



Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

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For all parties involved in the act of publishing (the author, the Journals editor(s), the peer reviewer and the publisher) it is necessary to agree upon standards of expected ethical behavior.

Duties of the Editors-in-Chief

Submitted manuscripts are evaluated for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality

The Editor-in-Chief and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an Editor's own research without the explicit written consent of the author(s).

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The handling Editor-in-Chief of the Journals is responsible for deciding which of the submitted articles should be published. The Editor-in-Chief may be guided by the policies of the Journals's Editorial Board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The Editor-in-Chief may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

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Peer review assists the Editor-in-Chief in making editorial decisions and, through the editorial communication with the author, may also assist the author in improving the manuscript.

Any invited referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its timely review will be impossible should immediately notify the Editor-in-Chief so that alternative reviewers can be contacted.





Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others except if authorized by the Editor-in-Chief. Standards of objectivity Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is unacceptable. Referees should express their views clearly with appropriate supporting arguments.

Publication and authorship

Authors are invited to submit original and previously unpublished papers.

The IFIASA Journals & Proceedings follows a systematic review and publication policy. The practice of peer review is to ensure that good paper is published. It is an objective process at the heart of good scholarly publishing and is carried out on all reputable scientific Journals. Our referees therefore play a vital role in maintaining the high standards of IFIASA.

All submitted manuscripts to the IFIASA Journals & Proceedings are subject to strict peer-review process.

IFIASA Proceedings operates a double-blind peer review process.

To facilitate this process, authors are requested to ensure that all references to their own previously published work are impersonal.

Reviewers are selected by the editor in chief, after consultations with the members of the editorial board.

The editors will send authors a delivery receipt when manuscripts are received. Please note that the peer-review process might take, in some cases, 1 to 2 months. Authors will be notified of acceptance for publication as soon as reviewers answers are received.

Accepted articles are usually published in the forthcoming issue of the journal.

If the reviewers opinions are significantly divergent, a third reviewer will be asked to read the manuscript. Authors might be required to revise the manuscript according to the recommendations of the reviewers.

Revised manuscripts should be accompanied by a point-by-point reply to the recommendations of reviewers, specifying the changes made in the revised version or the reasons why authors decided to reject reviewers recommendation(s).

The factors that are taken into account in review are relevance, soundness, significance, originality, readability and language.

The possible decisions include acceptance, acceptance with revisions, or rejection.

If authors are encouraged to revise and resubmit a submission, there is no guarantee that the revised submission will be accepted.

Rejected manuscripts will not be re-reviewed. The manuscript acceptance is constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism.

No research can be included in more than one publication.





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Authors must certify that their manuscripts are their original work.
Authors must certify that the manuscript has not previously been published elsewhere.
Authors must certify that the manuscript is not currently being considered for publication elsewhere.
Authors must participate in the peer review process.
Authors are obliged to provide retractions or corrections of mistakes.
All Authors mentioned in the paper must have significantly contributed to the research.
Authors must state that all data in the paper are real and authentic.
Authors must notify the editors of any conflicts of interest.
Authors must identify all sources used in the creation of their manuscript.
Authors must report any errors they discover in their published paper to the editors.
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Reviewers should keep all information regarding papers confidential and treat them as privileged information.
Reviews should be conducted objectively, with no personal criticism of the author.
Reviewers should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.
Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors.
Reviewers should also call to the editor-in-chief's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.
Reviewers should not review manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.
For more information please look at the checklist for review provided on the Journals website.

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Editors are responsible for the contents and overall quality of the publication.
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Editors should guarantee the quality of the papers and the integrity of the academic record.
Editors should publish errata pages or make corrections when needed.
Editors should have a clear picture of a research's funding sources.





Editors should base their decisions solely on the papers' importance, originality, clarity and relevance to publication's scope.

Editors should not reverse their decisions nor overturn the ones of previous editors without serious reason.

Editors should preserve the anonymity of reviewers.

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Editors should only accept a paper when reasonably certain.

Editors should act if they suspect misconduct, whether a paper is published or unpublished, and make all reasonable attempts to persist in obtaining a resolution to the problem.

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Editors should not allow any conflicts of interest between staff, authors, reviewers and board members.

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Data Fabrication and Falsification

Submitted papers that are found to have either fabricated or falsified experimental results, including the manipulation of images, will incur data fabrication and falsification sanctions.

Page | 5

Improper Author Contribution or Attribution

All listed authors must have made a significant scientific contribution to the study in the paper and approved all its claims. It is important to list everyone who made a significant scientific contribution, including students and laboratory technicians.

Redundant Publications

Redundant publications involve the inappropriate division of study outcomes into several articles.

