and Technology*).
- The publisher requires transfer of copyright and retains copyright on journal content. Or the publisher requires the copyright transfer upon submission of manuscript.
- The publisher has poorly maintained websites, including dead links, prominent misspellings and grammatical errors on the website.
- The publisher makes unauthorized use of licensed images on their website, taken from the open web, without permission or licensing from the copyright owners.
- The publisher engages in excessive use of spam email to solicit manuscripts or editorial board memberships
- The publishers' officers use email addresses that end in .gmail.com, yahoo.com some other free email supplier
- The publisher fails to state licensing policy information on articles or shows lack of understanding of well-known OA journal article licensing standards.
- The publisher lacks a published article retraction policy or retracts articles without a formal statement; also the publisher does not publish corrections or clarifications and does not have a policy for these issues.
- The publisher does not use ISSN numbers, DOI numbers or uses them improperly.

- For the name of the publisher, the publisher uses names such as "Network," "Center," "Association," "Institute," and the like when it is only a publisher and does not meet the definition of the term used.
- The publisher has excessive advertising on its site to the extent that it interferes with site navigation and content access.
- The publisher has no membership in industry associations and/or intentionally fails to follow industry standards.
- The publisher includes links to legitimate conferences and associations on its main website, as if to borrow from other organizations' legitimacy, and emblazon the new publisher with the others' legacy value.
- The publisher displays prominent statements that promise rapid publication and/or unusually quick peer review.
- The publisher focuses on authors (not readers) and on getting their fees at the expense of due quality, and offers few or no value adds to readers such as RSS feeds, hotlinked references, or the like.
- The publisher creates a publishing operation that is set up and run by a single individual who engages in rapacious entrepreneurial behavior. The individual might have business administration experience, and the site may have business journals but it also has journals that are outside the experience of the entrepreneur or anyone on staff.
- The publisher or its journals are not listed in standard periodical directories or are not widely cataloged in library databases.
- The publisher copies or egregiously mimics journal titles from other publishers.
- The publisher uses text on the publisher's main page that describes the open access movement and then foists the publisher as if the publisher is active in fulfilling the movement's values and goals.
- None of the members of a particular journal's editorial board have ever published an article in the journal.



