

ETHICAL STANDARDS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS

1. Introduction

1.1. Reliability of science is one of its qualitative foundations. Readers should be guaranteed that authors present the results of their work in a clear, reliable and honest manner regardless of the fact whether they are the direct authors of publication or they took benefit of specialized help (natural or legal person). Openness of information of any part contributing to preparation of a publication (content connected with material, financial etc. support) is a proof of ethical attitude both research worker and high editorial standards and also become an indication of good practice and social responsibility. The publication in reviewed journals is a way for scientific communication, that is why makes a great contribution in the development of corresponding field of scientific knowledge. Thus, it is necessary to standardize the future ethical behavior of all involved in publication parties: authors, journal editors, publishing houses and scientific society.

1.2. Publisher supports and invests scientific communications, responsible for keeping all modern recommendations to the published article.

1.3. Publisher engages strictly supervise scientific materials. Our journal programs submit dispassionate «report» of scientific thought and research development. So, we realize the responsibility for proper presentation of such “reports” especially from the ethical aspects point of view of publication mentioned above.

2. Duties of Editors of INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS

2.1. Decision about publication

The editor of INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS by one-self and independently responsible for making a decision about publication in collaboration with corresponding Scientific society. The validity of reviewed manuscript and its scientific relevance is a basis of decision about publication. The editor can follow the policy of Editorial Board, even if he limited in topical legal requirements in relation to slander, copyright, legality and plagiarism. The editor can confer with other Editors and Reviewers (or public individuals of Scientific society) during making a decision about publication.

2.2. Fair play

The editor must appreciate intelligent content of the manuscripts without regard to race, sex, sexual orientation, religious views, origin, nationality or political preference of authors.

2.3. Confidentiality

The editor and Editorial board of the journal must not declare any information about the manuscript except for Authors, Reviewers, possible reviewers, academic adviser and Publisher.

2.4. Disclosure policy and Conflicts of interests

2.4.1. Unpublished material from the reviewed manuscripts forbidden to use in own research works without written agreement of the Author. Obtained during the review information or ideas with possible preferences must be confidential and do not use for self-interest.

2.4.2. Editors are refusal to accept to overview manuscripts in case of conflicts of interests as a result of competitive, joint or other relationships and relations with Authors, companies and other organizations connected with manuscript.

2.5. Control the publications

The Editor must inform the Publisher (and/or to the corresponding Scientific society) about erroneous statements or conclusions in the manuscript if they discovered with the aim of making some changes or withdraw a manuscript.

2.6. Involvement and cooperation

The Editor and Publisher (or Scientific society) accept adequate retaliatory measures in case of ethical complaint about published materials or reviewed manuscripts. Such measures include cooperation both with authors of manuscript and argumentation of corresponding complaint or demand; they can also mean the cooperation with corresponding organizations and scientific centers.

3. Duties of Reviewers of INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS

3.1. Influence on the decision of Editorial Board

Reviewing helps the Editor to make a decision about the manuscript and by cooperation with the Authors to raise the quality of the manuscript. Reviewing is an essential component of formal scientific communications, it's a "heart" of scientific approach. Publisher shares the view of many that all scholars who wish to contribute to publications have an obligation to do a fair share of reviewing.

3.2. Executive functions

Any selected reviewer who feels low skills in reviewing the manuscript or has not enough time for reviewing must inform the Editor and ask to be excluded.

3.3. Confidentiality

Any manuscript received for review must be considered as confidential document. The reviewed manuscript cannot be opened and discussed with any person if the Editor will confer emergency power on him.

3.4. Requirements and objectivity

Reviewers must give an objective appraisal of results. Personal critic is unacceptable. Reviewers should clear and with arguments express an opinion.

3.5. Acknowledgement of source materials

Reviewers should identify relevant research works that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

3.6. Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

3.6.1. Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in a reviewer's own research without the express written consent of the author. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage.

