Publication Ethics and Malpractice Regulations

Publication ethics for Development Problems of Regional Agro-industrial Complex journal are based on the standards developed by COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics).

1.

The editorial board monitors the compliance with publication ethics:

* Only original and previously unpublished articles will be accepted for publication; an article shouldn’t be submitted to more than one journal and printed or electronic media;
* Every article submitted for publication is checked for plagiarism. If plagiarism is detected, the editorial board has the right to reject the article;
* All funding sources should be disclosed in the article;
* Every case of breach of publication ethics will be properly investigated. The journal has the duty to publish corrections, retractions and apologies;
* Articles can be sent for additional review at the editorial board’s discretion;
* Articles can be rejected at any stage for one or more technical reasons;
* The editorial board doesn’t engage in dialogue with authors about editorial decisions;
* Authors won’t receive any royalties for a published article;
* The editorial board reports to the editorial team on actions regarding compliance with publication ethics.

2. The editorial staff:

* The editorial staff is the supreme body supervising compliance with publication ethics at all stages of publication process;
* The editorial staff makes all decisions concerning guidelines for article preparation and submission. All editorial staff’s decisions dealing with publication ethics are final.

3.

* All the supporting documents and articles should be sent to the editorial board;
* Submitted articles are peer-reviewed by referees who have suitable expertise in the relevant field (Doctors of Sciences or Candidates of Sciences if they are acknowledged specialists in that field);
* Each article is reviewed under a double-blind peer review process;
* Based on referees’ comments, the editorial board makes a decision on the acceptability of the article;
* The editorial board is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published;
* If an article gets rejected, the editorial board sends a reasonable refusal to the author. Articles will not be returned. The author can request the copy of the review.

4. Authors

* Authors are requested to send the following documents: the article in full compliance with the journal’s instructions, authors’ names, affiliations, contact details, research advisor’s review (for postgraduates and doctoral students);
* Authors guarantee that their article is original and it hasn’t been previously published and submitted to more than one journal for simultaneous consideration. It is not appropriate for an author to reuse one’s own writing from an earlier publication;
* Authors should submit articles that are influential and make a significant contribution to their fields. No data should be fabricated or manipulated to support conclusions;
* Proper acknowledgements to other works must be given. A short section of text that is taken from another’s work and is unchanged must appear within quotation marks with an acknowledgement being given to the original work;
* Authors are required to report all funding sources;
* The corresponding author is expected to affirm that all the authors listed on the title page have significantly contributed to the work, have seen and agreed to the submitted article;
* If there are conflicts of interest at any stage of the review process, authors should disclose that;
* Authors have an obligation to provide retractions and corrections of errors at each state of the publication process as well as in final versions of articles.

Peer-review process

* The journal uses a single-blind review;
* Reviewers involved in peer review are responsible to analyze the validity, novelty of the work, indicate whether the writing is clear, concise, and relevant. Reviews provide a thoughtful and fair critique of the submitted article
* Peer-reviewers should avoid any personal comments and criticism. All articles are examined solely on the basis of the intellectual content of the paper, regardless of gender, race, origin, religion, nationality or political value of the author.
* Peer-reviewers should not use the information obtained during the peer-review process for their own advantage. They should declare any potentially conflicting interests.
* Manuscripts under review are confidential documents. Reviewers should not involve anyone else in the review without first obtaining permission from the editorial board.