Common journals in Beall's list and in the VABB-SHW

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
1)	African journal of biochemistry research	1 = peer reviewed	1996-0778	Academic Journals	NO	1 (2008, approved)	
2)	African journal of biotechnology	1 = peer reviewed	1684-5315	Academic Journals	YES (2005-2011) Not in JCR 2012	0	
3)	African journal of business management	1 = peer reviewed	1993-8233	Academic Journals	YES (2007-2011) Not in JCR 2012	1 (2011, in WoS), 1 (2012, undecided)	
4)	African journal of microbiology research	1 = peer reviewed	1996-0808	Academic Journals	YES (2007-2012) Not in JCR 2012	0	
5)	African journal of pharmacy and	1 = peer reviewed	1996-0816	Academic Journals	YES	0	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
	pharmacology				(2007-2012) Not in JCR 2012		
6)	African journal of science and technology	1 = peer reviewed	1607-9949	African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions	NO	1 (2005, approved)	No publication after 2006. In Beall's list the same title listed under the publisher namely 'International Scholars Journals', but there is no ISSN.
7)	American journal of infectious diseases	1 = peer reviewed	1553-6203	Science Publications	NO	1 (2007, approved)	
8)	Asian Journal of Animal and Veterinary Advances	Beal's List	1683-9919	Academic Journals, Inc.	YES (2008-2012) Not in JCR 2012	0	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
	Asian journal of animal and veterinary advances	1 = peer reviewed	1996-3289	Academic Journals Inc	NO	0	This journal has the same name as a WoS-indexed journal published by 'Academic Journals, Inc.'. The difference in publisher names is the comma.
9)	Australian Journal of Crop Science	1 = peer reviewed	1835-2693	Southern Cross Publishing Group	YES (2008-2011) Not in JCR 2012	0	
10)	Computer technology and application	Undecided	1934-7332	David Publishing	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
11)	Global journal of health science	1 = peer reviewed	1916-9736	Canadian Center of Science and Education	NO	2 (2011, approved)	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
12)	HealthMed	1 = peer reviewed	1840-2291	DRUNPP	YES (2007-2012) Not in JCR 2012	0	
13)	International business research	Undecided	1913-9004	Canadian Center of Science and Education	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
14)	International Journal for Infonomics	1 = peer reviewed	1742-4720	Infonomics Society	NO	1 (2005, approved)	
15)	International journal of advanced robotic systems	1 = peer reviewed	1729-8806	Institute for Production Engineering. Intelligent Manufacturing Systems.	YES (2008-2014) In JCR 2012	0	
16)	International journal of business and social science	Undecided	2219-1933	Centre for Promoting Ideas	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
17)	International Journal of Humanities and Social Science	Undecided	2220-8488	Centre for Promoting Ideas	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
18)	International Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences	1 = peer reviewed	2006-9723	Academic Journals	NO	1 (2011, approved)	
19)	International journal of pharmacology	1 = peer reviewed	1811-7775	Asian Network for Scientific Information/ Science Alert (in Beall's list)	YES (2009-2013) In JCR 2012	0	
20)	International journal of physical sciences	1 = peer reviewed	1992-1950	Academic Journals	YES (2006-2010) Not in JCR 2012)	0	
21)	International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology	1 = peer reviewed	2006-988X	Academic Journals (Beall's list); No.37B New Ogorode Road, Sapele P.O.Box 1005, Sapele (VABB)	NO	1 (2010, approved)	
22)	International Journal of Statistics in Medical Research	Undecided	1929-6029	Lifescience Global	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
23)	International journal on advances in intelligent systems	Undecided	1942-2679	The International Academy, Research and Industry Association (IARIA)	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
24)	International journal on advances in software	0 = non-peer reviewed	1942-2628	The International Academy, Research and Industry Association (IARIA)	NO	1 (2010, not-approved); 1 (2011, not-approved)	
25)	International journal on advances in systems and measurements	Undecided	1942-261X	The International Academy, Research and Industry Association (IARIA)	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
26)	International review of electrical engineering	1 = peer reviewed	1827-6660	Praise Worthy Prize	YES (2007-2012) Not in JCR 2012	0	
27)	Investment management & financial innovations	1 = peer reviewed	1810-4967	Business perspectives	NO	1 (2005, approved); 1	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
						(2011, approved)	
28)	Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development	1 = peer reviewed	2141-2170	Academic Journals Limited	NO	1 (2011, approved)	
29)	Journal of behavioral and brain science	1 = peer reviewed	2160-5866	Scientific Research Pub	NO	2 (2011, approved)	
30)	Journal of environmental science and engineering	Undecided	1934-8932	David Publishing	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
31)	Journal of food research	Undecided	1927-0887	Canadian Center of Science and Education	NO	1 (2011, undecided), 1 (2012, undecided)	
32)	Journal of international business and economics	1 = peer reviewed	1544-8037	Academy of International Business and Economics	NO	1 (2003, approved)	
33)	Journal of life sciences	Undecided	1934-7391	David Publishing	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
34)	Journal of medicinal plants research	1 = peer reviewed	1996-0875	Academic Journals	YES	0	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
					(2007-2011) Not in JCR 2012		
35)	Journal of nursing education and practice	Undecided	1925-4040	Sciedu Press	NO	2 (2012, undecided)	
36)	Journal of politics and law	Undecided	1913-9047	Canadian Center of Science and Education	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
37)	Journal of Public Health and Epidemiology	1 = peer reviewed	2141-2316	Academic Journals Limited	NO	1 (2011, approved)	
38)	Journal of sustainable development	1 = peer reviewed	1913-9063	Canadian Center of Science and Education	NO	1 (2010, approved), 1 (2012, undecided)	
39)	Journalism and Mass Communication	Undecided	2160-6579	David Publishing	NO	2 (2012, undecided)	
40)	Life Science Journal - Acta Zhengzhou University Overseas Edition	1 = peer reviewed	1097-8135	Marsland Press	YES (2008-2012)	0	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
					In JCR 2012		
41)	Nature and science	Undecided	1545-0740	Marsland Press	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
42)	Online Journal of Social Sciences Research	Undecided	2277-0844	Online Research Journals	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
43)	Open journal of philosophy	Undecided	2163-9442	Scientific Research Publishing (SCIRP)	NO	1 (2011, undecided)	
44)	Open journal of preventive medicine	Undecided	2162-2477	Scientific Research Publishing (SCIRP)	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
45)	Pharmacognosy magazine	1 = peer reviewed	0973-1296	Phcog.Net	YES (2008-2013) In JCR 2012	0	
46)	Problems & perspectives in management	1 = peer reviewed	1727-7051	Business perspectives	NO	1 (2004, approved)	
47)	Scientific research and essays	1 = peer reviewed	1992-2248	Academic Journals	YES (2006-2011)	1 (2009, in WoS)	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
					Not in JCR 2012		
48)	The International Journal for Infonomics	Undecided	1742-4712 1742-4720	Infonomics Society	NO	1 (2005, approved); 1 (2012, undecided)	
49)	The Open antimicrobial agents journal	1 = peer reviewed	1876-5181	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	1 (2010, approved), 1 (2011, undecided)	
50)	The Open communication journal	1 = peer reviewed	1874-916X	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	1 (2008, approved)	
51)	The Open food science journal	1 = peer reviewed	1874-2564	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	1 (2007, approved)	
52)	The Open infectious diseases journal	1 = peer reviewed	1874-2793	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	None	
53)	The Open management journal	1 = peer reviewed	1874-9488	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	1 (2011, approved)	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
				Publishers)			
54)	The Open pharmacoeconomics & health economics journal	1 = peer reviewed	1876-8245	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	None	
55)	The Open rehabilitation journal	1 = peer reviewed	1874-9437	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	1 (2008, approved)	
56)	The Open respiratory medicine journal	1 = peer reviewed	1874-3064	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	1 (2011, approved)	
57)	The Open sports sciences journal	1 = peer reviewed	1875-399X	Bentham Open (Bentham Science Publishers)	NO	1 (2010, approved)	
58)	World Journal of Gastroenterology	1 = peer reviewed	1007-9327	WJC Press (VABB); Baishideng Publishing Group (Beall's List)	YES (1998-2013) In JCR 2012	1 (2004, in WoS), 2 (2007, both in WoS)	
59)	WSEAS transactions on biology and biomedicine	Undecided	2224-2902	World Scientific and Engineering Academy and	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	

SL. No.	Journal Title	VABB-SHW status	ISSN	Publisher	Indexed in Web of Science (period) In JCR 2012?	Number and status of publications submitted to VABB-SHW	Remarks
				Society (WSEAS)			
60)	WSEAS transactions on business and economics	1 = peer reviewed	1109-9526	World Scientific and Engineering Academy and Society (WSEAS)	NO	1 (2006, approved)	
61)	WSEAS transactions on environment and development	1 = peer reviewed	1790-5079	World Scientific and Engineering Academy and Society (WSEAS)	NO	1 (2012, undecided)	
62)	WSEAS transactions on environment and development	1 = peer reviewed	2224-3496	World Scientific and Engineering Academy and Society (WSEAS)	NO	None	