

## CODE OF ETHICS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The future of science in general and scientific spheres of publication depends largely not only on compliance with laws and regulations , but also on the principles of ethics and scientific relations between the participants of the publishing community. This is the guarantee of quality increase in the amount of scientific publications , as well as the successful development of mutual cooperation of authors, publishers and readers of scientific publications. Common experience of ethical behavior is collected in a single document - Code of ethics of scientific publications ( hereinafter - the Code ), developed by the ethics committee of scientific publications .

Code of ethics of scientific publications and combines reveals the general principles and rules that should govern the relations of participants in the process of scientific publications : authors , reviewers , editors, publishers, distributors and readers .

Key terms :

Ethics of scientific publications - a system of standards of professional conduct in relations between authors, reviewers , editors, publishers and readers in the creation , dissemination and use of scientific publications.

Editor - a representative of the scientific journal or publisher , providing training material for publication , as well as supporting communication with authors and readers of scientific publications .

Author - the person or group of persons (group of authors ) involved in the creation of the publication of results of scientific research.

Reviewer - expert acting on behalf of a scientific journal or publishing and conducting scientific expertise of copyright material to determine the feasibility of their publication.

Publisher - legal or natural person , asking for public release of scientific publication .

Reader - any person , to familiarize with the published materials.

Plagiarism - the intentional appropriation of others' works of authorship of science or art , other people's ideas or inventions. Plagiarism may be a violation of copyright law and patent law and as such may entail legal liability .

Principles of professional ethics in the work of the editor and publisher

In its activities, the editor is responsible for the publication of works of authorship , which imposes the need to follow the following basic principles :

- When deciding on publishing scientific journal guided reliability of data and scientific

significance of the work in question .

- The editor should evaluate manuscripts intellectual content , regardless of race , gender, sexual orientation , religion , origin, nationality , social status or political affiliation of the authors .

- Unpublished data from manuscripts submitted for consideration must not be used for personal purposes or passed on 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 be kept confidential and not used for the purpose of personal gain.

- The editor should not allow the information to be published , if there is sufficient reason to believe that it is plagiarism.

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- Editor in conjunction with the publisher should not be left unanswered complaints regarding considered manuscripts or published materials as well as the detection of a conflict to take all necessary measures to redress.

Ethical principles in the work of the reviewer

Reviewer provides scientific expertise of copyright material , so that its action must be impartial in nature, involves the following principles:

- Manuscript received for review , should be treated as a confidential document , which can not be transmitted for review or discussion to third parties who do not have full powers from the editors.

- The reviewer is obliged to give an objective and reasoned assessment of study results . Personal criticism of the author is unacceptable .

- Unpublished data from manuscripts submitted for consideration must not be used for personal purposes reviewer .

- The reviewer who has not , in his opinion , is qualified to assess the manuscript , or can not be objective , for example, in the case of a conflict of interest with the author or organization should inform the editor with a request to exclude it from the review process of this manuscript .

Principles that should guide the author of scientific publications

The author (or group of authors ) realizes that bears primary responsibility for the novelty and validity of the results of scientific research , which involves the following principles :

- The authors should provide valid research results . Knowingly false or fraudulent statements are unacceptable.

- Authors should ensure that the results of studies outlined in manuscript provided , completely

original. Borrowed fragments or statements must be filed with the obligatory indication of the author and the source. Excessive borrowing and plagiarism in any form , including unregistered quotes, paraphrasing or assignment of rights to the results of other people's research is unethical and unacceptable.

- It is necessary to recognize the contribution of all persons somehow influenced the course of the study, in particular, the article must be submitted references to the work that made the difference in the research .

- Authors should not submit the manuscript to the journal , which has been submitted to another journal and is under consideration , as well as an article already published in another journal .

- Co-authors of the article should include all persons who have made significant contributions to the study. Among the sponsors is unacceptable to designate persons who did not participate in the study.

- If the author finds significant errors or inaccuracies in the article on the stage of examination or after its publication , it must as soon as possible notify the Editor