

CONDITION
about the ethics of scientific publications
in Research and practical journal «Basis»

1. General conditions

1.1. Research and practical journal "Basis" (hereinafter – the journal) strives for following high standards of publication ethics.

Editorial board, editorial group, scientific editorial board and publisher of the journal follow ethics norms, accepted by the international scientific society and do everything to prevent these norms violations.

During the activity the editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group, editorial group and publisher of the journal rely on the recommendations and standards by Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and also take into account valuable experience of authoritative international journals and publishers.

The following principles of ethic behavior are obligatory for all the parties engaged in the process of consideration and publication of scientific article: author(s), reviewer(s), editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group, editorial group and publisher.

Observing of scientific publications ethic rules by all the members of the process provides guarantees for author's intellectual property rights, improvement publication quality in the world scientific society sight and excluding of illegal appropriation possibility of author's materials for individuals convenience.

This Condition corresponds to policy of the journal and it is one of the basic constituent of reviewing and journal's publication.

1.2. This Condition uses the following main terms:

Author – this is a person or group of people (group of authors) who takes part in creation of article according to scientific investigation results.

Editor in chief – this is a head of the editorial board; this person makes final decision about publication and issue of the journal.

Publisher – this is juridical or individual person who releases scientific publication.

Compilation – it is an article which consists of materials published before by other authors, without creative revision and personal author's cognition. The article which consists of set of links and quotations, without author's comments, evaluations or analysis is also considered as compilation.

Original text – it is not appropriated and not translated text which is provided by the author to periodical printing publication for the first time (it doesn't matter if the author uses personal work or work by other authors).

Plagiarism – it's a deliberated appropriation of authorship of somebody's scientific or art work, ideas and inventions. Plagiarism may be a violation of author's laws, patent law and entails legal responsibility.

Editor – this is a representative of the scientific journal or publisher who prepares materials for publication and has a contact with authors and readers.

Editorial group – this is a deliberative body of competent people which helps the editor in chief to select, prepare and estimate materials for issue.

Editorial-and-publishing group – it is a group of people headed by the editor in chief and engaged in preparation and publishing of the scientific journal.

Reviewer – this is an expert, who works for and on behalf of the scientific journal or publisher, makes scientific expertise of author's materials in order to define possibility of publication.

Reader – it is any person who has looked through the published materials.

Scientific publications' ethics – it is a professional behavior norms system in authors, reviewers, editors, publishers and readers interrelations in the creating, distributing and application process of scientific publications.

2. Ethic principles which should be followed by every author of scientific publication

To present article for consideration to the editorial board means that it has author (or group of authors) new scientific results which haven't been published before.

Authors should understand that they have personal liability for the presented text of manuscript; and it intends the keep the following principles:

2.1. To present reliable results of work or research. Definitely wrong, knavish or faked statements are equal to unethical behavior and can be considered as unacceptable.

2.2. To take part in the process of expert assessment of article's manuscript. The editor may request the initial data of scientific article for editorial review, and authors must present a free access for these data, if it is possible, and in any case authors should keep initial materials during a reasonable period of time after their publication.

2.3. To guarantee the results of research in the manuscript are independent and original. In the case of appropriate fragments usage or appropriation of other authors statements, the work should have corresponding bibliographic references with mandatory definition of the author and primary source. According to the condition 3.4 «Conditions about reviewing of scientific articles in the Research and practical journal «Basis»: all the articles must be checked up by means of the program «Antiplagiat». Excessive appropriations and plagiarism in any form, including not performed quotations, rephrasing or rights appropriation of somebody's research results are considered as unethical and inappropriate actions. All the articles which consist of materials compilation published before by other authors, without creative revision and personal author's cognition are unacceptable for publication in the journal.

2.4. To understand that authors carry initial liability for novelty and reliability of the scientific research results.

2.5. To recognize all the people contribution engaged in the process of research or set the character of the presented scientific work. In particular, this article must have bibliographic references on Russian and foreign publications which had a meaning during the research. All the information got by talks, correspondence or discussions with other people cannot be used without open written permission from their source. All the sources must be opened. If this work uses written or illustrative materials by many people, permission must be got and provided to the editorial board.

2.6. To present original manuscript to the journal which hasn't been sent to other one and hasn't been under consideration, and also article hasn't been published in other journal. Non-compliance of this principle is considered as a rude violation of the publication ethics and gives substantiation for reviewing refusal. Text of an article must be original, in other words it must be published in the present form in periodical printing for the first time. If the elements of the manuscript were published in other article, the author must make a reference for early work and define essential differences of new work with the previous one. Literal copying of personal works and its rephrasing are inappropriate; they can be used only for basis of new conclusions.

