

PUBLICATION ETHICS

The editorial board of the journal “Proceedings of Gorsky State Agrarian University adheres to the principles of adopted by the international community publishing ethics, reflected, in particular, in the recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), Elsevier Publishing Ethics Resource Kit, Code of Publication Ethics.

PRINCIPLES FOR PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN THE EDITOR AND PUBLISHER’S ACTIVITY

In his work, the editor is responsible for the publication of authors’ works, which necessitates conformity to the fundamental principles:

- when deciding on publication, the editor of the scientific journal is guided by the authenticity of provided data and scientific importance of the work performed.
- an editor is obliged to evaluate the intellectual content of manuscripts regardless of authors’ race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, birth, citizenship, social status or political preferences.
- unpublished data obtained from manuscripts submitted for consideration must not be used for personal use or passed to third parties without the written consent of the author. Information or ideas obtained in the course of editing and related to possible benefits must remain confidential and not be used for personal advantage.
- an editor must not allow publication of material, if there is sufficient grounds to consider it as plagiarism.
- both the editor and the publisher must answer complaints concerning the considered manuscripts or published materials, and also if the conflict situation is found, they must take all necessary measures to restore the violated rights.

ETHIC PRINCIPLES OF REVIEWERS

A reviewer performs a peer review of an author’s materials, as a result of which his activities must be of an unbiased nature and in compliance with the following principles:

- a manuscript received for reviewing must be considered as a confidential document that can not be passed for review or discussion to third parties unauthorized by the editorial office.
- a reviewer is obliged to give an objective and reasoned evaluation of the presented research results. To criticize the author personally is inadmissible.
- unpublished data obtained from manuscripts submitted for reviewing must not be used by the reviewer for personal purposes.
- a reviewer who has no, in his opinion, sufficient qualification to evaluate the manuscript, or cannot be impartial, for example, in case of a conflict of interest with the author or the institution, he should inform the editor about it with a request to exclude him from the process of reviewing this manuscript.

PRINCIPLES WHICH MUST BE FOLLOWED BY THE AUTHOR OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

An author (or a group of authors) realizes that he is responsible for the original novelty and accuracy of the research results, which suggests adherence of the following principles:

- the authors of the article must present reliable results of the conducted research. Deliberately erroneous or false statements are unacceptable.
- the authors must guarantee the originality of the research results given in the presented manuscript. Borrowed fragments or statements must be formalized with the necessary indication of the author and the original source. Excessive borrowings, as well as plagiarism in any form, including improper citations, rephrasing or assigning rights to the research results of others are unethical and unacceptable.
- it is necessary to recognize the contribution of all persons who somehow influenced the course of the study, in particular, the article should contain references to publications that were important for the research.
- authors should not submit to the journal a manuscript previously sent to another journal and is under consideration as well as an article already published in another journal.

- all persons who contributed significantly to the research should be indicated as co-authors. Persons who took no part in the research are not allowed to be included as co-authors.

- if the author finds significant errors or inaccuracies in the article at the stage of its consideration or after its publication, he must inform the editorial staff of the journal about this as soon as possible.