

To,
Iraqi Universities

Dear Sir/Madam,

On behalf of Acadia Pulse, we wish to clarify the proper mechanism of manuscript submission, as well as address concerns regarding the lack of responses from journals and the issue of fraudulent acceptance letters.

1. Mechanism for Submitting Papers to Journals

The internationally recognized process for paper submission is as follows:

- . Choose a journal – Select a suitable journal that matches the scope of your research.
- . Prepare the manuscript – Format your paper strictly according to the journal's author guidelines.
- . Register & submit online – Most journals utilize secure submission portals (e.g., Elsevier's Editorial Manager, Springer's Editorial Submission System).
- . Initial editorial check – Editors review scope relevance, formatting compliance, and plagiarism.
- . Peer review – The manuscript is sent to expert reviewers for evaluation.
- . Editorial decision – The outcome is communicated as: accept, revise, or reject.
- . Revision & resubmission – If revisions are required, the author must update and resubmit.
- . Final acceptance & publication – After approval, the paper is copyedited, proofed, and officially published online or in print.

2. Reasons for Journals Not Responding to Researchers or Iraqi Universities

After manuscript submission, all correspondence and updates are processed only through the journal's online system.

Authors who attempt to contact journals directly via email regarding status updates often do not receive replies, as updates are only reflected in the submission portal.

In some cases, journals deliberately avoid engaging with universities or researchers outside the portal to ensure transparency and avoid conflicting communications.

3. Reasons Why Journals Declare Acceptance Letters Fake and Papers Non-Existent

Journals have strict terms and conditions that authors must follow. One of these is that authors must not contact the journal directly before publication.

If an author violates this condition, the journal may deny any connection to the manuscript because such contact undermines the confidentiality of the editorial process and affects their business model.

In cases where fraudulent intermediaries issue unauthorized acceptance letters, journals are obliged to confirm that these letters are fake and that such manuscripts are not officially in their system.

Respectfully,



Henry Davis
On behalf of **Acadia Pulse**

To:

Iraqi Universities

From:

Henry Davis

Subject: Clarification Regarding DOI Number Format

Dear Iraqi Universities,

This is in response to your query regarding the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) numbering format. Specifically, you asked why some publication DOI numbers begin with the prefix “11”, whereas DOI numbers in Scopus generally begin with “10”.

We would like to clarify that the assignment of DOI prefixes is entirely determined by the respective journal or publisher. Each publisher is registered with CrossRef (or another DOI registration agency) and may receive a different prefix based on their allocation. This is not something that is within our control or determined by Scopus.

In short, the difference in prefixes (e.g., 10 or 11) depends solely on the journal's DOI registration, not on Scopus indexing.

We trust this clarifies your concern. Please feel free to reach out if you require any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Henry Davis

Senior Consultant



Acadia Pulse