2.7. To guarantee the right membership list of co-authors. This list should have all the people who made an essential intellectual contribution in the concept, structure and carrying out or interpretation of the presented work's results. Other people who took part in some aspects of the work should be thanked. The author also should guarantee that all the co-authors have looked through the final variant of the article, approved it and agreed with the publication. All the authors should carry public liability for the article's content. If the article is a multidisciplinary work, the author can be responsible for their own contribution, being responsible for the general result. People who do not take part in the research can't be included in the list of co-authors.

2.8. In the case of critical mistakes detection or uncertainties in the work at the stage of its consideration or after publication, it is necessary to inform the journal's editorial board about them immediately and make a collective decision about mistake confession and/or correction of it as soon as possible. If the editorial board knows about it from the third party, author ought to eliminate or correct the mistakes immediately or provide evidences of information correctness.

2.9. To define all the investment sources in the manuscripts; to declare about possible interest conflicts, which can influence the results of the research, its interpretation and reviewers' opinion.

3. Ethic principles in reviewer's activity

Reviewer carries out a scientific expertise of author's materials, so his actions should be impartial, following the next principles:

3.1. Expert assessment should help the author to improve quality of the article's text and the editor in chief to make a decision for publication.

3.2. The reviewer who doesn't consider himself to be a specialist in the certain sphere or knows that can't present the review of the article in time, must inform the editor in chief about it and retire from the reviewing.

3.3. The reviewer can't be the author or co-author of the reviewing work, and also research advisor and/or employees of the department where the author works.

3.4. Every manuscript got from the editorial board for reviewing is a confidential document. It can't be discussed with other people excluding people defined by the editor in chief.

3.5. Reviewer must be impartial. Personal remarks are forbidden to an author. Reviewer must express own opinion clearly and with reason.

3.6. If it is possible, reviewer should find published articles corresponding to the reviewing article which haven't quoted by the author. Every statement in the review that observation, conclusion or argument from the article has been met in the literature before, it should be presented with certain bibliographic reference. Reviewer also should pay attention of the editor in chief to similarity or partial coincidence of the work with the article had been published before.

3.7. Reviewer can't use information and ideas from presented reviewing article for personal profit, keeping confidentiality of this information and ideas.

3.8. Reviewer should not take into consideration the articles with conflict of interest, caused by competition, cooperation or any other relations with any authors or organizations connected with the article.

4. Principles of professional ethics in activity of editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group and editorial group

During the activity the journal's editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group and members of editorial group carry liability for publication of author's works, it leads to the next main principles:

4.1. During the decision making about publication the editor in chief is guided by reliability of the presented data and scientific importance of the considered work.

4.2. The editor in chief shouldn't have conflicts of interest towards the articles he refuses or applies.

4.3. The editor in chief carries liability for the decision which articles will be published or refused. Meanwhile he is guided by the policy of the journal and follows juridical restrictions, avoiding libel, author's copyright violation and plagiarism. In order to make a decision the editor in chief may consult with the members of editorial group and reviewers.

4.4. The editor in chief evaluates a manuscript only by scientific content regardless race, sex, sexual orientation, religious confession, nationality, citizenship, origin, social status and political views of the author.

4.5. The editor in chief, employees of editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group and editorial group of the journal can't expose information about article to nobody, except authors, assigned potential reviewers and other editorial board members, and sometimes a publisher.

4.6. Not published data, got from the manuscripts presented for consideration, can't be used by the editor in chief, employees of editorial board, editor-and-publishing group or editorial group for personal profit or given for the third party (without author's written permission).

4.7. The editor in chief shouldn't concede information to publication, if there are enough evidences that this work is a plagiarism.

4.8. Article, in the case of publication, is posted in free access; the authors' copyrights are saved.

4.9. The editor in chief together with publisher shouldn't ignore the claims concerning the considered articles or published materials. In any conflict situation they should take measures for violated rights' restoration, and in the case of mistakes discoveries they should assist in corrective publication or disclaimer.

4.10. The editor in chief, employees of editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group and members of editorial group should provide confidentiality of names and other information concerning reviewers. If it is necessary, in decision making for new reviewer attraction, this reviewer can be informed about previous ones.

5. Principles of professional ethics in publisher's activity

Publisher carries liability for publishing author's works; that leads to the necessity to follow the following main principles and procedures:

5.1. To promote realization of ethic responsibilities by the editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group, editorial group, reviewers and authors according to the requirements.

5.2. To support the journal's editorial board in consideration of claims to ethic aspects of publishing materials and help to interact with other journals and/or publishers, if it is a responsibility of editors.

5.3. To provide confidentiality of the author's materials before publication.

5.4. To understand that the journal's activity is not a commercial project and can't be considered as profitable.

5.5. To be sure that potential profit from advertising doesn't influence the decision for article publication.

5.6. To be ready to publish corrections, explanations, disclaimers or excuses, when it is necessary.

5.7. To present the editorial board a possibility to exclude the publications with plagiarism and unreliable data.

Condition about scientific publications' ethics is confirmed by the Editor in chief of the journal «Basis» of the 24th of January, 2017.