

- **Principles of Professional Ethics of the Editorial Board and Publisher**

In its work, the editorial board (editor) follows the modern regulations of the RF legislation with respect to copyright, plagiarism, and ethical principles, as supported by the community of leading publishers of scientific periodicals. It is responsible for publication of authors' works, which necessitates conformity to the fundamental principles of:

- urgency and originality of research;
- authenticity of results and scientific importance of the work performed;
- recognition of contribution of other researchers to investigations in the field of study and the mandatory presentation of appropriate references to the publications used;
- inclusion of all participants that contributed substantially to the research performed among the list of co-authors and approval by all co-authors of the work submitted for publication;
- correcting in a timely fashion errors and inaccuracies detected by the author or noticed by the editorial staff. Unpublished data obtained from manuscripts submitted for consideration must not be used or transferred to any third parties without the written consent of the author. Information or ideas obtained in the course of editing must remain confidential.

An editor must not allow publication of material if there is a reason to believe that it has been plagiarized or contains materials banned from publication.

Both the editor and the publisher are responsible for answering complaints concerning manuscripts under consideration or other unpublished materials. If a conflict is found, they must take all necessary measures to restore any rights that were violated.

- **Principles of Ethics of Reviewers**

A reviewer performs a peer review of an author's materials; his activities must be of an unbiased nature and in compliance with the following principles:

- a manuscript received for reviewing must be accepted as a confidential document that cannot be passed to third parties for examination or discussion without consent of the editorial staff;
- a reviewer is obliged to evaluate the stated research results impartially and with sound reasoning. To criticize the author personally is inadmissible;
- unpublished data obtained from the manuscripts submitted for consideration must not be used by the reviewer for private advantage. If a reviewer thinks that his qualifications are insufficient for evaluation of the manuscript, or that he cannot be impartial, e.g., in the case of a conflict of interests with the author or the institution, he should inform the editor staff about it with a request to exclude him from the process of reviewing that manuscript.

- **Principles of Ethics of Authors of Scientific Publications**

An author (or a group of authors) is personally liable for originality and accuracy of the research results, which suggests adherence to the following principles:

- the authors of the paper must present reliable results of the conducted research. Deliberately erroneous or false statements are inadmissible;

- the authors must guarantee the originality of research results set forth in the submitted manuscript. Borrowed fragments or statements must be furnished with an indication of the author and original source. Excessive adaptations, as well as plagiarism in any form, including improper citations, paraphrasing or violation of copyright, of the results of the research of others are unethical and therefore unacceptable;
- references to publications that were important in conducting the research should be presented;
- the authors should not deliver to the journal a manuscript that has been sent to another journal and is under consideration, or a paper already published in another journal;
- all individuals that contributed substantially to the research should be indicated as co-authors. Persons who took no part in the research reported are not allowed to be included as co-authors;
- if significant errors or inaccuracies are found in the paper by the author at the stage of its consideration or after its publication, the author must inform the editorial staff of the journal about this as soon as possible.

The code of ethics of scientific publications has been developed and approved by the Committee on Ethics of Scientific Publications.

The code text is available at the site www.publicet.org/code