

## **Ethics of publications of the journal "Issues of regional economy".**

### **1. Introduction**

1.1. Publication in peer-reviewed journals is not only a simple way of scientific communication, but also makes a significant contribution to the development of corresponding area of scientific knowledge. Thus, it is important to set the standards for the future ethical behavior of all involved in the publication of the parties, namely: Authors, editors-in-Chief of the journal, the Editorial Board and Council, Reviewers, Publishers and Scientific society for the journal

«Issues of regional economy».

1.2. State budgetary educational institution of higher professional education Moscow region "University of Technology", then a Publisher, not only supports scientific communication, but is also responsible for compliance with all current recommendations in the paper.

1.3. The publisher assumes responsibilities for supervision of scientific content.

### **2. Duties of the editorial Board, Editorial Council and editor-in-chief**

#### **2.1. The decision to publish**

Chief editor of the scientific Journal responsible for making decisions about publication in collaboration with the Editorial Council and the editorial Board. The accuracy of the proposed work and its scientific significance should always be the basis of the decision of publication, in accordance with Journal policy, copyright, legal requirements regarding libel.

#### **2.2. Honesty**

The editorial Board and the editorial Board headed by the Chief editor should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content regardless of race, sex, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the Authors.

#### **2.3. Privacy policy**

Editor in chief, Editorial Board and the editorial Board are obliged not to disclose information about a submitted manuscript to all persons, except the author, Reviewers, potential Reviewers, other scientific consultants and the Publisher.

#### **2.4. Disclosure and conflicts of interest**

2.4.1 Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in personal research without written consent of the Author. Information or ideas obtained through the peer review and related to possible benefits must be kept confidential and not used for personal gain.

## 2.5. Involvement and cooperation in investigations

Editor in chief, Editorial Board and the editorial Board should take reasonably responsive measures when ethical complaints have been presented concerning a submitted manuscript or published materials. Such measures generally include interaction with the Authors of the manuscript and argumentation of a relevant claim, or demand, but may also involve interaction with relevant organizations and research centers.

## **3. Duties Of Reviewers**

### 3.1. Influence on Editorial decisions

Peer review assists the Editorial Board and editor-in-Chief to make a decision about publication, and through appropriate communications with the author may also assist the Author to improve the quality of work. Peer review is an essential component of formal scholarly communication, and lies at the basis of the scientific approach. The publisher shares the view that all scholars who wish to contribute to the publication are required to be actively involved in reviewing the manuscript.

### 3.2. Diligence

Any selected Reviewer who feels unqualified to review the manuscript or not having enough time for a quick carry out the work, should notify the editor of the Magazine and ask to exclude him from the process of reviewing the relevant manuscripts.

### 3.3. Privacy policy

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as a confidential document. They must not be shown to or discussed with any persons not having any permission from the editor.

### 3.4. Requirements and objectivity

The reviewer is obliged to give an objective evaluation. Personal criticism of the Author is unacceptable. Reviewers should clearly and reasonably Express their opinion.

### 3.5. Acknowledgement of sources

Reviewers should identify relevant published work relevant to the topic and not included in the bibliography of the manuscript. For each statement (observation, derivation, or argument), previously published, the manuscript must be accompanied by the relevant citation. The reviewer should also draw the attention of the editor-in-Chief on any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which in the sphere of the scientific competence of the Reviewer.

### 3.6. Disclosure and conflicts of interest

3.6.1 Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in personal research without written consent of the Author. Information or ideas obtained through the peer review and related

the possible personal interests of the Reviewer must be kept confidential and not used for personal gain.

3.6.2. Reviewers should not participate in consideration of manuscripts in case of conflict of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative and other interactions and relationships with any of the Authors, companies or other organizations associated with the work.

## **4. Duties Of Authors**

### 4.1. Requirements to the manuscripts

4.1.1 the authors of the article describing the original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as an objective discussion of its significance. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references for possible reproduction. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

### 4.2. Data access and storage

Authors may be requested for the raw data relevant to the manuscript for Editors to review. Authors should be prepared to provide public access to such information, if practicable, and in any event be prepared to retain such data for a adequate period of time after publication.

### 4.3. Originality and plagiarism

4.3.1 the Authors must ensure that they have written entirely original works, and in the case of use of works or statements of other Authors should provide appropriate references or extracts.

4.3.2 Plagiarism can exist in many forms, from the view of someone else's work as an author prior to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of other works (without attribution) and the application private rights to the results of other studies. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

#### 4.4. Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication

4.4.1 In General, the Author should not publish the manuscript, for the most part on the same research in more than one journal of primary publication. The submission of the same manuscript simultaneously in more than one journal is perceived as unethical behavior and is unacceptable.

4.4.2. In General, the Author should not submit for consideration in another journal a previously published paper.

#### 4.5. Acknowledgement of sources

Always recognize the contributions of others. the Authors should cite publications that have meaning to complete this work. Information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties must not be used or presented without explicit written permission of the source. Information obtained from confidential sources, such as evaluation of manuscripts or grants, should not be used without explicit written permission of the Authors relating to confidential sources.

#### 4.6. Publication authorship

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. In cases when study participants have made a significant contribution in a certain direction in a research project, they should be listed as persons who have made a significant contribution to this study.

4.6.2. The author should ensure that all participants contributed to the study presented as co-authors and are not listed as co-authors those who were not involved in the study that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the work and agreed to its submission for publication.

#### 4.7. Disclosure and conflicts of interest

4.7.1 All Authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that could be perceived as influencing the results or conclusions presented in the work.

4.7.2 Examples of potential conflicts of interest necessarily should be disclosed include employment, consultancy, stock ownership, receipt of fees, provision of expert advice, patent application or patent registration, grants and other financial security. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed as early as possible.

#### 4.8. Significant errors in published works

In case an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in the publication, the Author must inform the Editor-in-Chief of the Magazine and interact with it with a view to early withdrawal of the publication or correction of errors. If the Chief editor or the Publisher has received information from a third party that a published work contains a significant error, the Author is obliged to remove the work or to correct errors in the shortest possible time.

### **5. Duties Of The Publisher**

5.1 the Publisher should adopt policies and procedures that support the fulfillment of ethical responsibilities editor-in-Chief, editorial Board and Board, Reviewers and Authors of the Journal in accordance with these requirements.

5.2. The publisher should support the editor-in-Chief, Editorial Council and editorial Board to review the claims to the ethical aspects of published materials and help to interact with other journals and/or Publishers.

5.3. The publisher has to promote good practice conduct research and implement industry standards to improve the ethical guidelines, withdrawal procedures, and correcting errors.

5.4 the Publisher shall provide appropriate specialized legal support (opinion or advice) if necessary.