How to identify predatory journals?

1. Is the journal listed in common lists, such as DOAJ, Scopus, WoS, ABDC, AJG, and/or SJR?
   - Yes: Likely safe journal, proceed to next step.
   - No: Possibly predatory, proceed to next step.

2. Is the journal a member of COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)?
   - Yes: Journal is most likely safe because of the membership requirements of COPE DOAJ, and other common lists. Still be cautious of red flags.
   - No: But it is in a common list

3. Does the journal meet any of the following characteristics?
   - Lack of transparency
     - Lack of information on the contact details of the publisher or on article processing charges
   - Inaccurate Information
     - Consider checking where the journal reports to be indexed and verifying this is accurate information
   - False information
     - May promote a fake impact factor on its website or false indexing
   - Invited via Suspicious E-mail
     - Grammar/spelling mistakes, received multiple times, unclear sender
   - No:

4. Journals that are new, or that are published in low-income economies with fewer resources may meet some criteria listed above, however, it is important not to confuse new or under-resourced journals with predatory journals.

For more information: [http://www.ohri.ca/journalology/predatory-journals](http://www.ohri.ca/journalology/predatory-journals) & [https://beallslist.net/](https://beallslist.net/)