

CODE OF ETHICS

Duties of the Editorial Board

The activity of the editorial board is aimed at constant improvement of the journal and increasing the scientific level and quality of the materials published in it. The editorial board is always ready, if necessary, to publish corrections, explanations, refutations (withdraw articles) and apologies.

Review is considered by the editorial board as an effective tool for improving the quality of scientific publications. The Editorial Board constantly develops and maintains a database of reviewers. The database is updating based on an analysis of the results of the work of reviewers. When referring to an article for review, the editorial board asks reviewers to pay special attention to the degree of originality of the article being analyzed, the possibility of duplicating publications and plagiarism. All comments of the reviewer are reported to the authors of the work.

The decisions of the editorial board on accepting an article for publication or refusing to publish an article are based solely on the scientific significance of the article, its originality, clarity of presentation, the reliability of the information contained in it, and also the relevance of the article to the journal's topic.

The activity of the editorial board is aimed at preventing duplicate or redundant publications, as well as publication of the results of individual small fragments of the study (except for cases when priority data having high scientific significance were obtained at the current stage of the study). The incoming articles are checked for borrowing and plagiarism (as well as self-plagiarism) with the help of appropriate programs and databases. In the original (experimental) articles, it is inadmissible to represent images already published earlier. Re-publication of illustrations is possible only with the written permission of the authors and (or) the publishing house of the corresponding journal.

If there are serious violations or deliberately false information, the editorial staff should withdraw the article. If editors have convincing evidence of the need to revoke an article, they must withdraw the publication immediately, without delaying the review simply because the authors do not want to cooperate with them. If it is not possible to obtain convincing evidence of the reliability of the publication, editors should publish an expression of doubt, instead of immediately recalling the publication.

Scientific editors ensure the confidentiality of materials submitted to the journal during their review and editorial processing.

Disputes regarding authorship, whether for published or unpublished works (that is, disagreements as to who should or should not be the author before or after publication) cannot be resolved by editors and reviewed in research institutions or other relevant independent bodies.

Duties of Authors

The author (or collective of authors) bears primary responsibility for the novelty and reliability of the results of the research presented in the article.

Authors should not submit to the journal a manuscript that was sent to another journal and is pending, as well as an article already published in another journal. Verbatim copying of own works and their paraphrasing are unacceptable; previously published results (with appropriate references) can be used only to justify the relevance and goals of the new study (section "Introduction") or when discussing new data (section "Discussion").

Knowingly erroneous or falsified statements, excessive borrowing, as well as plagiarism in any form are unethical and unacceptable. If the author finds significant errors or inaccuracies in the article at the stage of its consideration or after its publication, it should notify the editorial office of this as soon as possible.

Borrowed fragments or statements must be made with a mandatory indication of the author and the source. Authors should not refer to unpublished data.

The work should recognize the contribution of all persons who somehow influenced the course of the study. In particular, the article should provide links to the work that was important in conducting the study. Quotations and links to other works must be accurate and neatly arranged, the authors' names and output data (journal title, volume, pages) are inadmissible. Authors should not copy references from other publications to works that they themselves have not read.

The published research should be conducted in accordance with ethical and legal norms. Appropriate approvals, licenses and registrations must be obtained prior to the commencement of the research. The work should contain information on all sources of financial support, as well as on conflicts of interest that may affect the results of the study or their interpretation.

Researchers should state the results of their work clearly, honestly, without falsification and data juggling. The methodology of work should be described clearly and unambiguously, so that the described results could be confirmed by other researchers.

Editing published images should not mislead the reader. Authors should be available, upon request, to provide research journals with research protocols, as well as raw data relevant to the manuscript. Authors are advised to keep this data for an adequate period of time after the publication of the article.

The co-authors of the article should indicate all persons who have made a significant contribution to the study. All authors must agree to be included in the list of authors and must approve the publication aimed at the publication and the edited version of the work. The order of authorship should be the result of joint decision of co-authors.

In most cases, authors are given joint responsibility for the conscientiousness of the study and the quality of the manuscript prepared. If authors take responsibility only for certain parts of work and published material, this should be indicated in the publication.

All persons who contributed to the work, but at the same time are not authors, should be listed in the "Acknowledgments" section, indicating their contribution to the work. All who are thanked should be aware of this.

The contact person between the editorial office and other authors is the responsible author. He should inform the co-authors and involve them in decision-making on issues of publication (for example, in the case of responding to comments from reviewers).

Guidelines for Peer Reviewers

Reviewers should agree to review only those manuscripts for the topics of which they have sufficient knowledge and which they can review in a timely manner. In the event of a conflict of interests, the reviewer should inform the editorial board of this matter and refrain from reviewing the manuscript.

Reviews should be objective. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Reviewers should express their views clearly, supporting them with arguments and, if necessary, with references. The reviewer should not suggest authors include in the publication references to the work of the reviewer (or his colleagues) only for the sake of increasing the citation of these works. All recommendations to authors should be objective and aimed at improving the quality of the manuscript.

Reviewers should respect the confidentiality of the manuscripts provided to them, not discuss unpublished manuscripts with colleagues and do not use the information contained in them for personal purposes. In case a reviewer wishes to transfer the review of the manuscript to the colleague, the reviewer should obtain the permission from the editorial board.