



# ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF PUBLISHING

International Conference Vallis Aurea

The integrity of the academic content and publishing process is paramount. This document describes the principles of best practice that apply to our publications. These principles cover honesty in all aspects of research; thoroughness and excellence in practice; transparency and open communication; care and honesty towards all participants and subjects of research; and responsibility for our own research integrity and the integrity of others when behavior is not in line with our standards.

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International Conference is committed to maintaining high standards of ethical conduct and expects all participants of the publication process – the publisher, editors, authors and reviewers – to comply with the ethical research practices. The ethical standards we adhere to are in agreement with the standards set up by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE):

<http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts> and issued in form of various guidelines.

The ethical principles below are concerned with ethical expectations on the part of participants in the publication process and with procedures for dealing with misconduct or unethical conduct.

Publishing articles in the International Conference Vallis Aurea proceedings with a double-blind review is the essential publication model. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the application of standards of ethical conduct of all parties involved in the publishing process: editors, authors, reviewers and publishers.

## **1. Responsibilities of the Editor-in-Chief and the Editorial Board**

- *Deciding on publication*

The Editor-in-Chief makes the final decision on whether or not to accept an article for publication in the conference proceedings. A decision is based on the relevance of the topic, the article's originality and importance, and the clarity of expression and presentation of data in the article.

In making the final decision, the Editor-in-Chief may consult with other editors be guided by the opinion of the reviewers and the recommendations of the Editorial Board. Its publishing decisions follow applicable law regarding the protection of honour and reputation, copyright infringement and plagiarism.

- *Review and fair play*

The Editor-in-Chief shall ensure double-blind review of all articles published in the proceedings and ensure that peer reviews of the manuscripts received are conducted fairly, impartially and within a reasonable time frame.

The editor-in-chief ensures that articles are evaluated based on their intellectual content without discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, citizenship, or the author's political philosophy.

- *Disclosure and confidentiality of data and information*

The editor-in-chief and members of the narrower and broader editorial team may not disclose information about the manuscript received to anyone other than the author, reviewers, potential reviewers, assistant editors, and, as appropriate, the publisher. The Editor-in-Chief ensures the confidentiality of data or ideas obtained from reviews and prevents misuse.

- *Conflict of interest*

The editor-in-chief and members of the editorial team may not use unpublished materials in their research work without the author's express written consent.

In a particular case when the editor-in-chief wants to publish an article in the collection, the members of the Editorial Board take care of his work and the work is evaluated objectively and impartially.

## 2. Obligations of the author

- *Paper/article design standards*

Authors of articles report on work carried out by academic, scientific and ethical standards.

Authors should provide a credible, accurate and complete report on their research in their scientific and professional articles. The description of the methodology and the presentation of the results should be clear and detailed enough for other researchers to replicate the same. The discussion of the results and the explanation of their importance should be thorough and objective. Forging, falsifying and inappropriately manipulating data (e.g. omitting inadequate, inconsistent or inexplicable results) and making knowingly inaccurate statements is not ethical and acceptable.

An author should not, in principle, publish articles describing the same research in more than one publication. Simultaneous submission of the same research in several publications is unethical and unacceptable. After accepting an article for publication in the proceedings, the author may publish the same article in another publication only with the consent of the Editorial Board.

- *Originality and plagiarism*

Authors submit articles for a publication whose original work is presented and which have not already been published or submitted for publication in some other publications in the same or another language.

Authors should comply with relevant copyright regulations and conventions. The words of other authors taken from their publications should be cited appropriately. If they have used someone else's work (text or ideas, data, tables and pictures from the work), they must state it appropriately.

Plagiarism is defined as using someone else's ideas, words, data or other material that they have produced without recognition. Plagiarism can occur concerning sources and media, including text, images, illustration, mathematical formulas... We do not tolerate plagiarism and reserve the right to verify all submitted articles through appropriate plagiarism testing tools.

- *Data availability*

If necessary, editors may request research data from the author to conduct an editorial review to make such data publicly available. Authors should therefore be prepared to retain such data for a specified period and after the publication of the article.

- *Article authorship*

Authorship is limited to those individuals who have made significant contributions to the conception, methodological design, implementation, and interpretation of research results. Such individuals should be listed as co-authors of the article.

The author who communicates with the editors of the journal guarantees that the author's data of all individuals who participated in the article's creation are accurate and that all co-authors saw the latest version of the article and gave their consent for its publication.

- *Conflict of interest*

Authors should list all sources of financial support for their research work and take care that there are no potential financial or other conflicts of interest in their work that could influence research results and their interpretation.

- *Significant errors in published articles*

Suppose the author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his published article. In that case, he is obliged to immediately inform the editor-in-chief and cooperate with him to publish the erratum, appendix or correction, or withdraw the paper from the publication when necessary.

### **3. Obligations of the reviewer**

- *Contribution to editorial decisions*

Reviewers assist the editor-in-chief in deciding to publish. In addition, through the editor's communication with the author, they can help improve the quality of the work.

- *Standards of objectivity*

Reviewers should review articles objectively. They should express their opinion clearly and argumentatively. The personal criticism of the author of the article is inappropriate.

A reviewer who considers that he is not professional enough to evaluate a particular article objectively or if he is convinced that he cannot review an article by a specific deadline should inform the editor-in-chief.

Reviewers should identify relevant published papers not cited by the authors. The reviewer should warn the editor of any significant similarities or overlaps between the text of the article in question or the text of published articles that are familiar to him. Any statement in an article that represents a review or argument that has been previously published must include a citation.

- *Disclosure and confidentiality of data and information*

Reviewers must ensure that articles and all other information they receive in the review process are confidential and may not be shown or passed on to others without the author's authority.

Reviewers may not use unpublished articles and their attachments in their research or other personal purposes without the author's written consent.

- *Conflict of interest*

Privileged information or ideas learned by reviewers in the review process must be confidential and may not be used for the personal benefit of reviewers. Reviewers should not accept articles for peer review if they know that they are entering into a conflict of interest arising from financial, collaborative or other relationships with the author of the article or the institution from which the article was sent.