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## **PUBLICATION ETHICS**

## **AND PUBLICATION MALPRACTICE STATEMENT**

(based on Elsevier recommendations and COPE's Best Practice Guidelines)

## **ETHICAL GUIDELINES FOR JOURNAL PUBLICATION**

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(source: Publishing Ethics – Elsevier:

[http://www.elsevier.com/framework\\_products/promis\\_misc/ethicalguidelinesforauthors.pdf](http://www.elsevier.com/framework_products/promis_misc/ethicalguidelinesforauthors.pdf)

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Authors of original research reports should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient details and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable. Review and professional publication articles should also be accurate and objective, and editorial opinion works should be clearly identified as such.

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Authors may be asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data, if practicable, and should in any event be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

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Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work. Information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, must not be used or reported without explicit, written permission from the source. Information obtained in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be used without the explicit written permission of the author of the work involved in these services.

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Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

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## **DUTIES OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD**

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[http://www.publicationethics.org/files/u2/Best\\_Practice.pdf](http://www.publicationethics.org/files/u2/Best_Practice.pdf)

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[http://www.elsevier.com/authors/author-rights-and-responsibilities#Duties of Authors\)](http://www.elsevier.com/authors/author-rights-and-responsibilities#Duties_of_Authors)

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The editor of a peer-reviewed ***Studia Universitatis Petru Maior Series OECONOMICA*** is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. 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.

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**DUTIES OF PEER REVIEWERS**

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[http://www.publicationethics.org/files/u2/Best\\_Practice.pdf](http://www.publicationethics.org/files/u2/Best_Practice.pdf)

and Publishing Ethics – Elsevier:

[http://www.elsevier.com/authors/author-rights-and-responsibilities#Duties of Authors\)](http://www.elsevier.com/authors/author-rights-and-responsibilities#Duties_of_Authors)

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**Publication Committee Chair**

