Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

The journal „Glasnik zaštite bilja“ (English – „Journal of plant protection“) is a double blind peer-reviewed journal. The published article is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. It is necessary to agree upon standards of expected ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer and the publisher. Our ethic statements are based on COPE’s Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

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Publication decisions
The editor is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal after undergoing double blind peer review should be published. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision. However, neither the Editor-In-Chief nor the Assistant Editor-In-Chief have the authority to influence the reviewers who are conducting the blind review of the articles submitted for peer review.

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An editor at any time evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

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The Editor-In-Chief as well the Assistant 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Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author.

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Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the paper. The reviewers do not known the authors identity, as any identifying information will be stripped from the document before review. Reviewer s comments to the editors are confidential and before passing on to the author will be made anonymous. The names of the reviewers remain strictly confidential; with their identities known only the Editor-In-Chief and Assistant Editor-In-Chief.

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Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor Editor-In-Chief or Assistant Editor-In-Chief and excuse himself from the review process.

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Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the Editor-In-Chief or Assistant Editor-In-Chief.

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Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

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Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the the Editor-In-Chief/Assistant Editor-In-Chief attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

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The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

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