

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Publishing Ethics

International Journal of Contemporary Business and Entrepreneurship is published by The Entrepreneurship Club. In order to improve the overall quality of the journal, the Publisher has established the following ethical guidelines:

EDITOR

Improving publishing ethics

The editor should actively seek the opinions of authors, readers, reviewers, and members of the editorial board on the improvement of the journal. It is the duty of the editor to support initiatives that will lead to as few violations of academic rules as possible and to acquaint researchers with the provisions on publishing ethics. The journal's policy should be changed as necessary, taking into account new professional and scientific knowledge about the editing and publishing of the journal, and the effects of the journal's policy on the behavior of authors and reviewers.

Decisions on journal publishing

The editor is responsible for deciding which of the submitted papers will be published. Decisions should be made based on the quality criteria and relevance of the paper to researchers and readers. In making decisions, the editor may consult with reviewers and members of the editorial board.

Impartiality

The editor should evaluate the papers according to their intellectual content regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, nationality, citizenship, or political beliefs of the author. The evaluation of papers in which the editor, an employee of the Publisher or a member of the editorial board appear in the role of the author should be done in a way that ensures an impartial review.

Confidentiality

The editor and editorial staff must not disclose information about submitted papers to anyone other than the author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial members, and the Publisher in an appropriate manner.

Data disclosure and conflicts of interest

- a) The editor may not use unpublished materials presented in submitted papers for his own research without the express written consent of the author.

- b) Confidential information or ideas gained during the review process must be kept confidential and may not be used for personal gain.
- c) The editor should refrain from considering the paper when he/she is in a conflict of interest due to competition, cooperation and other relationship or affiliation with any of the authors, companies or institutions related to the paper.
- d) The editor should require all participants to declare significant competitive interests and to publish a correction if competitive interests are identified after publication. If necessary, other appropriate measures should be taken, such as announcing a recall or expressing concern.

Participation and cooperation in investigations

The editor should take reasonable steps in the event of ethical complaints regarding a submitted paper or published work, in cooperation with the Publisher. These measures relate to contacting the author of the paper or published work and approaching complaints or claims with due care, but may include further contact with relevant institutions and academia, and if there is no response to the complaint, a correction, revocation, concern or other appropriate response should be published. Every reported case of unethical behavior must be investigated, even if it is discovered several years after publication.

MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

The publisher will establish an editorial board composed of members with appropriate qualifications, who can actively contribute to the development and good management of the journal.

Tasks and duties of members of the editorial board are: supporting and promoting the journal, pre-reviewing and reviewing submitted papers for publication in the journal, searching for the best authors and best papers and actively encouraging lectures in the journal, accepting editorials, reviews and comments on papers in the area of their specialization, attendance and contribution to meetings of members of the editorial board. The editor is required to: consult with members of the editorial board at least once a year to gather their views on journal management, inform them of changes in journal policy, and identify future challenges.

AUTHORS

Reporting standards

Authors of original research should present an accurate report on the work done as well as an objective discussion of their significance. Basic data should be accurately presented in the paper. The paper should contain enough details and references to allow others to check the paper. Fraudulent or intentionally made inaccurate statements constitute unethical conduct and are not acceptable. Reviews and professional articles should also be precise and objective, and papers that include editorial views should be clearly indicated.

Data access and storage

Authors may be required to provide background information regarding the work for editorial review purposes and they should be prepared to make such data publicly available, if possible, and to keep such data for a reasonable time after publication.

Originality and plagiarism

Authors should endeavor to write a fully original work, and if they have used the work and / or words of others, accurately convey citations or citations. Plagiarism in all its forms is unethical publishing behavior that is not acceptable. Plagiarism occurs in many forms, from "cheating" other people's works as the author's own, copying or paraphrasing important parts of other people's works (without citing the original authors) to appropriating the results of other people's research.

Multiple or simultaneous publications

Authors should not submit for publication papers describing the same research in multiple journals or primary publications. Simultaneous submission of the same manuscript in several journals is unethical behavior in publishing and is not acceptable. The author should not submit a previously published paper to another journal for consideration. Publishing certain types of articles (e.g. translations) in more than one journal is sometimes justified, provided that certain conditions are met. Authors and editors of the journals concerned must consent to secondary publication that may be based on the same data and interpretation of the primary document. The primary reference must be cited in the secondary edition.

Citing sources

It is always necessary to correctly state the work of other people. Authors should cite sources that have significantly influenced the content of the research and papers. Information obtained privately, for example in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, may not be used or transmitted without the express, written permission of the source. Information obtained during the performance of confidential services, such as paper reviews or project applications for funding, may not be used without the express written consent of the author of the work that was the subject of those services.

Authorship of papers

Authorship should be limited to persons who have significantly contributed to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the research. All persons who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. If there are other people who have participated in some important aspects of the research project, they should be mentioned or stated that they have contributed. The author submitting the paper should make sure that all actual co-authors are signed and that those who did not actually participate in writing the paper are not signed as co-authors, as well as that all co-authors saw and approved the final version of the paper and agreed to submit the paper for publication.

Data disclosure and conflict of interest

Authors should disclose in their papers any financial or other material conflict of interest that could affect the results or interpretation of their papers. All sources of financial support for the

research project should be listed. Examples of possible conflicts of interest to be disclosed include employment, consultations, share ownership, fees, paid professional statements, patent application and registration, and grants or other sources of funding. A potential conflict of interest should be announced at the earliest possible stage.

Basic errors in published works

When an author discovers a material error or inaccuracy in his or her published work, it is his or her obligation to notify the editor or publisher without delay and to cooperate with the editor to revoke or correct the work.

If the editor learns from a third party that the published work contains a material error, it is the author's responsibility to revoke or correct the work without delay or to provide the editor with evidence of the correctness of the original work.

Contribution to editorial decisions

The reviewer assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editor's communication with the authors can also assist the authors in improving the paper. Review is a necessary component of formal scientific communication and occupies a central place in the scientific method. The journal shares the widespread view that all scholars who wish to contribute to the publication have an obligation to participate in the review.

Timeliness

A selected reviewer who considers that he or she is not qualified to review the research described in the paper or knows that he or she will not be able to make a review in a timely manner should notify the editor and be excluded from the review process.

Confidentiality

Any paper received for review should be treated as a confidential document. It may not be shown or discussed with persons other than with the approval of the editor.

Standards of objectivity

Reviews should be performed objectively. The reviewer's criticisms directed at the author's person are not appropriate. Reviewers should clearly express their views stating the arguments.

Citing sources

The reviewer should recognize important published papers that the authors have not cited. Any claim that an observation, derivation, or argument has been previously published should be accompanied by a citation. Reviewers should also alert the editor to significant similarities or overlaps between the paper under consideration and any published work of which they have personal knowledge.

Data disclosure and conflict of interest

Unpublished materials presented in the submitted papers may not be used by the reviewer for his own research without the express written consent of the author. Confidential information or ideas obtained through the review process must remain confidential and may not be used for personal gain.

Reviewers should not agree to review papers in which they have a conflict of interest due to competition, collaboration, or other relationships or connections with any author, company, or work-related institution.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Intellectual property

The journal will follow plagiarism procedures in submitted papers, routinely and especially in cases of suspicion. The journal will support authors whose copyrights have been infringed or who have been victims of plagiarism. The journal will take action in accordance with the guidelines of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE: <http://publicationethics.org/>).

Market issues

The journal must not allow market interests to influence editorial decisions. The sources of income used to finance the journal should be publicly available on the journal's website.

Ensuring the protection of academic records

The publisher should ensure the safe storage of published materials.