

DECLARATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS «ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS»

was adopted at the General Meeting of ASEP held within the framework of the 5th International Scientific and Practical Conference "International Scientific Publication – 2016: solving problems of publishing ethics, reviewing and preparation of publications",
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1. This Declaration was developed by the Association of Scientific Editors and Publishers (ASEP) as a set of ethical principles governing the behavior of editorial offices, editors, reviewers, publishers and authors in the field of scientific publications. The text of the Declaration is intended to be used as a complete document, and each of its individual provisions should be applied taking into account all other applicable provisions.
2. Persons involved in the scientific and publication process strive to follow the principles of the Declaration, as well as the recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and other international associations of editors and publishers.
3. ASEP sees his goal in forming a clear understanding of publication ethics in the scientific community, open and unconditional condemnation of unethical behavior and complete rejection of any kind of cooperation leading to the production of "garbage" publications, hindering the development of science as a whole.

Basic principles:

4. **Ethical standards of the editorial board.** The editorial team of the journal in its activities is guided by the principles of scientific, objectivity, professionalism, impartiality.
5. **Responsibility for compliance with ethical standards.** Researchers, authors, editors, reviewers and publishers have ethical obligations regarding the publication and dissemination of the results of scientific research.
6. **Norms of communication with authors.** Interaction with authors is based on the principles of fairness, courtesy, objectivity, honesty and transparency.
7. **Availability of the institute of peer review.** All the contents of the journal, except advertising and editorial materials, clearly marked as such, are subject to mandatory peer review by independent experts (open, blind, double-blind). Double-blind peer review is preferred.
8. **Access to publications.** Journals guarantee access to publications, providing storage of materials in the leading libraries and repositories of scientific information of the country.
9. **Information openness.** The publication's page on the Internet publishes provisions on publication ethics and peer review, the journal's policy, rules for submitting manuscripts, instructions for authors and information on the availability of materials (free access or by subscription) are clearly formulated. It is mandatory to specify the ISSN, the address of the publisher.
10. **Information about paid services.** All information about paid services, if available in one form or another, is clearly prescribed and available on the journal's website, approved by the editor-in-chief. If the magazine does not provide paid services, this is also indicated on the publication's website.
11. **Compliance with ethical criteria of authorship.** 1. The author is only a person who has significantly participated in the writing of the work, in the development of its concept, in scientific design, collection of material, analysis and interpretation; 2. The consent of all authors to publication is mandatory. All co-authors must meet these criteria.
12. **Coordination of the final text of the article with the author.** The publication of an article under the author's name implies the emergence of copyright. The publication of a text that is not agreed with the author, as well as the inclusion of unauthorized persons in the number of co-authors, is a violation of copyright.
13. **Terms of decision-making by the editorial board.** Editorial decisions are made within a limited time and are stated in a clear and constructive form on the publication's website in the instructions for authors.

14. **Interaction with scientific and professional associations.** Editorial offices strive to interact with professional scientific associations and industry communities in order to ensure the high quality of scientists' work.
15. **Prevention and correction of ethics violations.** It is the duty of scientific editors to prevent situations when authors, reviewers or other subjects involved in the production of scientific texts carry out unethical behavior, as well as to ensure the removal of unscrupulous publications from the scientific space, to cooperate with the ethics council and scientific associations.
16. **Conflict of interest. Editors urge authors to disclose relationships with industrial and financial organizations that may lead to a conflict of interest.** All sources of funding must be indicated by the authors in the body of the article.

ASEP recognizes the following as unethical behavior in the field of scientific publications:

17. **The requirement for authors to independently provide reviews of their own articles, as well as contractual and pseudo-censorship.** This practice implies the absence of peer review in the journal.
18. **Offer of agency services.** Provision of such services to authors as «turnkey publication», correspondence with the editorial board on behalf of the author, revision of articles by the agent on the recommendations of the reviewer, preparation of paid reviews.
19. **Sale of co-authorship, gift co-authorship, change in the composition of authors.** The indication of persons among the authors who have not made an intellectual contribution to the study is a violation of copyright and ethical standards, since it not only misleads readers, but is also regarded as fraud.
20. **Publication of materials of correspondence «scientific» conferences.** Since the practice of such conferences is directly related to fraud and fraud in the field of science, the publication of the materials of these conferences is regarded as unethical, contributing to the dissemination of pseudoscientific texts.
21. **Transfer of the texts of articles to other journals without the consent of the authors.** The publication of an article in a journal that has not been agreed with the author is a violation of the interests of the author.
22. **Transfer of the authors' materials to third parties.** The transfer of the materials of articles sent to the editorial office to third parties, except for reviewers and editorial staff, is a violation of copyright and the principle of confidentiality of editorial processes.
23. **Citation manipulation.** Artificial increase of scientometric indexes, excessive self-citation and friendly citation, irrelevant links mislead readers and are interpreted as fraud.
24. **Plagiarism, falsification and fabrication.** The editorial staff works conscientiously with the texts of articles, preventing the appearance of unscrupulous scientific publications containing plagiarism, falsification and fabrication of data on the pages of their publications.

Ethics Council

The Ethics Council formed under the Association of Scientific Editors and Publishers is recognized as the coordinating and consulting body within the framework of this Declaration.

The declaration was developed by the ASEP Ethics Council:

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President ASEP Kirillova O.V. took part in the development.