3.6.2. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

4. Duties of Authors who submit materials to INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS

4.1. Reporting standards

4.1.1. Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the manuscript. The manuscript should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

4.1.2. Review and professional publication articles should also be accurate and objective, and editorial 'opinion' works should be clearly identified as such.

4.2. Data Access and Retention

Authors may be asked to provide the raw data in connection with the manuscript for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data (consistent with the ALPSP-STM Statement on Data and Databases), if practicable, and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

4.3. Originality and Plagiarism

4.3.1. The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others, this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

4.3.2. Plagiarism takes many forms, from 'passing off' another's article as the author's own article, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's article (without attribution), to

claiming results from research conducted by others. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

4.4. Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication

4.4.1. An author should not in general publish manuscripts describe essentially the same research in more than one journal of primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

4.4.2. In general, an author should not submit for consideration in another journal previously published articles.

4.4.3. Publication of some kinds of articles (e.g., clinical guidelines, translations) in more than one journal is sometimes justifiable, provided certain conditions are met. The authors and editors of interested journals must not agree to the secondary publication, which reflect the same data and interpretation of the primary document. The primary reference must be cited in the secondary publication.

4.5. Acknowledgement of Source materials

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must be acknowledged. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work. Information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, must not be used or reported without explicit, written permission from the source. Information obtained in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be used without the explicit written permission of the author of the work involved in these services.

4.6. Authorship to the manuscript

4.6.1. Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors.

4.6.2. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included to the manuscript, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the manuscript and have agreed to its submission for publication.

4.7. Hazards and Human or Animal Subjects

4.7.1. If the work involves chemicals, procedures or equipment that have any unusual hazards inherent in their use, the author must clearly identify these in the manuscript.

4.7.2. If the work involves the use of animal or human subjects, the author should ensure that the manuscript contains a statement that all procedures were performed in compliance with relevant laws and institutional guidelines and that the appropriate institutional committee(s) have approved them. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

4.8. Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

4.8.1. All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

4.8.2. Examples of potential conflicts of interest which should be disclosed include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed at the earliest possible stage.

4.9. Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in a published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the editor of journal and cooperate with Publisher to retract or correct the manuscript. If the editor or the publisher learn from a third party that published work contains a significant error, it is the obligation of the author to promptly retract or correct the manuscript.

5. Duties of KRPOCH Publishing which publishes INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS

5.1. Publisher should adopt policies and procedures that support editors, reviewers and authors of in performing their ethical duties under these ethics guidelines. The publisher should ensure that the potential for advertising or reprint revenue has no impact or influence on editorial decisions.

5.2. The publisher should support journal editors in the review of complaints raised concerning ethical issues and help communications with other journals and/or publishers where this is useful to editors.

5.3. Publisher should develop codes of practice and inculcate industry standards for best practice on ethical matters, errors and retractions.

5.4. Publisher should provide specialized legal review and counsel if necessary.

Plagiarism policy

The Editorial Office of «INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS» is very strict regarding plagiarism. The Journal believes that taking the ideas and work of others without giving them credit is unfair and dishonest.

Copying even one sentence from someone else's manuscript, or even one of your own that has previously been published, without proper citation is considered plagiarism-use your own words instead. The Editorial Office retains the absolute authority to reject the review process of a submitted manuscript if it subject to minor or major plagiarism and even may cancel the publication upon the complaint of victim(s) of plagiarism. When dealing with cases of a possible misconduct Journal follows the ethics flowcharts developed by the [COPE](#).

Journal document all incidents of scientific dishonesty especially of violation of ethical principles followed in science.

Retractions

On rare occasions, when the scientific information in an article is substantially undermined, it may be necessary for published articles to be retracted. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS will follow the [COPE](#) in such cases. Retraction articles are indexed and linked to the original article.

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Drawing up the items of the publication ethics policy of INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE ANNALS Editors followed the recommendations of:

- [Elsevier publisher](#) (download [PDF](#));
- [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) (download [PDF](#)); [RETRACTION GUIDELINES](#)
- [COPE](#)).